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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

NO. 48.1

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Man--:-0-:-

ACENTS for the DOMINION

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

——:o:— —	* * .		
	7	er an	n'm
New York Tablet,	Weekly		00
u " Freeman's Journal	"	3	00
" " Catholic Review,	4	3	20
Boston Pilot	16	2	50
Dublin Nation	46	3	50
" Weekly News	44	2	50
London Tablet	"	6	50
Register	it	4	50
New York Catholic World	Monthly	4	50
Messenger Sacred Heart	"	2	00
London Month	, "	7	50
Dublin Review	Quarterly	6	25
American Catholis Quarterly, Phil.	•	5	00

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE

REVEREND J. J. MURPHY.

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUB-

JECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871. Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE MAN O' AIRLIE.

O, there above, you heather hill, Where footfa' comes but rarely, There is a house they point out still, Where dwelt the man o' Airlie. He wore a coat o' hodden gray, His hand was hard wi' labor; But still he had a hamely way O' standin' by his neighbor.

His burly laugh made men rejoice, His words the neighbors guided; But little bairnies loved his voice The word, to-day, that left his lip, Became a deed to-morrow, Hout man, the friendship o' his grip Would lift the heart o' sorrow.

He was na' loud, he was na' proud, He lacked in learnin' sairly, And yet he'd pick him frae a crowd, The honest man o' Airlie, His wealth, it was na' in his land, It was na' in the city; A mint o' honor was his hand, His heart a mine o' pity.

He's dead and gaue, this prince o' Fife, Mute is his burly laughter; But ah! the music o' his life That bides wi' us lang after. His memory lives, the man ma dic, That lingers bright and lovin', Just like a star lost frae the sky Whose ray survives his ruin.

Chorus.

O up and down an' roun an' roun, And o'er the 'hale world fairly, Ye might has searched, but never foun' Anither man o' Airlie.

RELICS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE AND OF THE IRISH LEGION.

IRISHMEN AND DESCENDANTS OF IRISHMEN LIVING IN FRANCE FROM 1791 to 1876.

By J. P. LEONARD.

No. 2.

It has been said, and with great truth, that the services rendered to France by the Irish Brigade and the Irish Legion were never fully appreciated in that country. Little mention is made of them by historians, even when they speak of battles in which they played a prominent part. Lately, however, Michelet, Guizot and other writers have done more justice to the heroism of those "exiles of Erin" who fought and fell for France.

My intention was at first to speak only of those brave soldiers who were living within the last sixty years, but some authentic and interesting documents, containing information touching some of the heroes of Fontenoy, Lawfield, India and the "American war, have induced me to go farther back, to the time when the brigade was dissolved -1791. The privilege granted to me of looking over the registers of the Hotel des Invalides, the last retreat of the brave, enabled me to trace some of these

soldiers through the varied changes they witnessed in the stirring times in which they lived. In the stirring times in which they lived. It is the Legion, Com-mandant O'Brien, now living, I got the document, which I translated and which contains the full account of the organization of the regiment and their

ment drawn up, too, by a member of the Assembly, and not by an interested party or by an Irishman, enhances its value, and I believe it will interest my countrymen, as it did myself when I read it only a few days ago.

Historical observations on the origin, services and positions of the Irish officers in the service of France, addressed to the National Assembly.

Redigees par M. A. D., Depute a l'Assemblee Nationale.

INTRODUCTION.

The time has now come when the National Assembly is to carry out the great work which will give a new organization to the army, and place on a solid basis the fate of those soldiers of the country, who for long years have been tormented by continual changes, becoming every day more irritating and which did no good and only served to discourage the army.

The National Assembly will, no doubt, seriously

examine what advantages the Empire obtains from the foreign troops, who is sacrificing themselves for her defence, can never be injurious to a nation of 24 millions, and, if any objection can be made to the expression, foreign troops, we hope at least to prove that the Irish could never be considered as such, and that they are in reality French.

Few people know the details which concern these regiments, and we have thought it would be useful to show the representatives of the nation the right the Irish have to their esteem.

They are the most unhappy portion of a brave and faithful people who deserved favour from the greatest and most generous nation in the world, and who claim to-day from its justice the confirma-tion of the honorable title of French citizens, which they obtained more than a century ago from Louis the XIV, and which they have merited since by the most unswerving fidelity, and by the torrents of blood, (tes flots de sang) which they have shed for their adopted country.

OF THE ORIGIN AND ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH REGI-MENTS IN FRANCE.

FIRST PERIOD-1689.

A squadron in which James II. embarked, commanded by M. de Gabaret, arrived in Ireland on the 17th of March. On the 6th of May following, Count D. Chateau

Renaud; brought the King several officers, uniforms, &c., and returned to France with his squardon of 22 ships. On his way back he beat Rear Admiral Herbert and took seven richly laden Dutch vessels.

M. d'Amfreville left Brest on the 13th of March, 1690, with 36 ships of the line, having on board six French regiments, 6,300 men and he landed then in Kinsale Bay, on the 23rd of the same month. As Louis XIV wanted troops, it was settled that, James II. should give him, Irish regiments in exchange. They were consequently embarked in Cork, in the French vessels, and arrived in Brest on the 1st of e regiments were the following: Montcashel, O'Brien, and Dillon, in which were re-ceived the remains of the regiments of Burke and Fielding, and they formed a corps of 5,371 men, officers included athey were armed and equipped at the expense of the families who raised them.

MONTCASHEL.

This regiment was formed in 1683 of the companies that Charles the Second took from the town of Tangier in Africa, when he demolished it. The Duke of Ormond was its first colonel, and

had for successor Lord Montcashel, who died in France in 1694. M. de Lee succeeded him and left his regiment in 1704 to his son, Francis de Leethe latter dying in 1721, it came back to his father, then Lieucenant-General and Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis. He kept it until 1773, when he gave it to M. de Bulkeley—the latter dying Lieutenant-General and Knight of the King's Orders, the regiment was given to his son, Count de Bulkeley, at present Lieutenant General. He kept it until 1775 when by a new formation of the army, under the minister, Marshal du Muy, it was incorporated into Dillon's, and took the name-

O'BRIEN

This regiment was raised in Ireland in the beginning of 1689 by Lord Clare, who dying in 1691, gave his regiment to his eldest son Daniel O'Brien, who brought it to France, where having succeeded to the title of his father, the regiment took the

CLARE.

