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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per aunun In advance.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholics of France have been holding their annual congress in Paris for the last few

RESIGNATION OF A BISHOP.—The Bishop of Northampton has resigned his See, with the permission of the Pope, in consequence of ill-

An agreement has been come to between the Vatican and the German Government on some points with reference to the bishops against whom the law has been put in motion.

A fire having destroyed the sole Church Antonimina, province of Reggio, the Holy Father sent the sum of 300 francs, and a letter of sympathy, for which the people are very grateful.

DON CARLOS AT THE VATICAN.-The Pope gave private audiences to Don Carlos and his wife on Saturday evening. The son and heir, Don Jaime, and the two daughters of the pretender to the throne of Spain, were confirmed the following day by the Pope

The death of the Very Rev. Patrick O'Meally, P.P. V.G., is announced. He was one of the curates in Birr over fifty years ago at the time of the Crotty schism; he was subsequently parish priest of Scariff, of Shinrone, in which latter parish he was the successor of the Rev. J. O'Meara, P.P.

THE BISHOP OF ARDAGH.—The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop Designate of Ardagh, left Ireland on Monday morning for Rome, where it is most probable he will receive consecration before the close of the present month. His Lordship is not likely to return to Ireland till about the middle of

A despatch from Rome was received in New York on Friday, announcing that the Pope had appointed the Very Rev. Lewrence S. McMahon Vicar-General of Providence, R. I., Bishop of Hartford, Conn., and Rev. John Vertin, of Naganuee, Mich., to be Bishop of Marquette. The Rev. Father McMahon was one another in all that comes within the exborn in New Brunswick in 1835. He passed his rhetoric year in Montreal.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON .- The Universe says that the celebrated statesman, Lord Ripon, formerly a Protestant and a Freemason, now a fervent Catholic, has purchased the sanctuary and cloister of St. Damain, near the town of Assisi, in order to preserve those monuments for the piety of the faithful and the admiration of artists. He is about to establish an orphanage there.

The Catholic Review is pleased to note that "the convention of Bishops and laymen which has recently been held in Chicago, agreed on the more important points necessary to affect a working organization. They have, as a preliminary, formed a corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000. After the completion of the legal formalities, another meeting will be held next month, when an address explanatory of the great work undertaken will be published."

PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.—Several persons who, under the influence of the Protestant propaganda in Spain, have denied the faith and left the Church, have lately returned. The other day, in the Church of the Holy Angel Guardian, at Barcelona, ten persons solemnly abjured Protestantism in the presence of a numerous congregation. Similar scenes have been witnessed at Alcoy, Ferrol, and other Spanish towns where Protestant agents have opened chapels.

The Societe des Missions Etrangeres de Paris has published statistical tables, showing the progress and position of their missions in the East during the years 1877 and 1878. The ed by being invited to play at the services. A total number of Catholics among popula- collection taken up for some religious purtions of some 134,000,000 infidels were in the former year 713,172, and in the latter 729,351. In 1877 there were in charge of these missions twenty-five Bishops, 507 missionary and 338 native priests; and in 1878 the numbers were, Bishops twenty-four, missionary priests, 542, and native priests, 327.

CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSIONS .- Mgr. Lavigerie Archbishop of Algiers, writes to the Missions Catholiques as follows: " A courier of Zanzibar, who arrived in Algiers on March 21, has brought news of our missioners. The latest is dated September, 1878, and was sent by P. Livinbac. He was at that time in good health, as well as his confreres, at the Lake Victoria Mission. He was in the country of King Mirambo, and going towards Uganda, the Kingdom of Mtesa, who is already half a Christian, if we may believe Stanley."

WHAT IRELAND'S APOSTLE DID .- St. Patrick's labors in Ireland extended over a period of sixty years, and in that time he founded over seven hundred churches, consecrated over three hundred bishops, ordained three thousand priests, besides the millions whom he brought into the fold of the true faith. It was when this great work was accomplished that St. Patrick ascended Mount Cruachan, that he might centemplate, bless and crown his labors by obtaining from the Almighty special privileges for his spiritual

Mon. Dupanlour.—M. Chapu is the French sculptor chosen to execute the monument to in the day of triumph they were generous, the memory of Mgr. Dupanloup in the Catheand liberal where they might have been, dral at Orleans. Apropos of the holy Bishop, we find the following personal reminiscences of him in a recent number of the Figure. The writer says that when walking with him home one day he was so ashamed of thewhich was without shape and without color that he called for a cab. Relating this incident afterwards to a lady, who was also a calling attention to this fact, were it not a friend of the Bishop's, she capped it with a reminisscence of her own. "Yes should have, adduced against Catholics of being bigoted seen his knee-breeches!", she exclaimed. "A, and sectarianly selfish. We do not think few years ago I went to visit my son at his that any one can point to a Protestant conseminary, and I found the cook, whom I stituency which has trusted its interests to a knew very well, sitting outside the door Catholic representative. The Catholics after patching an old pair of knee-breeches. For all, can return good for evil, and they have in good faith. Ah, you are right, madam, to profitably be copied by men who plume envisors. Lam working for mouseigneur." themselves upon being "Liberals."—Charsay poor. Lam working for monseigneur."
Liverpool Times.

We understand that some important changes will shortly take place among the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev. W. B. Ullathorne, O.S.B., who was consecrated in 1844, is about to retire through the infirmity of increasing years; and the Bishop of Northampton, the Right Rev. F. Kerril Amherst, also intends to withdraw from the active duties of the episcopate. The Bishop of Shrewsbury, the Right Rev. James Brown, on account of ill-health and old age, has applied for a coadjutor, and we are imformed that the Very Rev. Canon Knight, of Leamington, is already appointed to that position. The Bishop of Newport and Menovia, the Right Rev. T. J. Brown, O.S.B., who is now eighty years of age, and was consecrated in 1940, will also shortly resign. We are further informed that the diocese of Liverpool, the present bishop of which is Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, is to be divided, and a See created.— Manehester Guardian.

Advice About Marriage.

Marry in your own religion. Make marriage a matter of moral judgment. Marry in a family which you have long known. Never both be angry at once. Never taunt with a past mistake. Let a kiss be the prelude of a rebuke. Never allow a request to be repeated. Let self-abnegation be the habit of both. "I forgot," is never to be an acceptable excuse. If you must criticise, let it be done lovingly. Never make a remark at the expense of another, either at home or in company. Neglect the whole world beside rather than one another. Never speak loud to one another, unless the house is on fire. Let each strive to yield oftenest to the wishes of the other. Always leave home with loving words, for they may be the last. Never deceive, for the heart once misled can never trust wholly again. Never find fault unless it is perfectly certain a fault has been committed. Do not herald the sacrifices you make to each other's tastes, habits or preferences. A hesitating or grim yielding to the wishes of the other always grates upon a loving heart. Consult perience, observation, or sphere of the other.

Catholics in the British Army.

We hear from England that the number of soldiers who take the temperance pledge and attach themselves to the various temperance associations increases every year. The favorable results of this is daily more and more apparent, not only in the diminution of crime, but also in the more exact observance of military duty. Far from throwing obstacles in the way of Catholic priests who wish to devote themselves to this work, the British Government favors them on every occasion. giority of the of British Army are Protestants, they entertain a profound respect for the Catholic chaplains, and show them every courtesy. At least one Catholic priest is to be found in every regiment in the British service, and a special order has lately been issued by the Secretary of War for the appointment of Catholic chaplains on board of war vessels, according to existing needs. Thus the Church is enabled to exercise her beneficial influence more and more upon the soldiers, teaching them to love their religion and inculcating obedience and submission to lawful authority. A successful mission, we hear, was lately held for the Catholic soldiers stationed at Woolwich. A large number of soldiers and officers, irrespective of religious belief, attended and listened eagerly to the soul-stirring words of the missionary. The military band, whose members happened to be all Protestants, considered themselves honorpose at the end of the mission, which lasted eight days, amounted to \$600. When will all our own soldiers and sailers be provided for and enabled to enjoy the practice of their religion ?-Ave Maria.

How Catholics Have Been Treated in Prince Edward's Island.

The Catholic population of this province has we think, some grounds for self-gratulation, and also some claims to the respect of their fellow-citizens. For the last three years they have been a proscribed race-mere taxable commodities in the country-without the slightest claim on its resources. Driven by a tyrannical majority from every office which they previously held, they submitted patiently to their fate, awaiting the retribution which time would certainly bring. No agitation of theirs brought about the change. The heterogeneous combination that persecuted them dissolved of itself.

A new order of things succeeded with the almost unanimous assent of the constituencies. As Premier, a Catholic was entrusted with the reins of power, and religious equality became once more a recognized principle in

our form of government. Had a strong re-action ensued no one would have wondered. Had the Catholic voters exerted themselves to the utmost, and elected, wherever they could, only Catholic representatives, no one could have blamed them. But without fault, selfish and unyielding. The first and second districts of King's County are Catholic constituencies, which no Protestant need try to represent unless he, can procure the Catholic vote. A Protestant, in each of these districts, has been chosen as a representative. We would not have thought of, complete refutation of the charge usually what poor man are you working? I asked set some examples of moderation which might

lottetown Herald

IRISH NEWS.

The University question has once more come to the front in Ireland.

THE PRIESTS AND THE CHIRSTIAN BROTHERS. The controversy between the priests and the Christian Brothers is unsettled, and public feeling is very much stirred about it.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. O'MAILLY .-Another of the patriarchs of the Irish priest-hood has just passed away. Rev. P. O'Mnilly, P. P., V.G. of the diocese of Killaloe closed a long and an honored career in the 71st year of his age at his parochial house in Nenagh, of which he was the revered parish priest.

DEATH OF MR. P. MADDEN, BALLINASLOE .- I regret to announce the death to-day of Mr. Patrick Madden, merchant, in Ballinasloe, after a long and tedious illness. He was a a member of the Home Rule League, and was treasurer of the Ballinasloe Tenants' Association .- Correspondent of Freeman.

SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING .- There was printed in the Freeman's Journal recently a very significant manifestation of opinion in favor of earlier hours for public houses on Saturday night. It was an address from Parliamentary voters of the city and county of Dublin, asking their Parliamentary representatives to support a bill for shortening the hours for the Saturday sale of drink.

ANOTHER DUBLIN WHISKEY FAILURE. - It was generally stated on Saturday in commercial circles that there had been another huge failure in the whiskey trade. We have learned that the rumor was not without foundation. The house that has come down is a long established one, and transacted a very large trade. No positive information regarding the liabilities has reached us .- Free-

IRISH CLUB IN LONDON .-- An attempt is now being made to form a specially Irish Club in London. Its title is to be the "Royal Irish Club." It is to be of non-political character, and is founded to meet the requirements of a first-class Irish Club in London, for the exclusive use of noblemen, members of Parliament, naval and military men, Irish land-owners and gentlemen resident in and visiting London.

THE CLIFDEN DISTURBANCES .- After a prolonged and somewhat turbulent investigation before the magistrates of Clifden, the charges of the Protestant schoolmaster McNice against the Rev. Messrs. Rhatigan and Flanning were declared to be unfounded, but several of the humbler parishioners have been sent for trial have been allowed out on bail.

Home Rule.-The Home Rule League held its monthly meeting, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :- "That our confidence is unshaken in the capacity of the Irish people and their elected representatives to obtain for our country the selfgoverning powers claimed in the programme of the Home Rule League, and that, in order to effect this most desirable result as speedily as possible, energetic and well-sustained action on the part of all friends of the cause is required; and that we hereby respectfully call upon our fellow-countrymen of all classes to aid our national movement by giving practical help to this League, and to Home Rule organizations, and by adopting such measures as will insure the return to Parliament of thoroughly carnest and able advocates of our cause at the approaching general election." That inasmuch as the constitutional powers of the Irish people are unfairly fettered by the restricted nature of the Irish franchise, and the legal difficulties placed in the way of its acquisition, we hold it to be the duty of all patriotic Irishmen to labor to obtain for our people equal franchises with those enjoyed by the people of England, and we respectfully call on the Irish Parliamentary epresentatives, and all friends of justice to Ireland, to make every exertion within their power to obtain from Parliament the full measure of our rights in this important mat-

The Grievauce of Councmara.

The old feud has broken out again in Connemara, and proselytism, halting in its career audacity, has to defend itself, by the agency of police and bombproof casemates, against the resentment of an irritated people.
We are deeply sorry that any thing should have occurred to disturb the peace around Clifden, and if the Catholics have acted on rash and unwarranted impulse they are very much to blame. To trace the origin of the outburst would be rather difficult, for when ugly memories accumulate a very small matter may cause inflammation. We are not surprised that an insult so flagrant as the Church Missionary machinery of Connemara should engender occasional turmoil. Our wonder is that there has been so little. The old women of both sexes on this side of the water who are the main support of the almost barren propaganda, if they deserve admiration for their liberality, deserve also pity for their infatuation and crudulity. The world can show no parallel for the profitless expenditure of money that has gone on since a crowd of fools, with more wealth than brains, bethought themselves of pouring a swarm of proselytisers upon Ireland when famine had prostrated the people. The failure was as vast as the scheme itself, and step by step the missionaries gave ground. Counemara perpetually offers conditions not found elsewhere in Ireland unless during the periodic dearths and therefore the intruders

with a significant note of interrogation when there was no income at all; and we think of his expedient whenever we are tempted to inquire what the Irish Church Missions produce for their twenty thousands a year. If they did not produce had blood and dissension we should take little heed of their performances. It is necessary to their very existence that they should gather Catholic children into their schools, and some parents are weak enough orindifferent enough to accommodate their exigencies; but their aggressiveness sometimes lends them beyond the bounds of discretion, and they rouse a passionate people, to whom their very presence is normally odious and offensive. Yet we would tell the Catholics of Connemara that whatever damage they do to the persons or property of the missionsries will not hurt these gentlemen, but the contrary. Let them be the victims of turbulence and wreckage, and all thorough Nationalist of advanced views, and the maids of England will carry their purses to the rescue.

A Wonderful Society.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, through its multitudinous branches, does incomparable service in the cause of charity to the needy and afflicted. It 18, however, a society that does "good by stealth, and blushes to find its fame," and it is only when the Central of the Society in France publishes its annual reports that the world is made to know how much of glory and of merit the society has been achieving. A fundamental rule of the society is that its works of charity shall not be proclaimed aloud, and its members are content with the consciousness that they are cooperating in a holy enterprise, and are fulfilling the Divine principle to "love thy neigh-bor." It is not alone in the money and relief that it dispenses that the society accomplishes its noble purposes. It does it even still more effectively in the kindly spirit that animates its members, and that sends them as messengers of comfort and of sympathy into house-holds stricken with sickness or made desolate with affliction. The material relief afforded by the society is very considerable, and takes various shapes, according as the needs of families seem to retry fellow standing by replied, "Yes, sir, with quire it. We learn from the latest report of all my heart' and the sooner the better; and I the Central Council that during the year the am sure it is the prayer of all good people.' receipts of the society, through the various "But friends," said the parson, I don't mean a receipts of the society, through the various "But friends," said the parson, I don't mean a local conferences throughout the world which that fellow does, but pray they may all hang furnished reports to the Council, amounted to 3,250,000 francs, and that the expenditure in relief amounted to 7,153,000. The receipts were thus made up: France contributed in its conferences 2,730,000 francs; the United States, 1,153,000; Belgium, 766,000; Holland, for riot and disturbances. There was great joy for the liberation of the priests, but the largest portion was, we may be sure, conpopular indignation throughout Connemara is tributed and disbursed in Ireland; and all very intense at the condemnation of the other other countries, 2,395,000 francs. These prisoners, only three of whom (out of twenty) figures do not, however, represent the full amount collected and expended by the society, inasmuch as the report states that several Councils had omitted to forward their annual reports in time for embodiment in the report of the Central Council. But, even as it is, the statement is a splendid testimony to the zeal, activity, generosity and charity of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul."—Boston

The Errors of Socialism.

The projects of the Socialists are based on the dogmas that the man is born free and good, when he is, in fact, born helpless, and good or bad, as he works out his destiny; and the responsibility for vice and crime is on Society, when, in truth, it is in the individual; that nature meets men at the outset with language practically, as long as it is "a gratuitous bounty, which some appropriate to the exclusion of others, when, in fact, nature holds back everything and surrenders only to force and labor; that man is born endowed with "natural rights," when, in truth, nothing can be affirmed universally of the state of man by nature save that he is born to struggle for his owa preservation, with nothing but the family to help him, and nothing but the liberty, or the security of using his own energies for his own welfare, as a fair claim upon his fellow-men; that work is pleasant, or under some circumstances, might be so, when in truth, work is irksome; that men universally may be made, by some conventional agreement or sentimental impulse, to work for others to enjoy the product, or to save in order to give away; that they may be led universally to lay aside talents, health, and other advantages; that we can increase consumption and lessen production, yet have more; that all have an equal right to the product of some; that talents are the result of chance which intelligence ought to correct, when, in truth, talents are the reward, from generation to generation, of industry, temperance, and prudence; that the passions need no control, and that self-denial is a vice. This is the Socialistic creed, and from it follows that a man has a natural right" to whatever he needs; that his wishes are the measure of his claims on his fellow men; that, if he is in distress, somebody is bound to get him out; that somebody ought to decide what work everyone should do, regardless of aptitude; to distribute the products equally regardless of merit, and to determine consumption regardless of taste or preference. As the "some one" must be a pure despot, or, in fact, a god, all Socialistic schemes annihilate liberty .-& cribner.

London. Facts about the city of London are always interesting, and we find a few in the Cornhill Magazine. London is spread over about 7,000 square miles. There is one death there every six minutes, and one birth every four. The growth of the population is at the rate of 75,000 a year, or 205 each day. The total length of streets in London is about 7,000 miles; there are built every year about 9,000 new houses, by which the length of the streets periodic dearths and therefore the intruders new houses, by which the length of the streets have never surrendered their footing in it. is increased by twenty-eight miles. In the How much each "convert" costs would be an jails there is an average of 75,000 prisoners, interesting calculation. The editor of a The foreign-born residents of London number about 100,000; but thirty-seven per cent of eight and Clackmannan, 4 in Paisley, 3 in outlay of certain fiscal institutions, for each the whole population were born out of the population were born out of the population and 2 in Linlithgowshire, and 3 in Mid-Lothian, 2 in Nairn, 2 in Buteshire and 2 in Linlithgowshire, and

SCOTCH NEWS.

Dunnse.-- In this town the Rev. R. Clapperton, and the Rev. James McGuiness were returned at the head of the poll. The Board numbers 15 members, and there were 23 can-

DUNFERMLINE .- In this burg, the Rev. Francis McKerrel was returned by 528 votes, as against 1627 for the first, and 510 for the last of 9 members. He stood eighth on the poll. Four candidates were unsuccessful.

DUNIPACE (PARISH) .- For the School Board of this parish the Rev. William O'Neill has been returned as one of five members, without a poll. Father O'Neill is the parish priest of the mining burgh of Denny.

GLASGOW .- His Grace the Archbishop has consented "with great pleasure" to become patron of the Union Athletic Club, and (in a letter to the secretary not only congratulates | an immoral class among the clergy. the Catholic body on its formation, but offers to subscribe towards its funds.

TRAQUEER (PARISH) .- Dr. John Cunningham was returned as one of the members of the School Board of this parish, which includes the township of Maxwelltown (part in reality of Dumfries). The return was by arrangement, and not by election.

CAERLAVEROCK (PARISH).—I'or the School Board of this parish, which forms part of the estates of Lord Herries, Mr. W. Maxwell, factor, of the Terregles Estate, has been restored. This gentleman, it is to be explained, was returned for Terregles, and not Captain Maxwell himself.

Row (FARISH).-In this parish, which includes the watering place of Helensburg, on the Clyde, the Rev. Louis McIntyre has been returned by 837 votes, is against 1854 for the successful candidate highest, and 805 for the one lowest on the poll. Eather McIntyre is fifth on the successful list of seven members -five candidates being unsuccessful.

A Scotch parson in his prayer said, "Lord bless the Grand Council, the Parliament, and grant that they may hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes, sir, with together in concord and and accord." "No matter what cord," replied the other, " so 'tis but a strong one."

The Glasgow Catholic Choral Society have new made arrangements to celebrate, towards the end of this month, the Moore Centenary by a musical festival, to consist that with such materials as those afforded by the Society, which has already received a due meed of praise in the Examiner, Mr. James M'Ardle, the honorary conductor, will be certain to secure an effective rendering of the delightful lyrics which may be selected from this sweet wreath of song.'

THE CELTIC CHAIR IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. -Professor Blackie reports the close of the subscription for the endowment of the Celtic chair, the sum being £11,937 5s. It has been agreed, on the suggestion of his committee, to postpone the appointment of a professor for twelve months, in order that the capital fund may be increased. The title of the chair is to be "The Chair of Celtic Languages, History, Literature and Antiquities:" and the professor holding it is to be bound to teach the Gaelic recognized medium of religious instruction in

the Highlands." The House of Lords, in the case of Mull against the City of Glasgow Bank, has confirmed the ruling of the Scotch Court of Sessions that trustees holding shares as such in an unlimited company are liable to the full extent of their individual property. The decision is grounded on the precedent established twenty years ago in the case of the Western Bank, and proceeds on the narrowest technical reasoning. It condemns all who are unfortunate enough to have consented to act as trustees for any estate of which shares of the Glasgow Bank formed part to utter ruin. No man of sense and substance will henceforward expose himself to the risk of losses such as these; and, therefore, persons desiring to establish trusts—say under a marriage settlement, or for the protection of daughters-will either have to appoint mere men of straw as the trustees, or forego the desire.

Effects of the Fatlure of the Glasgow Bank.

Five hundred and sixteen bankrupts have been awarded sequestration in Scotland since the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank in October last. The list is headed by builders, 45 of whom have been obliged to suspend operations; strangely enough farmers come next in order, their total being 44; and grocers and spirit dealers are nearly on a par, there being 26 of the former and 24 of the latter; 20 persons who style themselves merchants rank fifth; 16 contractors sixth; while coal merchants, commission agents, and tinsmiths and plumbers each contribute 10 representatives. Then there are 9 unfortunate bakers, an equal number of "gentlemen;" and amongst the "eights" stand writers, accountants, grain and flour merchants, timber merchants, and joiners. .

Of these 516 bankrupts 196 carried on business in Glasgow, 72 in Edinburgh, 39 in the County of Lanark out with the city, 30 in Dundee, 15 in Inverness-shire, 14 in Renfrewshire (not including Paisley and Greenock), 13 in Leith, 12 in Greenock, 11 in Ayrshire, 11 in Bauff, 10 in Fifeshire, 9 in Ross-shire, 9 in Aberdeenshire, and 9 in Wigtonshire: 7 in Elgin and Clackmannan, 4 in Paisley, 3 in Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only 2 in Buteshire and 2 in Linlithgowshire, and PURGATIVE PILES.

1 in each of the following places :- Caithness, Orkney, Berwick, Sutherland, Jedburgb, Haddington, Skye and Kirkeudbright.

Miscellaneous.

-" Macaulay," Lord Carlisle writes, "said that not only was the admiration for scenery a new feeling, but it was entirely unknown to the ancients, and all sense of beauty was merely conventional. He owned up, however, to having shed tears at the beauty of the Lakes of Killarney."

-The Missouri Legislature was about to pass a marriage license law, among the provisions of which was one that clergymen must be recorded in the County Clerk's office "as of good moral character" before they could lawfully perform a matrimonial ceremony. The St. Louis Ministers' Association voted a request that the quoted words be omitted, on the ground that they implied the presence of

Of two revolutionary printing offices just discovered at St. Petersburg, one was detected in an imperial cartridge manufactory, and the other in an imperial custom house station. And what can be more significant than the following statement: "No furnished apartments can henceforth be had at St. Petersburg, unless maps showing the situation of the rooms and the doors of entrance have been previously handed to the police." This measure is intended to facilitate arrests.

MACMAHON'S CHARITIES.—Now that Marshal de MacMahon has retired into private life, it has become known that he and the Duchess of Magent; nobly did their duty in the direction of Christian charity. The 300,000 francs voted for the entertainment of the stranger princes during the Exhibition simply went to the poor of Paris; and Madame MacMahon distributed, on her part, no less than 8,000 francs per month to the various charitable objects. In her generous charity she has engaged to support twenty-five orphan girls for the next fourteen years.

-There is in the island of Cyprus a journal called the Cyprus that is conducted in a queer way. It is in charge of two editors, one an Englishman and one a Greek. The English editor does not understand the Greek language, though the Greek understands the English. They have opposite political opinions. The Englishman writes articles favorable to the English policy, and the Greek editor puts them into Greek, but, at the same time, he prints his own articles attacking the new English masters of the ancient Greek island.

-The programme of the Russian expedition to central Asia, which is proposed for the approaching summer, has been just issued from entirely of selections from the poet's famous proaching summer, has been just issued from "Irish Melodies" It need scarcely be said the affice of the Grand Duke Nicholas Con-The mission of the be to collect information as to the resources available for the construction of a railway; to ascertain the swiftness, depth, and fall of the Amu, and obtain information respecting the country and the towns and ruins on its banks; to survey the dry courses of the river in the oasis of Khiva and of the Turcoman steppes, and to examine the bars and rapids of the Uzboi and the ruins and traces of irrigation canals along its banks; and, finally, to make barometrical, thermometrical, and astronomical observations, and zoological, mineralogical, and botanical collections.

> -A Baltimore man recently wrote to Herbert Spencer for an explanation of the paradoxical customs of the Japanese, citing examples as follows: "A piece of cord in Japan is twisted from left to right in the process of manufacture. A plane is drawn toward the person using it. The teeth of a saw are so set' that it is the upward pull which cuts. Their books commence at what we would call the end, turning the leaves from left to right, while the lines run up and down the page, instead of across, and the pages are numbered at the foot. The face of their clock moves and the hands are stationary. They say 'It is 4 o'clock,' meaning that it lacks four hours of being noon, while with us it is always so much past the starting point." Mr Spencer replied that the question involves "a wider range than at first sight appears," but declined to express his views, on the plea of lack of timo.

> "A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH .-- I'ew are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" which would vield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. " Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relicf.

> A Hard Swelled Stomach in a child is generally the result of the presence of worms in the system. Nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be cured.

> Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the

> Many people suffer terribly by Cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN HOUSEHOLE PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief, Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack: go and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the delorous

> BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by safe remedy is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND

REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Historical story of the Cromwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER XV .- CONTINUED.

" What is your position? Born to no fortune in England, you had acquired a large fortune in Ireland. But by what means has that been accumulated? I speak not of the wholesale confiscation which such scandalous and bloodthirsty hypocrites as Cromwell, Ludlow, and Ireton effected. Confiscation of the property of the loyal, for the profit of rebels; the robbery of the natives for the benefit of foreigners. All these were the common crimes of the republican faction; and I am not desirous of making you individually responsible for them, however much and undeservedly, as an individual, you have profitted by them. But you, Sir, who now forgetful of who I am, and how much I know of your previous career, you, who claim a superiority over me, you who have not been content with the commission of the usual crimes perpetrated by the great body of the caitisf republicans-you, in your desire to gain the Fitzpatrick estates, have brought an innocent to move him or her with the disposition to woman, a lady of rank, to the stake, for you had much to do with the execution of that noble female of the house of Ossery, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and thus, in your desire to destroy all claim of the legitimate heir to the murmurs at either end, when it was at last estate, you have hunted the child from one broken by Lady Diana Massey. Starting up part of Ireland to another, seeking, in your and striking with her spangled fan the jewelestate, you have hunted the child from one base ambition, to imbrue your hands in the innocent blood of an unoffending boy. That the back of her chair, she exclaimed:—brand upon your countenance is a memorial of "For shame! Major Harvey! how could your misdeeds. It was the same hand that think of such a thing! Me! to marry again. now beckons you to a mortal combat, which, Oh! monstrous! I'll expose you, Sir, this very in defending the life of a helpless child, so instant." marked you, his cowardly persecutor, with infamy. Remember, base villain as you are, the massacre in the death-cave of Dundalk; remember, you are responsible for that too; that the knives that were then unsheathed to unsheathed with the hope that one of them | dacity of an old soldier might have reached the heart of the young Fitzpatrick. Think you, Sir, if heaven permits you now to escape from my hand, unpunished for these most atrocious crime and murders, that you will be permitted finally to tolerated as a guest in this house." pass, even from this world, unscathed by the

Omni potence. "And now, the murderer in fact, as well as the murderer in intention, the spolintor of the | niece! my dearest Kathleen! I say, I am orphan, the slayer of the vidow, whose vile speaking to you children." avarice has been impervious to all the stings of conscience, and deaf, to all the claims of humanity, tells me he is an English gentle- moment, and, as if with one voice, replied :man! and that been ase of his rank, his birth, and his position, he will not cross swords with me!