The latter dying in 1693, the regiment was given to M. de Lee, who was Lieutenant Colonel in it, and who left it in 1694 to take Montcashel's.

He was replaced M. Talbot, who, having fallen into disgrace with the Government for having made use of indiscreet language, was sent to the Bastille, and deprived of his regiment in 1696, and Lord Clare, second son of the officer who raised the regiment, and brother of the one who brought it to France got it.

Having been killed at the battle of Ramillies on the 23rd of May, 1706, the regiment was kept up for his son, then a child, and the command given to O'Brien, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, until 1750, when young Lord Clare, Count of Thomond, took the command, and became Marshal of France, Knight of the King's Order, Commander of Languedoc when he died in 1761.

The regiment was reserved for his son, a child at the time, but the latter dying in 1775, the regiment of Clare was incorporated in Berwick's.

DILLION.

This regiment never changed its name, Lord Theobald Dillon raised it on his estate in Ireland in 1688, and having armed and equipped it at his expense, he gave it to his second son, Arthur Dillon, who brought it to France, where he became at the age of thirty three, Lieutenant-General, having received that rank and that of Marshal de Camp, deeds of valour.

He was commander in Dauphene, and beat on the 28th August, 1709, near Briancon, General Re-

however, but gave it later to his brother, Henry Dillou. Lord Charles having died, Henry Dillon succeeded to the title and to the family estates, but still kept the regiment until 1743. After the battle of Dettingen, the English, from auxiliaries, became a principal party in the war, and he was obliged, for the preservation of his title of peer of Ireland, and to prevent the confiscation of his estates, to leave the service of France, which he did with the consent and advice of LouisXV. His third brother, Chevalier Dillon, got the command of the regiment, at the head of which he was killed at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745.

"Louis XV. appointed on the field of battle the tourth brother, Edward Dillon, as colonel of the regiment, and he was, like his brother, killed leading it on at the battle of Lawfield in 1747.

The fifth brother alone remained, but he had taken orders, and is at present, and has been for the last twenty-eight years, Archbishop of Narbonne.

" At the death of Edward Dillon, killed at the battle of Lawfield, Louis XV, was asked to give the regiment away, under the pretext that the Dillon family was extinct, but the King answered that Lord Dillon was married and that he would not consent to allow a property cemented by so much blood and eminent services to leave the family

while he had any hope left to give it to them.

Dillon's regiment, in consequence, remained from 1747, under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. Count Arthur Dillon, second son of Lord Henry Dillon, received the command of it on the 25th of August, 1767, and the brevet proves clearly his rights.

"He is at present "Marechal de Camp," propriet-or of the regiment, at the head of which he served during the war in America.

After giving a short history of the different regiments, the member of the National Assembly gives the following account, year by year, of the services of the Irish Brigades. It was in vain. Soon after they were dissolved, some of the officers emigrating others retiring from the service and some serving in

other regiments.

There were then living many of the soldiers who fought at Fontenoy, in the wars of India, America, &c., who, as the reporter says, could attest to the galiantry of the Irish troops.

Coming from such a source and addressed to the National Assembly the document which I translate and which in those stormy times was read by millions, has the melancholy but truthful interest to

Abridged details of the services of the Irish regiments in France from 1689 to the peace of 1783.

We have seen how the regiments arrived in France, and the religious and patriotic motives that caused their emigration. We have now to speak of their gratitude to the nation that received them. by sacrificing themselves on every occasion for its glory and safety. It is a pleasing task to show the efforts they made to deserve favour, and we shall consequently present the abridged details of

Service of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France.

1690.—The regiments of Montcashel, O'Brien and Dillon arrived in May, 1699 and were sent at once to Savoy and Piedmont, under the orders of Marshal de Catinat. They were at the battle of Statarde, won by this general on the 20th of August.

1691.—They made the splendid campaign of M. de Catinat, which ended by the seige of Montemehan, taken on the 21st December.

1693 —Battle of Nerwinde, won by Marshal de Luxembourg, 29th July. The Irish regiments in France since 1691 were present, with the exception of three regiments, sent to the army in Piedmont.

1693.—Battle of Marsuilla, won by M. de Catinat 4th October. The Irish greatly distinguished themselves, which was attested by M. de Catinat.

1696.—The six Irish regiments of the army of M. de Catinat, were at the only military operations of that year, the seige of Valenza, under the orders of the Duke of Savov who had just made peace with France.

1701.-At the end of the campaign of 1701, M. de Sheldon at the head of his regiment of cavalry met Baron Merey, between Cremone and Mantow, and though the latter commanded a corps three times more numerous than that of Sheldon, he was beaten and taken prisoner and Louis XIV. to re-ward this splendid achievement, gave the officers " a la suite," the same pay as the others, and the colonel, who was a marshal de camp, was made

lieutenant-general. 1702.—Surprise of Cremone, the 1st of February A priest introduced the army of Prince Eugene by a passage that was not known. The garrison, composed of the regiments Royal des Vaisseux, Dillon and Burke, with Firnarcon's dragoons, defended themselves so bravely that, though taken by surprise, they recovered the town and drove the Imperialists out of it. The Irish fought most gallanty in their shirts at the Po door, through which the principal column endeavoured to enter the city.

1703.—First battle of Hochstet, won by the Marshal de Villars, the 20th September. A part of the Irish troops were present, The regiment Clare greatly distinguished itself. Having in the early part of the battle lost one of its flags, the men with the sword on the enemy, recovered their own flag and two of the enemy's. A few days after they were at the battle of Spire, won by Marshal de Villars, 15th November.

1704.—The Irish were at the second battle of Hochstet, on the 13th August. The were greatly cut up when placed near the village of Pleinthoim, and finding the battle lost, they forced their way through the enemy, who took no prisoners among them, and they did not lose a single flag which on that fatal day was considered an advantage.