"Base pol' roon! orphan-butcher! womanexecutions. I Twice I met you before tonight. Zirst, in defending the life of a child, "Talking of! what were we talking of?" I survik you with an arrow; second, in defending an old man from the brutal and unprovoked attack of your associate ruffian and fellow-murderer, I wounded him and struck | not of fishing that we were last speaking?" you. That old man was Colonel Fitzpatrick." tavern!" cried Ludlow, unable to suppress

his feelings of surprise. "Yes," continued O'Hanlon, " the father of him you had tried to slay in Dublin Castle. But I have done with them. The son is now by his father's side, and able to protect both from all your future schemes. I have done with them, but it is not so with you, if you Will you bear these names tioner!

"I have told you, Mr. O'Hanlon," said Ludlow, "that I will not fight a duel with you. I have stated my reasons. It is not necessary say it—he has been actually making love to

Ludlow well knew the peril in which he stood by using the disparaging language he in a voice of deep commiseration. had done towards O'Hanlon; but he perceived that of the two dangers to which his life was exposed, there was, by declining a combat, a chance of escape, whereas by fighting with O Hanlon his death was inevitable. He adopted, therefore, that course which afforded even a small chance of escape, to that which would lead to his speedy, almost

instantaneous loss of life.

"O'Hanlon turned to his followers, and said: "Advance, soldiers; let all the prisoners be brought in a circle around me.' These orders were instantly obeyed, and

O'Hanlon, standing with Ludlow in the centre | marriage," cried Kathleen; "what a terrible

of the circle, said :--

"Soldiers, whether friends or enemies, I wish you to be the witness of a scene I would, Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick. if I could, have avoided. This man, Ludlow, your commander, is a villain, who has done great wrong to some of my friends. The mark you see upon his face my hand inflicted upon him thirty years ago, and when he was seeking to destroy, by means of a cowardly murder, the infant son of one of my dearest and most intimate friends. By accident I heard he was coming this way, and for reasons of my own, which I purposely do not mention, irreversible. He has asked me—Oh! dear, I desired to have a personal conflict with him only to think of it makes me tremble so, I I desired to have a personal conflict with him -with him alone, and with none others that are here; and hence I adopted the expedient, by which his adherents had been made captives. I did so, in order that I might propose to him in private that which I now propose to him in public, namely, to encounter me in single combat. That combat he has declined -that satisfaction he still refuses. He has wronged my friends, he has used insulting language to myself, and yet a soldier, and calling himself a gentlemen, he declines a fair field and aqual terms when they are tendered to him to repair a wrong, and to give reparation for injuries that have been done. What, then, are my means of redress with a man who acts so vilely, so basely, and so cowardly? There is but one; to treat him as a poltroon and to inflict upon him a degrading punishment-so degrading that henceforth no man who respects himself can associate with him.

men who held Ludlow and his horse, "drag him to the earth, strip from him his officer's habiliments, bind him to a tree, and inflict | cent. upon his naked back twelve stripes with a rope; and as the blood follows each blow, let | Diana. him think of the ramparts of Dublin Castle, and the blood shed by him in the cave of Dundalk."

The captors and prisoners had separated, and of the latter not one man, with the exception of their leader, Ludlow, had received the slightest personal injury from Redmond O'Hanlon or his followers.

"With your leave, Mr. Fitzgerald," said must take an infinitesimal drop of comfort, consolation, and courage from my jar of usquebaugh. Oh! dear me! what a lucky thing I was not recognised by that bloodthirsty homicide, O'Hanlon If he has punished so ignominiously a gentleman for only speaking ill of him, what would he have done to me, who have not merely spoken, but written abuse of him, and published it in a pamphlet? He would, I dare say, have hung me up, or scarified me alive!"

Poor Murfey! he was in the position of many an obscure and contemptible libeller. Redmond O'Haulon had never heard of Murfey's paltry and ill-written pamphlet; and if he had, would have regarded the abuse, from such a source, as on a level with its author, and therefore, alike undeserving of notice that you are sound, not only to name the day, and unworthy of resentment.

ing-room of the Lady Diana Massey, at Palmerstown. They consisted of the hostess and her guest Major Harvey, and her niece and Mr. Vincent Fitzpatrick; for although in with her fan, and extended her hand to the of all odors to me is the fame of gunpowder, the same room, they were so far apart as to Major. form two distinct companies, it being impossible for the one party to hear what the have made me the happiest of men.

others might be saying in a low tone of voice. Whatever the subjects of conversation might have been between these two distinct parties, they seemed to interest both very much; for a stranger entering the apartment point the furthest removed from both, would "the Society of Friends," and that each was awaiting the moment for the spirit of dialogue speak aloud, and in such a tone as might be audible to all present.

For a full hour there was this silence in the same apartment, with sweet whispers and soft himself. All, then, that is required to comled hand of her companion, as it rested on

"For shame! Major Harvey! how could you

"I defy you," said Major Harvey. "Tell what I have just gaid to you, if you dare, to this company, and I will take my revenge upon them and on you."

"Well," said Lady (liana," "there is nothing destroy the lives of unoffending infants, were in this world, I do believe, can exceed the au-

"Except it be," chimed in Harvey, "the course, or a young and handsome widow."

"There it is again, my dears," said Lady
Diana. "Really this man can be no longer

"Then make him a host," said Harvey, vengeance of an All-just and All-protecting whispering in her ear. "Lud a mercy! there he has said itagain,"

cried Lady Diana. "Kathleen! Vincent! Kathleen and Vincent, whose heads were

close together, started apart at the same " My dear aunt!"

"Lady Diana!" "Why, what on earth is the matter with you; or what can you both be talking about

said Vincent, somewhat puzzled at the question. "Why, Madam, we were talking ofof-let me think. Oh! aye, of fishing; was it

"Yes, yes, dear-Vincent, I mean," "Colonel Fitzpatrick, the old man in the swered Kathleen, blushing at the mistake she was near making, "we were talking of fish-

"Yes, I am sure you were," observed Harvey; "and you, young lady, I have no doubt, were showing Mr. Fitzpatrick how your aunt ties on a fly."

"I see—I see what you mean, Sir," said Lady Diana: "but I'll expose you, Sir. Now, now escape from my hands. But you shall just listen to me, my dear children, and hear not do so. I have called you poltroon! how this gentleman has been behaving. woman-execu- Whilst you, good, innocent dears, were harmlessly descauting upon the infantile sport of fly-fishing, this gentleman has been taking advantage of your minds being so properly engaged, and he has been—I really blush to

"Oh! my poor, dear aunt!" cried Kathleen,

" Oh! for shame, Major," cried the horri-

"Yes, my dears! but that is not all, he has been actually proposing marriage to me!"

"Oh! poor, dear Aunt!" cried Kathleen.

"Oh! wicked, wicked Major!" cried Vin-"Alas! my dear, innocent babies, you know not the wickedness of these old soldiers; he

making love, or proposing marriage to me," cried Lady Diana. Worse than making love, and proposing

has been doing something even worse than

man!" "And what an awful Major!" exclaimed

"Yes, my dears," continued Lady Diana; "something far worse than either making love or proposing marringe; for men may, as I well know, only make love to pass away the time-indulging themselves thereby with as idle a sport as fishing; and men, too, may propose marriage, and afterwards repent of having done so; but this awful man has asked me to do that which is irrevocable and can hardly speak—he has—yes, I will expose him-he has actually urged me, pressed mealmost forced me to—to name the day !"

"To name the day! Oh brave-hearted Major!" cried Mr. Fitzpatrick. "Well, and what answer did you give to so plain a pro-

"What answer did I give him!" replied Lady Diana. "Really, Vincent, you have no idea of the state of my feelings. If you had

been, as I have, twice married-"Which I hope I never shall be," said Vincent, as he looked at Kathleen.

"Well, but, Vincent, if you had been in that position, you could appreciate the delicacy of my sentiments, and you would feel yourself in such a situation that you could not reply to so monstrous a proposal; but you would do, as I am now doing-you would consult your friends, as I am consulting you, "There," said O'Hanlon, pointing to the two and ask them-what do you think is the proper answer I ought to give?"

"Do you ask for my opinion?" asked Vin-

"I do-of course I do," replied Lady "And, dear aunt, do you ask for my opinion

also?" asked Kathleen. "Yes, my dear niece, and wish above all

things to have it." " Then, as you have asked the opinion of us

both, I think we ought to consult together before we give it," observed Vincent. "But, remember," said Major Harvey, "that whilst consulting on a matter in which I feel so deep an interest, you do not lose a moment

Murfey to his melancholy companion, "I in talking over your own favourite amusement of-fly-fishing l" Vincent and Kathleen whispered together, as if in solemn consultation, and then both

coming forward, hand in hand together, the gentleman remarked :--"I am commissioned to deliver the judgment of your arbitrators-your own chosen

arbitrators—Lady Diana." "Ah! I am almost afraid to listen to you." cried, in a tone of great alarm, the tenderhearted widow.

"The solemn judgment of your chosen arbitratore," continued Vincent, "is, that Major Harvey having made love to you, having proposed marriage to you, and having urged you to name the day for marriage, you are bound to name the day; and we, moreover, declare but also that the day you should name ought

CHAPTER XVI.

CH Major Harvey, you wicked old soldier, come here. Take my hand—I submit to the award;" and as the lady spoke she covered her face house. I am glad of it. The most grateful

> "Lady Diana," said Major Harvey, "you And now, as your affianced husband permit me to make one request—it is the first favour I have to seek for in the new relation in which I stand towards you."

" My dear Major," said Lady Diana, looking and seating himself in the centre, that is, the up and smiling, "ask what you please, and if in my power, consider it as already granted: have fancied he had come into a meeting of for having given to you myself, I cannot refuse you anything else."

"Then, as the guardian of Kathleen, consent to her marriage with my friend Vincent, on the same day that you and I are united together. 'That Vincent's father approves of the union I know from Colonel Fitzpatrick plete the happiness of these piscatorial lovers is your approval."

"My dear Major," replied Lady Diana, " not only do I give my consent to the proposed marriage, but with your permission I will present the bride with a gift of ten thousand pounds, which I always intended for her."

"You are an excellent woman!" cried the enraptured Major; "and with your goodness of heart, and my equanimity of temper, I am quite sure that even Kathleen and Vincent cannot be liappier than we shall be."

Major Harvey and Lady Diana, when Lord ing an ambush. Arran rushed suddenly into the room; but stopped as he looked at the Major and Lady defence of the ladies to the men who are at Diena on one side, and Vincent with Kathleen on the other.

"Ah, Major, Major!" cried Lord Arran, "I see how it is; neither my friendly warnings nor all the wisdom you have brought from Continental wars, and that you concentrated in a Spanish proverb, has preserved you unharmed from the wiles and fascinations of the most lovely widow in Ireland. Benedict is already written in your face, I see it in your smiles, and I detect it in the rosy dimples of Lady Diana. Come, no secrets with an old friend; when are you two to be made happy 🦥

"On Saturday next; and I invite you as my bridesman," replied Harvey. "These Spanish proverbs are, my lord, full of wisdom; and there is one of them has made a deep impression on me since I came here."

"What is it?" said Lord Arran. "Plainly, not that cautious, ill-natured, or prudential one which says, 'Before you marry, think well of what you are about to do.' Antes que cases mira lo que hazes."

"No, no," replied Harvey; "the proverb that has influenced my destinies for life, and has made me the happy man you see, is one much more just, true, and good-natured-Un olma sola, ni canta ni llora-One soul alone neither sings nor weeps.' My selfish, solitary bachelorhood will speedily expire."

"And you, too, my young friend," replied Lord Arran, as he turned to Fitzpatrick, and the smiling, blushing Kathleen, "you, too, I perceive have succeeded in your suit. Believe me, I wish you joy, for I believe you to assure you, Mr. Fitzpatrick, are not the less sincere, because, if circumstances had favored | moment that the first hostile movement is signature.' me, I would have desired to be your rival, made by them." pardon me for my forgetting in the contemplation of so much happiness, the important, and. I may add, serious, if not dangerous business that has brought me here."

"Dangerous!" shrieked Lady Diana, "you using such a dreadful word?"

"Come, Lady Diana," replied Lord Arran, you are about to become the wife of as brave battle. I hope you will prove, when the oc- Lady Diana, I kiss your hand. Kathleen, with and a flourish that was as complicated as a casion arises, that you are worthy of the name you are about to bear."

"Speak plainly, my lord," said Lady Diana. for that which is most territle to a woman is an impending danger that involves itself in mystery, and the extent and nature of which

she is not permitted to appreciate." "It is a just observation," replied Lord Arran, "and my belief is, that men are considered more courageous than women, mainly becouse men know what perils they have to encounter; and women are timid, because they have not the same amount of knowledge. I will, then, briefly as I can, explain to you why I am here unexpectedly, and even unannounced.

"That mean and monstrous villian, Ludlow," continued Lord Arran " has, it seems, been driven to desperation by the last act of Redmond O'Hanlon. That celebrated partisan, it appears, encountered Ludlow when in command of a party to seize the Popish Archbishop, Dr. Plunkett; and wishing to avenge some personal wrong done to him, O'Hanlon challenged Ludlow to meet him in single combat, in presence of the followers of both. This challenge Ludlow refused to accept, and the consequence was, that O'Hanlan had Ludlow's back bared, and stripes inflicted upon him with a hangman's rope. Ludlow, for sub mitting to this degrading punishment, has been, since then, shunned by society. He has been refused admittance at the Castle, and at the house of every private gentleman. The consequence of this trentment is, he has determined upon leaving Ireland; but before doing so, he has resolved upon securing to

himself the Fitzpatrick property, by the for-cible abduction of Miss Kathleen Fitzpatrick."

Kathleen shricked, and threw herself into the arms of Vincent. "Save me, Vincent; save me, my beloved, from such a villain."

"With my life," replied Vincent.

Lord Arran looked at the young couple, thus expressing their affection and devotion to each other; and, as he did so, there was a flush upon his cheek, and his voice trembled perceptibly as he resumed the discourse which had been so unexpectedly interrupted.

"The time fixed upon by Ludlow for carrying out this diabolical plot is this very night. He has hired the services of six of the ruffians who were with him when arresting Archbishop Plunkett; and as he believes Lady Diana has not more than three men servants in the house, he considers that this number will be sufficient to effect his purpose,

"How has your lordship gained a knowledge of his secrets?" inquired Lady Diana. "Through Colonel Fitzpatrick, who is stopping in the same inn at which resides this | proofs to convict me of an attempt at bur-Ludlow's confident, a man named Lawson, glary. What does your lordship propose to who was wounded in the hand a short time since by Redmond O'Hanlon."

"Redmond O'Hanlen!" exclaimed Major Sir," said Lord Arran; "and you may perceive now afoot?"

What description of man is he if he be, in-

deed, a man at all?"

"Ah! Major, Major," replied Lord Arran,
laughing, "what a cunning alvold rogue you
are! I do not wonder you invelgled this innocent lady into a promise of marriage death the firend of our roung hero here, on an oc. If I know much of your past career, Sir, in scouncier is the firend of our roung hero here, on an oc. If I know much of your past career, Sir, in scouncier is I if said Mrs. Gregg, in amazement—if casion of which we need say no more in the connection with the Frizpatrick family. I I is said Mrs. Gregg, in amazement—if the call Judge Donnellan as scoundred! Why breacht company.

by the teller," observed Harvey. "But this Fitzpatrick.

night you say the attack is to be made on this "I believe," continued Lord Arran, "from brain?" when I have a chance of lodging a bullet in the brain of a vagabond. I trust the plan of defence will be confided to me. If it is, I promise you that there is not a man who enters Lady Diana's park to-night, with a hostile intention, that will not be carried out of it a corpse to-morrow."

"Oh! Major, my dear, dearest Major," cried Lady Dinoa, "do not talk in that horrid will restore to the Fitzpatricks such portions manner, or you will frighten me to death on of their estates as you unrighteously retain." the spot."

"Listen to your intended bride, Major, and be guided by her advice," said Lord Arran, "if you would not avoid the worst of all punishments, as I am told, of marriage folk, a curtain lecture. I have a plan to propose, somewhat different from the battle scene you are already dreaming of."

"What is it?" asked Harvey. "No chance of escape, I hope for such cowardly villains." "Not the least," replied Lord Arran; "the only difference between your plan and mine is, you would not, if you could, let one of them escape with life, and what I propose is

to entrap them all alive, "And now will you do that?" asked Har-

vev. " Mainly by your assistance, and wholly, I might add, from my confidence in your skill | promise during your life never to return. De as a veteran campaigner—as one practised in Vincentand Kathleen were about giving ex- all the arts and devices of war-as a valiant pression to their feelings of gratitude to in a forlorn hope, as you are astute in contriv-

Now, what I propose is, that you leave the present in the house, for without reckoning at all upon the male attendants, I am quite sure that Fitzpatrick and myself would be able alone to withstand the attack of two dozen such riff-raff as Ludlow can gather

round him." "And as to me," said Major Harvey, somewhat impatiently, "what do you propose

for me to do?" "As for you, the all-important part of the affair will devolve upon you. Fitzpatrick and I are to be entrusted with the defence of the house from within; but its exterior defence is to be your charge."

"What | put my dear Major out of the house to be fired at by murderers!" exclaimed Lady Diana. "Oh, my lord! my lord! how could you propose anything so dreadful, and that in the hearing of a lady who is to be tain in the army of the Commonwealth, havmarried to the Major this very next coming | ing been detected in an attempt to commit a Saturday?"

to secure such happiness the very next coming Saturday to two such tender lovers as you

"Yes, and two other such tender lovers as

A slight frown contracted for a moment the brow of Lord Arran, but it dispersed as I now place in your hands." quickly as it had gathered, and he resumed:
"What I propose is, that Major Harvey should depart this very instant, procure as he easily can, such a number of his own dragoons as he its contents. deems to be sufficient for the purpose, and when he knows that the hour fixed upon for the attack is eleven o'clock, so dispose his it." be worthy of your happiness. My wishes, I | troopers about the grounds that he can have every one of his assailants arrested the

and would have contested against you, for "Admirable! admirable! my Lord," cried placed pen and ink in the hands of Ludlow, that prize, which you have fairly won. But, Harvey in an ecstasy, "I see it all now. I who at once signed the paper. have studied every inch of ground about the house and park as earnestly, and know it as with you for ever. Is this your proper name completely as if it had been a chosen and signature?" field of battle. Even as I talk to you, I have laid out my ambush so thoroughly that terrify me to death! What can you mean by the assailants will be prisoners before they are aware they have a single enemy outside the house to contend against. Farewell, my Lord, when you next see me, to-night, Ludlow a soldier as ever yet drew sword in the field of and his gang will be in my custody as captives. call you wife."

The information of which Lord Arran was the bearer proved to be correct.

The night was pitchy dark, when Ludlow. followed by ten men, crossed the wall of Lady Diana's park, and advanced with side, let his followers be unbound, and per-stealthy steps towards the front. No light mitted to proceed without further molestashone in any part of the house to indicate that any one was on the watch.

Ludlow and his followers ascended the steps leading to the hall-door, and a single | whipped out of the gate?" blow with a sledge-hammer had shivered the lock to pieces, but that was the only noise their own shame be their punishment. If heard, for, at the same instant, the hall was they cannot feel that, then a horsewhip would filled with lights, showing Lord Arran, Fitzpatrick, and the three servants, armed with ders of the best of them.' matchlocks, and the same light shone upon the uplifted sabres of forty soldiers, who sur- and upon Major Harvey returning to the rounded the steps by which Ludlow and his room, the paper signed by Ludlow was placed

gang had ascended.

"Down with your arms instantly. Surrender at once, or I will cut every man of you to he had read the document through, " but until pieces," cried Major Harvey, from the rear.

once," cried Lord Arran, "or I will blow your | baseness and cowardice as that scoundrel, brains out." "Lay down your arms, men," said Ludlew. It is in vain to contend against such num-

"Not your enemies, Mr. Ludlow, but the friends of your destined victim. Major, let the prisoners be bound outside. I will speak with Mr. Ludlow in a private room," said | Fitzpatrick, but also of Lady Diana, and their Lord Arran; and Ludlow was conducted into

"My Lord Arran," said Ludlow, when he found both were alone, "you have the reputation of being a generous man. Grant me, thon, one favor. Give me, for I have been disarmed, some weapon by which I may take away my life, and no longer survive the dishonor that has befallen me."

a small room leading from the hall.

"Mr. Ludlow," said Lord Arran, as he looked with undisguised contempt at the base man before him, "this is not the time nor the that occasion you submitted to personal degradation to save your life." "My Lord, I am in your power," said Lud-

agony he was enduring whilst thus addressed by the son of the Lord Lieutenant. "I am, I say, in your lordship's power. I own that I have been apprehended by you in the comdo with me?"

"I have desired to speak with you alone,

Harvey. "Redmond O'Hanten again by the preparations that were made to receive Why, the man appears to be ubiquitous you, that I have not arranged for such an interview without having certain terms to offer you."

you."
"Name them, my Lord. They must be

resent company."

Ludlow's face became suffused with purple call Judge Donnellan a scoundrel! Why "A secret told to me is a fact forgotten but when Lord Arran mentioned the name of you old villain, what has caused such a notion

what I have heard, that the offence which you tried to commit this night, cruel, base, of wickedness?" replied Geraghty, in an ascowardly, and unmanly as it is, was but trivial when compared with those you have tried to commit, as well as those you actually have committed, in the attempt to gain possession of the Fitzpatrick property. Some of the wrongs done by you are irreparable; others are not so. One of the first conditions, then, which I have to impose upon you is, that you

"Restore the property!" cried Ludlow, horror-stricken at this proposition. "Restore the property! to whom? Who is to claim

"The Fitzpatricks; to Colonel Fitzpatrick, or to his son Vincent, or to Kathleen Fitzpatrick. Do you agree to this condition, Sir? it is easily arranged to whom the restoration be made. Do you agree to this?"

"I do, I do, because I must," replied Ludlow. "And this restitution you promise to make

within a mouth?" "I do, I do, because I must," again answer ed Ludlow. "The second condition is, that within two

months you leave Ireland; and within six months his Majesty's dominions, with the you agree to this condition also ?" "I do, I do, because I must," replied Lud-

"Very well, on these conditions your companions and yourself shall be at once set at

liberty. "Thanks! thanks! my Lord, I take my leave of you. You are a truly generous conqueror," said Ludlow, his looks of hatred con-

tradicting the flattering words he expressed. "Step, stop, Mr. Edward Ludlow; not so fast. I know whom I have to deal with. I from you, and to have me placed in some cannot take your spoken word, Sir, for any-prison, where I could neither give you any asthing. If I were to let you off so easily tonight, you would laugh at me to-morrow morning, and deny all the transactions of this | can do me no harm; and for myself, I defy his night, and perhaps threaten me with an action for slander, if I repeated them. Your spoken word, Sir, is that of a disgraced poltroon, and no man could place the slightest reliance on it. Here, Sir, is something more tangible, more substantial, and more lasting. It is a declaration to this effect: 'I, Edward Ludlow, of Monkstown, Esquire, late a capbase, cruel, cowardly, and unmanly offence, "My plan," said Lord Arran, smiling, "is and having obtained pardon, conditionally for that offence, do hereby promise to fulfil the conditions imposed upon me, which are as follows.' The conditions, as I have stated them, are then set forth in this paper. Here, Vincent and Kathleen," added Lady Diana. | read them, read them attentively, and then say if you are prepared to sign the document

Ludlow took the paper with a trembling hand, and his eyes became first glazed, and then were filled with tears, as he tried to read

"I have read the paper," said the crestfallen villain, "and I am prepared to sign

"Here, Major Harvey, come into this room I wish you to be a witneses to this person's Harvey came into the room. Lord Arran

"One word more, and then I have done

"Are the contents of this document true?" "Yes."

"You have heard these acknowledgments made, Major Harvey, by Mr. Edward Ludlow; now sign that paper.' Major Harvey signed with a dashing hand

my consent, no man but Vincent shall ever | grand military manœuvre-a contrast in itself to the small, creeping, feeble signature of Ludlow, by the side of which it stood. "And now, Major Harvey, be so good as to conduct that man and his associates outside the gate of Lady Diana's park; and when out-

side, let his followers be unbound, and pertion." "Do you think, my Lord," asked Harvev. "that they ought to be one and all horse-

"No, no; let them go as they came. Let be dishonored by being placed on the shoul-

Lord Arran's orders were literally obeyed,

in his hands. "I am an old soldier," said Harvey, when this moment I never thought there was to be "Surrender! surrender, Mr. Ludlow, at found in the whole race of mankind so much Ludlow, has concentrated in his own person. A gibbet is too good for him. Why let him escape so easily, whon the gallows was wait-

bers. Some one amongst you is a traitor, and ing for him?"

I am in the hands of my enemies."

"Because," answered Lord Arran, " he could not be brought to the gallows but by a public trial, and at that trial there should of necessity be introduced not only the name of Kathleen virtues should not be contaminated by a connexion, however remote, with such a mis-

> " A very satisfactory reason for not hanging him," said Harvey, "and one with which, for Lady Diana's sake and my own, I am perfectly content."

CHAPTER XVII.

"ALL things are advancing in accordance with my wishes," said Gerald Geraghty, as he proceeded towards the apartment in which place to talk to any gentleman about your Judith was confined, with no other companion being apprehensive of dishonor. Had you than the ever discontented Abigail Gregg. Judith was confined, with no other companion preferred your honor to your life, there was an "Ludlow and Lawson are now inseparable opportunity afforded to you for making a companions, and can therefore, be both enselection between the two, when Count O'Han- | trapped by the same lure. Fitzgerald, who lon challenged you to single combat. On cannot stir a stop without some spy dogging at his heels, must, with his associate Murfey, be got rid of and sent to England. And now to take from this unhappy girl the only perlow, whose distorted features showed the son in the world who might have power to tell what had become of her."

"Good! dear! sweet! handsome Widow Gregg " said Geraghty, as he knocked at the terest," had not been appreciated by his outer door of Judith's room, "I wish to have mission of a crime, that there are sufficient | the happiness of looking at your fair countenance, and of whispering a word in your virtuous, matronly ear."

"Eh | is that you, you old villain?" said Mrs. Gregg. " What new piece of scoundrelism is creatures by an indulgence in bad puns

"Gently, gently, most loquacious of antiquated widows," said Geraghty; "take care of using such words as scoundrelism, in connexion with any act of one of his Majesty's justices of the peace. Take very hard indeed, if I do not prefer them to care! take care of your precious life, widow, the fate which otherwise awaits me, the and that he who is the awful dread of all death of a common malefactor on the gib malefactors Mr. Justice Donnellan is told that you have been calling him a scoundrel it.

of wickedness to come into your diabolical

What has made me think of such a piece aumed tone of astonishment-" why you, you woman you; for was it not a woman that put into a man's head the first notion of any wickedness that ever was committed in this innocent world? Why here—here am 1, not thinking of any harm at all—a poor man. meekly performing his duties; and here I come with an order from good Judge Donnellan, commanding me on my allegiance to the King and my attachment to the Church, as by law established, on the receipt of this warrant—there, look at it, Mrs Gregg, it is duly signed and sealed—to produce before him the body (and an ugly body it is) of Abigait Gregg, widow, to such charges as may be made against her by one Edmund Murley, a divinity student; and yet the moment I am seen with this commission in my hand, from the model of magistrates and the purest of judges, Mr. Justice Donnellan, you, Mrs. Gregg,-yes, you did, ma'am, and I'll swear n -you, alluding to my business, and to that self-same judge, asked me 'what new piece of scoundrelism is now afoot? These were your very words, and I'll take my affidavit you used them. But come, hasten, busten, widow; put on your hood, until I have the high honor and the immeasureable satisfaction of produc-

-before Judge Donnellan." Poor Mrs. Gregg was so horrified by the intelligence thus conveyed in his usual bantering and trinmphanr manner by Geraghty. that she was unable to reply to him.

ing your body-I hope he won't be frightened

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she exclaimed, rushing back to the room, to Judith, "here is another of the vile acts of that demon, Geraghty. He has brought an order for me to appear before Judge Donnellan. I see what he intends by this; it is to take me away sistance, nor convey information to your friends of the place of your confinement. He malice; but it is not so with you. God help and protect you, young lady! I am forced to

leave you.". "Farewell! farewell!" replied Judith. "If I am ever freed from this captivity, you shall find in meno uugrateful friend; meanwhile, take with you this poor memorial of my regard."

As Judith thus spoke, she placed a glittering diamond ring upon one of Mrs. Gregg's fingers. Neither the words nor the gift of Judith had escaped the watchful observation of Gerald Geraghty.

Never in all her long life was the widow Gregg so much astonished as when she appeared in front of the prison, leaning on the arm of Geraghty, who held her hand as tightly as if it was in a vice; and when she saw not only a coach waiting for her but fifty mounted cavalry encircling it, and that there was a loud shout, as if in triumph, from the rabble at seeing her a prisoner, and observing her placed in the coach, and all the guards with drawn swords before and behind and by the side of the vehicle in which she was en-

closed. "What is the meaning of all this?" cried the widow Gregg to Geraghty, who sat opposite to her; "or who in the world do they

take me for ?" "They take you for Abigail Gregg," answered Geraghty, " and as to the meaning of it, you will soon learn all that from Judg Donnellan, who is the cutest man that ever

yet was seen at unravelling a plot!"
"A plot! a plot! cried Mrs. Gregg, still more mystified-" what have I to do with plots? I am an English Protestant, and therefore, hate, detest, and abominate all Papists-yourself in particular-and all their hellish plots and damnable contrivances for destroying our King, and uprooting our glorious Constitution in Church and State."

"Augh, bother, widow, don't be going on with that sort of raumash before Judge Donnellan, or he'll stop your examination, and put you in the ducking stool, until you come to your senses. Sure! any one-I myself, that you call a Papist, can say the same words that you do. That's the way all the plotters go on till they are found out. Lord Danby, a born Protestant, tried the same game in England, but the patriotic Lord Shaftesbury was too clever for him, and let him, notwithstanding all his sham zeal for Protestantism, with a Bill of Attainder; and so it will be with Judge Donnellan and you, if you try to bamboozle him with prating about your being an Englishwoman and a Protestant, and all that sort of stuff. Just take a friend's advice, widow; listen patiently to what is said against you, and answer it if you can, and for my part I don't think you'll be able to do so. But here we are at Judge Donnellan's. Please to get out, Mrs. Gregg, and do it willingly, and at once, or you'll be dragged before his worship like a horse's head to a bonfire."

A loud shout from the rabble in the street announced the re-appearance of the widew Gregg from the coach. The moment her feet touched the earth, she found twelve soldiers with matchlocks about her; and thus, with Geraghty holding her firmly by the arm, she was ushered into a crowded court, and the presence of the formidable Judge Donnellan. Judge Donnellan was a very old, a very bloated, and a very red-faced man. For forty long years he had given all his zeal and his abilities to the service of the oppressors of Ireland; and had labored with an untiring energy to aid in the affliction and persecution of his own countrymen. Selfish, coldblooded and remorseless, he had spared neither age nor sex, rank nor condition, but had dipped deep his ermine in the blood of the innocent. He had labored so hard for promotion, as to render it impossible for any parties he had served to gratify his ambitious desires; for he had made himself far too odious and too detestible, for those who wished to preserve the peace of the country to elevate him to one of the highest positions on the bench. He was made use of, he was trusted by the Anti-Irish interest, but he was not promoted; and instead of being, as he had hoped, when age had come upon him, a Chief Justice of the King's Bench, he found himself taken from the judge's seat to act as

a magistrate.
Judge Donnellan, therefore, regarded himsolf as an ill-used man; as one who sacrifices to advance what he called "the English Inmasters; but still he consoled himself with the opportunities afforded to him, by his office, to tyranize over his countrymen, and he endeavoured to conceal the venom that featered in his heart against his fellowand worse jokes; so that he was at the same

"Put the prisoner to the bar, in order that the court may have her recognized," said Judge Donnellan.

"Remove your hood, woman; if you are handsome it will be a pleasure to see you; if you are ugly your face will help to condemn you, and so it does! There is a plot in your eye, and a conspiracy in your nose; what is your name?" continued the

"Abigail Gregg," replied the widow, indignant at the observations that had been passed on her personal appearance.

"Abigail; it should be Jezabel. And then Gregg, a very Popish name; we shall soon hear the Gregeorian chaunt from you, I warrant," observed the judge.

"Please your worship," said the prisoner, "I am an Englishwoman and a Protestant."

"Then the more shame for you to be conspiring against your country and your religion, if you speak the truth. But I don't believe one word of it; because you have the most unmistakable brogue I ever heard in my

"I!!! a brogue! I who speak with a pure English accent."

"Yes," answered the judge, "a brogue so thick it would blunt a strong knife to cut through it. Your's an English accent! I have been in London once in my life, and I ought to know how the English speak their own language. Why, if you were a genuine Englishwoman, instead of saying, 'I am an Englishwoman, you would have said, 'Hi ham han Henglishwoman." Go to! ugly impostor as you are, if justice is said to be blind, no one ever described it as deaf. But I won't hear another word from you. Call the witnesses. Here you, Mr. Murfey-you are one of the principal props of the state to preserve us all from Popery and slavery—what have you to say about this Jezabel Gregg? Say the worst you can; and I will think you are understating the case against her. A woman so confoundedly unsightly must be an undoubted Popish conspirator. Go on, sir; you know the Testament so well it would be a waste of piety to swear you."

Gerald Geraghty stood by the side of Murfev, who was much intoxicated, and slipping five golden coins into his hand, he said: "You shall have twenty more when you see her lodged in Newgate; observe, she has a diamond ring on the sittle finger of her left hand. There is a fact for you, make use of

"Thigum," said Murfey, as he winked at Geraghty, and pocketed the gold.

"Please your Worship, and all good loyal Protestants who hear me," said Murfey, clearing his throat for an oration, "that woman at the bar is the most awful, wicked, dangerous, and detestable Papist that ever stepped in shoe-leather."

"I knew she had a Papist soul," said the judge, "when I looked in her face; but according to your account of her, she has two Papist

"Please your Worship, and all good loyal Protestants, resumed Mr. Murfey, "you all know that I aided in the arrest of the Popish

"And a prime thing it was for you to be at such a good piece of work," added the Judge. "Well, your Worship, from that day to this, the prisoner at the bar never stopped abusing. and vilifying and annoying, and aggravating

"Oh! dear, dear!" said Mrs. Gregg; "as I am an houest woman, I never saw nor spoke

with the mau in my life." " Don't mind her, your Worship," said the unabashed Murfey; "she would swear a hole through a ladder.'

"Yes, and not leave a Protestant a step to est woman; she is no more an honest woman than I am Chief Justice Scraggs. But go on, Mr. Murfey. I cannot allow the dignity of the court to be trifled with by this arch-

l'apist at the bar.' "Please your Worship, and all good loyal Protostants," continued Murfey, "I did not mind the abuse of a Papist for doing my duty to king and country; but what has caused me to bring this woman here is, that she said his most Gracious Majesty was in his heart a Papist, that his Excellency the

Lord Lieutenant, his Grace and Duke duct to me this day, I believe in my heart, of Ormonde, was a sworn Papist, and what | you, Mr. Donnellan, are one of them." is more and worse than all, that even you. your Worship, Judge Donnellan, was a "Me | me | Did she accuse me of being

a Papist?" asked the Judge, foaming with "She did, your Worship, and that you had

been born a Papist, bred a Papist, and that you only turned in the hope of serving your own interests." "Oh! monstrous! monstrous! most

monstrous i" exclaimed the Judge puffing and blowing, and almost breathing with passion, for in these statements, there was, he well knew, a repetition of an accusation that had been made against him thirty years previously.

"And I must say," added Geraghty, here stepping forward, "that when I shewed her your Worship's warrant for bringing her here, she asked me, 'What new piece of scoundrelism was now afoot?"

" I'll foot her off to prison," said the Judge. Hallo! you Jezabel Gregg. What! do you deny that you so spoke this very day to Mr. Gernghty?

"I said the very words he has repeated; but I did not commit my self by-

"I'll commit you, never fear. Don't dare to say another word to me, you audacious, scarlet souled feminine fright." "But will not your Worship hear one word

in explanation " asked Mrs. Gregg
"Not a syllable,' replied the judge. "Scounderliem-a nice word to apply to a Judge in the execution of his office. Explanation, indeed! But we shall have more than one nation with you by-und-by, Jezabel Gregg, for as well as your explanation, there shall be my

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country owes you a deep debt of gratitude." "Ahl your Worship, and all loyal Protestents that hear me," added Murfey, "if you were but to know the tempting offers this

condemnation. But go on, Mr. Murfev; the

woman made me." "Stop, stop, Mr. Murfey," said Judge Don-"I do not think it is in the power of nellan,

face is like a physic-bottle, and the look of her enough to turn a man's stomach." "Ah, but your Worship ! she made me such offers if I would only aid in the escape of a French prisoner, now confied in Brass Cas-

the prisoner to be tempting in any way. Her

umphantly. "There is no French prisoner in Brass Castle. The year, a disher a mild we was

"Eh? ch ? what's this, Mr. Murfey? No French prisoner in Brass Gastle? What say

Castle? Is there a prisoner there?"

time, when on the bench, a buffoon and a "a French Prisoner as young woman arrested in the vaults of the Popish Primate's palace in Drogheda, a Mademoiselle Josephine de Lauzun. The prisoner has been in constant

attendance upon her." "Oh! dear, dear, dear me!" cried Mrs. Gregg; why the young lady that he calls a French prisoner is an English woman and a Protes-

"As much an Englishwoman and a Protestant as you are yourself, I suppose," said the Judge.

"Exactly so," said Mrs. Gregg.
"Exactly so!" retorted the Judge. "It is as I guessed. Go on. Mr. Murfey, every word this woman says confirms the truth of your statement."

"it was by my assistance this Frenchwoman, now in Brass Castle, was first arrested; and the prisoner at the bar was always orging me to aid in her escape; and it was no later than yesterday she took a diamond ring off the little finger of her left hand, and wanted me to accept it as a pledge I would support the hellish Popish plot."

"Is that diamond ring forthcoming?" asked the Judge, as his eyes sparkled with an unwonted light when the ring was mention-

"Here it is," said Mr. Geraghty, "still on the little finger of the left hand of the pri-

"Hand it up, in order that it may be inspected by the court," observed the Judge. Upon my word, a very large and a very pure brilliant—and worth, at least, fifty pounds. This is too important a piece of evidence to be parted with by the Court. When the prisoner is brought to trial before ornament of such great value."

"And when she is brought to trial," added Murfey, "I shall be able to swear that the very ring that Abigail Gregg offered to me to aid in releasing the French prisoner, I saw at one time worn by Pere La Chaise, the confessor to the Popish King of France."

"Phew! this ring will then help to wring the neck off Jezabel Gregg," added the Judge. But it is a waste of time to hear any more of this case. Here, clerk, make out a committal of this woman to Newgate, as an aider and abettor of the hellish Popish plot-and with strict orders she is to have communication with no one but in the presence of the jailer. Whilst you are writing out the committal, I may as well listen to what she has to say. Do you hear, woman, now is your time to speak. What have you to say for vourself?

"What have I to say for myself?" said Mrs. Gregg; " well I say first I am an honest wo-

"Well, and it is my opinion," answered the Judge, "that honesty and you might be married, for you are not the least akin."

"Next, I say, I am a Protestant." "Yes, but it is against the Church by law established you are a Protestant."

"Next, I say, I am an Englishwoman." "Aye, an Englishwoman that was born and reared in the bog of Allen, and is as indigen-

ous to the soil as the prasha bruie." "Next, I say, that the lady I was attending on is, like myself, an Englishwoman and a Protestant."

"That is the only thing you have said, I believe."

"Next, I say, that I never saw nor spoke with, and never offered a diamond ring to the

villain Marfey." "That is a Popish equivocation, and all turns on the word 'villain;' you might not have done any one of these things with 'a villain' called Murfey, and yet have said and done everything that is alleged against you with an honest man, called Murfey. It is a shame for an old Papist like you to be trying to impose on the Court with mental insinuations and equivocations, and such stale Jesui-

tical tricks." "The next thing I have to say is," said Mrs. Gregg, raising her voice and losing all command of her temper, "that I do most firmly believe that there has long been hatching a Popish plot for the extermination of all true, pious, good, and loyal Protestants. I believe that Popish plot is fostered and encouraged by persons calling themselves Protest, ants, but who in their hearts are Papists, and they subservient slaves of the Pope. I believe that some of these false Protestants, but sworn Papist, hold high and influential offices; that some of them are judges; and from your con-

"Oh! you traitress!" cried the Judge, giving way to his fury, "is not this another proof of the truth of honest Mr. Murfey's allegations against you? He averred that you had so spoken of me; you denied it; and yet now, the very thing you denied you not only admit, but voluntarily declare. Oh! these Papists! these Papists | when will this poor country be well rid of them! But I will teach one of you, at all events, a New-gait of going. Here, commit her at once to prison, Geraghty and Murfey : there is the warrant for you. See her safely lodged in Newgate.

(To be continued.)

Hard on the N. Y. Board of Education.

NEW YORK May 9 .- The World says : "The ase of Kiddle is bad enough, but the case of thirteen members of the New York Board of Education, who think the case of Kiddle does not concern the cause of public education in this city, is a good deal worse."

Vandyke and Talmage.

NEW YORK, May 9 .- The run says the Rev. Dr. Vandyke practically gave notice to all concerned, on Wednesday, that the Presbyterian Church, big as it is, is not big enough to hold him and Talmage any longer. If Talmage stays he goes. As Vandyke is much looked up to in the denomination this is a rather solemn state of things.

Kearney. New York, May 9 .- A Herald San Francisco special reports Denis Kearney as saying:-We have carried the election in the interest of the people against the combined forces of the Democratic and Republican thieves who coincide with the Corporation swindlers, bank robbers and sharks, stock manipulators, short card players, shoulder hitters, whiskey bummers, bludgeon murderers, religious hypocrites, worshippers of the devil and the golden calf. They employed every hireling scriboler; bought up nine-tenths of the papers of the State; spent millions of money, and were routed horse, foot and dragoons on the day of election by moral men and virtuous women. The effect of the election will be that capital will be better protected, but will be taxed for such protection, "Oh! villain! villan! you are at last caught | interest must be reduced to the rate that it is in a glaring falsehood," caied Mrs. Gregg, tri- loaned in England, France, &c., new industries will be prosecuted, people will become prosperous, labor will be emancipated, and the 'unthinking majority,' as we are styled, will do it. The Chinese must go, and intel-You, Mr. Geraghty, you have charge of Brass | ligence, based upon virtue, honesty and common sense, will introduce principles that, I "There is, your Worship," said Geraghty, | trust, will survive and rule the world."

THE IRISH RACE AND WHAT IT DID.

LECTURE BY FATHER M'HUGH. (From the New York Tablet.) This was the subject of a lecture delivered on the evening of the 17th March, by the Rev. B. M'Hugh, at the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, Hampstead, New York. The lecturer, says the Tablet, possesses in an eminent degree the facility of bringing out the rationale of his subject. After some preliminary observations the lecturer proceeded: -An impulsive and generous nature is an "Please your Worship," continued Murfey, Irish trait of character. And for a pure unsit was by my assistance this Frenchwoman, selfish friendship that has at times led men to make extraordinary and heroic sacrifice, there is, perhaps no other race as remarkable. In the lives of Ireland's great men and saints, cloud hung sombre and heavy over the instances of such personal attachment and friendship are as frequent as they are elsewhere unusual, as they are beautifully romantic. At times the Divine pleasure was even miraculously shown at the holy love now on the glorious days of bard and poets, that knit together such great souls. SS. Peter and Paul in life were united, and in death country that the voice of Columbkill must were not separated. St. Malachy of Armagh is drawn by his love for St. Bernard to the Abbey of St. Clairvaux, to die in the arms of his friend and be buried near him. Like all | when the same price was put on the head of a saints, they " had long seen and known each | priest and scholar like Geoffrey Keating as on other in God." Another instance of this traitwas | that of a wolf. Father Keating roamed in fear once pointed out to me by an eminent and from place to place, through forests and amid worthy priest-whose position gives him the the crags and fastnesses of the Galtees, with title of "Successor of Canice"-in the "Life his manuscript of his learned history in his of St. Columbkill," Adamnan. The Abbot pocket. And here I may say that us years Canice had ever a beautiful and child-like go by, and one discovery after another rea juty, she will have to show how a person in affection for his old abbot, Columbkill—an her condition of life became possessed of an attachment that he never relinquished. The scholar, the learned world grows amazed at perfection and sancity of character of the the vast learning of this man. For such a Abbot of Iona were ever as a model to Canice; course, my friends, will, we think, bring out were ever in his thoughts, even after his re- more clearly to our view the natural inquisimoval from Limavady to Kilkenny. Once, while seated in the refectory of his abbey, at dinner with his monks, Canice for an instant | teries and old universities throughout Europe, became entranced in a vision, and was heard and notably those of Louvain, Douai, Paris, to exclaim painfully :- Columbkill is in Salamanca, Rome, &c., multitudes of Irish danger! Columbkill is in danger! Let us scholars shone by their learning and brilliant go to the sanctuary and pray for him. They talents, when at home the life of even a did so; and before they were there many hedge schoolmaster was not safe. Everywhere minutes St. Canice had his anxious monks do we find them tilling with credit such exenchant the "Te Deum," for Columbkill was alted positions in schools and universities safe. It would appear that on that day the as genius and science alone could qualify holy Abbot of Jona and some of his monks them for. They were university rectors were sailing, doubtless on some creand of when that position was one of wealth, and was mercy, to a neighburing island of the surrounded with the state and trappings of a Hebrides, when a sudden and heavy squall great feudal principality. They filled many struck the little boat, and all seemed lost, sees, espiscopal and metropolitan, when these Columbkill and his monks were giving them- dignities introduced them into the state selves to prayer when suddenly the abbot councils of rulers and princes, who hesitated spoke out as one inspired:-"No one now but Canice can save us!" And then, as one with eyes fixed on presences to others unseen, " Ha! 'tis well; he does not stop to pick up his sandal!" Years after these words were explained to Adamnan, his successor at Iona, and Michael O'Clery planned and executed that Abbot Canice had publicly penanced their renowned works of sacred biography himself for his hurry and lack of religious and historic annals. O'Clery arranged here decorum in entering the sanctuary without his and in Brussels the famous "Annals of the sandal when going to pray for his friend the | Four Masters." And at Louvain and Ant-Father Abbot of Iona. When virtue such as this adorned the Celtic nature of those days, well may it be said that "that man is little to great Irish schoolman, Duns Scotus. At be pitied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plain of Marathon, or whose Ireland, Luke Wadding, the nephew of Peter piety would not be warmer among the ruins of Iona." It has been said that to the Celt old university, and was astonishing the alone has the faculty of natural wit been given. His is the only race capable of a witticism or jest as distinguished from the humorous and This age also saw Nicholas French, the its fame and wit, eloquence, and learning has author of the "Bleeding Ephigenia," ever shone out with a bright lustre that no Louvain, and O'Sullivan Beare in Spain misfortune or national calamity could dim. also beheld Dominick O'Daly (a Rosaria), What the Irish monks did for European from Kerry, the Bishop of Coimbra, in civilization in building the countless Portugal. He was charged by King Philip IV. monasteries and abbeys, inculcating Christian | to negociate with the Prince of Wales (aftermorals by their teaching and the life-long | wards Charles I.), then at Madrid, about reexamples of their hundred thousand saints. in their vast labours in every age, from the days the Infanta. We see also in this generation of the monks of Iona to those of St. Bernard, the learned genius of William Molyneux and to those of the Protestant Reformation, poring critically over the proof-sheets of the unfortunate Dollinger and the learned Newton's "Principla," labouring to resurrect Montalembert have long since traced in the the national spirit in Iroland, and laying bare pages of history. The professor or "wisdom- with a bold touch the errors of the atheistic sellers," of Charlemagne were Irishmen; Alcuin and the schoolmen of King Alfred were Irishmen. The man, in fact, who first dared to lay down the principles on which the doctor, St. Thomas, made of theology a while a little later the famous MacCarthy was science was Peter Lombard, an Irishman; the to astound France and Europe with his eloman whose subtlety of genius gave rise to the | quence and to decline the mitre of Montauban. great Irish school of theology in the middle ages, the Scotists, was Don Scotus, an Irish- died in comparative poverty at Toulouse, man. And the familiarity of Irish scholars in those days in their intercourse with the great world, and Royalty itself, makes one think of George IV. and Brinsley Sheridan. It is said of Scotus Ericens-that man of whom we really know so little, and of what we do know rationalists try to make so much-that a life-saving institution, in which he devoted once when dining with King Charles the Bald the King thought to make a joke at the expense of the quick-witted Scot as the Irish were then called. The King sat at one end of the table, and the learned scholar at the other Charles suddenly asked him with humorous irony:—" Erigens, how near is a vows. To the Irish Benedictine Convent at Scot to a sot?' "There is only the length | Ypres, the Irish Brigade presented the of a table between them, your Majesty," was the quick reply. As to the capacity of the | Malplaquet. The Convent of the Irish Bene-Celtic intellect for public business, public life, has been shown in every age, and not less so that name, and as yet in the hands of Benein the present day, as the people of England | dictine Order. are beginning to see and admit. Unless the | Says Magoe -- "The Swiss and the Hessians Irish nature has changed and deteriorated since the days of his pagan ancestors, we t ke | been rewarded in titles and wealth. But I this fact as a test-proof in this connection. The am not aware that any fact like this can be American Constitution stands to-day as the told of any military order of exiles-that in most perfect that ever came from the intellect | A.D. 1809 the portfolio of War was held in of man. There is now none other like it. five different Cabinets by five Irishmen-viz. Yet the principles of constitutional government that St Patrick found amongst the Irish | in Spain, Nugent in Austria, Kavanagh in were identical with these to-day of our Bavaria, and Castlereagh (we don't boast of glorious Republic. Some of the most him) was virtually War Minister in England. brilliant statesmen, plenipotentiaries, and orators were of Irish origin-Burke, Canning, of Berlin three Ambassadors from different Sheridan, and Palmerston—and the Wellesley family are names every Englishman is acquainted with. The minor dependencies of man and nobleman she ever met.

O'Shaughnessy in Australia, and Hennessy

in the island of Barbadoes, have made reputa-

tions for themselves for a skill in national

affairs truly marvellous. How persistently

tenacious the old Irish race was ever to its

make them a maritime people; and neither

the Crusaders nor even the Norman influence

could introduce feudalism amongst them. As

for their love of justice and wish to abide by

the law's decree, these are the words of Sir John Davies, Attorney-General for Ireland

vailed, for they believed that years brought with them the learning of counsel and experience. Now, it is not our idea to dwell on the days when Ireland was known as the Island of Saints, of learned men, when students of every degree came yearly in thousand and tens of thousands to her shores to study under her famous masters, when the learned and scholars came in their old age from all parts for an asylum, and to spend their declining years, their last days on earth, amongst congenial souls, and die in her monasteries. "When the school and the college gave light to From gifted Iona to wooded Lismore."

or when, in the days of St. Bernard, the Irish "swarmed like an inundation" into the resorts of learning, the European monasteries. No, our train of thought is now more on later times, days of darkness and struggle, when a destiny of this people, when the heel of the brutal oppressor was on its neck, and his aim was to rend and tear out its vitals, to stamp out the race and nation. Our mind runs not when there were so many of them in the needs protect the class from the jealousy and wrath of the rulers of the time. No, it is rather on the early days of the last century, tiveness and thirst for knowledge that has ever shone in the Irish Celt. In the monasnot to entrust them with embassies of the last importance, and to commit to their arbitration cases of the most delicate nature. In the cloisters of St. Anthony's Franciscan Convent, at Louvain, Father Ward, Colgan, werp Colgan worked at his great edition of the works of that extraordinary man, the Salamanca, in Spain, another famous son of Lombard, was the shining light of the great world with his works and learned zeal to have the Immaculate Conception defined.

nouncing Protestantism before he could wed philosopher of Malmesbury; Plunket at

Rome; Lynch and O'Reilly in France; Swift Harris, Smith, Barry, Burke, Sheridan, Goldsmith, O'Leary, Leland and others in London The last Irish chieftain of the MacCarthys leaving behind him a library of learned and rare works and curious manuscripts that was surpassed only by that of the King of France. Another of the same noble house retired to Hamburg, purchased an island on the Elbe from the citizens of Altone, and erected on it his means and time to the assistance of the ship-wrecked mariner. Many ladies of noble Irish families intermerried with the Continental princes, or entered convents there into which none but those of princely and

high birth would be admitted to conventua Ypres, the Irish Brigade presented the standard they took from the English at dictines in or near Ghent is still known by

have bravely served foreign princes and have Clark (Luc de Feltre) in France, O'Donnell Cathdrine II. of Russia once met at the Court countries who were Irishmen. She declared that one of them was the most refined gentle-Maria Great Britain to-day are in most part Theresa said that the most perfect gentleman governed by Irishmen. Mayo, until lately, at her Court were Irishmen. in India, Dufferin in Canada, Duffy and present Leopold of Belgium was When the present Leopold of Belgium was bethrothed (he was then Duke of Brabant) to an Austrian princess, the actual Queen, his proxy at this courtly ceremony was Count

O'Sullivan-that of the Emperor was a Count O'Donnell. Over thirty years ago the form of government and laws, manners and English Quarterly Review said "that an Irish customs, was remarkable. Other nations gentleman, well educated, is, perhaps, one of through intercourse changed and modified the most perfect specimens of civilized human their manners of government; the Irish could | nature." But who can ever forget the great never be so influenced. The Danes could not campaigns of France, Austria, Hungary, make them a maritime people; and neither Spain, Russia, and Holland, where Irish names stand out so conspicuous for military genius, heroic dash, and bravery?. And frequently we hear that they were, where all were brave, the bravest of the brave. Lord Mountcashel (Justin MacCarthy) and his under James I, a man who loved not the Irish Brigade entered the cause of France. who loved equal and impartial justice better the Second Irish Brigade charged at Fontency than the Irish". We may say more, my with their famous war-cry. "Remember friends. Along with these gifts they ever dis-Limerick and Saxon perfidy," and "carried played an extraordinary love for science, a rout and dismay into the lines of the English reverence for their ollambs, or learned men, so lately jubilant with success. Hearing this,

Irish Brigade. Such strategic frontier posts as Belgrade, Prague, Cadiz Majorca, Grodno, &c., had Irish commandants in the most critical military periods of their usefulness. Irishmen have been marshals of France under the Bourbons and the Empire, and of Austria, of Russia, and Prussia; they have been aulic councillors at Vienna; general officers in the Spanish, Sardinian, Neapolitan service; and even to-day several Irish names in these countries are still extant among the nobilityas in France, the MacMahons, O'Neills, Maguires, O'Dillon, Barret, Dalton, Sheehy, Spain (Blake was once chosen to the regency) | tience. O'Donnells and O'Reillys, and O'Donoghues; Taaffes (one of this name is likely to be the next Prime Minister) and Nugents in Austria; Lacys in Russia. Count Arthur O'Neill was Governor of Mexico in the middle of the last century; O Donoghus was its last Governor. Count O'Reilly was the first Governor of Louisiana, Commandant-General in Cuba, and returned to Spain to take the chief command The London Times said lately that no better governors of colonics could be found than Irishmen. O'Mahoney, the hero of Cremona, sustained once against Prince Eugene one of the most extraordinary sieges in military annals. A French author said rapturously of

it that God permitted that day that the brave Irish could show their courage and soldierly qualities. O'Mahoney was charged to carry a report of the affair, along with other despatches, to Versailles. Louis XIV, read the despatches giving full details, and then insisted on the hero giving his own report. The modest soldier did so, and made no special mention of himself or his countrymen. Louis asked him, " Have you nothing to say to me of my brave Irish?" The answer is on record-" We imitate the military and lightning speed of your Majesty's French troops." Marshall Lacy, under Peter the Great, organized and disciplined the Russian army, and in a long military career never lost a battle, though often opposed to Charles XII. Once his generals would not follow He offered to do without them, appointed a guard to conduct them safe to the Russian frontier, and so bent was his resolve to let them go home that it took them three days to make him relent. He died Governor of Livonia. Nor, my friends, did the deeds of the Irish confine themselves to the Old World. While New York was under English rule we had Governor Dongan, an Irishman. Chili had for generals O'Higgins and M'Kenna. The latter was a son of the chief cavalry ancestor of a recent President of that Republic, and of the great and leading Catholic family there that bears his name.

notice for several reasons. At the outbreak names signed to the Declaration of Independence are of Irish origin-to wit, John Hancock (the first signer), Carrol, Nixon, Whipple, M'Keon, Smith, Lynch, Thornton, Taylor, Rutledge, and Reed. One of the nulpit or professor's chair, or in the legislative councils of the nation, no generation has leading and pre-eminent talent in the persons matter of what national extraction, to identify himself in every way possible with the vet Irishmen will concede it to none that the

to this country or are more of strangers here than any race. Their race traditions and on Erin told of their future temporary subonly be temporary—that a glorious and brilliant day would follow, one of national independence. In the darkest hour the Irish Celt never ceased to look forward to that day.