1705.—Battle of Cassano, 16th August, won by M. de Vendome. A grest part of the Irish troops were present. The river Adda separated the teries, and not skilled in a combat of musketry services presented, a short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at services presented, a short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at services presented, a short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at services presented, a short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at services presented, a short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades bender, commander of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades to the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades the bender of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades the bender of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades the brigades the bender of the troops of Savoy who at short time before the brigades the brigad

the gaining of the battle, and M. de Vendome wrote Grenada, and after storming at the head of his to Louis XIV.—" that the Irish had fought in that grenadiers the place, Dillon obliged the garrison to to Louis XIV .- " that the Irish had fought in that affair with exemplary valour and intrepidity, and that they were the troops whose zeal and attachment could always be depended on in most difficult and trying events of war."

1706,—Battle of Ramilies, 23rd May, lost by Marshal Villeroi. Part of the Irish were present and were greatly cut up, Clare's regiment particularly, which lost Lord Clare, its colonel, 38 officers, and 326 men out of 800. It was opposed to a Dutch regiment, which it destroyed almost entirely, taking two of its flags and one from the English regiment of Churchill.

1707.—Battle of Almanza, 25th ef April, won by Marshal de Berwick. He got the English divicion, which was the left of the Portuguese, turned by the regiments of Dillon, Berwick and Burke, and contributed greatly to their defeat, and to the gaining of the battle.

1708.—These same regiments served in Spain in the army of the Duke of Orleans, and were at the taking of Alcoi under M. de Mahony, the 9th January, and that of Tortone, the 11th July, and at Alicante, 3rd December.

1709.—In this year was fought the terrible battle of Malplaquet. Nearly all the Irish were present. After being three hours under fire of twenty cannons and repulsing three furious attacks of the enemy, with great loss to the latter, they retired slowly to the left of the army, after Marshal Villars had been wounded.

1712.—The Irish regiments were in the army of Marshal de Villars; were present at Denain 24th July, and at the siege of Marchiennes, which yielded on the 30th.

1714.—Some of the Irish troops served this year in Germany under Marshal de Villars, who after the peace of Utrecht, continued the war against the Emperor. There was nothing remarkable except the siege of Fribourg, in Bresgaw, which surrender-

ed on the 16th November. From 1713 to 1733 France was at peace. 1733.-The Irish were at the battle of Parma,

29th June, and at that of Guastalla on the 19th September.

1734.—Part of the Irish troops made the campaign in Germany under Marshal de Berwick. They were at the siege of Philisbourg, where that celebrated general was killed by a cannon ball (12 June.) The Clare and Dillon regiments distinguished themselves greatly.

France at peace from 1736 to 1741.

1742.—All the Irish troops were assembled at Dunkirk, under the pretext of an invasion of England but in reality to oppose the English, who, though only then the auxiliaries of Austria, might march their army, landed at Ostend, into France. 1744—France declared war against England.

The Irish were destined to make a decent on England, under Marshal de Saxe, and were nearly all embarked. The squadron, commanded by M. de Roquefeuille, set sail. Prince Edward was on board 1745.—Battle of Fontency, the 11th May, won by

Louis XV., who had Marshal de Saxe under him. Les Irlandais s'y convirent de gloire displayed the greatest heroism. A large number of generals still living and who were present at it can affirm

the fact. The Irish Brigade which has been placed on reserve attacked with the greatest impetuosity a l'arme blanche, the famous English column which seemed invincible. Supported by the Brigade de Normandie they made an opening in it, and the King's household troops dashed in and terminated

The Irish lost in this affair the third part of their soldiers, and more than a fourth of their officers were killed on the field. In the number several superior officers among them Chevalier de Dillon, colonel of the regiment. Louis XV. went next day to the camp of the brigade and thanked each corps

in particular. These details given in the National Assembly in presence of many officers present at the battle, will show how gallantly the Irish fought at Fonte-

1746.—This year several officers went to Scotland with Prince Edward, piquets of 50 men from each regiment were chosen. A great many were taken at sea and some of Fitzware's cavalry also.

1747.—Battle of Lawfield in which the Irish fought gallantly in presence of Louis XV. They twice attacked the village of Lawfield and were greatly decimated. They lost 1,600 men and 132 officers.

1748.—The Irish were present at the siege of Maestricht the last affair of the war.

France at peace from 1748 to 1756. 1756.—Lally's regiment went to India with an extra battalion.

1759.—The Brigade in Brittany embarked on the squadron commanded by M. de Contlans.

1760 .- The Irish spent the winter at Marbourg and Giessen. 1761.-350 men of the Brigade were sent to Gottingen, but on passing through Fritzlar, M. de Narbonne kept them with him, and he always attribut-

ed to them the succes of the defence of the place that partly saved the French army. At the same time General Bredenback at the head of 10,000 men attacked Marbourg, defended by the Irish Brigade. On the report of the enemy's advance the regiments of Clare, Both and Berwick started from Giessen, and arrived before them at Marbourg where, united with their countrymen, they opposed an invincible resistance to a most vigorous attack.

General Bredenback was killed and his troops re-

tired in disorder, leaving their dead and wounded and three pieces of cannon. The heroism of the defenders of Marbourg allowed

the French army time to rally.

1769.—War in Corsica. The regiments of Bulkeley and Roscommon made the two campaigns. 1779.—Fears of a rupture with England were entertained touching the Falkland Islands, and Clare's regiment was sent to India.

AMERICAN WAR.

his eldest son, Charles Dillon. The latter, who, in 1734, was the eldest of the family, kept the regiment the gaining of the battle, and M. de Vendome wrote Grenada, and after storming at the head of his surrender at discretion. 1780.—The second battalion of Walshe's regiment

> the Marquis de Boville. They took St. Eustache, the Irish led the attack. 840 English soldiers were taken prisoners by less than half their num-

with Dillon's took La Matiniquer 21st June under

1782.-Dillon was at the siege of the fortress Brimstown Hill and St. Christopher. At the end of the year Berwick's regiment arrived at Martini-

The political question then discussing gave fears of a rupture with the Engilsh and Walsh's regiment only just returned, was sent to India, where it is at present. The Irish soldiers in the service of France were considered as Frenchmen. The proof

will be found in the following legal document:—
"On the 18th September, 1747, the Tribunal gave M. O'Connor, born in Ireland, officer in the French service, right to inherit the property of his uncle, Dillon, and of his cousin, Kelly, excluding Mr.

Kelly, born and living in Ireland. "Count de Kearney, an officer of the Brigade, dying in Versailles in 1780, the inheritance was given to Jacques Nagle, major in the Brigade, born in Ireland, excluding Madame d'Oliveira, sister of Count de Kearney, an Irish Catholic lady, residing in Cork, Ireland.

"The decree was confirmed by the Tribunal on the 12th August, 1785."

Having given this document, which year by year shows how important the services of the brigades were, I shall endeavour to draw up a similar one for the officers of the Irish Legion from 1804 to 1815 after giving some details of the survivors of the wars from Fontency.

The services rendered to France since the restoration, and the eminent men living since 1815, will form matter for the two last articles. I shall endeavour to trace them down to the men now living, and the most illustrious of all, Marshal Patrick MacMahon, who directs the destinies of the great nation to-day.

-Cork Examiner.

J. P. L.

THE IRISH "DOMESDAY BOOK."

Some of our readers, says the Kilkenny Journal, may have heard, possibly, of the recent compilation of a "Domesday Book" of England—that is, of the number of the landed proprietors of England—but few or none may have learned of a like compilation for Ireland. The English Book has been made public. Not so the Irish. There is not a little mystery here. The order of authority is, that a copy be kept in the library of the House of Commons for the use of Members of Parliament only. It is marked "Confidential," to prevent M.P.'s even from publishing the particulars. How, under these circumstances, we have got at the following important and significant figures is of no material consethe same ship as the Marshal, but contrary winds prevented the success of the undertaking.

| The same ship as the Marshal, but contrary winds quence here. Suffice it, that we publish them are reliable and correct:—

SUMMARY OF LANDED PROPRIETORS IN IRELAND.

		Acreage of roprietors	 rədmuX	of Proprietors	Total Area Statute Acres	Total Valuation
į	20,000	ac. & up	sl)rawc	110	4,151,142	1,513,594
Ì	10,000	& under		192	2,607,919	1,174,228
	5,000	do	10,000	440	3,071,471	1,453,697
ĺ	2,000	do	5,000	1,246	3,873,611	1,997,202
	1,000	do	2,000	1,773	2,474,756	1,385,580
	500	do	1,000	2,663	1,871,171	1,133,877
1	300	do	500	2,271	884,493	591,104
l	200	do	300	1,916	471,646	345,662
l	100	do	200	2,778	408,699	334,476
I	50	do	.100	2,082	152 000	144,441
١	25	do	50	1,460	52,804	62,637
l		under 28	5 acres	2,377	30,059	47,187

Total for Ireland 19,288 20,047,572 10,182,686 Number of rural population......4,286,019

Writing with regard to these figures, an English contemporary and organ of the working classes.

"No country on the face of the earth, civilized or uncivilized, out of the British dominions, can parallel such statistics. Can anything be more in-famous, than the state of things, such figures indicate? Not twenty thousand land-owners in Ireland of any agricultural land be it a garden, a field or a farm! A rural population of 4,286,019—say two million adults, and only 608,864 separate holdings; only one adult in three renting even a bit of land, from a potato patch to a farm! Then there are not, out of the two millions of adults, one in fifty 'owning' a potato patch or farm—capable of saying! 'Here I am on my own property, not a serf to any man. From this no can turn me out, neither deprive me of a share in the profits of the Boil!""

"But the worst is not yet told," adds our con-temporary; "the three thousand men who own two-thirds of the soil of Ireland, are men who hold similar large tracts of land in England and in Scotland. Many of them never saw their Irish estates. or ever troubled themselves as to the state of their tenants. Men like the Duke of Devonshire-one of the richest proprietors, owning 127,604 acres in England—are amongst the largest owners in Ireland. Having regard to such a state of things, what can more betray the absurdity of the Liberal party than having had the eldest son of such a peer tho Chief Secretary, and now their leader in the House of Commons? Can he ever lead to a reform of the land laws? Is he likely ever to lead the Liberal party to repeal the laws of primogeniture and entail? Is he likely ever to assail the land monoply? Would he sanction, and lead to the putting of a fair share of the burdens of our National existence -say a ten per cent. probate duty-on land? No never! Not in the least more likely, to do it than

module description of the first state of the

THE ISLE OF SAINTS.

"Primus ordo sanctissimus ; secundus ordo sanc tior i tertius sanctus. Primus sicut sol ardescit secundus sicut luna ; tertius slout stelle."-See the ancient catalogue of the three classes of Irish saints, as published by Usher and Lanigan.

There lived in Erin's hallowed borders, In days of yore, three saintly Orders. And first, the simply HOLES.—They
Shed like the stars a flickering ray.
The second—Houses—poured a light
Moonlike, subdued and calmly bright The third, or HOLLEST of all, Shone like the sun or like Saint Paul.

But oh, the state of man's unrest In good !- the last were first and best. The middle but a term between The purest and the least serene; Less than the greatest-greater far Than those whose emblem is the star. Waning they ran a downward race, With fainter faith and lessening grace, Till, reaching to the stage most lowly, The least and latest were the Holy.

Oh, that they there had staid!-that sin Had, to this swept and garnished inn Returning, found the entrance barred, And Faith still keeping watch and ward! Alas !- they slept in Ease's bower; They could not " watch one little hour." The stars their ineffectual light In slumber sealed. The thief by night Entered; and o'er the rich domain Sowed tares among the better grain. Sin flourished;—poverty and strife Embittered all the charms of life; And passion, with unbounded sway, Swept sun and moon and stars away.

And yet not ever such, sweet Isle Shall be thy fate. The stars shall smile Again upon thy valleys green, Again the moon shall beam serene Upon thy mountains; and the bright Celestial sun clothe thee with light, With plenty bless, and warm and cheer. The long-delayed millennial year.

Even now the sacred morning dawns. The clouds are fleeting from thy lawns; And, as light thickens in the sky, Lo! Riot and Intemperance fly; And chaste Sobriety imparts Her cup, and Industry his arts. Peace, Love, and Holiness once more Row their sweeet ark towards the shore; And Heaven renews the favouring smile That made thee once the SAINTLY ISLE —Dublin Penny Journal.

AN EPISODE OF THE IRISH REBEL LION, 1798.