Nor do we.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

How Signals to Ekowe Were Established -Honors to Melville and Coghill-The Reinfo. cements for Natal.

London, May 7 .- It is announced that the Government is making enquiries as to facilities for the transportation of 5,000 men to Natal.

In the course of an interesting letter from Maritzburg, dated April 1st, received at Plymouth by the "Edinburgh Castle," the correspondent to the Western Morning News, as a result of a visit to Fort Tenedos, tells the way in which signalling to Ekowe was established. He writes :- "When Lord Chelmsford visited Tenedos it became evident that Colonel Pearson was so thoroughly surrounded that the chance of his runners getting through was hopeless, thereupon it occurred to Lieutenant Haynes, of the Boyal Engineers, that by means of the heliograph the rays of the sun might be made to do duty. On suggesting this to Lord Chelinsford, the General

WAS FAR FROM BANGUINE,

while his staff were more than incredulous Nevertheless, permission to try was given-The difficulties were formidable. In the first place, no mirrors were obtainable, and a small bedroom looking-glass had to do duty. There were no mechanical workers at hand, and all the apparatus was of the roughest Then there was the secondary difficulty of attracting the attention of the Ekowe garrison, thirty miles distant, and making them realise what was being attempted. The chance of success rested on the fact that the naval brigade, to which, of course, FLASHING SIGNALS WERE FAMILIAN,

was with Colonel Pearson. One morning Lieutenant Haynes, accompanied by a party race :- "There were no people under heaven | Lord Clare (C'Brien) and Lally Tolendal with | of niggers carrying his materials sallied forth to a hill four miles distant, whence the tower of Ekowe Church was visible. When all was adjusted signalling began, and was continued with patience day by day, whonever a gleam of sunlight was obtainable; but a whole week while naccording to the Brehon Law the as Plowden, the English historian, says, King elapsed before any indications were obtained ollambs must be civil of tongue, untainted of George II. exclaimed—"(ursethe laws that from the beleaguered men that his flashes

ment illegal and exiling all who entered the attracted; and, long after a less persevering man would have given up the trial,

was seen from Ekowe tower. Yet another week elapsed before an intelligible answer could be flashed from the garrison, and it then appeared that they had read Lieut. Haynes' signal almost from the first day. It was unpleasant and anxious work watching between the showers on an exposed hillton for chances to signal; but the reward of success was great, and the gallant officer has had the honour of receiving Lord Chelmsford's Cavaignacs; in Belgium, O'Sullivan; in personal thanks for his ingenuity and pa-

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It has been decided to name the late Lieutenants Melville and Coghill, of the 24th Foot, who died in rescuing the colors of their regiment in Zululand, as recipients of the Victoria Cross, in recognition of the bravery and devotion shown by them. Privates R. Jones, W. Jones and Hook will also receive the order for their gallantry in withdrawing beside Wellington during the Peninsular war. the sick and wounded from the hospital at Rorke's Drift.

> Volunteers Called For-Reinforcements for Natal-Cetywayo's Idea of Heli-A Missionary Sermon and its Effect.

> London, May 9 .- It is announced that the War Office has issued circulars asking for 1.200 volunteers from the regular army for the Cape. Bounties are also offered to men in the militia and to the reserves who volunteer. Two transports are ordered to be ready for the embarkation of troops.

> > SIMILAR TO ISANDULA.

The British disaster at Isandula is but a repetition on a more extended scale of what occurred at the action of Berea, in 1852, to the force under General Sir G. Catheart. He divided his force into three separate commands. The cavalry, under Colonel Napier, were first engaged, and the Twelfth Lancers lost, out of about sixty men, thirty-five killed. The Basuotes dressed themselves in the uniforms of the slain, and then advanced toward General Eyre, who mistook them for the Twelfth Lancers, and only escaped by the speed of his horse.

An enterprising reporter of the Uitenhage Times has interviewed a bloodthirsty Zulu, who told the following remarkable and amusing story :--

Some years since a missionary went to King Cetywayo's kraal with a view of converting officer of Owen Roc, at Benburb, was the him and his people to Christianity. He stayed there a few days, and the King agreed to hear him on the following Sunday. The Sunday arrived; the King gathered He was also granduncle to an eniment and his people together, and also called up two of scholarly priest in this State. When General his finest regiments to hear what message had O'Higgins became President of Chili, true to been brought to him from the white men. the religious instincts of his faithful race, he The missionary, being told that they were at once set about having corrected the dis- ready to listen to him, rose and delivered an orders and irregularities that Pombal's revolu- elegant but short sermon, in which he set tion and more recent public calamities had forth the beauties of Heaven as compared allowed to creep into the affairs of the with the torments of the dark regions. He Church. At his earnest request Pius VII. told them that if they lived a good life, did sent out a Nuncio in whose suite was the not steal, always spoke the truth, and, gentle and youthful Mastai Ferretti, after- above all, kept only one wife, they would after wards the great Pius IX. What our race has | death go to the happy hunting grounds, done for America is worthy of a passing where they would never miss their game, where they would never die, but be forever of the Revolutionary war in this country one- and ever far happier than they were even in third of the population were of Irish origin. their happiest moments down here, whereas, Of Washington's generals and officers, some on the other hand, if they lived a bad life and of the most eminent, as Sullivan and Wayne, | did what he had just told them they ought and one-third of the whole number were of not to do, they would be cast into a tremen-Irish origin. And eleven out of the fifty-six dons fire, so large that it would scoreh up the whole of the Zulu nation, though they were as numerous as locusts, in a few moments. The Chief and people paid great attention to all the missionary said, and when he had finished the King asked him to dine with him. greatest minds-Andrew Jackson-that ever He accepted the invitation, but during the railed the destinies of this country was, like dinner noticed the people running about in all Buchanan, son of an Irishman. In every directions collecting wood, which they were walk of life, on the bench or at the bar in the | pilling up on the spot. The missionary bogan to feel queer: he thought it looked omnious and the Zulu who told the story said he noticed lived for the past century that has not seen he did not eat any more, but continued to take large draughts of milk, as if to cool himof our Irish citizens. There has been no State self. At length the dinner was over; but, in the Union that has not, at one time or before rising, the King turned sharply round other, a Governor of Irish descent. And now, to the now affrighted missionary and said: my friends, I say that while it is the duty of a What was that you said this morning about every citizen of this commonwealth, no putting the great Zulu people in a great fire after they were dead? Come this way and I will show you what the Zulus are; you don't right and exclusive interests of this Republic, know them, I see." He took him to the pile of wood, which had by this time reached tre-Irish race has, in any sense, less of a claim | mendous proportions—as big as a Bay store, he Zulu said-and had it set fire to all round. When it was properly in a bluze, and gave prophecies, that in the dawn of Christianity out so much heat that no one could come near it, the King summoned the two regijection to the Saxon, said also that it would ments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge into the burning pile and extinguish it. Naked as they were, without shoes or any covering at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stop till hardly a vestige of the fire remained. The King then said to the missionary, "You have seen that. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulu won't play with your fires, and you had better clear out of this country at once or I will have a little fire' made for you to put out." The missionary took the hint, and left the kraal the same evening. Is it any wonder, ask the people, after this that Gatling guns and rocket patteries have no terror for the Zulus?-and It is certain they have none. The Kalus, when ordered to attack, attack; and, though they may be mown down by thousands, still come on, until they conquer or die. It is a tradition among them, which Lord Chelmsford would do well to take into consideration

> The Microscope Over a Drop of Water. Mr. Starr, of New York, some time ago ex-

in his future movements in Zululand.

hibited in Hartford, Conn., through the compound microscope, a water insect, contained in a drop of water, and in size 1-300th part of an inch, which the microscope revealed as a large, hungry fellow, carrying in front of his mouth a very complete water-wheel. This apparatus was seen to be in motion, like an old-fashioned mill wheel turned by a dam of water, but with this difference—that in the case of the insect's wheel it was made to revolve by swimming through the water. The revolutions of the whoel, by creating a partial vacuum, drew ipto the creature's jaws certain minute, living organisms too small even for the compound microscope to determine much about them, beyoud the evident fact that they were caten alive, and that this water arrangement—itself all invisible to the naked eye-was one of the endless wonders in Nature's provisions for the support of her infinite forms of animal life. Another invisible inhabitant of the water-world was developed by the microscope into a creature with a graceful, swan-like neck. Another-brought up from the bottom of Narragansett Bay, and invisible, if we remember rightly, to the unassisted eye-was one of the Tinapetra, a creature of bright hues, and marked on its back with as perfect an anchor as was ever forged. This insect's crime, and pure of morals. A profound deprives me of such subjects !" An Act of Parlia- were observed. By the burning of occasional colors were produced by polarising the light, homage for the sanctity of old age also pre- ment was passed making all foreign enlists whifts of gunpowder attention was at length and making a double refraction.

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To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon them in the interests of the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping him to swell our subscription list. The EVENING POST, at \$3 a year, is one of the cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the TRUE WITNESS, at \$1.50 per annum, gives more reading matter for the price than any Catholic paper on this continent. tf

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The Insolvency Law.

Insolvency Repeal Act has passed its third reading in the House of Commons. This is good news. Official Assignees may now make their exit, and honest traders may rejoice. If the bill passes the Senate, we may expect that the old state of affairs will be established, and debts will be collected from traders as they are from non-traders, by an ordinary suit at civil law. There is one feature of this Insolvency Repeal Act which should not be lost sight of. The Ministry voted against repeal, but a great many Conservatives showed a spirit of Independence it voting for it. This is commendable, and if the same spirit of manly independence is exhibited in Government measures, we may hope for less party triumphs and more victories for Canada in the House of Commons.

Sessional Clerks.

Sir John A. Macdonald admitted last night what we have for a long time contended, that Sessional Clerks, as now appointed, are a nuisance. In future the appointment is to be permanent, but for the period of labour, the Sessional Clerks going to and from their duties as the session begins or ends. It was time to make a reform. This year the Ses-sional Clerks cost the country \$35,826 against \$25,945 for last session. These are the figures of the Hon. Mr. Tilley, and we are curious to know how the extra \$10,000 was piled on. However, it is satisfactory to know that the Sessional Clerks are to be placed on a better footing; that the scramble for positions each session is to be avoided, and that the expense is to be curtailed. But it is not in the small items alone that economy should be practised. The salaries of some of the great ones in office should be made less, the so-called "indemnity" reduced, and a general reduction made in most places. The hard times demand it, and if Sir John is consistent he will do it.

Responsible Government.

The Nation assures us that if the Lieutenant-Governor business is brought up in the House of Commons, the Irish Home Rule M. P.'s will, it thinks, to a man vote for sending the question back to the Governor-General as it stands. This is no more than we expected. The Home Rulers are but fighting for what we possess—the right of managing one's own affairs. The Home Rulers say that they want purely Irish affairs to be controlled by men living in Ireland—that, in fact, they want Responsible Government in Ireland, for Ireland. Upon purely Irish questions the Home Rulers say that Irishmen are the best judges of their own business, and as this Lieutenant-Governor affair is a purely Canadian issue the Home Rulers must to a man stand by the policy of our right to do as we please. We are struggling to keep the liberty we possess; the Home Rulers are struggling to obtain the liberty we enjoy; and this is the reason we look to them for support if the question comes before the House of Commons. It is not long since the

spot were the best judges of their own affairs." But now the Globe appears to think that Downing street knows more about Canada than "the people on the spot." The sum and substance of this business is that it must come back to Canada to be settled here and as Canadians want it. The Conservative party exhibited a petty and a mischievous spirit of partizanship in recommending the dismissal of the Lieut-Governor, but no matter, the Conservative party at present represents the people, and the will of the people must be the law of the land.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Toronto Tribune denies that Vice-Chancellor Blake used the language which the Irish Canadian attributed to him. It will now be necessary for the Canadian to make good its statement. It will be rather odd indeed if the Tribune turns out to be correct. We cannot, however, readily believe that the motives." Irish Canadian would have hazarded such a statement unless it had good grounds for doing so. The charge was too serious to be lightly made, and we will require some more proof than the denial of the Tribune that the alleged affront was not given at all. In the interest of the bench we hope the Irish Canadian has been mistaken, and if such turns out to be the case it will all be for the best. The Bench should be free from all taint of partizanship. It should be above the rivalries of strife, and it should too refrain Such are the mysterious ways of fate. It from being identified with anything calculated associate it with religious rancour, or political sympathy. We all expect fair play from the Judges appointed to administer the law, and this we cannot expect if they asso-ciate harsh and offensive terms to innocent ladies whose only fault is a too willing and Christ-like disposition to forgive an insult and torget a wrong.

Divorce.

The Toronto Telegram says that we overlooked one fact in our late article on Divorce, that is, that Divorces are granted in Canada already. Our contemporary is mistaken, we did not overlook the fact at all. If we could have our way we would not even give Parliament the power of granting Divorce. We look upon Divorce as the means to all manner of crime, and we must remind our contemporary that we pointed out the significant fact, that every country that had adopted it now repents of its folly. The Telegram says that all the evils we predicted have not overtaken Canadians, although Divorce is granted in Canada. We said that crime followed Divorce in an alarming degree; the Telegram says we have Divorce, but where is the crime? We may ask,— Where is the Divorce? The cases of Divorce are few and far between. Divorce in Canada is not common; therefore, the crime which is its attendant, cannot be present. Make Divorce easily obtained; give the poor as well as the rich facilities for separating that which God had tied together, and then the flood gates of crime will be opened, and society will be so deranged that we will hardly know whether we are on our head or our heels.

Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith, in a letter published in the Manchester Examiner, has called Lord Dufferin's policy a humbug, Commercial Union a necessity, denounces the policy of building the Pacific Railway, advocates annexation, pokes fun at "Professor" Fanning, the Toconto dancing master, who attempted to make himself the beau Nash of the Court in Ottawa; calls the Intercolonial Railway an Imperial job, and expresses the opinion that the sooner Canada becomes part of the United States the better for us all. With nearly all of this programme we cordially agree. The only point of difference is about Annexation. island. We still believe that a Commercial Union would meet all the difficulties of the situation for the present. The commercial interests of this country and the United States ought to be identical, and the sooner they are made so the better. The Custom Houses along the border should be abolished, a Commercial Union established, and Canada may be allowed to pursue her own political career. That Annexation will come some day is not improbable, but we believe Commercial Union will come before it. Annexation can give us no political advantage, and, if we can get Commercial Union without Annexation, so much the better.

Volunteer Corps in Ireland.

Step by step the Home Rulers are doing good for Ireland. At last we learn that Volunteer corps are to be established, the second reading of the bill having passed in not "our legislators," and should we not the House of Commons. The measure was meekly accept the situation and bow obedioriginally introduced by Mr. O'Cleary, the ence to their whims? Sensative people M.P. for Wexford. Little hopes were entermay think these rows "disgraceful." This is tained of the success of the measure, but the reward has come at last. We are, however, told that the bill is to be "considerably modified in committee." This is to be regretted. What the "considerable modification" will be we cannot, of course, tell; but the Government cannot discriminate. If there is any favoritism it will only exasperate the Irish people more. One section of the community cannot be armed against the other, and we are sure the Government will not attempt it. Better have no Volunteers at all than the arming of creed against creed. Irishmen should possess, and are entitled to, the same privileges that their English and Scotch fellow-subjects enjoy. It is this "considerable modification" in Ireland, of what is universal in England, that causes all the trouble. The franchise and other measures in Ireland are considerably modified," and it irritates the Irish people when they see themselves deprived of the rights which Englishmen and Scotchmen possess.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

When the country is making up another testimonial for Sir John A. Macdonald we hope our mite toward the fund will be accepted. It is said that he is about to retire from public life. In that case, we suppose, something will be done to give the public one more opportunity of expressing its "gratitude." As for our part we will subscribe to such a fund with gusto. From the printer's boy upwards, everybody about and around us, will "contribute," and will "rejoice" and will express "gratitude," and anything else that becometh our degree, and more if necessary, in order to get rid of him. The Irish Catholics of Canada might indeed start a subscription list on their own account, and in "storied urn or monumental bust," emblazen their "gratitude" to the "chief" who promised much, but did nothing but humbug them all, stock, lock, and barrel. The bland smile, the affable demeanour, the quickly granted request, and then the leer and the sneer and the deceit, as the door closes and the " next" is treated to a dose of " likewise." Of all the political leaders that ever climbed to power by the tactics of grin, Sir John A. Macdonald is one of the most successful, Globe used the phrase that the "people on the | Every man in Canada admits that he is unre-

liable, and that his word is not worth a pinch ingly chronicle his fame, and, as an expresshirking the issue; let us have the "private motives," and let us see what they are. Our private motives" are these. Sir. John A. Macdonald has deceived the people in whose interest this paper was established; he has fooled them, if not openly, at least avowedly, and, for doing so, every Irish Catholic who is not looking for favor from him, denounces him as a political charlatan of the deepest dye. These, and these only, are our "private

Sitting Bull-The Irish Famine saved the American Union; just as the Nihilists saved England from a war with Russia. The famine drove millions of Irishmen to the United States the most of whom settled in the north; the Nihilist conspiracy prevented Russia from concentrating her thoughts on the conquest of India and lending a hand to the Afghans. would now be in order for the Custer massacre to bring about Annexation. The Americans say that Sitting Bull is a British subject and that the Dominion will be held responsible for his acts. This may turn out to be some-thing more than a joke. We are told that we are to be held responsible for the acts of a number of men over whom we have no control. Sitting Bull defying Ajax in the character of Uncle Sam, and Sitting Bull defying Ajax in the character of the Dominion, are two different men. Uncle Sam has an army and can muster his men at any point without much inconvenience; we have 500 Mounted Police scattered over thousands of square miles of territory. Our volunteers would, of course, have to bear the brunt of the battle, but the cost would be enormous and it might take 5,000 men to settle a difficulty with the redoubtable chief. Meanwhile those villainous agents should be watched and if they are the country may be saved loss of life, as well as loss of money.

Affairs in England.

Crash goes another bank in England. This time it is a bank in Yorkshire, and the liabilities are estimated at £2,000,000. What England is coming to it is difficult to guess. Banks smashing, great firms failing, the foreign trade almost gone, foreign manufactured goods underselling her in her own cities, huge strikes, Canadian oarsmen beating her crack scullers, American horses winning her handicaps, obstructionists worrying her in Parliament, war at the Cape, trouble in Burmah, peace in Afghan, agricultural interest clamoring for fixity of tenure, and a belief that the end has not yet been reached! If there ever was a time in the history of England when prudent counsel should prevail, that time is now. There cannot remain the shadow of a doubt but a crisis in the history of Great Britain has come, and that it will require all the prudence of the ablest men she possesses to enable her to weather the storm. England has, as Punch says, seen "dirty weather before," but we doubt if she ever was so checked commercially, thwarted politically, and had, at one time, so much foreign trouble on her hands. That the United States will yet be the ruin of England, Gladstone has admitted; but it looks as if decay had already set in, and that her sun had already begun to set. But she will brace up for a time yet, for there is wonderful vitality in that little

Another row in the House of Commons. This time it is Mr. T. White, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Macdonald, nephew of the Premier. This kind of thing is becoming noxious. Why can't the M.P.'s behave like gentlemen, just for a change? The country is growing thred of hearing of "cheats, swindlers, robbers, liars, drunkards," and all the other phrases so common in debate. A little gentlemanly behaviour would be refreshing. Perhaps we expect too much. Electors should be patient; tax-payers should be patient; the country should be patient: our legislators alone should possess the luxury of indulging in personal abuse. What if they are paid \$1,000 for the session, and if one-half of the time is spent in personalities, "from words almost going to blows," are they mere childishness. People have no right to be sensitive. If they knew their law makers they would cease to be sensitive. They would expect little, and their expectations would be fulfilled. Meanwhile, as the shadow of the session passes quickly away, let us remember how faithfully the traditions of the House of Commons are adhered to, for we confidently hope that "liars, cheats, robbers," &c., will be the last words heard in the session of 1879, as they were in the session of 1878.

Orange Incorporation.

The Orange Incorporation question is agitating Ontario again. The "brethren" say that the fate of the elections binges on the question of Orange Incorporation, and the opponents of Incorporation say that they do not care a snap of their fingers for what the "brethren" say. Liberal Protestants denounce them as well as all the Catholics, and there appears to be a feeling that Urangeism is a kind of Fee-Faw-Fum in our midst. The Catholics of Ontario appear to regard Orangeare not Orangemen use the order or abuse it, just as it suits their purpose, or touches their papers are very severe on Orangeism. They call the leaders of the order very hard names, and openly avow their antagonism to it. This is particularly so at Hamilton, where there appears to be such a laudable feelling between the Protestants and Cutholics that Bishop Crinnon sometime since sent a donation to the charity fund of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. If Protestants could only understand that Catholics never think of Orangemen as Protestants, but as Orangemen, which is very different, a better feeling would soon exist everywhere. We have no desire to say anything that could be calculated to raise dead issues here in Montreal, and we hope that bygones may be bygones, and that we can in future discuss the question without flying at each other's throat

Youthful Immigrants.

"Mrs. Birt has arrived in Quebec with 80

and they will be forwarded westward." Anyof snuff, and yet he fools, them all over and thing more nonsensical than, this it is difficult, either divide his land amongst them or send over again, and our mite is at the disposal of to conceive. Whoever encouraged Mrs. Birt them to the States to shift for themselves any committee that will undertake to become to bring those 80 children to Canada have and get farms of their own, the farm thus done a great wrong. Our orphanages and our sion of our joy, the day he leaves office. A charities are taxed enough to support our own Conservative paper wonders at our opposition to Sir John A. Macdonald while we support unfortunate children of the poor from the old the Protective tariff, and it suggested that there were "private motives." It there are, let us hear them. Trot out the "private motives," and let "everybody know them. No These that are here should be well treated, but is it not time to stop this craze? We do not want poor children. There are enough of our own poor already in Canada. Our charitable institutions are full; our orphanages are overcrowded, and it is a crime to encourage an immigration that is calculated to overrun the country with children, who become a burden to the community. Charity is, no doubt, an ennobling virtue, but it is a virtue that is most conspicuous when practised at home and it would be well for Mrs. Birt and ladies like her to remember that they are bringing to this country a class of immigrants who are not welcome. We can pity these unfortunate children, and we may hope that they will prosper and be kindly treated as they are here, but we want no more of them, and if we could have our way no more would come.

> Francis George Widdows. The quondam Brother Aloysius, now known to fame as Francis George Widdows, has lately been lecturing against the Catholic Church in Dundee and other Scottish cities. and always with the monk's gown thrown round his person. This, of course, is to give force to his remarks, although, indeed, they do not require any, being strong and villain-ous enough in all conscience. His obscene abuse of the Catholic Church in Dundee roused the blood of the Irish Catholics, who mustered in force and prevented him lecturing. A howl was immediately raised by the bigots, who asked in pious amazement: "Are we, then, living in a free country? Is this what our fathers tought and died for?" One sensible, hard-headed Scotchman, however, the editor of the Dundee Advertiser, who was not led away by the frenzy of the hour, quietly cabled the following message to the To-

"Was Widdows convicted at York County Assizes? If so telegraph full name, crime, sentence and date. Answer prepaid."

To this message the Dundee paper received the following answer:-"Francis George Widdows, convicted July, 1875, sodomy, five months Central Prison,

The above (says the Advertiser) needs no comment, and we are sincerely of the same opinion. And these be the men who are honored for maligning the Catholic Church.

Government Printing. We hear a good deal from time to time about "Government Printing." It is the cause of much contention and jobbery. The last discussion arising from it in the House of Commons lead, however, to a suggestion that ought to command some attention. It took place when the House was talking about the printing of the catalogue of the Parliamentary library. The Opposition attacked the Government because the work was done at the Conservative Citizen office. The Reformers shouted "job," and the Conservatives naturally smiled. Their memory carried them back to the Reform regime when printing jobs were very common indeed, and of course they smiled when the Retormers cried "job." But why should the Government give out its printing at all? This was the question asked by Mr. Wm. McDougall, M. P. for Halton. In Europe and the United States the Governments have printing offices of their own, and these printing offices turn out all the work required of the various departments. Why cannot Canada do the same? It will save money, do away with the suspicion of jobs, and be more satisfactory to all concerned, except the printing contractors. The only objection to the scheme is that it will do away with a certain amount of his knee, and enjoy the story as much patronage, and as governments in Canada as the prattling children, who always live by patronage, that is a very serious ob made for him when they wanted fun. His jection indeed. But it is the right policy to pursue. If "patronage" props up a party, it undermines the country and honeycombs its foundation. Everything that destroys patronage is good, therefore, this government printing scheme must be commendable, as competitive examinations would be commendable. We hope Mr. McDougall will persevere with his suggestion. He is one of the Independent M.P.'s, and we rejoice to see that ask "Who is he?" And then his extravahe holds his ground, and has given proof that he can think and act for himself, irrespective of the nod of Sir John A. Macdonald or Alexander Mackenzie.