Many and terrible are the dark records of Ireland's history of 1798. It was the era of desperate revolution. Smarting under oppression, the people in different nations forgot the slavish maxim of " forbearance," and rose from lethargic indifference for the destruction of tyranny and wrong. The flame of Rebellion, ignited by the extreme Republicans of France, rapidly spread over Europe. Ireland, ever watchful for such opportunities, caught up the fiery spirit of the time. From Antrim's coast to Youghal's wave-washed shore her true men came together in determined and united council, and in armed might they hugged to their hearts the hope of at length winning back their freedom, and of rescuing their beloved country from the grasp of an unscrupulous oppressor.

memories are all tragic. They are memories that sound is heard to disturb the slumber of the vale. sink deep into the heart, memories that inspire us with unquenchable love for our "isle of sorrows," and that infuse into carnest souls a strong and their rustic chapel. It was Sunday morning. They crown the work with the formal and festal cereardent hate for the tyrants who are so liberally educate us in the invariable results of dissension and fullness of their simple hearts poured out a thanks- and its objects are now a success, and will hence-conquest. If the recital of this sad episode of '98 giving of humble gratitude to God for his goodness forth be ranked among the institutions of conwill tend to strengthen that love, and to quicken and intensify that hate, it will not have been told in vain. The history of Mansergh and Uniacke has been already imperfectly related.

traitors of '98. They were yeomen in good standing, and it was solely at the instance of the 'authorities" they became members of, or rather spics upon.

the United Irishmen. In the "Glen of Araglyn," situated in the southern part of Ireland and overtopped by that majestic range of highland, the "Gailte Mountains," lies the scene of our story. One among the most picturesque among Erin's lovely valleys, where undulating slope, and spreading mead, and wood and stream intermix in an indescribable variety of beauty; the Glen was indeed a fit home for men who could love and sacrifice everything for Freedom. miles. Situated at the bounds of Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford, it was then what in later times has been called a "hot-bed of disaffection;" and it would their hiding place among the fastnesses in which have been well for Motherland if her United Men Araglyn abounds. They thought not a moment of everywhere had been so united and so loyal to her

cause as they were in the "Glen of Aragiyn."
Both Mansergh and Uniacke were men of wealth and good social position, and their enrolment in their God." Scantily armed, but infuriated, the the patriot ranks was hailed with joy by the outraged peasantry made an onslaught on the in-United Irishmen. true, but "disaffection" even then found its way ment they suffered a desperate defeat. Many were even into the enemy's camp, and taught many a killed, the two Hynes' were captured, and several even into the enemy's camp, and taught many a bold heart its duty to Native Land even though it did throb beneath a yeoman's jacket. From the time Mansergh and Uniacke took the oath of alle-Burgiance and fidelity to the National Constitution. none were more carnest than they in labouring for the advancement of the "Cause." Never absent in from secret meetings, they stimulated the bold, encouraged the wavering, and " made" almost every in man, with whom they came in contact. None me donly the differ sincerity. Their social position soon in caye them a prominent place of trust in the United foundil and therefore an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the designs an ddiscipline of the organisation. Hom they used the information thus a sacilized we shall hisseptly see.

nonse picturesquely situated by the winding waters of the Afraglyman by the many whose family works remarkable for flevotion to the National Cause, so and whose detailed was amongst the most earnest of the United Men, attended all visitors at the field public, hopse, alighed, to, and, was hist to detect the displayable treachery of Mansergh and United the displayable treachery of Mansergh and United to her the displayable and one consequences of their periody to her The diabolical treachery of Mansergh and Unlacke.

Dreading the consequences, of their periody to her they halt beneath the oak tree which stands alone they bothers, and her lever, and fearful of its results to upon the lovely hillside—with coward taunt they that "Cause," she lost no time in communicating dangle the fatal rope before the eyes of their faint and bleeding victims—they unloose the manacles and bleeding victims—they unloose the manacles from their limbs—and a wild Caoine surges from the despairing bosoms of the assembled women as the her reports to be mere incredible fancies; but her their limbs—and a wild Caoine surges from the despairing bosoms of the assembled women as the heart spots to be mere incredible fancies; but her their limbs—and a wild Caoine, and above the spiteful roll of drum and cymbal, a loud shriefly swells out upon the evening air. It is an outburst of pent of agony from the brokenhearted withent further proof; and the noble Irish maiden outwas counselled tookeen glose and guarded watch sister and widowed mother of the Hynes'!

on their future movements.
On the evening of the day on which Kate Hynes branded them as informers, Mansergh and Uniacke kiss from her doomed children. The older brother, isi decupied their usual positions at the secret council with outstretched hands, stood awaiting her emcomplete of the United Trianmen, Energetic in brace, when a sword cut from a sangularry trooper clothe them with the habiliments to secure easy vividly recounting their country's wrongs, they severed he right hand from his body, and the brave recognition in the land of the stranger: they are gave advice in the calm, earnest tone of true con man fell bleeding on the sward. The poor mother compelled to brave the oppressor's scorn, the proud

ed patriots of the terrible discovery that had been made. When the formal business of the meeting had been concluded, Mansergh stood up to impress on all the necessity for more determined action. In doing so a printed paper dropped from his breast pocket upon the table. This he hastily snatched up and replaced it in noticeable confusion; not, however, before more than one active eye had discerned on its face the name and the seal of Dublin Castle! From the meeting the informers went direct to the tavern, as was their invariable custom. Cunning wretches as they were, how little they imagined that they were never to leave it in life again l-

Straining every nerve, Kate Hynes met the ruffian yeomen with her accustomed smile; After imbibing more freely than usual they aroused all Kate's wakefulness by demanding pen and ink, materials so infrequently required by them that she was now thoroughly convinced of their atrocious purpose. Determined to thwart their impious scheme, Kate waited an opportunity, to discover the culmination of their treachery. Towards midnight, when the traitors lay in stupid and incapable intoxication, she approached them and cautiously laying aside the loaded pistols that rested on either side of the table, she proceeded to examine the documents lately written by the traitors.