The Colouization Scheme. The yeomen of a country are the founda-

tion of society and form its real wealth. It

is, therefore, evident that a government acting in the interests of the people, and that is exactly what a government exists for, should above all things turn its attention to the rooting of permanent settlers on the soil, and do its utmost to encourage by every means in its power the retention in the country of the class that help, more than any other, to build up, and that is the agricultural class. Up to this, singularly enough, a small battalion of emigration agents were paid large salaries to induce settlers from England Ireland, Scotland, Germany and other European nations to come out here to Canada and cultivate the soil, while all the time thousands of young farmers-and, for the matter of that, old farmers as well-were going from under their very eyes from both Quebec and Ontario and settling in the Northern and Western States. If every adult immigrant landing at Castle Garden is worth one thousand dollars to the American Government, he should, unism as a huge humbug, and Protestants who der like circumstances, be worth at least something to us; but yet the Dominion legislators seem to view with the most supreme convictions. Some of the Ontario Protestant unconcern thousands of our best citizens leaving our soil every year, and all for want of sufficient inducements to remain. And there is no necessity for this exodus Canada has a bosom broad and generous enough to give sustenance to her own children, and that even without going to Manitoba or the great lone land. There is the Ottawa Valley with room enough for a million farms, a valley second to none in fertility and resources, and within the reach of all. It often happens that the Government of the day is hampered with other important interests, such as a National Currency or a National Policy, although for the life of us we cannot perceive what can be of more wital importance than the settling of our fine lands lying idle, and there it is that private enterprises comes to its aid and for the time being usurps, in a friendly spirit, the functions of the Legislature. The energetic Father Labelle's great scheme for the colonization of the Ottawa Valley is an instance, and few there children, who will be distributed to those who are will doubt its benefits and grand results

sons must, to give them a start in life, subdivided is rendered almost worthless. The consequence is that emigration is preferred and hence the number of fine young men who annually leave our fine country and swell the wealth and importance of the Great Republic. The logical conclusion to be drawn from all this is, that the Government of Canada should assist with all its power the colonization scheme now afoot to people the Ottawa Valley.

Insolvency Repeal.

Let fraudulent traders rejoice—the Senate has, by a vote of 31 to 27, thrown out Mr. Bechard's bill for the Repeal of the Insolvency law! The official assignees are themselves again, and fraud triumphs, while honest traders must go to the wall. In doing this the Senate has done a burning wrong. It has thwarted the people, and it has stifled the voice of their representatives. It has gone in direct antagonism to the demands of most honest traders in Canada, and its policy will result in flooding the country with fraudulent bankrupts for the next twelve months. We were looking forward to a period of commercial honesty, and we find ourselves thrust back, for another year, into commercial peculation. But why did the Senate vote down Mr. Bechard's bill? The answer is plain. The Senate is Conservative, and it was to resent the slap given to the Ministry. A Con-servative Ministry vote against Mr. Bechard's bill, but the Conservative M.P.'s carry the bill to the humiliation of the Ministry, and the Senate reject the bill, not on its merits, but cause of death to be pulmonary congestion just to sustain the Ministry, and to force the country to think that the Ministry was wisc after all. The bill was not rejected because it was bad, nor because it was not wanted; her, her remains were interred in the Catholic no, it was rejected because if it cemetery. Beyond these facts nothing is passed the Ministry would be snubbed, and known of her here. As I saw no item regard-that the Senate would not allow. A great ing her death in any of the city papers I wrong has been done the commercial community by this act. To be sure, the vote was close, but it was sufficient, and for twelve months more official assignees can ply their coroner or some resident of the place would calling, and men who are disposed to rob their creditors can do so with impunity. Incidents such [as these are the stains upon our system of government. They are the incidents which strain the tension of public opinion. But while the country may experience a teeling of indignation, and justly charge the Senate with having done a gricvous wrong; yet we must remember that the Senate is a necessary evil. It is a check against revolutionary legislation, and much as the people may feel aggrieved at present, yet a time may come when the Upper House may serve, instead as it has done in this instance, injure the nation.

Isaac Butt.

The death of Isuac Butt leaves Ireland with-

out a great man. In public life there is no

man who can be called "great," as there is no

man capable of holding the people in hands

with a giants power. Isaac Butt may have a successor, as leader of the parliamentary party; he may have men who will follow in his footsteps, but there is no man in Ireland to take his place, as the Irishman of genius, the extravagent, hospitable, childlike man, who was as gentle in council, as he was terrible in debate. Wanting perhaps in the sparkling epigram of O'Connell, lacking the beauty and pathos of Meagher, deficient in the heroic emulations of Mitchell, and of a religion not the same as the vast majority of the people for whom he labored, yet Isaac Butt was a marvellous man, and possessed genius and patriotism enough to place him head and shoulders above every man in the land. His characteristics were simplicity, carelessness in dress, extravagance, and an utter dis-regard of the value of money. As for simplicity, he was like a child. He used to "play ball" in his drawing room, at Eccles street, with his grandchildren, when they came to see him, and he would read "Little Red Riding Hood" with a child upon carelessness in dress rather added to his distingue appearance. Look at him as he enters the Exchange rooms in Manchester or Liverpool. He is a stranger. He walks in leaning on the arm of a friend. His hat is old, and often brushed the wrong way. A part of ais coat collar is sure to be turned up, and he is somewhat stooped, but all eyes turn and gance, or rather his indifference about money. We do not believe he would have known a five pound note from a five dollar bill. Money! it was dross to Isaac Butt! He was always in poverty. And how could it be otherwise? day the bailiffs were in the house and there was no way of getting them out except by paying the amount of the debt, which was £100. Mr. Butt went down town, got the money, and when driving home was stopped by a man who was in trouble, and at once the great heart opened, and Mr. Butt gave the man £50 out of the £100, and the bailiffs remained in the house. These stories are well known in Ireland, but they are known to the honor of a man who could not bear to hear of distress. The telegrams tell us that his tamily is unprovided for. How could it be otherwise? Isaac Butt never yet was known to refuse a call for money when he had it. He gave and gave until he gave everything and he died poor. But poverty such as his is the glory of the Irish people. He refused wealth, distinction, and honour, all of which awaited him, if he went over to the enemy. But he often said that he preferred the confidence and the good wishes of his countrymen more than any honor or emolument England could bestow on him, and he has died with the sorrow of the people he loved so well as his requiem. Let no man asperse the character of Isaac Butt without looking at the Irish question from the standpoint of the Protestant patriot. We must look at the situation as he saw it, and if he lacked in earnestness, as the younger spirits of the party profess, yet it was he who moulded the genius of the Home Rule cause; it was he who stood by the "felons" in the dock, and it was he who, within the law, led the people to battle in their struggles for National autonomy. The leader is dead, but let no one think that the cause dies with him. Home Rule in some form or other will live for ever In Ireland, until England, by a policy which will be wise as it will be just, will give Irishmen such a measure of legislative independence as will satisfy their craving for Freedom.

Bismarck on Protection.

Bismarck, speaking on the subject of the tariff and the reasons that influenced him to adopt protection, said:—"The German mar-ket had become a mere storage for the overproduction of other countries. They must, therefore, shut their gates and take care that the German market, which was now being The newspapers urge the Governor not to require help in the house, or for adoption. when carried out. According to the present monopolised by according to the present require help in the house, or for adoption. when carried out. According to the present monopolized by foreign wares, should be re-

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUB WITNESS.

DEAR SIR.—You will oblige me by giving insertion to a few words of explanation. Your paper of May 7th contains a report of an oration delivered by me on the Venerable De La Salle. Besides a few typographical errors, easily recognised as such, the report contains one that completely changes the sense of a paragraph. In the manuscript handed to your esteemed correspondent was the following sentence:-"he beholds few grander sights in that most beautiful spectacle under Heaven—the Catholic Church—than his own Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools." But I am reported to have said, "he beholds far grander sights,"—an alteration which, it is obvious, completely reverses the meaning.

Thanking you, in anticipation, for the insertion of this, I remain, dear sir, Truly yours,

John P. Dunne. Toronto, May 11th, 1879.

"Maggie White."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

DEAR Sm,-On Saturday last a girl, giving her name " Maggie White," stating she was of Montreal and in search of a situation, arrived in this village. She was penniless. After repeated attempts to find lodging for the night she was kindly provided for at "Mar-cotte's Hotel" by Dr. Andrews. She retired after a hearty meal and in the morning was found dead in bed. An autopsy made at the coroner's inquest showed the and apoplexy, superinduced by indigestion. As certain religious articles similar to those worn by Catholics were found with cemetery. Beyond these facts nothing is think it would be advisable for you to make the substance of this note public. I hesitated in forwarding an account thinking that the do so. Other particulars, descriptions, &c., can be easily obtained if required.

Believe me, dear sir, Yours truly,

St. Therese College, P. Q. St. Therese de Blainville, P. Q., May 9, 1879. This letter is signed by a respectable gentleman residing in the above place .__

Irish Catholics in Office.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sin,—The exclusion of Irish Catholics from the civil service of the country, whether by accident or design of the " powers that be," is a curious and, indeed, a most unsatisfactory anomaly, and is, on the face of it, highly unjust. Few are aware of the extent to which this in reality prevails. I shall submit a few statements from the Blue Books, which will clearly prove the facts as existing under the late Grit-Rouge Government. I hope it will not be so with the present—that they will carry the theory (that all denominations are eligible) into practice.

I shall give particulars, and begin with the Customs, as it is a very important branch, and I shall refer to the others afterwards.

It is not the mere salary that is of so much consequence, but the position, the influence of the individual, and the eclat and fair fame our people.

An equitable distribution of public patronage is what we want and no more. This we have a right to aspire to, in proportion to cur numbers and other considerations.

LOWER CANADA.

Turning to the public accounts, as published, I perceive that at the Custom House ports there are 13 Protestant Collectors, with \$15,090 salaries, and but 10 Catholic collectors, with \$7,800 salaries; of the latter class not one is an Irish Catholic. Officers in charge of outposts and stations-14 Protestants, aggregate salaries, \$6,300; 8 Catholics, aggregate salaries, \$3,050, not one of whom is an Irish Catholic. Taking the whole Province of Quebec, there

are 204 Custom House officers; of these 116 are Catholic, but of the latter class only 33 are Irish Catholics, and these generally fill inferior positions, though as well qualified as the others for promotion. The total customs salaries in Lower Canada are about \$144,000.

In the Province of Ontario there are 227 Protestant Custom House officers and only 38 Catholic. As to the relative positions of the whole 265, there are only two collectors and four sub-collectors Catholics. The total customs salaries in Ontario are about \$185,

In the Province of New Brunswick there are 21 Protestant collectors and 2 Catholic; 14 Protestant sub-collectors and 3 Catholic. In the whole Province there are 145 Custom House officers, of whom there are only 24 Catholic. Total customs salaries in New Brunswick, about \$84,000.

In Nova Scotia there are 222 Custom House officers, of whom 38 only are Catholics, and as to their positions, there are 26 Protes tant collectors-salaries \$21,550, and two Catholic collectors—salaries \$1,200. There are 35 Protestant sub-collectors (counting those of \$200 to \$500 a year) whose united salaries are \$9,050, and only three Catholic sub-collectors, with aggregate salaries \$850. Total salaries for that Province about \$105,000.

In Prince Edward Island there are 68 Custom House officers, of whom 26 only are Catholic, the latter generally fill inferior positions. There are but two collectors on the Island, both Protestants. Total Customs

salaries, about \$19,000. What would the Presbyterians, Episcopalians or Methodists say if out of 58 collectors of customs in Ontario there were but two belonging to their church. Of 28 collectors in Nova Scotia only two, in New Brunswick two, and of 25 collectors in Lower Canada and Prince Edward Island, but 10. I may add that of the latter there is not even one an

Irish Catholic. It would be conjectured that they had no men fitted by intelligence and integrity to fill these higher offices, which if said would be a sunder.

Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal, May 7, 1879.

[If the Reformers were guilty of doing so much harm, what disposition have the Con-servatives shown to mend matters? We cannot see that the present Government are any better than their predecessors, and our correspondent would have strengthened his arguments if he blamed both alike. E. E. P.]

Drinking in Michigan.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a measure prahibiting the sale of liquors except in full view of the sidewalk and street, and prohibiting the use of screens, blinds, frosted windows, or other device to screen the citizen from view while swallowing his "poison." pass the bill. A similar measure passed some years ago remained a dead letter. The sould recover to the second of the secon

THE MOORE CENTENARY.

(Continued from our last.)

Moore, having left a deputy, with whom he entered into no strict legal terms, to discharge his official duties as Registrar in Burmuda, returned to England. In 1806 he published a volume of Epistles, Odes and Poems, including those relating to America, dedicated to the Earl of Moira, General in his Majesty's forces, and Master-General of Ordnance. Jeffrey, in the Edinburgh Review; severely criticized Moore's publications, and branded him with a deliberate attempt to corrupt public morals. Moore challenged him, when the ridiculous duel at Chalk Farm, intercepted by Row street police officers, came off—an incident satirized by Byron in 1809, in his " English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Moore challenged Byron for the satire, when a conflict was again averted, which happily ended by Moore, Byron, and Thomas Campbell meeting for the first time at dinner at the house of Samuel Rogers, when Byron and Moore became the fastest friends and continued so. The Earl of Moira, in 1806, appointed Moore's father to a respectable post in the civil pranch of the Ordnance-barrack-master-in Dublin, at £300 a year, which he held until his death. This appointment was a great relief to Moore, who for some time had been contributing to the extent of his means, towards the support of his struggling family—father, mother and two sisters—to whom he was devotedly attached. In 1808 he published, without his name, his satires, "Corruption" and "Intolerance," and in 1809 "The Sceptic," which were not, however, as successful as his other

Moore returned to Ireland, where in 1808-9, he joined the Private Theatrical Corps in the city of Kilkenny, and took part in varied plays, Miss Bessie Kyke, a gifted Irish actress, being of the ballet company. Her mother and sister lived with her in lodgings in Kilkenny, where Moore visited, which led to his marriage with Miss Dyke in London, March 25, 1811. She was a Protostant, proved a most devoted wife, bore Moore five children, three daughters and two sons, all of whom died before their parents. She died on September 4, 1865, having survived her husband thirteen years. Her remains were placed beside his in Bromham churchyard, near Sloperton Cottage, Wiltshire, where they had

resided from 1817. We now approach the projection of the publication of the greatest work of Moore's life, the Irish Melodies. If every other production of his genius were destroyed or forgotten, this alone would immortalize his memory and establish a claim to the enduring gratitude of his country. The Irish Melodies were published in ten numbers, about twelve lyrics or songs in each, and issued at irregular periods, from 1807 to 1834, an interval of twenty-seven years. Moore's early taste for music, elocution and the drama for music, has already been noticed. The publication of Bunting's Ancient Music of Ireland, a copy of which was placed in Moore's hands in 1797 by the accomplished and patriotic Edward Hudson, first made known to him, as he says, "the rich mine of our country's melo-dies." We shall leave Moore himself to open the interesting story :-

"There clapsed no very long time before I was myself the happy proprietor of a copy of the work (Bunting's), and, though never regularly instructed in music, could play over the airs with tolerable facility on the pianoforte. Robert Emmet used sometimes to sit by me when I was thus engaged. And I remember one day his starting up, as from a reveric, when I had just finished playing that spirited tune called 'The Red Fox,' and ex-claiming, 'Oh! that I were at the head of would find an interpreter so worthy of their sad but proud feelings, for that another of those mournful strains; would long be associated in the hearts of his countrymen with the memory

ing and prayer!"

of her who shared with Ireland his last bless-The tragic events of 1799, the despotic proceedings of 1800, by which the legislative independence of Ireland was stamped out, and the sanguinary period of 1803 all contributed to develop and mature in Moore the desire to depict or crystalize the sorrows, the glories, and the hopes of his country in popular melodies associated with the exquisite ancient music of Ireland. The Powers, spirited musical publishers in London, invited Moore to lend his poetical genius to such a work, in which he would be seconded by the musical ability of Sir John Armstrong Stevenson, whose intimate connection with the Irish Melodies and singular history claim brief notice. Stevenson, born in Dublin in 1762, was son of a poor coachmaker, and was lett without father or mother when only nine years of age. A musical instrument maker named Gibson adopted him, and the lad displaying remarkable genius, he obtained a place in the choirs of St. Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedral. The Dublin University conferred on him the degree of doctor of music in 1800, and in 1803 he was knighted. Sir John A. Stevenson lett a daughter, who married Mr. Dalton, a country gentleman of the county Meath, to whom he dedicated his Sacred Songs; and on being left a widow with some children, she married the Marquis of Headfort at whose seat, beside Kells, county Meath, Sir John A. Stevenson died. The present Marquis of Headfoot and his brothers and sisters are thus grandchildren of 'the poor coachmaker's orphan. Adelaide, one of Mrs. Dalton's children, married Mr., afterwards Sir John, Young, Bart., subsequently Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada. Sir

inal airs by his modern accompaniments-a charge which Moore generously answers as "Whatever changes of this kind may have been ventured upon (and they are few and slight), the responsibility for them rests solely with me, as, leaving the harmonist's de-

John A Stevenson's share in, and his execu-

tion of the arrangement of, the Melodies have

frequently been adversely criticized. Yet

never did two gifted men evince a kindlier or

a more generous spirit of co-operation than

Moore and Stevenson. It is commonly

charged to Stevenson that he spoiled the orig-

partment to my friend Stevenson, I reserved to myself the selection and arrangement of the On the other hand, Stevenson had such an exalted idea of the poetry of the Melodies, and

of the admirable selection of the airs by Moore himself, that he deemed his own symphonics and arrangements altogether inferior. To the late Dr. Petrie, one of the most gifted Irish musicians of modern times Stevenson said: "I would recommend any person who means to sing the Melodies to purchase a piano about the value of £5, for it will be, then likely that one may have a fair chance of hearing very little of the in-

"Let Erin remember the days of old." "Oh! breatho not his name; let it sleep in the shade."
"She (Sarsh Curran) is far from the lane where her young hero sleeps.

strument and something of the melody and poetry." Moore's touching monody on the death of Stevenson fitly closes the Melodies:

"Silent is in our festal halls—
"Sweet son of song thy course is o'er!
In vain on thee sad Erin calls:
Her minstrel's voice responds no more.

"But where is now the cheerful day,
The social night, when, by thy side,
He who now waves this parting lay
His skilless voice with thine allied,
And sung those songs whose every tone,
when bard and minstrel long have past
Shall still, in sweetness all their own,
Embalm'd by Fame, undying last?"

The terms offered by Power for the Irish Melodies were \$2,500 a year, paid to Moore for seven years, or as long further as he chose. Their publication extended over twentyseven years, and included (last edition) one hundred and twenty-four songs in ten numbers; so that if that agreement was carried out, which there is no reason to doubt, Moore must have received \$67,500 for Irish Melodies. being at the rate of \$540 for each song and about \$25 a line-a sum without parallel in the history of literature. This, of course, is exclusive of the publisher's terms with Sir John Stevenson for the musical accompaniment and arrangement; while Maclise, R.A., the artist, (born in Cork, 1811, died in London, 1870,) who executed several of the historical frescoes, in the new Houses of Parliament—for one of which, "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo," he received \$17,400 — illustrated the Irish Melodies. This great national work may favorably compare with any kindred production ever issued from the press. Its subjects are Irish, the bard is Irish, the minstrel is Irish, the artistic illustrations are Irish, and the publisher is Irish; and while the Irish race exists the Melodies and their author will never die.

Closely examined in comparison with the national lyries of any other people or age, the Irish Melodies are entirely unique. Pagan. Jew or Christian, Oriental or European, Greek or Roman, ancient or modern, can produce no such collection. Not that ballads, songs lays, odes and historiettes in abundance may not be gathered in all lands and all tongues, and at all periods, differing in form and culture. But no attempt has ever been made before (or, if so, the tradition of it is lost,) to embody so many characteristics of a nation -its social life, scenery, manners and customs; legends, traditions, victories and defeats; its dark history and bright hopesin lyric form, wedded to music familiar by its antiquity and by its winning pathos to the whole peasantry; strains that stimulated their ancestors in battle ages before, that inspirited their dances and athletic games, and that proclaimed their triumphs and softened their defeats. When we unalyze the lyric poetry, the lays or the odes, of any country, ancient or modern, we find that they cover a com-paratively small portion only of the life and history of the people; whereas the subjects of the Irish Melodies range over nearly the entire scope of Irish life, past and present. We would here remind our readers that while the earliest numbers of the Melodies were issued in 1807, the struggle for Catholic Emancipation continued until carried in 1829; and from that date to the close of their publication in 1834, Population Education, Parliamentary Reform, the Tithe Question, and the Church Establishment were being agitated. The very first number of the Melodies produced a profound sensation. Its historic revivals, brought the Irish mind, through " The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," back for more than twelve centuries—a national dirge embodied in one of the most plaintive airs (Gramachree) of the country. The war song, "Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave," reminded the masses that while Canute, the Dane, ruled the English, the Northmen were utterly defeated at Clontarf in 1014, more than fifty feated at Clontari in 1014, more than fifty years before William the Conqueror defeated Harold at Hastings. And following that twenty thousand men marching to that air. historic incident is the practical admonition how little did I then think that in one of the most touching of the sweet airs I used to play to him, his own dying words quisite air Eibhlin a Ruin, by w as seven centuries before, Irish Catholics could by union and bravery repeat the victory of Clontarf, as they did at the Clare election in 1828, by which Emancipation was won. In the same number the high social condition and chivalry of Ireland in the time of Brian Boroimhe is allegorically and effectively pictured in the beautiful melody, "Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore." The war of extirpation declared in the Statute of Kilkenny, 1367, by the Anglo-Norman settlers against the natives proscribing Irish minstelsy and music, and the wearing of the beard and the hair after the native fashion, is feelingly lamented to the touching appeal of an Irish maiden to her lover to fly from the Palesmen with her "Coulin," the moustache giving name to the charming air. Though the Last Glimpse of Erin with Sor-

> "And I'll gaze on thy gold hair as graceful it wreathes,
> And hang o'er thy soft harp as widely it breathes;
> Nor dread that the cold-hearted Saxon will tear One chord from that harp or one lock from that

> But amongst the political lyrics that inspired the warmest popular approbation in the first number of the Melodies-an approbation that has increased over a period of seventy years-were the two relating to Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran. Emmet, a year older, had been Moore's fellow-student in College,—where they stood side by side in the Historical History in defence of Irish nationality and popular rights,-and his attached friend. Emmet's sad fate, in 1803, must have been a source of terrible affliction to Moore, notwithstanding the many friends who fell on the scaffold or were banished as exiles in that dark period. Moore, describing his recollection of Emmet's oratory in the Historical Society says :-

"I have heard little since that appeared to me of a loftier, or, what is a far more rare quality in Irish eloquence, a pure character; and the effects it produced, as well from its own exciting power as from the susceptibility with which his audience caught up every allusion to passing events, was such as to attract at last the serious attention of the Fellows; and, by their desire, one of the scholars, a man of advanced standing and reputation for oratory, came to attend our debates, expressly for the purpose of answering Emmet of Summer, left Blooming Alone, Has Sorand endeavouring to neutralize the impressions of his fervid eloquence."

Catching the inspiration from the passage in Emmet's celebrated speech, "Let my memory be left in oblivion, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times and other men can do justice to my character," Moore burst forth, four years after Emmet's death, into the strain,-

"Oh! breathe not his name; let it sleep in the where, cold and unhonored, his relies are laid; Sad. silent, and dark be the tears that we shed As the night dew that fulls on the grass o'er his bead!"

While following this in the opening number of the Melodies, we find Emmet's address to Miss Curran, to the tune, "The Red Fox," he so loved to hear Moore play:-

This is an error of the learned writer in the This is an error of the learned writer in the Catholic World. The air of "When he who address Theo " is called, in Irish, "The Fox's Sleep," a totally different one from "The Red Fox," to which latter Moore arranged the Song "Let Erin Remember." Eds. I. A.

In the learned writer in the considered angerous; which is sail fun at a loss.

In the sail fun at a loss.

"When he who adores thee has left but the name Of his faults and his sorrows behind, bh! say, wilt thou weep when they darken the fame

Of a life that for thee was resigned?"

Nor was this or any subsequent number of the Melodies confined to historical or political lyrics. The scenic beauties of the country, followed up in subsequent parts, are opened with the charming song, "There is not in this Wide World a Valley so sweet," describing the " Meeting of the Waters" and Vale of Avoca," below Rathdrum, county Wicklow; while social and domestic life is well represented in "Go where Glory waits " " Fly not Yet;" " Oh! Think not My Thee ;" Spirits are always as Light;" and "As a Beam O'er the Face of the Waters May Glow." There are thus strung together throughout the Melodies the most felicitous combination of elements, highly diverse in character, yet all truly national. No other country on earth can adduce such touching appeals to its native minstrely as we find in the Melodies: Dear Harp of My Country, in Darkness Found Thee," "Oh! Blame not the Bard;" "Tis Believed that this Harp" (inspired by a charcoal sketch which Moore saw in Edward Hudson's cell in Kilmainham jail);" "The Minstrel Boy to the War is Gone;" "When through Life Unblest We Rove;" "My Gentle Harp, Once More I Waken," and "Sing, Sing, Music Was Given." Legendary finds embodiment in the exquisite melody, "Silent, O Moyle be the Roar of Thy Waters," and "How Oft Has the Banshee Cried;" "By that Lake whoose Gloomy Shore;" " Oh! Haste and Leave this Sacred Isle;" "Oh! the Shamrock;" and "O'Donoghue's Mistress." The historical lyrics are, of course, the most exciting strains in the Melodies; "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," one of the most magnificent songs in existence; "Avenging and Bright Fall the Swift Sword of Erin;" "The Valley lay Smiling Before Me;" "Like the Bright Lamp that Shone in Kildare's Holy Fane;" "Sublime was the Warning that Liberty Spoke; "She is Far from the Land where Her Young Hero Sleeps;" "Though Dark are Our Sorrows;" "Forget not the Field where They perished;" "Where's the Slave so Lowly;" "Before the Battle;" "After the Battle; "Oh! the Sight Entrancing." "When first I Met thee," and "Yes, Sad One of Sion." Amongst the Melodies there is one of surpassing tenderness, in which the sufferings of the Irish Church, during the Penal Laws, is depicted under the allegory of "The Irish Peasant to His Mistress." It appeared in the third number of the Melodies, in 1810 :-

'Through grief and through danger they smile

hath cheered my way,
Till hope seemed to bud from each thorn that
round me lay;
The darker our fortune, the brighter our pure
love burned,
Till shame into glory, till fear into love, was turned. Aye! slave as I was, in thy arms my spirit felt And bless'd even the sorrows that made me more dear to thee.

"Thy rival was honored, while thou wert wronged and scorned;
Thy crown was of briars, while gold her brows adorned;
She wooed me to temples, while thou layest hid

in caves; Her friends were all masters, white thine, alas! Yet, cold in the earth at thy feet I would rather Than wed what I loved not, or turn one thought from thee.

They slander thee sorely who say thy vows are

We have thus entered into a critical and classified analysis of the Irish Melodes, Moore's greatest work, as the readiest and most complete refutation of one of the charges frequently brought against them-namely, that tional sentiment, the patriotism in them being only that vague and general devotion to liberty which would equally suit the songs of the Pole, the Hindoo, the Kashir, the Red Indian, or the Maori. If that appeal of the Irish peasant to his Church fail-which it cannot-to refute such an unfounded imputation, the following one to his country, a stanza from which graced many a speech and letter of O'Connell, would along suf

Remember thee? Yes, while there's life in this heart It shall never forget thee, all lorn as thou art-More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom, and thy Than the rest of the world in their sunniest

Wert thou all that I wish thee-great, glorious, and free, First flower of the earth and first gem of the I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow, But, oh! could I love thee more dearly than

No; thy chains as they rankle, thy blood as it runs,
But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons,
Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's
nest,

Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy And so with the scenery and social life in the Melodies-all are distinctively Irish. "Sweet Innisfallen," "Glendalough," and Killarney and Glengarine in "Twas One of those Dreams," and "Fairest, Put on awhile," are matchless gems of scenic faithfulness. If Moore pondered in his youth to voluptuousness by his translation of the Odes of Anacreon and his Juvenile (Little's) Poems, he atoned, to some extent, for the error by the elevated morality and the Irish purity which pervade all his songs of the affections, "Believe Me if all Those Endearing Young Charms;" "Come Rest in this Bosom;" "We may Roam through this World;" "Oh! the Days are Gone when Beauty Bright;" "Drink to Her Who Long;" "I'd Mourn the Hopes that Leave Me;" "I Saw Thy Form in Youthful Prime;" "The Young May Moon," and "Lesbia Hath a Beaming Eye;" while the sentimental melodies more or less kindred to these, are inimitable, as "Tis the Last Rose row Thy Young Days Shaded?" "I Saw from the Beach," and " As Slow Our Ship." The social lyrics are, like the historical, the legendary, and the scenic, entirely " racy of the some of them being among the finest efforts of Moore's genius, such as "And Doth not a Meeting like This Make Amends?" "One Bumper at Parting," "Farewell! but Whenever You Welcome the Hour," "They May Rail at this Life," "Quick, We Have but Second," "Fill the Bumper Fair," " Wreath the Bowl," "Drink of This Cup (potteen), 'tisn't less potent for being unlawful."