It was a list on parchment of the names of fifty of United Irishmen in the glen of Araglyn, among them those of her brothers and bethrothed! Covering this was a paper of advice and approval addressed to the criminal pair, and dated Dublin Castle. It was the same that Mansergh so improvidently

dropped at the secret meeting ! The noble girl stood confused; her gentle heart trembled and her brow grew moist with fear. She could not contemplate such an enormity of crime. Fifty families to perish! Fifty men to be handed over by unprincipled wretches to the executioner! Fifty homesteads to be given to the flames! The impulse of duty triumphed over natural weakness, and leaving the apartment, she firmly secured the door so as to prevent possibility of escape, and conveyed the abstracted document to some prominent members of the council. The List formed overt proof of more even than they required. A meeting was hastily summoned, the List and evidence were submitted, the doubly-perjured traitors received the benefit of every doubt, but the result of their trial was the Doom of Death !

Then came the dreadful sequence. Who were to be the avengers of Liberty? Lots were cast; and fate appointed the Hynes-Kate's two brothers-to be the instruments of Retribution.

Night had not yet removed her sable mantle from the bosom of the glen when the Hynes' reached the house where Mansergh and Uniacke lay recovering consciousness from their customary carouse. "Conscience doth make cowards of us all," and truly it did seem to make cowards of the guilty wretches | chant of Augusta, was also present, and was invited | was tyranny," 200,000 of the population then were who were now confronted by the stern and vengeful executioners of justice.

When they saw the proof of their perfidy produced by the brothers, whom they intended to betray, their faces became livid, their limbs trembled, and crouching on their knees, thier lips refused to utter more than a full confession of their crime, and a whining appeal for mercy. "Mercy"! cried the brothers scornfully, "wretches, can such as you dare supplicate for mercy? Mercy is for those who give mercy. Take the mercy you would give !"

A loud report rang through the house and reverherated among the slopes of the lonesome valley. The doom of death was accomplished. The avengers were true to their trust, and the foul traitors had exhausted their treachery in vain.

In vain? It is two days later. Slowly but lovingly the bright beams of morn salute the Glen of with three hearty cheers, and delivered an able and Araglyn. Repose reigns over field and flower, and Except at intervals far apart, when the sunshine save when the mystic music of the skylark mingles of freedom seemed to halo her brow, Ireland's with the murmured melody of the streams, no save when the mystic music of the skylark mingles In such a scene and 'mid such a calm and holy quiet the inhabitants of the glen were assembled in | length been completed, and we have assembled to knelt upon the rude earthen floor, and from the in averting the calamity which would have annihilated all their hopes of happiness and plunged the peaceful valley into endless gloom. An air of holy and ineffable sweetness seemed to hallow the little lifice as the services were Prayers went up from many an unsullied soul to mated its founders, and establishes their claims to the throne of Heaven for clemency to the unhappy traitors-when, horrible in its unearthly anguish, a wild shrick from without resounded through the silent chapel. The people, never unprepared in those days for the barbarous practices of yeomen and soldiery, rushed forth. And heavens! what a thrilling sight was that which met their view! The stands, and within its spacious walls. It was the beautiful valley was ablaze! The homesteads of occasion of the dedication of that beautiful temple all who had been suspected of disloyalty were given reared by the munificence of our fathers to the simultaneously and indiscriminately to the flames! The lurid element crimsoned the horizon for many

The flames from the living roof-trees attracted the attentions of the now outlawed brothers in their hiding place among the fastnesses in which the consequences of detection, but heroically resolved to come down and risk life itself in defence of "the ashes of their kindred and the altars of their God." Scantily armed, but infuriated, the They were yeoman it is satiate troopers. Inferior in numbers and equipburning for vengeance, proceeded to unite with the forces of Michael Dwyer in Wicklow, or to struggle beneath the rebel banner of Myles Byrne and Father Murphy of Wicklow.

While the hideous fire still smouldered in the Glen of Araglyn"--while the wretched people now homeless and defenceless, without succour and without friends, crouched in terror by the roadside ditches-while the very atmosphere seemed loathsome after the cremation of the flesh of man and beast-the savage incondiaries were preparing to complete their inhumanity by adding to the horrors of the day one still more horrible.

The "rack" and "screw" were applied to the thumbs and arms of the captured brothers, to force from them a betrayal of the United Irishmen, but in Mariergh and Uniacke yere at the time of which in vain. They were then placed upon a "hurdle" and "drawn" in extreme torture over rough byways house" picturesquely situated by the winding waters house picturesquely situated by the winding waters and "drawn" in extreme torture over rough byways the spot that witnessed the fate of Mansergh and Unjacke. It was not made for such beingus work that gentle slope, with its myriads of tiny cascades splashing amid the sea of wild flowers, which made the air fragrant as it trembled with the delicious music of the brightplumed minstrels of the air.

But see! they come—the cavalcade approachesoutburst of pent of agony from the brokenhearted

Seeing her sons a moment unchained, the feeble old woman rushed from the crowd to receive a last

diction arose from the stupified crowd. It was inthe patriot brothers hung cold and lifeless from a bough of the solitary oak, she was all unconscious of the last act of the terrible tragedy. The bodies went through the usual savage practice of " quartering "and the "rebels"! heads were sent to grace the gateways of Clonmel gaol

The old oak tree upon which the Hynes' were executed is still pointed out by the peasantry in the "Glen of Araglyn," who say that it has borne neither leaf nor blossom since the bloody deeds were done, and further that the bark on the bough from which the brothers swung has become torn and shrivelled, so that they compare it to the severed stump of Hynes' hand. The writer has often whiled away an hour nigh the tree thus pointed out. -Irishman.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Splendid Demonstration in Charleston, S.C. INAUGURATION OF "HIBERNIAN PARK."

The Irish-American citizens of Charleston, S.C. have added another leaf to the chaplet of successful achievements which already demonstrates their public spirit and enduring love of the old land and the shade of the oaks literally groaned with sandwiches and was flanked on either side by innumerable kegs erected in the centre of the grounds, and by halfpast ten o'clock the inaugural ceremonies began.

The stage was occupied by the officers of the association and the various companies, the distinguished guests already named, and the following clergymen:—Revs. Mr. Vigneront, P. Tuigg and James Gore, Mr. James A. Gray, a prominent merto a seat on the platform, which was decorated with the colors of the "Montgomery Guards," the "Irish Volunteers" and the "Irish Rifle Club."

As soon as the crowd had assembled around the platform, Mr. B. Callaghan, the President of the Association, said:---

Ladies and gentlemen,—As president of this association the pleasing duty devolves upon me of extending to you all, in behalf of the Hibernian Park Association, an hundred thousand welcomes to Hibernian Park, and coad mille failthe to "Tara's Hall." I will also take this opportunity of returning the sincere thanks of this association for your noble and generous response to the invitation to our opening festival.

The President then introduced the orator of the day, the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, who was received eloquent address. He said :-

The opening of this Hibernian Park, a project which was happily conceived a little over a year ago by a few leading and generous Irish spirits and auspiciously carried forward a short time ago, has at monies of this day's inauguration. The Association metropolis. The enterprise accomplished dates a new epoch and traces a fresh landmark in the advancing prosperity of the growing Irish element of our city. It furnishes strong and convincing proof of the broad and natriotic n

the gratitude of the whole community. Just thirty-five years ago a spectacle similar in character to the present was witnessed by the assembled thousands of the people of Charleston. The beauty and chivalry of our city had gathered then, on the spot where the Hibernian Hall now occasion of the dedication of that beautiful temple honor and glory of their countrymen, and whose ample facade, supported by its imposing columns, still attracts the eye of the passing stranger, and stands to this day an ornament to our city, and an object of pride to every Irish and Irish-American heart. The tones of congratulation which then went forth, issued from lips noless inspiring than the gifted, the venerated and beloved John England, first Bishop of Charleston. He it was who, with matchless eloquence, recorded the glories of that early triumph of that early enterprise, and the walls of that edifice to this day are hallowed by the

associations of his first benediction. At that time the Irish in Charleston scarcely numbered two thousand. Now they and their descendants rise the figure of eight thousand, constituting about a sixth of the entire population of the city. Then their influence was visible and marked, but it arose more from the strength of purpose, force of character, integrity of dealing, and the genius which distinguished, in a large degree, those prominent of their race, than from the numbers of their population. Now they combine the two great primal elements of power, increased numerical strength, with a wider and more general diffusion of intelligence and learning among the masses, united with and adorned by conspicuous talent and shining ability. If we would utilize and fortify these advantages by the constant and steady observances of the rules of industry and sobriety by a refined culture of the better and nobler parts of our nature, and by the encouragement of all measures which tend to the amelioration of the condition of our State, and elevation of our fellow men, the Irish people in America have it within their power to secure for themselves and their children all the fruits and blessings that can result to a people in the enjoyment of free institutions. Remember always that in "union there is strength," or, as the same sentence has been paraphrased by the immortal Washington, "United we stand, divided we fall."

A great responsibility has been devolved upon the Irish in this country. As much as they have done for humanity in the past, society, ever exacting in its requisitions upon its members, will demand from them further contributions in the future. They have, by their conduct and example, to life up their brothers of the same race, fallen and degraded by long years of servitude and oppression, to man's true estate, and by works of benevolence to smooth their pathway to prosperity and happiness. The children of Ireland, in countless thousands, have been, for over a century, and now are, pursuing the ocean track of European emigration to this Western world. Exiles from their native land, they come devoid of any of the advantages at home to clothe them with the habiliments to secure easy recognition in the land of the stranger: they are relaxation of the restraint of law and disintegration

kissed his pale cheek, and the next moment expired upon his breast. A fierce and deep-toned malediction arose from the stupified crowd. It was inmost adverse circumstances and sufferings the most terrupted by a light and silvery peal of laughter acute, the scattered children of the Emerald Isle, who have become like unto the seed of the earth, under the providence of God, and by the instrugreate enormities have been committed under and mentality of England's unboly domination, have with the sanction of the prostituted clamors of an traversed the intervening seas to find, at last, a infamous party, covered by the protections. from the lips of Kate Hynes. The pure, the noble, who have become like unto the seed of the earth, the faithful, the heroic Trish malden was a rawing under the providence of God, and by the instrumaniac. And when, after a brief time, the bodies of mentality of England's unboly domination, have felled our forrests and peopled our wildernesses, made our rivers to run laden to the sea, and our mountain barriers to disappear; they have dug our canals, which are the veins of our country, and laid our railroads, which are the ribs of our territorial domain. "Let not ambition mock their useful toil,

> Their homely joys and destiny obscure, Nor grandeur view with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor!" Let the mighty of the earth realize for the houor of the species that work at last is worship. "Honored by the earnest worker, Blessed the rough, toil-hardened hand, While the glorious hymn of labor

Upward floats from wave to land.

Toilers, noble is your lot,

Work is worship scorn it not."

They have emptied their treasures broadcast upon either hand across the wide belt of this vast continent, even from where the heaving Atlantic traditions of their race. The inauguration of the rolls its billows at our feet upon this eastern shore, handsome and commodious Park of the Hibernian to the far distant Pacific whose foam is amber, and Park Association took place on the 21st of June, whose sand is gold. The aspiring blood of this under the most favorable auspices. The grand old exiled race has rolled like an inundation over this oaks which sheltered the Park from the rays of the hemisphere, mingling its fresh and fertilizing sun were decorated with swings, which afforded streams with the onward current of American naamusement for the ladies and children. Con- tionality; as the Missouri and the Ohio, great venient seats were arranged in various portions of tributaries, roll their floods to swell the great Fathe ground, and everything looked clean and neat, ther of Waters, as it bears upon its bosom the The large hall was neatly whitewashed and bore a tribute of a mighty people, far out upon the wide sign with the inscription "Tara's Hall." On the and open sea. Transplanting themselves upon our building were displayed the Palmetto, United States ever germinating soil, and quickening the veins of and Irish colors. A long table spread beneath the American life, perhaps with a touch of the sweet philanthropy of Oliver Goldsmith—perhaps with an atom from the excelsior brain of a Burke, a ray of lager on ice. The disembarkation occupied but from the genius of their orators and poets, a a few minutes, and the Park was splendidly crowded scintillation of the wit of a Swift or a Sheridan, with the gay throng of pleasure seekers. The military were massed in front of a large platform ald and Tone, O'Dillon and Lord Clare, and imparting a new and glowing tint to earth and sky,