Moore avowed those patriotic and national objects when projecting the Irish Melodies, as a work which, from the spirit of nationality it breathes, will do more towards liberalizing the feelings of society, and producing that brotherhood of sentiment which it is so much our interest to cherish, than could ever

Catholics in some of the darkest hours of their struggles. In the preface to the third num-ber of the Melodies, Moore, in 1810, writes to the Marchioness Dowager of Donegal:-

"It has been often remarked, and still oftener felt, that in our music is found the truest of all comments on our history * * * The plaintive melodies of Carolan take us back to the times (1670-1738) in which he lived, when our poor countrymen were driven to worship their God in caves, or to quit forever the land of their birth like the bird that abandons the nest which human touch has violated. In many of these mournful songs we seem to hear the last farewell of the exile. mingling regret for the ties he leaves at home with sanguine hopes of the high honors that await him abroad-such honors as were won on the field of Fontenoy, where the valor of Irish Catholics turned the fortune of the day, and extorted from George II. that memorable exclamation-' Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects:"

The Melodies were gradually translated into almost every written language on earth, so that Moore's prophecy was amply

The stranger shall hear thy lamention his plains,
The sigh of the harp shall be sent o'er the deep,
Till the masters themselves, as they rivet thy

chains,
Shall pause at the song of their captive and weep."

Save the Psalms of David or some of the chants of the Church, no poetic or lyric composition has had such circulation as the Irish Melodies, promoted, no doubt, by the dispersion of the Irish race through the emigration that followed the famine. The whole world of letters rose in unanimous approbation of the Irish Melodics. Thierry, the historian, lauded them in France, and Washington Irving and Willis, in America. Byron, Scott Rogers, Campbell, Jeffrey, Macauley, Sydney Smith, Wilson, Curran, Sheridan, Grattan, Mackintosh, O'Connell, Shiel, bailed them with unbounded delight. Byron in his triangular " Gradus ad Parnassum," arranging, as early as 1813-when few of the Melodies were written-the order in sections, from vertax to base, of the hierarchy of poets, places Scott at the apex, Rogers next below, and Moore and Campbell in the next section; but he adds: "I have ranked the names upon my triagle more upon what I believe popular opinion than any decided opinion of my own. For, to me, some of Moore's last Erin sparks: As a Beam O'er the Face of the Waters,' When He who Adores Thee, 'Oh! Blame Not, and Oh! Breathe Not His Name, are worth all the epics that ever were composed." Beside the special translations into nearly all the languages of Kurope, Rev. Francis Mahony (born in Cork, 1805, died in Paris, 1866,) author of the Reliques of Father Prout, in a series of articles, " Moore's Plagiarisms," pretends to give the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian originals of some or the most popular | McGaw, of the Queen's Hotel; Peter D Conger of the Meladies-a charming Polyglot, singular in conception and unrivalled in execution; while another eminent Irishman, happily still living, the illustrious Dr. years of age-the oldest Bishop in Christen-Pentateuch of Moses.* When Moore was only ten years of age John MacHale was born in the village of Tubbernavine, i on the shores of Lough Conn, under the shadow of Nephin, the world being unconscious that the Mayo peasant's child would, for over half a century, be one of the most distinguished prelates of the Church, and Jack Moore the grocer's boy, of Aungier street the National bard ; that the mitre and the minstrel would be united in the translation of the Melodies into Irish; and that at the centenary of the noct's birth, celebrated in his native city, the venerated Archbishop of Tuam would be a member

of the Committee. . The writer of this article had the great pleaure of hearing the patriotic and gifted Arch-bishop, when his guest at St. Jarlath's, sing several of the Melodies in Irish, accompanying himself on the harp.
† Properly, "Tober-na-Feine,"-the Well of the Fenians."-Eds. I. A.

(To be Continued in our next.)

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT! Car of Credit Valley Directors Collided With - Death of Mr. Jas. Goderham -List of Casaulties.

Tosonto, May 11 .-- Last night the city was thrown into ferment by the announcement that a car full of directors of the the Credit Valley Railway had been run into by an engine at Carlton, where the track of the latter Company branches off from the Grand Trunk Railway track, and that several persons had been seriously if not fatally injured. An enquiry into the circumstances of case reveals the following facts:---

At 3 o'clock yesterday niternoon, a special train, conveying directors of the Credit Valley Railway and their friends, started from Union Station for a trip over that part of the route recently inspected by the Government inspector. As far as the Wilson House, two miles and a half out of town, the train was drawn by a Grand Trunk Railway engine, the Credit Valley Railway Company baving leased running powers over this portion of the Grand Trunk Railway track. On reaching this point, the Directors' car was switched on to the Credit Valley track, and the Grand Trunk Railway engine returned to the city, a Gredit Valley engine, conveying the excursionists to Streetsville, where lunch had been provided, and a good time generally was put in. The start for home was made between five and six, car being taken down to the junction by the Credit Valley engine, and left there, as before, at the switch. Many of the passengers had dismounted, and were walking up and down the track, but others remained in the car, beguiling the time until the arrival of the G. T. R. engine, by making speeches, &c. Soon the whistle of the approaching engine was heard, giving the signal for the switch. The switchman threw open the switch, and the engine which was backing at the rate of 18 miles an hour, rushed at full pelt, tender foremost, into the Director's car, striking it with tremendous force, breaking up the platform, and driving the end of the tender deep into the body of the coach. Amid shrieks of agony, the car dashed forward a couple of hundred feet to another switch, where the car left the rails, ran a short distance over the sleepers, and came to a stand-still. On examining the car and occupants, it was found that 11 were more or less seriously injured, besides others slightly cut.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of casualties :- Jas. Gooderham, both legs crushed; P D Conger, ribs broken and right side paralyzed; Samuel internally injured, not considered dangerous; which is still run at a loss. Of the Mr Darcy Boulton, injured in the body; Mr rest a considerable proportion may be

body; Mr Cooper, ankle sprained and face bruised; Ald Scarth, cut in the head and tace; Ald Blevins, right knee badly hurt; Mr J Suckling, bad wound in the head.

at the Union Station on arrival of the train the loss of blood that he expired at midnight. Mr. Conger is scarcely expected to live, as it lungs.

Several narrow escapes took place. When

the engine was switched on to the Cedar Valley line, Col. Arthurs and several others who were standing on the platform, seeing the engine coming, jumped from the car for their and broken timbers. When warned of the impending collision, Alderman Scarth jumped Mr. Scarth: he was caught by the legs, and communities of the new world. could not move, the shattered timbers being pressed against him, breaking his ribs and otherwise injuring him. Mr. Pardoe, who was sitting next to Mr. Conger, jumped through the window, and escaped with a few scratches. Some say that Mr. Gooderham jumped from the platform, but Mr. Cooper thinks that he jumped through the window head foremost, alighted on his head, his legs falling under the wheels, which passed over him. Mr. Suckling was sitting at a window looking out, when he was struck on the head with a piece of timber bruising him badly. It is said that Mr. John McNabb was knocked down by the broken seats, and that the stove fell upon him, injuring him very seriously. The top of Mr. Shanly's hat was cut completely off by a heavy splinter, but he escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Cooper stood in the aisle, holding on to a seat: he was thrown half way across the car, the seats falling on him; he made his way to the platform and was about to throw himself off, when the car stopped; he is confined to his bed-chamber. Mr C J Campbell was struck in the back with a piece of timber, and it is believed that he has sustained injuries to the spine which may prove fatal. Prayers were said in Church to-day for his recovery It is stated that one gentleman who jumped from the car fell so close to the track that the flap of the frock coat he wore was cut off by the wheels of the engine, he himself escaping with injury from the fall.

NAMES OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.

The following gentlemen composed the party of excursionists :- Messrs. James Gooderham, Robert Elliott, of the firm of Elliott & Co; J D Irwin, of the American Express Company; John McNabb, of the late firm of Mc-Nabb & Marsh; William McMaster, Thomas coal dealer; G D'Arcy Boulton, C J Campbell, banker; J L Morrison, of the firm of Morrison & Taylor; W G Falconbridge, barrister; Samuel Bentty, agent of the Chicago & Northwestern MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, now ninety Railway: Frank Shanly, city engineer; H E Suckling, secretary-treasurer of the Credit in Irish, as also the Itial of Homer and the the Credit Valley Railway; Thomas H Cooper, assistant superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway; Mr. Millard, John Leys, A B Lee, Col Arthurs, Ald. Scarth, Ald Blevins and Dr Wright.

The driver of the engine which caused the damage states that he meant his signal to open the switch to refer to the Grand Trunk not the Credit Valley switch. The inquest will be held at 10 a.m. to-morrow, on Mr.

James Gooderham, at his residence.
Toronto, May 12.—The following is the condition of the sufferers by the Carlton accident, up to midnight:

Mr. Conger's condition is still doubtful; the broken ribs are on the right side, and there is some emphysems. He is suffering acutely from pain about the abdomen, as well as in the ribs. Mr. MacNabb is found to be suffering from many contusions, as well as those on his head. His condition is not can be said of his probabilities for an early day. His spine seems to be injured, but as yet his condition is not such as to cause alarm. Mr. Angus Morrison is suffering from oppression of the chest. His breathing all yesterday was difficult and painful. His right knee, above and below, is swollen and discolored. He received a blow on the head as the first intimation of the collision, and was partly stunned. When he recovered himself he was at the bottom of the heap of passengers, from whom he managed to extricate himself. His right arm is cut above the wrist somewhat severely. Sam Beaty's left leg is badly bruised and discolored, and he has a bruise on the side of the hip. His left hand and his back are also badly bruised. The severity of his injuries may be realized by his friends, when it was mentioned that even his indomitable courage is scarcely sufficient to keep up his spirits. The Suck lings, father and son, are progressing favorably, and their injuries have not developed any serious features. Mr. Cooper, of the G.

Goldwin Smith's Views.

ing at 10 o'clock.

held at the house of Mr. Gooderman, corner

of Carleton and Sherburne streets, this morn-

The following letter from Goldwin Smith to Mr. Potter, M. P. for Rochdale, England, was read by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in the House of Commons last night :--

THE GRANGE, TORONTO, March 24, 1879. My DEAR POTTER-This new Canadian

tariff, which shocks you all so much, is the inevitable outcome of the political situation You must set it down to the account of the Empire which you have just been toasting at the Dufferin banquet. Canada is merely the border of the habitable and cultivable portion of this continent. She is not even an unbroken border, but broken by an uncultivable trace between this Province and Manitoba, and again between Manitoba and British Columbia by mountain ranges through which the projectors of the Pacific Railway have not yet found a practicable route, cut off this border by a Customs line from the rest of the continent, and you will have a commercial trophy and financial deficits. The true remedy is commercial union with the rest of the conti- | weight-for-age, owing to no one knowing anvnent, but this the Empire forbids, and so the Canadians, in a state of deep commercial depression, and on the high road to bankruptcy, are forced to try something else. Of the deficit, which compels the imposition of ried. Beatty, leg broken (same leg twice broken fresh taxes, more than half may be charged before during the last three years); Angus to the Intercolonial Railway, a politico-miliMorrison, right side injured; J'L Morrison,
injured in the back; John McNabb, wounded of the Empire, in which some
in the head and body; W G-Falconbridge, £6,000,000 have been sunk, and

We are now going to sink £20,000,000 in the Pacific Railway for the purpose of uniting British Columbia with its population of 10,000 whites to the Provinces on the Mr. Gooderman's legs were both amputated Atlantic coast, with which it has no natural connection whatever. This will probaload of wounded at 7 p.m., but such had been bly be the end, but, thanks to the assiduous cultivation by Lord Dufferin and Company of an Imperialist and anti-Repubis feared the broken ribs have perforated the lican feeling here, the end will probably not come without a convulsion, perhaps not without a bloody one. If Canada had been in the Union, she would have turned the scales so completely in favor of freedom against slavery that there would most likely have been no civil war. It she were lives. Mr. Beatty fell on a lot of ties, as did in the Union now, she would in the same way Mr. Morrison, ex-Mayor. Inside the car Mr. render hopeless the attempt of the South to render hopeless the attempt of the South to Elliott was making a speech. He had just regain its ascendency in conjunction with the spoken the word "safety," when the shock Democrats, which is apparently going to breed Democrats, which is apparently going to breed came, and he was shot in among the seats fresh troubles on this continent. Leave the new world to its own destinies, and you will have first its assured friendship, and then its from his seat, thinking that he would be safer | trade. You have sent us, and are daily sendin the aisle. The next instant the sent which | ing us, many good things of other kinds, but he had vacated was torn to splinters. Mr. Con- your political interference has been and is ger sat in the seat behind that occupied by mischievous alike to yourselves and to the enclose (Professor) Fanning on Court etiquette and one or two cuttings from the papers which will give you some idea of a Court in a colony. Prof. Fanning is a Toronto dancing-master, who went to England and interviewed the Lord Chamberlain in order to qualify himself for being the benu Nash of the Court at Ottawa. I suppose you begin to see now what a humbug Dufferin's (policy) was?

Yours most truly, (Signed), GOLDWIN SMITH. Mr. Smith adds :-

P.S .- You will observe that the tariff is not so protectionist in the proper sense of the term as intended to enforce reciprocity. Our duties are to be lowered again, if the Americans will lower theirs, but they will not lower their duties or do anything else to foster a political outpost of the British aristocracy and a possible source of future trouble to this Continent. The case of the Canadian manufacturers was really a very hard one. They were shut out from the markets of the Continent, and at the same time exposed to the influx of American goods whenever there was a glut in the States. If the quantity in the aggregate was not very large, the liability was enough to disturb their calculations.

A SLASHING LETTER. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Separate Schools.

We copy the following letter from the Toronto Tribune. It is a keen and slashing denunciation of the "Premier humbugger of Canada," and it is evidently written by a man who knows Sir John well :-

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sm,-I have an item of news for you. It will go as far as anything you ever heard in your life to show the power of humbug. This city has as intelligent a body of Roman Catholies as is to be found in Canada. Judge, then, dom, having received the mitre in 1825—has Valley Company; John Gardiner, I Suckling, of my surprise to hear one of the most intelligence and published most of the Melodics James Ross, mechanical superintendent of the most of the most published most of the Melodics. gent of its citizens coolly maintain that we owe our Separate Schools and the Separate School Act, of 1863, to Sir John and his party. At first I thought the gentleman was joking, but no, he was in full earnest, and not only that, but he actually assured me that such was the belief of nine out of ten of the Catholies of the city. I inquired of another Roman Catholic whom I chanced to meet a few moments ago, his reply was—"Sure does not every one know that Sir John was always the friend of Separate Schools and George Brown their enemy?"

Is not this evidence of the force and efficacy and power of humbug?

Sir John always promised to support Separate School laws and Separate School amendments. He was always the friend " in proalways the future friend. He would do something wonderful before each election. But never so much as once in his long career yet serious, but for a few days nothing thing more than abundance of assurances that: as Premier did he even attempt to give usany can be said of his probabilities for an early recovery. Mr. J. S. Morrison's condition has become somewhat more serious since Saturday. His spine seems to be injured, but as Bishop Farrell. He promised Bishop Pinsoneault. He promised Bishop Horan-that he would make the Separate School question a Ministerial question, and carry his measure with ease-that every member of his Cabinet was with him. And did he? No. He denied that he ever made such a promise; denied it publicly at his place on the floor of the House. All along Sir John was an enemy of Separate Schools. He used Dr. Ryerson to carry out his own ideas and wishes in the matter. He himself has admitted that, as a statesman, he is opposed to Separate Schools; that he wants all the children of this country to grow up together and become one homogeneous people. Let him be thus minded, if he will, as a statesman. Let him have the ambition to fuse all the people in this country into one solid mass; but, in the name of truth and decency, let him not be palmed off on the Catholics of Ontario as a friend of Separate Schools. I am not surprised at any amount of gullibility on the part of the mindless T. R., has a severely sprained ankle and two mass-the unthinking multiture-but it does black eyes. The inquest is appointed to be wound me to see men of ability and clever-

uess humbugged after such a manner. The present Government (Mowat's) is after doing more for Catholics in the last season than was ever done for them before. They can now borrow money, get all the rates due to them, get their rates collected by the municipal collector, share in the rates collected from counties. They are represented on the Board of Examiners. All boons asked for by the Bruyeres, the Charbonnells, the Phelans. the Horans, but all sweetly denied by the Premier humbugger of Canada. And yet we are told-John A., sure he was always our friend. Yet, in promise.

Yours. An Ex-Kingstonian.

Mny 6, 1879.

"Parole."

The following letter has appeared in the Toronto Globe:

Sir.-In a late number you allude to " Parole," the American race horse, as being a phenomenon in England. Why, the horse is only running in handicap, not in weight-forage races. He was put on in the first instance at two stone less than his proper thing about him. He has won three handicaps, the last two with seven pounds extraup over his first weight, and still with far less for his age than many other horses car-

The test of the race horse is in weight-forage, not in handicaps.

Handicap and cup horses are altogether of different calibre. Wait till "Parole" wins about a phenomenon.
Yours, the Goodwin and Ascot Cup before you talk.

W. STREET.

HOME READING.

TO FRY ONIONS FOR STEAKS, HERRINGS; ETC. Peel the onions, cut them in slices, fry them in the fat from the steak, etc., which ought to be fried first and kept hot. They are usually served in the same dish with the steak or fish.

TO STEW SPANISH ONIONS.

Boil four onions, and when done, scoop out the middle, and fill them with force-meat; fry them a light brown, and make a rich gravy, and pour over them. This makes a good corner dish.

TO STEW ONIONS.

Peel six large onions; fry gently to a fine brown, but do not blacken them; then put them into a small stew pan with a little weak gravy, pepper, and salt; cover and stew gently for two hours. They should be lightly floured at first.

To Roast-They should be done with all the skins on; they cat well alone, with only salt and cold butter, or with roast potatoes or beet-roots.

PASTE FOR A RAISED PIE. To about four pounds of flour put half a

water, and pour it while boiling het upon the MOLASSES CAKE. Take two cups of molasses and one half cup of shortening, and add as much flour as you

pound of mutton suet, and half a pound of

can stir in: then add two cups of boiling water, in which you have dissolved one large teaspoonfull of saleratus. LIGHT RYE TEA CAKES. One pint of sweet milk, two eggs, a table spoonful of brown sugar and a large pinch

of salt. Add enough rye flour to make it as

stiff as common griddle cake batter. Bake half an hour in "gem pans." Serve hot or cold

as desired. RICE PANCAKES. Boil half a pound of rice to a jelly. When cold, mix with a pint of cream, two eggs, a a little salt and nutmeg. Stir in four ounces of butter, just warmed, and add as much flour as will make batter thick enough. Fry in as

little lard as possible. IMPERIAL GINGERBREAD.

Rub six ounces of butter into three-quarters of a pound of flour; then mix six ounces of paste, cut into shapes, and stick cut candied of mortar. orange or lemon peel on the top.

PROILED BEEFSTEAK.

The art of cooking steak depends on a good clear fire, and turning very often; the moment it is scarred on one side turn it and scar the other, to prevent the escape of the juice. The first thing necessary will be skill in the smoke, is absolutely necessary to cook a steak | sugar away. to perfection. Round steak requires hard beating with a potato pestal, or wooden stickbeater. It should be pounded until all the fibres break, this is the secret of making hard, tough steak tender. A steak-mallet tears the meat and lets the juices escape. The gridiron should be perfectly clean, heated very hot, and the bars rubbed with beef suet, to prevent the steak adhering to them. Use beef-tongs, as pricking with a fork lets out the juice, and as pricking with a fork lets out the juice, and turn very often; slow cooking and much travels. "How is this?" he exclaimed, "where is my supper?" "I don't know," rethe size of an egg, a heaping teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepsalt, and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, into a low, flat, tinpan.

When the steak is cooked put it into the with a knife, to get out all the juice you can; turn, double, and press it every way. Lay the steak on your meat plate; put the tin pan with the juice, butter, pepper and salt, on top of the stove, and stir it all the time until it of the stove, and stir it all the time until it boils up and commences to thicken; then haaf music, in the kirk, let it be the bagpour it over the steak, and serve immediately. At the famous Beefsteak Club of London, each guest takes the half of a small raw onion on his fork, and rule it well over his empty plate before being helped to steak. In Scotland butter is never put on steak; they use a lump of beef suct on a fork, which is rubbed well over the steak every time it is turned. They claim that the constant coating and turning over with suct retains all the juices within the meat. When cooked it is sprinkled with penper and salt.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITEWASH.

To five gallons of whitewash made of well burned white lime, add a quarter of a pound of whiting, half a pound of loaf sugar, one quart and a-half of rice flour made into a thin and well-cooked paste, and half a pound of white glue dissolved in water. Apply warm. If previously applied, scrope off all old scaly whitewash. This is like kalsomine, and gives a brilliant and lasting

The Crow.

This bird seems bound to destroy the corn crop if possible by pulling up the the plants as soon as they appear above ground. We bave known entire fields destroyed in this manner, notwithstanding all the efforts of the farmer to the contrary. We have for many years adopted a method which has effectually prevented the crows from devouring our corn, and as the remedy is very simple we give it for the benefit of any who are troubled in the manner described. It is simply to tar the corn used for seed. Our method of doing this is to shell a sufficient quantity of corn, soak it in the water over night, and the next morning drain off the water and pour over the corn a sufficient quantity of common pine tar that has been previously warmed, so as to make it run free-stir the corn thoroughly until the tar is evenly mixed with the corn, and then dry the mixture with ground plaster, until the kernels are entirely separated from each other. Plant as you would any seed corn, and the crows will not damage your corn by pulling it up. We have tried this for years and always with success—except in rare instances when we were almost destitute of tar and therefore did not get enough on the corn to make it unpalatable to the crows. We consider this method for superior to hanging lines, and all manner of unsightly objects, about the corn fields for scare crows, and often without effect .- American Rural Home.

Interesting Items.

Envelopes were first used in 1839. The first air-pump was made in 1654. The first steel pen was made in 1830. Anæthesia was first discovered in 1844.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783. The first lucifer-match was made in 1829. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in

The first horse-railway was built in 1826-

Gold was first discovered in California in The first steamboat plied the Hudson in

The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.

Omnibuses were introduced in New York in The first newspaper advertisement appeared

in 1652. The first copper cent was coined in New

Haven, in 1687. Kerosine was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first telescope was probably used in England, in 1603.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829. The first almanac was printed by George

ron Parback in 1460. The first chimneys were introduced into meet." Rome from Padua in 1368.

Monasticism.

"The influence to which monasticism attained" says Draper, "may be judged from the boast of the Benedictines, that Pope John XXII., who died in 1334, after an exact inlard; boil the lard and suet in a pint of quiry, found that, since the first rise of the order, there had been of it 24 popes, near 200 cardinals, 7000 archbishops, 15,000 bishops, 15,000 abbots of renown, above 4000 saints, and upwards of 37,000 monasteries. There have been likewise of this order 20 emperors and 10 empresses, 47 kings and above 50 queens, 20 sons of emperors and 48 sons of kings; about 100 princesses, daughters of kings and emperors; besides dukes, marquises, earls, countesses, etc. innumerable. The order has produced a vast number of authors and other learned men. Their Rabanus set up the School of Germany. Their Alcnin founded the University of Paris. Their Dionysius Exiquus perfected ecclesiastical computation. Their Guido invented the scale of music; their Sylvester, the organ."

Dry Cellars.

A perfectly dry cellar may be made even below the natural water-level of the ground, by using asphaltum. For this purpose the floor should be covered with bricks, laid flat and perfectly level; over this a layer of melted, asphaltum is poured, and on this bricks must be laid which have been dipped treacle with a pint of cream carefully, lest it in hot asphaltum, so that there will be asshould turn the cream; mix in a quarter of phaltum in the joints between the bricks ina pound of double-refined sugar, halfan ounce stead of mortar. Then the side walls around of powdered ginger and one ounce of carra- the cellar are built in the same way, with way seed; stir the whole well together into a melted asphaltum between the bricks instead

Crusty and Whimsical.

The Black Hills have a newspaper called The Up Gulch Snorter.

A woman, hearing a great deal about "preserving autumn leaves," concluded to put up a few jars of them. She told a neighbour remanagement of the fire. You must have a cently that she didn't think they would ever good bright fire, an intense heat, without be fit to eat, and she might have thrown her

> Jones had been looking for a room for some. One rainy day Smythe hailed him with, "Have you got a room yet?" "Yes" growled Jones; I've got the room-attics, which is more room than I wanted. It is room-ored that Smythe fainted away.

> An eight-hour man on going home for his supper found his wife sitting in her best clothes on the door-step reading a volume of hours ended at 2 p.m.

> Donald, are you in favour of an organ?" Donald (tartly)-" No!" Country parson-"Then you don't admire instrumental music,

(From Puncu.)

The Burmese Massacres, in Brief .- " Le Roi s'amuse.

"Not a foot between 'em."-What is the difference between an M.D. and a bargee? One follows the healing, the other the towing path.

FIDDLE DE DEE .- Sir William Harcourt play ing on the fourth letter of the alphabet, in his invective against "the system which has brought us nothing but Death, Danger, Disaster, Distrust, Disquiet, and Distress!"

"JUST THE MAN FOR 'EM."-" The Khedive has issued a decree appointing General Stone Pasha Director of the Land Survey, vice Mr. Colvin."—Paly News Telegram, Tuesday, April 15. The poor Frilahs have been asking for Bread, and naturally, the khedive has given them a stone.

(From Fun.)

The Traveller's Club.—An Alpenstock. Grandmamma: "Now, Nellie, spell Ice" Nellie: "I-c-e." Grandmamma: "Do you know what ice is!" Nellie: "Yes, grandmamma, it's water fast asleep.'

Charley: "I say, why is Cetewayo bound to come to grief?" Clara: "Oh, I don't know, I'm sure." Charley: "Why, don't you see, he can't possibly win because there's no doubthe's one of those Zulus."

Lord Palmerston once said, speaking of the Turks, "What energy can be expected of a people with no heels to their shoes !" According to this theory, of the seat of energy, how wonderfully energetic must be the young ladies of the present day, with their three-inch heels!

(From Juny.)

A Fact Not so Generally Known as it Ought to be.—It is low enough to live in an attic, but a ground-floor is really a basement. Another One: Though a good dinner may not always agree with yourself, it will generally make you agree with your host.

Nor YET.—It has been pointed out quite recently that Mr. Gladstone has "a great These statements were made on the best mind"-a very great mind-and that his great | authority, and have now received strong conmind is to retire! What a pity it seems that an individual with such a great mind cannot manage to make it up? It is far too probable, however, that the right hon gentleman is not of a retiring disposition. He evidently intends to go in the course, or rather say the three courses, he has laid out for himself while there is a quart of ink or a post-card left in the country.

A farce was performed in Bannister's time under the title of Fire and Water. "I predict its fate," said be. "What fate?" said the auxious author at his side. "What fate?" said Bannister, " why what can fire and water produce but a hiss."

A countryman applied to a solicitor for advice in a certain matter. On being asked if he had stated the exact facts of the case, he replied with more truth than discretion, "Ou yes, sir, I thought it best to tell you the plain | bottle of wine taken from the ruins, where it truth, you can put the lees in yersel."

A noted wit, speaking with a friend on the topic of the weather, which was excessively cold, his friend remarked, "However, there's some hope of a change, for I see the wind's getting round." "Faith," said the wit, "it's high time it did get round, for its, been sharp long enough."

Mr. Canning, being on a Parliamentary committee one day, entered the room as all the members were seated and ready to comhe bowed, and looking round the table with a common linseed cake oil, ground very fine. droll expression of countenance, said, "Will any gentleman move that I may take the

"That is a very stupid brute of yours, John," said a minister to one of his parishioners, a peat-dealer, who drove his merchandise from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey. "I never see you but the creature is braying." "Eh, sir," cried the peat-dealer, "ye ken the heart's warm when friends

Poultry Notes.

With the introduction of new and fancy varieties of fowls we must also accept the various diseases peculiar to the different breeds, together with those arising from change of habit and climate. Cholera has proved very fatal to many of the new breeds. While there is no infallible remedy known for this disease, much can be done in the way of prevention. When cholera appears in the vicinity, feed corn roasted in the fire on the cob and charcoal broken in very small bits. This will help them to withstand the infection. Whitewash the premises frequently, sprinkling with carbolic acid and spreading the floor with earth.

A correspondent of the Farmer recommends the use of assascetida, to be sed to healthy chickens as a precaution.

The Leghorns, because they mature so early, are less susceptible to disease than most

Keep shallow boxes, filled with road dust, where they will be sheltered from the rain, and the fowls will take a frequent dust bath. A slight sprinkling of carbolic acid on the dust will help to keep away lice and vermin.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says in regard to the diseases of ponttry : "The papers are full of poultry and their diseases, and how to cure them of roup, croup,

measles, cholera, etc. I have kept fowls for forty years. I have lost, perhaps, one chicken or fowl for each year—not more than that. I keep the pure black Spanish. I get about two hundred eggs from each hen per year. I keep two or three half breeds for sitting, as the Spanish rarely sit. I feed them corn, wheat, corn meal, shorts and milk, and let them have all the range they want. Never had a case of the diseases mentioned, nor am I troubled any way, only feeding them morning and evening. I give them plenty of water from the well, but my hens will not drink pure water when there is any manure water to be found. I give two wheelbarrowloads of manure, put in the orchard or garden in two piles, daily, and they scratch them until they are level. I do not keep more than twenty or thirty in a house, 10 by 14, in the winter, and about half that number in the summer. My fowls are never sick, and they lay all the time, except in moulting. I give them all the feed they want, and they are constant feeders of

From hundreds of reported cases where patients have increased in weight from five to torty pounds while using Feliows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, no doubts remain of its powerful action on the organs of nutrition.

grass when they get it."

COUGHS AND COLDS.—At this season when coughs are so prevelent, an effectual remedy, and one easily obtained, is Perry Country parson (who is taking the views of Davis' Vegetable " Pain-Killer." It is no new will connect with it grateful recollections of its worthy inventor.

CROUP .- This disease is caused by the formation of a false membrane lining the wind-pipe, and obstructing the passage of the air, and is known by the shrill, croup-sounding cough and rattling in the throat. This membrane must be removed by expectoration. Take a double dose of Allen's Lung Balsan every ten or fifteen minutes, which will reduce it, after taking a few doses. The Balsam will and has saved the lives of thousands of children attacked with Croup, where it has been taken in season.

A Learned Doctor. Mrs. Pitkins sent for her doctor. He was a young one, and full of university phrases. She told her sad story, and ended up by say ing that she believed that nobody ever had such headaches as she. "Madam," said the doctor, "your disease is cephalalgia, and you must be treated accordingly." "Good Heavens," replied Mrs. Pitkins, " where on earth have I caught such an awful disease; I have not been anywhere among the infected houses.' "Yes madam, you have cephalalgia, and a pretty bad attack. You must go to bed at once, and I will treat you properly." Mrs. Pitkins obeyed. The was thoroughly frightened. Such a disease one never had heard of, and now it had caught her. Poor, ignorant soul! she did not know that the jawbreaking term was merely the medical name for headache. To work went the doctor, and worked was Mrs. Pitkins, until all the accumulations of the bowels were removed, and nature was able to reassert itself. She was cured of course, but might much more easily have been so, if she had taken Dr. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED Pills, which would have done the same work without frightening Mrs. Pitkins. But some doctors will use big words so that their bills

may be made big. The Communists. LONDON, May 6 .- From time to time in these despatches it has been stated that the Nihilists of Russia, Socialists and Revolutionists of Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland. Spain and England were leagued together to accomplish their common end, viz. : the abrogation of certain laws and authority. firmation from an unexpected source. Government at Berlin has communicated to the Post of that city, in a semi-official way, a statement to the effect that it has received information not only of the existence of the international league, but that a congress of representatives of these revolutionary associations has been summoned to meet in London early next month. The names of many persons who have been chosen as delegates are known and among them, as a representative of the German Socialists, is a member of the German Parliament. 'he German Goverument has caused the information concerning this international combination to be communicated to the various governments, and has recommended common action against a common danger.

-At the evening celebration of the 1,800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii, a had lain since A. D. 79, is to be opened.

AGRICULTURAL.

On Rearing Calves. Young's 'Annals of Agriculture' contains an interesting communication from the Duke of Northumberland on the subject of rearing calves. The duke evidently wrote with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and, notwithstanding all our progress since could not better the duke's instruction. The plan conmence business. Perceiving no empty seat sisted in using skimmed milk, thickened with His grace particularly directed attention to this last point. The cake, he said, should be ground 'almost to an impalpable powder,' in which state-to quote his words-it mixes very readily and almost intimately with the milk, making it more rich and mucilaginous without giving it any disagreeable taste.'
The duke advises the addition of a little treacle, and sends with his letter the following recipe :- Take one galion of skimmed milk, and in a pint of it add half an ounce of common treacle, stirring it until it is well mixed; then take one ounce of linseed-oil cake, finely pulverised, and with the hand let it fall gradually, in very small quantities, into the milk, stirring it in the meantime with a spoon or ladle, until it be thoroughly incorporated; then let the mixtures be put into the other part of the milk, and the whole be made nearly as warm as new milk when it is first taken from the cow, and in that state it is fit for use. N.B.—The quantity of oilcake powder may, from time to time, be increased as occasion may require, and as the calf becomes inured to the flavor of it.' In an editorial comment on this letter, Arthur Young informed his readers that he had tried all sorts of mixtures for rearing calves, except skimmed milk, and they had all failed. He had since tried skimmed milk, enriched according to the above recipe, and it had succeeded .- Agricultural Gazette.

Healthy Stock. Every farmer and stock-raiser ought to bear this fact in mind-that burnt corn, coal and wood ashes is one of the very best preventatives of disease in pigs, and while such simple remedies are so good they should always be borne in mind and used occasionally, say once or twice a week- an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure' Likewise give your horses and cattle free access to salt and a few ashes; and while they are kept in and ted, you will find it advisable, also, to give them some in their oats or chop at least once a week. It gives animals a general healthy tone. And while such are good, we want it firmly impressed on your minds, and, what's more, put in practice,-Farmer's Advocate

On Raising Horses.

At the present time there seems no prospect of wheat ever again fetching a remunerative price, and if such is really the case, there seems no reason why they should not turn their attention more to breeding stock and feeding horses. Not unless "weeds," such as we frequently see incumbering the ground and eating the tood which would be better bestowed on animals that may prove really remunerative. And why do we see so many of the same? Simply because we often take no pains to ensure good stock, our system in such cases being to put any mare we may have to any horse, not considering first whether or not they are suitable to each other, the desideratum being cheapness. It is frequently that an inferior mare is put to e stallion which is equally inferior, and the result naturally is a weedy filly, which the farmer cannot sell, and in her turn she becomes a brood mare, with the same result, and then the owner with disgust declares that horsebreeding does not pay, whereas the whole blame is with his own stupid self. With proper attention it would be otherwise. In choosing the sire and dam, first be certain they have no hereditary disease. Let the mare be when the steak is cooked put it into the country parson (who is taking the views of staking t who use the article, internally or externally, cautions taken, should the produced be a filly, she will not be a useless 'weed.' We are all apt, I consider, to undervalue mares; their powers of endurance are great, and even for harness purposes they need not be objected to as much as they are. Blind stallions should be shunned, and the same may be said of such as have curbs and curby hocks, as well as ring bone, bad feet, and raring, all such defects are hereditary; not so spavins and splints; but of all defects most readily handed down is blindness; therefore to breed from a horse or mare with a detective vision is a most unwise proceeding.

The Field. A correspondent of the North British Agri-

culturist, in comparing the respective merits of the plough and grubber in preparing land after turnips, says, 'It is to be regretted that farmers so seldom make accurate comparative experiments as to the results attending different methods of ploughing, or otherwise preparing land for cropping. We have, however, at least two careful experimental trials, in which the results of grubbing are contrasted with those of ploughing in the case of grain crops. These experiments were carried out by Mr. James Porter, an agriculturist well known in Aberdeenshire. Mr. Porter prepared a field of fifteen acres which had carried a crop of turnips, for a grain crop, by working it with the grubber across the drills, giving it only a single turn, except some small pieces which had been much carted on, which get two turns. Two half acres in the most equal parts of the field were selected for being ploughed, and were sown, one with barley and the other with oats. Corresponding half acres that had been grubbed were sown with barley and oats-the former getting two turns of the break-harrows after the grubber, before being drilled in at the rate of two bushels per acre; the latter being sown broadcast at the rate of five bushels per acre without preparation; the ploughed land was 14s per acre, that of preparing the grubbed land only 3s. 5d. Of the plots sown with barley the ploughed one yielded at the rate of 50½ bushels of light grain, and 25 cwt. of straw per acre, the whole crop being valued at £12 13s; while the grubbed plot yielded at the rate of 57 bushels of marketable grain, 4 bushels of light grain, and 28 cwt. of straw, per acre, the whole crop being valued at £13 9s. 6d. Of the plot sown with oats, the ploughed one yielded at the rate of 34 bushels of marketable grain, weighing 374 lbs. per bushel, 34 bushels of light grain, and 23 cwt. of straw per acre, the whole crop being valued at £6 12s. 9d.; while the grubbed plot yielded at the rate of 41 bushels of marketable grain, weighing 38 lbs per bushels 4 bushels of light grain, and 26 cwt. of straw, the whole crop being valued at £7 8s.5d. By adding the saving of expense in preparing to the excess of value of the crops of the grubbed portions, the balance in favor of the grubbed comes on which this experiment was carried out as £1 7s. in the case of the barley crop and £1 6s. 3d. in that of the oat crop. The land was worth about 16s. per acre of yearly rent, so that the advantage which followed the substitution of grubber for the plough on this occasion considerable exceeded the rent of the land. The Dairy.

cream is troublesome about coming, requiring a long time to convert it into butter, frothing and swelling in the churn, &c., put into it before churning a teacup of salt, also a few lumps of butter, size of a hen's egg. The salt and butter will not only help the butter to come sooner, but it will cause all the butter to come, so that the buttermilk will resem-ble the bluest kind of skim milk, fit only for feeding to stock. The salt, will, of course, render it unfit for culinary purposes, but that will not seem a loss when the absence of richness is considered. When cream gets chilled or frozen it will be a long time a changing into butter and after hours are consumed in churning, when, if the salt and butter had been added in time, the work would have been cut short, and as the stock of patience in the operator is not subject to so great a draft, this subject is no light weight in the balance in favor of using salt and but ter to hasten the change of cream to butter; besides, there is no waste in this method, but a decided gain in the product of butter.'

Concentrated Foods.

Concentrated foods for cattle may now be purchased in the markets at moderate prices. For many years past the large amount of cotton seed yearly procubed has been either in great part wasted, or has been sent abroad to enrich the farms of our foreign rivals. An entire cargo of 900 tons of cotton-seed meal left our shores recently, and the shipment of smaller quantities is of daily occurrence. We have use at home for every ton of this meal, which can be procured now at a price very little more than that of corn meal or bran. At this price it is a very cheap food, and well worth attention for its value in enriching the manure. Palm-nut meal is another rich concentrated food, especially for fattening animals, and for cows kept for butter. A sample recently tested gave 13 per cent of fat, and in feeding it the cream was notably increased in quantity. As in the case of all concentrated articles, these foods should be used with caution, and at first only small rations should be given, one pound at a feed, for instance, gradually increasing up to the safe limits of two qts. for a cow and four to six qts. for a fattening-animal. When mixed with corn meal or bran, it should be in the proportion of one-eight to one-fourth. It will be found economical, when prices are low, to stimulate production in an intelligent manner, reducing the cost of the product and enlarging the demand by supplying it at reasonable rates, and to this end there is hardly a better way than using cheap concentrated food in judicious proportions.-Agriculturist.

Root Crops.

The season for sowing roots lasts from May to September, and during the four months intervening a variety of crops may be sown. The first in the season is mangels, of which there are several varieties. The smaller kinds of these, although they do not yield so heavy a crop as the large kinds, are more desirable on account of their higher feeding value. Several yellow-fleshed varieties of mangels have been introduced of late, which are very promising for our climate. Webb's Yellow Kinver Globe, and the Yellow-fleshed Tankkinver Globe, and the Yellow-fleshed Tankard, are the most popular varieties of these
The flesh of these is less watery and more
solid than that of Mammoth Red. Sugar beets
furnish the second crop, and may be sown as
late as June; of these, Lune's Improved, and
Vilmorin's Sugar are the leading varieties.
Red or Blood beets may also be sown in June,
and furnish an excellent food for mitch cows,
as they have the effect of contributing some
of their high color to the cream and butter.
Cartots and parenips will be rarely grown, on
account of the expense of harvesting them,
while beets, sugar beets, mangels, and other
shallow rooted bulbs can be grown with less
labor and greater profit. After beets,
labor and grea ard, are the most popular varieties of these.

but it is nery beneficial to some crops. For mangels and field beets, excepting the sweet varieties, and for field crops of cabbages, 300 lbs. per acre may be generally used with benefit, scattered on the soil as the young plants make their first appearance, or are first set out. Salt is frequently useful when mixed with an equal weight of plaster and applied at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre to clover or

Commercial Items.

grass early in May.

May 9th, 1879. -Messrs. Mooney & Spooner, of Clinton, Ont., are loading 108 head of cattle on board the steamship "Waldensian."

-The exports from New York (exclusive of specie) for the week ending May 6th were \$876,182 below those of last week. -Writs of attachments have been issued

against the Liverpool Foundry Co., N.S., and Frank Lawson & Co., of Truro, N.S. -The Western lumber trade is brighter looking, owing to a rise having occurred in

the branch streams and floating the logs. -The Grand Trunk returns for the week ending May 3rd were \$155,859, as compared with \$154,630 for the same period last year.

a railroad to connect Cincinnati with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Huntingdon, West Virginia. -Messrs. Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., one of the oldest New York dry goods houses,

vesterday announced it was unable to meet

-Boston capitalists are arranging to build

its obligations. Liabilities estimated at about \$500,000. -The New Orleans National Cotton Exchange report shows receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the past eight months

to be 4,283,641 bales, against 4,103,532 bales last year. -A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Vincent, Ottawa, who disappeared so mysteriously, was held yesterday, when Mr. Larmonth was appointed assignee. Assets, \$10,-

-The New York Bank statement for month ending April 30, shows :- Loans increased, \$8,260,000; specie increased, \$881,000; legal tenders increased, \$4,216,000; deposits in-Butter not coming.—We give the following creased, \$9,817,500; circulation decreased, from an American contemporary:—: When \$24,500; reserve increased, \$2,049,725.

000; liabilities, \$5,500.

Nature's own Remedy for Man and Beast.

Prepared from the Gil found issuing from the -arth at the base of the Mountains at the source

of the

RIVER JORDAN IN PALESTIKE The waters of which stream have ever been celebrated for their

Miraculous Curative Powers!

By hathing the Breast, Stomach and Spine with Holy Land Oil, it Assists Digestion and Assimilation, it vitalizes the Blood, it restores tone and vigor to the whole Nervous System, it gives nerve and Muscular Action to the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitus, and Power of Endurance and Concentration to the Mind, thus curing Dyspepsia, Bitiousness, Indigestion, Liver Comptaint, Costiveness, Piles, siek Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Mentel Depression, Nervous Prostration, Bronchitts, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, St. Vitus's Dance, thronic Diarrhea, Fever and Ague, Palpitation of the Heart, Leucorrhea, any disease brought on by Irregularities of Life, Overworked Mind, &c., &c.

By bathing with Holy Land Oil the part of the body affected, it never fails to cure Kheumatism, News algia, Headache, Tootaache, Larache, Faccache, Colic and Cramps, Sore Throat, Sudden Cold, Inflammation of the Chest and Bowels, Coughs, Croup, Colic in thildren, and all palnfall Nervous Attections, Sprains, Stiffness and Swelling of the Joints, &c., &c., &c.

By bathing Animals with Holy Land Oil it cures Byrains, Sweeney, Springhalt, Windgalts, Foundered Feet, Cracket Heels, Lameness, Weakness of the Joints, Evited Legs, Lameness, Weakness of the Joints, Fotroi in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Horn Distemper, Poll Evil, Mange, Fistula, &c., &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS:

TESTIMONIALS:

TRESTIMONIALS:

The Rev. FATHER DELANEAU, Catholic Priest and Missionary, writing from Bethlehem to Bishop Baltze, of Paris, France, says: "I have just returned from a few months' trip up the country to the source of the River Jordan, to which place I went with the view of examining the condition of the people, and the prospect of establishing a Mission, and especially to see for myself the so-much-talked of Green Oil found there, and used by the natives for the cure of many of their bodily ills. We passed many people on the way, and met more returning, all of whort told me the same remarkable stories respecting the miraculous cures effected by this much-talked of Oil. On reaching the vicinity we saw many more Pilgrims suffering with all manner of diseases. We were shown a large swamp or marsh, like a lake partly filled with green reeds and bushes, flags and vines. The water was covered with a dirty looking greyish green substance, which had a most sickening odour, in which the people were bathing; on examining the base of the mountain forming the east side of the lake we saw ozzing out between the rocks the same unpleasant smelling substance the thad settled on the waters.

"We remained in the neighborhood nearly a week watching the effect it had on certain persons, and we were compelled to admit that the effect was truly wonderful, and cannot be explained by me. I took some back in a bottle to Bethlehem. Flading on my return that Father Dubols was suffering with Rhoumatism, I applied some of it as I had seen the natives doing. He at first objected on account of the unpleasant smell, but to his surprise he was relieved in a short time of all pain. I used the remainder on a poor native who had not be en able to walk for months, and he was entirely healed in a few days. I would like some Medical men of science to investigate this to me most wonderful substance."

The Rev. Enoch R. Brodie, Missionary to the Holy Land, writing from Jeriche to the Board in

BUY A BOTTLE AND TRY IT. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25c., 50c. and 81.00 per bottle. DR. HARVEY'S

HONEY DEW EXTRACT Is a certain and positive cure of all DISEASES OF THE THROAT & LUNGS.

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SUMPTION. PREPARED ONLY BY DR. JAMES HARVEY,

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DR. HARVEY'S. HONEY DEW EXTRACT.

Toronto, December 20th, 1878. Some three years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I had a dry, hacking couch. I could neither rest by day or sleep at night. The came alarmed at my situation, but could get no permanent relief, until I tried Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract, and after taking a few doses I felt great relief. I continued for a few weeks, and am now entirely recovered.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1878. My little boy had the whooping cough last spring. Spite of all I could do the coughing continued. Ho lost flesh and could not sleep, and I was afraid that my poor boy would never recover. I tried all sories of thing, and I have great pleasure in saying that it was by using three small bottles of Dr. Harvey's Honey Dew Extract that my child is now in health and getting quite robust.

MRS. REBECCA J. MOORE.

Toronto, Ont., January 14th, 1879.

I had for some years been hadly afficied with an aggravating and alarming cough. My friends as well as myself became afraid of my condition. I found no relief in any remedy until I commenced using Dr. Harvey's Honey Dow Extract, and after taking it, some three weeks I ceased to cough, and can now slorp well at night, and am rapidly gaining strength and fiesh.

GEORGE K. NORRIS.

April 9.

recovered.

SEE

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REAPER

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY, 1879.

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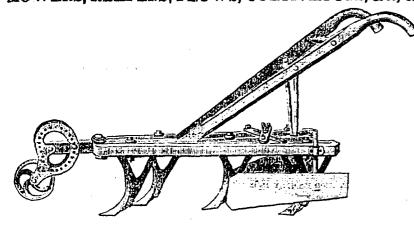
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HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Aug 27, 1875.[Baltimore, Md

The True Witness For 1879.

PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

AP There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

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six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

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The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

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We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium cathials.

\$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

1st. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as octained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as soon as carned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of names, so that there may be no confusion of namey accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.60 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we offer Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be sapplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

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10 00 11	3 5 00	16
No. 1—Improved Corn Sheller " 2—"Signal Service" Barome-	\$ 9.00	10
	2.00	6
" 3-Peerless Watch	10.00	
" " and Chain.		50
" 4-"Challenge" Printing		١
Press and Outfit	3.50	14
J-11050 Contoniation 1ch	0.25	l ı
holder	60.00	
" 7-A New Combination Tool		
" S-Canadian Housekeepers'		1 -
	1.50	6
Scales		١
Plated Centennial Bells	5.00	
" 10-Roger's Saws	3.50	
" 11-Eureka Club Skate	3.00	12
" 12-Silver Chime Gong Sleigh	10.00	40
Bells, plated in Gold	1.25	6
" 13-Spring Steel Bracket Saw " 14-Patent Tool Holder and		
Tools	1.25	
" 15-Canada Club Skate	3.00	10
"16-New Lawlor Sewing Ma-		
chine	50.00	
" 17-" The Voice " (1 year)	0.25	1
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The Double State of the State o	PA 80	100

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require & subcribers.

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Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad

In addition to its former many and great act vantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuitlon—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.
Address,
Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Aug. 28.



\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L

DEATH BY HANGING. A Young Girl Commits Snicide.

Helen Fraser, aged 22, a native of Glasgow Scotland, was a servant in the employ of Mr. David Brown, Jr., of 38 Coursol st., Montreal On Sunday, 4th instant, shortly after 7 a.m., two of Mr. Brown's children had occasion to go down to the basement to procure some biscuits. They returned immediately to their father crying in terrified voices "Father, Nelly would not speak to us, she is tied up to the stairs." Rushing down into the kitchen, Mr. Brown was horrified at finding

THE COLD, LIFELERS RODY

of his servant suspended by the neck by a rope, which had been tied around two of the banuisters. A coal oil lamp was dimly burning on a table, this, together with the condition of the body, indicating that the fatal foreman. The Daily Times' special from deed had been done the previous night. The Cross Lake gives a different version of the bed clothes had been thrown back, as if in affair. It says the men are marching in propreparation for her usual night's repose, but cession with the Union Jack and the red flag the bed had not been disturbed. A chair stood against the stairs, about two feet behind the unfortunate girl, having evidently been used by the deceased to place

THE FATAL NOOSE

around her neck, after which she kicked the chair back, and accomplished her object by strangling herself. At the first alarm a physician had been sent for, but on his arrival he announced that life had been extinct be paid off. The men, however, declined for a considerable period. The police were notified of the occurrence, and Sergeant Parker, of Canning street police station, soon arrived, and performed the objectionable task of cutting down the body, which was conveyed to the residence of her sister, Mrs. Copeland, 151 St. Antoine street, where an inquest will charged with exciting the strike. be held this morning. The deceased was of a cheerful disposition, and there was nothing in the Lake since last night. her manner that would indicate that she was laboring under any affection of the brain or

nerves. Coroner Jones held an inquest this morning, when several witnesses were examined, who testified to the previous history of the deceased, and as to the position she was found in. The following letters, which clearly state the girl's intentions, were read.

A LETTER FOUND IN HER TRUNK.

" If I should take my life, as I have been often tempted to do, I hope, whether I succeed or pot, that great care will be taken that my father never hears of it; and may God forfor bringing me out here and breaking my heart. It may as well be known that, having repexted of what I said, I met him one Sunday night and asked him to go home with me. He went, but he treated me so coldly that I could hardly speak, and I did not say what I intended-that I would not be satisfied; so I wrote to him, and he sent me no answer, and then I sent for him to speak to me, and I spoke to him, but all to no purpose; but the day will come when he will be sorry for throwing away a love like mine. I do hope that I will die, but do not let my father know."

The following letter was found on a bureau in the room of deceased, enclosed in an unaddressed envelope :--

DEAR ESTHER,—Just a line to say that I hope you will forgive me for treating you as I did last night, after you coming so far to see me; but really, Esther, I could not help it. I felt so awfully lonely all day that I could not get my spirits up at all. Sometimes that feeling comes over me that I cannot help it. I know you will forgive for the sake of over me that I cannocate forgive for the sake of Your loving friend,
HELEN FRASER.

After a short deliberation the jury returned verdict that the deceased Helen Fraser killed herself while in a state of temporary aberration.

Fierce Attack of N. Y. Papers on Kiddle. New York, May 7 .- Superintendent Kiddle's book of Spiritual Communications continues to be the prominent topic of conversation. President Wood says : "The book is in-No one questions Kidd to publish a book on any subject, but I do question the propriety of a public officer of the Board of Education dabbling in Spiritualism, and giving to the world such unmitigated nonsense." Kiddle says he has no idea of resigning his position. When Judge Edmonds placed himself before the public as a Spiritualist he vacated his place on the Bench of the

Supreme Court. The Star, referring to Kiddles, says: "Suppose the Superintendent of Public Schools should publish a book in the style of Bob Ingersoll's lectures, denouncing Christianity and ridiculing the Scriptures and the belief of the mass of this Christian community, would not ninety-nine out of every hundred of our citizens say he would not be a fit man for such a position, and to superintend the education of those who are children of Christian parents?"

The Herald says: "When a man displays such mental imbecility as to believe the brainless trash centained in Kiddles' book actually comes from the spirits of Shakespeare, Byron, Napoleon, Franklin and Hamilton, to say no-thing of Moses, Pontius Pilate, St. Paul, St. Peter and Bill Tweed, he proves himself unfit to take a leading part in selecting text books for schools and directing the education of our

The World arguing against Kiddles' retenion as superintendent of public schools, says: An astronomer who maintained the proposition that the moon consisted of green cheese would not, we trust, be supported for an important professorship on his explanation that he held that heresy, not as a scientific opinion, but as a matter religious belief."

The Witness remarks: "The master minds, when on this planet, forgot the common rules of grammar, and why has Shelley changed his wonted and individual style and spelled his name Shelley, without reference to the particular case of Kiddles? May we ask those believing in Spiritualism, Why it is that disembodied spirits in all cases forget their mother tongue, if they were of other nations, and refused to communicate, except in English? In Spiritualism, Julius Casar knows no Latin, nor any language except one that arose ages after his death."

The Pope and the Soldier. Viscount Poli, once a soldier in the army

of Pius IX, relates the following :- There was serving in the ranks of my regiment a Protestant named Jecker, from Luzerne, Switzerland, ized in the colonies, but still remain unlaw-struck one day by a cannon-ball, and mortally wounded. When near his death he expressed a wish to see the Pope. That same evening Plus IX went to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital, and came to the bedside of this brave man. "Holy Father," he gasped, "I am proud and happy to die in your defence." "Thank you, my son," "I know I am going to die, but I feel happy and safe since you are near me." The Pope raised his hand and gave him his blessing. Instantaneously, although he had not mentioned it before, the wounded soldier declared that he wished to die in the ancient faith. He was baptised, and expired a few minutes later.

Ized in the colonies, but still remain unlawful in England, and every year for some time past unsuccessful attempts have been made for incommendations of the woast celebrated living plantsts and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Plano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unapproached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading convents in the United States. The great plants of the transition of the woast even there of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the approached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and paper happy and safe since you are near me." The manufacturers that the even there Albert Weber stands in the Industry of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They great the bill influence of the being the moute of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Webe a man as brave as a lion. He was

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE. The Union Jack and the Red Flag-The Troops Called Out.

WINNIPEG, May 7 .- The Cauada Railway strike still continues. Fifty special constables have been sworn in here and are now awaiting orders to move to the scene of the strike. The local volunteer officers have warned their companies to be in readiness on 12 hours notice. A number of men came in from the scene of the trouble last night. They report that the whole force is on strike, some one thousand five hundred men, but that no damage had been done to property, nor would there be unless by a few hotheads, the majority of the men being steady and industrious. They say that if they are paid off the strikers will leave the line, but they were unable to get their time from the of the Commune. The Superintendent, Chas. Whitehead, met them, and asked their wants. They demanded \$2 per day for all hands, and board at \$4 per week, and no doctors' fee, the men being charged 50 cents per month each for medical attendance, and they threatened prisonment. to prevent all work until these demands were met. Mr. Whitehead declined accepting the terms, but offered all of those wishing to leave a free ride to Winnipeg, where they would this. The Times adds that all is quiet so far, because the strikers have not met any resistance, but it is evident there is an element amongst them anxious to destroy property. This refers to the whiskey sellers and their friends, whom the Times' special previously There has been no telegraphic news from

Later, 7 p.m .- Orders have just been received from headquarters for the military force to go out on the Line to-morrow morning.

LATER.

10 p. m - A detachment consisting of 71 men from the Winnipeg Field Battery, cavalry of the trouble till 5 o'clock to-morrow eventhe men are concentrating between that place and twelve miles east of there. It is reported strikers to-morrow, and that the military only accompany it for protection.

Wissieed, Man., May 8, 5 p.m .- A detachment of the militia, seventy strong, under Col. Osborne Smith, left here for the railway line at 10 a.m. to-day, and should reach Cross Lake by 7 p.m. this evening. The men forming the detachment are composed of the Winnipeg cavalry, artillery and infantry. They had rations for four days, and each man was provided with one hundred rounds of ammunition. Mr. Whitehead also sent out a large amount of money to pay off the strikers. The newspapers have no specials from Cross Lake, news despatches being evidently prohibited but the Free Frees learns from good authority that all is quiet so far. It further says that the workmen, being mostly composed of sens of Ontario farmers who have taken up land in Manitoba and are working the line to increase that capital, the idea of Communism, as charged by the Daily Times, is ridiculous. The general impression is that no serious trouble need be feared unless through misapprehension by the men of the object of the military. All the men coming from the line say the strikers do not want any riot; they only want to be paid off and they will leave.

The troops arrived at Cross Lake at 6 p.m. Nothing further has yet been heard from the line, but no trouble is anticipated.

A LADY SMUGGLER. Forced to Disrobe-Seizure of \$125 Worth of Silks.

Some weeks since the American Customs officers at the Bonaventure station noticed something unusual in the appearance of a lady passenger, about thirty years of age, whose general physique seemed too portly when compared with the comparative thinness of her face. They communicated their suspicions to the U.S. Customs officer, between Montreal and St. Albans, who straightway determined to settle the question as to whether the fair lady was a snuggler in dis-guise or not. To this end, when the train had reached the boundary line, he approached her and asked her if she had contraband goods in her possession. The lady denied the insinuation, but exhibited a nervousness of manner which confirmed the officer's suspicions. Now, to search a lady is not a very pleasant duty for a Customs official, but the "rude man" threatened such a course. At last the lady admitted that she had some silk patterns in her possession, but pleaded that if he would keep it quiet she would willingly hand them over. Accordingly, when St. Albans was reached, the lady was shown to a private apartment, where she disrobed herself of a number of silk and cashmere dress patterns, to the value of about \$125, whilst the disobliging official mounted guard at the door. When the lady appeared, in a quarter of an hour, there was a considerable reduction in the size of her bustle and bust. The lady, though considerably chagrined at her loss seemed gratified to have got off as she did without publicity being given to the affair, and proceeded on the way to Boston, with a firm determination of buying all her dress goods at home in the future.

The Prince of Wales in the House of Lords.

London, May 6 .- Quite a sensation was caused to-day by an incident which occurred in the House of Lords. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has a seat as member of the House as Prince of the Blood Royal, and also as Duke of Cornwall, and he frequently attends the debates, but has never until now participated in the business of the House, nor even voted, generally withdrawing before the division was taken. Today, however, he presented a petition in favor of a bill legalizing marriage with the deceased wife's sister, and caused it to be understood that he was in favor of the bill. These marriages possessed in England a quasi-legality up to the year 1835, when an Act of Parliament was passed forbidding them in future. Since then these marriages have been legalized in the colonies, but still remain unlaw-

The "Sacrifice" of a Child by its Parents.

New York, May 7 .- The Tribune says it appears that the sacrifice in Pocasset, Mass., last week of the Freeman child by its father, was approved of, not only by the mother of the poor baby, but by the whole sect of Second Adventists, to which the Freemans belong.

Willie Jackson and His Aunt.

New York, May 7 .- In the suit of Willie Jackson, the nephew who desired to marry his aunt, Judge Daly has awarded judgment in favor of the aunt. The nephew had sued to recover thousands of dollars that he lent in expectation of becoming his aunt's husband, a suit that he instituted after she was married to another man.

A Youthful Murderer.

JOLIET, Ill., May 7 .- Sheriff Thos. Taylor, of Mussoc County, brought to the prison here on Monday the youngest convict ever received at Joliet in the person of a diminutive negro only twelve years of age named Dickey Bradshaw, who was convicted of killing a playmate, and sentenced to 20 year's im-

Hanlan Takes a Rest.

London, May 7 .- Hanlan will take a fortnights rest before he commences preparation for the match with Elliett on the 16th June. Elliott barely misses going over the entire course at top pressure daily. Two to one on Hanlan is freely offered, but there are no takers. The Sportsman advises English scullers to adopt the American style, which comprehends a longer stroke and greater use of legs and body.

Ladies' Athletic Association.

New York, May 6.—The opening of the Ladies' Athletic Association announced for vesterday will not take place till Saturday next. Twenty young ladies are advertised to appear in athletic performances, consisting of troops and an infantry company will leave to- baseball, lacrosse, archery, pedestrianism and morrow morning for Cross Lake, armed and velocipede riding. Vesterday about a score provisioned. They will not reach the scene of young girls, who appeared to belong to the of young girls, who appeared to belong to the working class, practiced several games of baseing. A despatch from Cross Lake says that Itall on the grounds, but the general public were excluded, no preparations having been made to receive them. The ladies, in playing that money will be sent out to pay off the baseball, wore tight-fitting, bright-colored caps on their heads.

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Toronto National may be regarded as one of the fairest papers in Canada—free from prejudices of any kind. About the Vice-Chancellor Blake incident the National Says:

The Montreal Post complains that the Canadian press is silent over Vice-Chancellor Blake's insulting words addressed a Catholic lady connected with a religious order. We beg our contemporary's pardon, but several Canadian papers, among them the National, have characterized Mr. Blake's conduct as it deserves. And we will do so again so soon as the matter is again open to the criticism of the press, which will be when Parliament has dealt with it.

IRELAND.

Volunteers for Ireland.

In the House of Commons there was read second time, without division, a Bill authorizing the establishment of volunteer regiments in Ireland upon the same principle as the English volunteer corps. The bill originated with the Home Rule members. The second reading was assented to by the Government, with the understanding that the Bill would be considerably modified in Com-

mittee. Dublis, May 7 .- At the request of the relatives the funeral of Dr. Butt will be private.

THE NATIONAL POLICY. Lord Larne's Defence of the Protective

Tariff. oppoy. April 29.-A despatch from Lord Lorne is published, in which he justifies the Dominion protective tariff on the ground that the action of the United States is invariably hostile to Canada on all matters relating to tariffs, and that manufacturers in the United States can disorganize and destroy any special Canadian industry by combining to flood the Canadian market with similar products sold below the actual value. The absence of duty thus has the same effect as that produced by the Government bounty. The Canadian Minister of Finance appends a memorandum, saying that if the tariff materially alters the volume of trade with Great Britain, it must be on the side of an increase, and that in several branches this result will certainly

TO OUR AGENTS. Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having monies paid them as subscriptions to the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS, will please forward the amounts immediately on receipt from the subscriber. We then can pass it at once to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts

The Beaconsfield Vineyard.

to those who have already paid.

BEACONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q.

The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay.

Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway.

Price of the vines, 50 cents each.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourisbed frame."—Civit Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

Special Notice.

WINNIPEC, Man., May 10 .- The newspapers here give full accounts of the Pacific Bailway strike: The Free Press special correspondent says: "The Volunteers arrived at Cross Lake at 7.15 o'clock last evening. About 75 men were standing at the station when they arrived. The volunteers formed, and Captain Breerston, the stipendiary Magistrate, immediately had five of the ringleaders arrested. They made no resistance, and on being hand-cuffed said, "Now we are in the hands of the law, we'll get justice.' They were placed in a boxcar for safety, the other strikers at once leaving the place. The volunteers occupied the boarding houses and offices for the night, sentries being posted, it being conjectured that the comrades of the arrested men would make an attempt to rescue them, which a small number ineffectually did at 3 o'clock this morning. The alarm sounded as a dark moving mass was seen coming round the curve of the road, which was soon ascertained to be a large body of the strikers. The military were ordered to fall in as 300 of the strikers rapidly approached in a solid mass. Lieut.-Col. Smith ordered them to halt, when one of them asked him what his authority was and used some insolent remarks. Most of the strikers were armed with sticks and some had revolvers. The sticks were flourished, and those in rear shouted to those in front to advance. The military was placed in position to repel an attack and a second ten rounds of ammunition was served out. The strikers showing a disposition to advance, the volunteers were ordered to load with ball cartridge. At this critical moment the officers and soldiers never flinched. If they had the result would have been serious. Captain Breerston then read the Riot Act, which, with the firm stand of the volunteers, mollified the strikers, who said all that they wanted was their pay. Charles Whitehead assured them that he would commence paying them to-day, and they would be paid up to the time they ceased work. They wanted to know if they would be charged for the grub consumed, and were answered "Yes." They then re-tired for breakfast. Twenty men who were working on the steam shovel were sworn in as special constables. A large number of the to Winnipeg to-night. The others remain on many grievances. Some of them will go directly home. No damage has been done though the military are not expected to return home for four days yet. LATER.—The trouble is all over on the rail-

way; the men are being paid off. The troops are coming home to-morrow. The reports have been exaggerated. The men were quiet

Mr. Greenway's party stopped at Emerson. Mrs. Hoagaboom, who is said to be from Winchester, Dundas County, Ontario, and who joined the party at St. Paul, where she had been taken sick, became delirious while on the Pembina Branch, and jumped from the train. She had five children along with her. Her husband being here to meet her, the loco-motive went back this morning to search for the body. Nothing has been heard here about her yet.

Weber's Letter to the People of the Dominion.

We received on Friday a very curious letter from Mr. Albert Weber, the great piano manufacturer of New York, in which he aludes to a report circulated in Canadian papers that he was about establishing a piano factory in Kingston, and naively asks if the Weber piano factory already there, is not enough for our people. He states a few facts concerning this factory which a few years ago discarded the orginal name of their piano and adopted that of the "Fox." Finding, he says, the "Fox" did not thrive, in due time they procured a person named Weber, who consented to allow his name to be used on the piano, and therefore the "Fox" was changed to the "Weber" without his consent. He complains that the placing of his name on the instrument has been a great loss to him as far as trade is concerned, and he bitterly protests against this act of the Kingston Company, and earnestly appeals to the honesty and love of fair play of the Canadian people, reminding them that they belong to a nation pre-eminently honest, detesting all shams and spurious imitations, and advising the Kingston factory, now that they have Protection, to drop his, and adopt their own name. "If" says he, "they make a good piano the glory will be all their own, and if not why should his name be used to palm off the instrument on the public?" He enters not into details to show the amount of labor and capital it has cost him to perfect an instrument that is the popular favorite of every musician and leading planist in world and feels it hard to have his good name filched from him in our Dominion where the Bible and Shakspeare are supposed to be read and understood. "Those" he says "who follow the teachings of these great books of revealation and of nature, will not build upon another man's foundation, nor rob another of his good name." We hope his suggestion will be followed, and the cause of his complaint removed. Our manufacturers should learn to build up their own reputations. The letter is characteristic of the man who wrote it, and there is no doubt that he has great cause for complaint, and some measures should be taken for redress of the wrong that has been done him.

Credit Valley Railway Accident.

TORONTO, May 12 .- At the morgue to-night, the inquest on the body of James Gooderham was continued. The first witness called was Mr. Wm. Houston, of the Globe, who told how the collision occurred; he was in the car, but ally below the views of holders; actual to \$4.50 for second-class. There were not escaped without injury; shortly after the collision he came out of the car and saw Mr. ation since yesterday. Montreal Bank was a port at \$5 per cwt, and for live hogs, \$5 to Gooderhamlying beside the track, apparently fraction weaker than at the afternoon Board \$5.25 was paid.

ley line and collide with the directors' car; with bids at \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent advance, 104\(\frac{1}{2}\), and \(\frac{5}{2}\) to \(\frac{5}{2}\)1050. Mill threshed straw, from \(\frac{5}{2}\)4 to save several of the wounded lying on the ground, among them Mr. Gooderham, whose Richelieu dropped to 40\(\frac{1}{2}\), while buyers related to the same as follows:—Hay per load, from \(\frac{5}{2}\)4 to \(\frac{5}{2}\)1050. Mill threshed straw, from \(\frac{5}{2}\)4 to \(\frac{5}{2}\)6; flail threshed straw, between \(\frac{5}{2}\)6 and \(\frac{5}{2}\)7. legs had been crushed; deceased frequently spoke of his father, and said that he would not recover; he did not attach blame to any one for the accident; witness accompanied deceased home.

Mr. Pardoe stated that immediately after the accident he accosted the engineer, and obtained from him the following facts, which he noted down on an old envelope ;—

"J. Cross, orders to go to Carlton to cross No. 3; if switch had been left alone, it would not have happened; fifteen miles an hour; did not know Credit Valley line; expected to get orders at Carlton."

Note respecting Credit Valley line meant engineer did not know anything about the Credit Valley line, which was in reply to a question by Mr. Pardoc if the engineer knew he was coming for the excursion train. Mr. Pardoe also stated, when he saw the engine 54 do City Gas Company at 109. approaching on the track of the Credit Valley Railroad, it was swaying from side to

The jury will visit the scene of the collision to-morrow, and will meet again at 7 in the evening.

Mr. P. D. Conger, who was injured at the Valley switch, is reported as sinking fast. In addressing the jury, the Coroner made severe comments on an editorial in this morning's Globe, which he characterized as an attempt to judge the case before it had been laid before the jury.

Mr. James Bethune, Q.C., appeared in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. Lockhart Gordon for the Credit Valley Railway.

Rednath's Sugar Manufactory.

The Hamilton Spectator having pointed out that the Redpath's had reduced the price of sugar the Times replies "Possibly they have, but does it occur to our contemporary that men returned and were paid off and will come there is a method in this reduction? Are they not threatened with competition (mighty the works. The men who were paid off are weakly yet, we know) from Halifax and St. all from different Provinces, and claim to have John?" Here is the contentien of the protectionists, that protection would ultimately reduce the price of all articles to the lowest to property, except provisions taken by the men. The trouble is now apparently over, threat of competition and that threat a "mighty weakly" one compels Messrs. Redpath to reduce their prices what will actual live competition do .- Toronto National.

way; the men are being paid off. The troops are coming home to-morrow. The reports have been exaggorated. The men were quiet and orderly, and only demanded their pay, being willing to quit the line. One hundred and twenty of the paid-off strikers arrived here last night. They cheered Col. Smith and the militia, and groaned for Whitehead when leaving Cross Lake. About four-fifths of the men will leave work, as the wages have been reduced to \$1.25 per day, and board to \$3.50 per week. No property was destroyed, and the men say they know the law and intend to keep within it. The five ringleaders who were arrested were tried at Cross Lake and pleaded guilty. They were fined on a sliding scale, according to the amount to their credit on the contractor's books. A Free Press special say4 that the trial was a farce and a burlesque on British justice. It adds that the enquiry will show the strike was caused by one of the meanest attempts to stamp out all that is human in workingmen, the reduction in wages being the last straw to break the camel's back. The Times says that the troops acted splendidly, and awed the strikers by their firmness.

Mr. Greenway's party stopped at Emerson.

as its fonc and nutritive properties supply the blood with strength-giving materials for bone and muscle structure, and thus furnish the foundation for streng and healthy constitutions. It is very pleasant to the taste.

Prepared and sold by J. H. Roninson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

Age of Enlightenment .- In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rhoumatism, neuralgia, piles and kidney complaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak of it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NOR-THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Norg. - Eclectric - Selected and Electrized.

Finance and Commerce.

Items. May 11. —Incoming steamships report about forty vessels between Anticosti and Quebec.

-The imports at New York during April were \$28,835,000, against \$29,750,000 during the preceding April. —The first earge of Liverpool sait per ship "Calistanans" sold in Quebec yesterday at 48 cents per sack, 10 to the ton.

—The April earnings of the Chicago & North-western Railway are estimated as showing a de-crease of \$100,000 from last year.

—Messrs. Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.'s estate is expected to realize nothing, as all their stock is in bond, and covered by advances. —A company named the Havana Sugar Refining Co., has been formed to establish a refinery in Cuba. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

The ss. "City of London, which left port yesterday, takes out as part of her cargo 448 head of cattle belonging to J. P. Wiser, and 150 head of cattle, 618 sheep and 145 hogs, the property of Ald. McShane, M.P.P.

—The annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad shows the gross earnings of that road for 1878 to have been \$6,872,094; not earnings, \$2,625,520. After deducting \$1,615,950 for interest and rents, \$1,008,570, or a little over 5 per cent on the capital, remained to pay a dividend.

The demand was fair, but at quotations gener-

dangerously injured; Dr. Wright was attending the wounded man; witness did not see the engine-driver nor the watchman.

Mr. John Leys said he was standing near the Credit Valley car, waiting for the engine of 135, with buyers at 133; Jacques Cartier at engine of 135, with buyers at 133; Jacques Cartier at engine of 135, with buyers at 133; Jacques of 135, with buyers at 1

to come from Toronto; he heard the engine Cartier steady at 351 for sellers and 341 for whistle, but did not see the switchman open buyers, with sales at 35 and 351. Buyers of the switch; saw the engine leave the Grand' Commerce receded to 103; Holders of Mon-Trunk Railway line, rush on the Credit Val- treal Telegraph opened the turn easier, at 104, ceded 11 per cent since yesterday. Holders of City Gas were asking 109, against 1091 yester-day, and 1081 was bid.

Sales at the Montreal Stock Exchange this morning were :- 5 shares Montreal Bank, at 140} and 10 do. at 141; 25 do. Jacques Cartier, at 35, and 75 do. at 351; 50 do. Montreal Telegraph, at 103 , and 50 more do. at 103 . Gold drafts on New York are drawn to-day

} premium. Sales at the meeting of the Montreal Stock Exchange this afternoon were :- 20 shares two sales of 10 each, of Montreal Bank, at 139]; 9 do Montreal ex-div. at 135, and 9 do do at 134; 4 do Merchants' at 81; 25 do Commerce at 1031; 25 do do at 1041; 50 do do at 104; 10 do Exchange at 50; 12 do Montreal Telegraph at 1031; 25 do do at 1031; 45 do do at 1031; 25 do do at 1031;

New York, May 13, 2:40 p. m.—Jersey Central, 6½; Wabash, 35½; Western Union, 108½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 34½; Jersey Central, 45; Union Pacific, 73; Northwestern, preferred, 94%; Michigan Central, 81½; S. J. P., 46%; Pacific Mail, 14½; Northwestern, 62; D. & H., 473; Lake Shore, 74.

Western, 62; D. & H., 473; Lake Shore, 74.

LONDON, May 13, 5 p.m.—Consols, 98
13-16 money; 98§ account; four-and-a-halfs,
109½: Fives, 105½; Erne, 27½; do., preferred,
53; Illinois Central, 88½.

PARIS, May 13, 5 p.m.—Rentes, 113 francs and 65 centimes.

Commercial.

-The exports of wheat at New York today amounted to 27.081 bushels, and those of corn to 155,062 bushels.

-Receipts of produce in New York to-day Flour, 14.643 barrels; wheat, 93,000 bushels corn, 27,000 bushels; oats, 62,000 bushels rye, 1,800 bushels.

CHICAGO, May 13, 12:10 p. m.-Stocks of wheat, 6,011,715 bush; of corn, 3,75I,486. Wheat quoted at 97%c for May; 99%c for June, and 981c for July. Receipts of oats, 155,000 bush; shipments, 456,000; quoted at 27gc for June, and 28gc for July. Receipts of live hogs, 20,000 head. The market is a shade higher; quoted at \$3.30 to 3.60.

Chicago, May 13, 12:57 p.m.—Lake freights -Wheat, 31c; 21c to 3c on corn; wheat, 981c for cash; No. 3, 84c.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1:04 p.m.—Wheat, \$1.00} for June; \$1.00 for July. Corn, 35 c for May; 36c bid for June; 37c for July. 27%c bid for May; 27%c bid for June; 28c bid for July.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1:07 p.m.—Corn quiet and steadier; No. 2, 45c. Oats quiet, and barley quiet; Canada quoted at 75c to 90c; State, 70c to 75c. Dr ssed hogs. \$4.75 to 5.00. Whiskey, sales of 50 barrels at \$1.05. NEW YORK, May 13, 2:25 p.m .- Wheat firm.

Sales 250,000 bushels No. 2 Red at \$1.20. NEW YORK, May 13-1.05 p. m.-Receipts wheat, 93,000 bushels; market quiet; Chicago quoted at \$1.07 to 1.08; Milwaukee \$1.08, and red, \$1.19\(\frac{1}{2}\). Receipts corn, 27,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, May 9, 13 (noon).—Wheat, strong amber, \$1 115 for June; No. 2 red, \$1 121; Canada, \$1 121 for May; \$1 111 for June. Corn steady; No. 2, 38c bid for May, 38c bid for June, 38c bid, and 381c for July. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c bid.

MILWAUKEE, May 13, 1:07 ap. m .- Wheat, hard, \$1.031; No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 98c; May,

to 1.05. Receipts-33,600 bushels. Shipments and generally the transaction of Banking and -3,000 bushels.

BEERBOEM'S REPORT-LONDON, May 13, 1.30 p.m.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, fair enquiry corn, quieter. Cargoes on passage, do, firmly held; do, steady. Red winter wheat off coast 458 Gd to 468; California, 458 to 458 6d; California just shipped, 44s 6d; nearly due, 45s. Arrivals off coast—Wheat and corn, very small. Liverpool-Spot wheat, in good demand; Corn, weaker. Spring, 7s 8d to 8s 7d. Weather clear.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—(To W. J. Fairbairn), Breadstuffs, firm. Spring wheat advanced 2d to 3d; winter wheat advanced 1d.

Montreal Horse Market.

May 10th, 1879.

The state of the above market this week has been very satisfactory to buyers. Large numbers of horses have been exposed for sale at extremely low prices. A number of dealers are in town who intend making large purchases. The opening of the Corporation Horse market in College street occurred yesterday, and a fair number of sales reported. The exported horses this week are as follows :-On May 3rd 1 horse sold for \$200; May 4th 19 horses brought \$1,850; May 5th 18 horses sold for \$1,495.50; May 6th 4 horses changed hands for \$324; also one fine stallion for breeding purposes sold for \$200; 20 horses \$1,746.50; 18 horses \$1,453; May 7th 11 hooses for breeding purposes brought \$500; 16 horses at \$1,223; 5 horses \$388.90; May 8th 15 horses \$1,481; 21 horses \$988.50; 14 horses \$911; 21 horses \$1,544; 19 horses 1,488; May 9th one beautiful horse brings \$350. On the same day 15 horses were exported for \$1,205.

Viger Cattle Market. May 13, 1879.

The receipts of live stock at this market yesterday included 100 head of cattle, 200 calves and 100 sheep. The prices realized were, for first-class cattle, \$5.50 per cwt; 2nd, \$4.50; third, \$3.50. Calves were sold at from \$2.50 to 6.00, according to size and quality; and for sheep \$6 was paid for firsts; \$4.50 for seconds, and \$3.50 for thirds. The above shows an advance of 50c per cwt on last week's prices for beeves. To-day there were not many fat cattle offering; about 50 milch The question of erecting a sugar refinery in Halifax is still being agitated. Several merchants have subscribed for \$10,000 worth of quotable advance on those of last week. cows arrived, but there were not many buyers First-class milch cows sold to-day at \$25 to 40 each; second-class, \$15 to 20, and a few of very inferior quality changed hands at \$12 to 14.

St. Gabriel Cattle Market.

Monday, May 12. The receipts at this market to-day comprised 20 carloads of cattle, nearly all of Financial.

May 13, 1879.

May 13, 1879.

May 13, 1879.

May 13, 1879.

The Stock market remained lifeless to-day. \$4.75 to \$5.50 per cwt. for first-class, and \$4

The Montreal Hay Market. May 10th, 1879.

No alterations are expected at this market until the orops are in. The demand this week has been larger. Anticipations of hay becoming higher. Dealers report business to be brisker. During the week about 200 loads of hay and straw were exposed for sale. The quotations are as follows:—Hay per load, from \$9 to \$10 50. Mill threshed straw, from \$4 to

Russian Habits and Vices.

One of the most ruinous habits of Russian peasants is displayed at marriage celebrations. A peasant, to celebrate the marriage of his son, procures twenty-five gallons of whiskey, to get money for which he sells his horse, cow or pigs, and is ready to become a pauper. He cannot resist the practice, for custom requires that the population of the village-men, women and children-must get drunk. A rich peasant at the marriage festival will procure one hundred gallons of whiskey, and the neighboring villages are invited to take part in the carousal.

The Only One That's Thorough.

It is a fact not generally known that the various cathartic medicines each attack only a special point in the alimentary canal. The only one that cleanses it throughout is Castor Oil, but the nauseous taste and smell of this invaluable purgative arouse, in most people, an invincible repugnance to its administration. Even'those who best understand its mild yet thorough cathartic action and its marvellous healing powers, shrink from taking it, and yet Caston Oil is made not only inoffensive but actually palatable. You will find it so in Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

DIED.

April 15th, John McCamley, at Warraupoint, County Down, Ireland. Deceased was for many years in the employ of the Dundalk Steam-Packet Company. Requiescat in Pace.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EYE AND EAR. DE. L. O. THAYER,

Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST.

May be consulted daily at No. 49 Beaver Mall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, cured of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

April 26. 37-g*

FREE—We will furnish employment to all out of work. Samples and instructions free. Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.



MESSRS. MADDISON & CO.

COLONIAL BANKERS,

31 Lombard Street, London, England,

Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodles who desire either to

Raise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Detroit, May 13.—1.00 p. m.—Wheat, stronger; extra, \$1.00\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.09\frac{3}{2}\$; white, \$1.08\$ Mortgage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of bid; \$1.08\frac{1}{2}\$ cash; for May \$1.08\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; for June \$1.07\frac{3}{4}\$ to \$1.08\$ bid; Milling, \$1.04\frac{3}{4}\$ ment of Bills, Cheques. Coupons or Dividends, Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending May 10th, 1×70. 5,647
Same week last year. 4,859 Increase..... 788

FOR THE BOYS.

White Shirts, to fit all sized boys, from 11 to 13; inches neck.
Good quality Boys' White Shirts (good material and well finished in every particular) for

Extra quality for \$1.

FOR THE BOYS. Linen Collar, to go inside or over Jacket Collar—sizes from 10½ to 13½ best quality, 150

Narrow Corded, Brocaded and Plain Silk Ties in Light and Dark Blue, Brown, Marcon, Grey, Purple and Black, 5c each.

FOR THE BOYS.

FOR THE BOYS.

Colored and Black Silk Bows, fine quality, 10c CORSETS.

Ladies' French Wove Corsets, 55c, 75c, 95c. Ladies' English Corsets, 75c, \$1, \$1,10. Ladies' Nursing Corsets, 85c, \$1.50, \$2. GLOVES.

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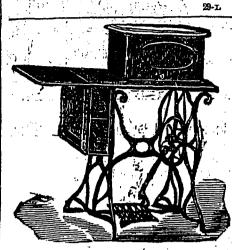
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Montreal, 2nd April, 1878.

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