air and landscape. The Irish may with propriety claim that they have something to boast of in American history. One hundred years ago, when the Colonies organized to resist the tyranny of a despotic king, upon the ground that "taxation without representation Irish by birth and descent, constituting nearly one tenth of the entire population of the thirteen Colonics. By the process of natural development and the steady influx of an unebbing tide of imigration, that fragment has swollen, until now we number within the confines of the United States 14,000,000 of Celtic blood, and their influence is being felt from shore to shore. One hundred years ago the Pennsylvania Line, composed chiefly of Irishmen and Catholics, were complimented by George Washington as comprising the flower and pick of his Continental army; and he, the Father of our Country, gave testimony of his respect and admiration by becoming a member of the St. Patrick's Society of Philadelphia. They gave to the Revolution, out of which sprang the newbern Republic—a Barry and a Montgomery, a Jasper and a Warren, a Carroll and a Clinton, a Rutledge and a Waynenames that will forever gem the American sky. And later on they gave to the country a Jackson, who from behind the cotton bags of New Orleans repelled the whole British host, eight thousand strong, and put the finishing stroke to the war of

When the boding star of civil conflict flitted out from behind the lurid storm clouds of war that had gathered over the land, the Irish, strong in their local attachments and love of home, and true to the spot where their hearthstones were set, their family alters had been raised, were found on either side of the line, marshalled in battle's stern array, and whether fighting with the blue or gray, beneath the starry fol bearing aloft the Southern cross, their valor has been equally tested upon many a hard-fought field. As wildly and madly they rushed into the jaws of death, in their fearless charge and bloody repulse from the heights of Fredericksburgh, with a heroism more constant and commanding, if not so dash ing, they held their posts for long and weary months behind the battered mound of historic old Sumter sustaining the most remarkable siege recorded in the annals of history. Those salutary impressions which have been stamped upon the history of the country by those of your countrymen have preceded you, it will be left to you to perpetuate and transmit undiminished to a later posterity. While it is your duty to uphold what is valuable and worthy in the traditions of your native land, I would not encourage you to isolate and perpetuate distinctive ness of race, for all clauship or segregation of men here is incompatible with the genius of our Republic, and not in harmony with the development of our popular institutions. The theology of our State is unification, to emerge and gradually mould all other nationalities into one great and common American family. You must become as the Irish emigrant said very facetiously to John Quincy Adams when he was asked how he liked this country: "He liked it so well he intended to become a native." The Irish are perforce, national in their instincts and character. They never have been and never can be sectional in their feelings. Such a temper would be opposed to the law of their situation and being. Their religion is Catholic and universal, and their patriotism as broad as it is national. And how could it be otherwise? The first friendly flag that greeted their vision as sorrowingly they looked out upon the West was the flag of the Union in the land of their adoption,—That cnsign which needs but to be seen as it floats at the masthead of an American frigate upon foreign sea, and is visible to the oppressed from a foreign shore, to sound the depths of patriotism and evoke a cheer from every liberty-loving heart. That same banner which, on Lake Champlain, waved over Mc-Donough amid the cheers of victory; which inspired the gallant and wounded Lawrence as he gazed upon its folds for the last time from the gory decks of his vessel; which in Mexico was lifted in triumph upon the heights of Chepultepec, and borne undimmed in its lustre by the heroism of our own Palmetto Regiment, through Cherubusco's deadly fire; and which it is the aspiration of every Irish man to see one day float over a people whose territory and dominion shall extend from the St. Law rence to the Gulf of Darien.

These reflections having a national bearing and color are evoked from me in sympathy with the associations of this year, so much in harmony with the scenes and festivities of this hour. We are in the midst of the Centennicl year of American Indepence. A whole nation is preparing to pour out lavishly its gifts of gratitude for the blessings vouchsafed by Allwise Providence in preserving in safety for a century the liberties of America. And we have just cause to be profoundly grateful when when we look back and contemplate the dangers which have beset our career. When we look be-hind us for the past ten years and view the wreck of public morals, the loss of national character, the of the binding forces of society, with licentiousness gave advice in the caim, earnest tone of the country of the deceived in speechless anguish flung herself upon him; she man's contumely, and to plough their way, by dint and profligacy in high places running the country ton.—Abridged from the N.Y. Irish American.

into a vortex of corruption, and out of which it will test the fastest virtue and highest statesmanship even yet to rescue and save us from impending

infamous party, covered by the protecting agis of that flag which I have just apostrophised. These traversed the intervening reas to find, at last, a mannous party, covered by the protecting agis of shelter and refuge from their sorrows and a field of that flag which I have just apostrophised. These reward for their labor under the shade of American violations of constitutional compacts those outrages freedom. And amply bave they repaid America for that have shocked the civilization of the century her hospitality. By their toil and energy they have and brought the blush of shame to the cheek of the content and results and proposed our wildernesses. Every honest American can neither be results. every honest American, can neither be palliated nor denied, but it does not follow that we should involve in promiscuous and indiscriminate condemnation the great fabric upon which the institution founded by our fathers have for a century rested. He who would inveigh against liberty for excesses might as well condemn the air which he breather because it contains the elements of the tempest and the hurricane. These crimes have been perpetrated against social order, desecrating the name of liberty, have doubtless shaken the faith of many serious thinking minds in the stability of the Republic. But why should we fear? The philosophy of history teaches us that the actions of men in one decade are often antithesized by a conduct the reverse in the text. The experience of men and nations shows that an era of debauchery and a reign of dissolutness and vice are generally followed by a fever of morality and a paroxysm of reform, and the day will come, and it is not far distant, when those who have profaned the temple—who have erected false gods within its shrine - who have the toil of the husbandman and debaffled spoiled him of the fruits of his labor-who have robbed the widow and the orphan, and by ravage and plunder have made a solitude where there was once smiling plenty, will rue their deeds in sackcloth and ashes and wring their hands in anguish under the avenging rod of Nemesis. Throughout society there are distributed certain reactionary forces which cause to be given a contrary direction to human affairs after periods of long and great depression or of unusual exaltation. It would be folly to measure the fate or course of empires with human life; for life itself is but a perpetual change, and death but a perpetual renovation. Let there be a truce, a permanent truce, to the animosities and prejudices of men and sections. Destroy not the trunk of the Century tree, because for a while its fruit has been bitter and its juice like unto gall, but prune its branches, protect it, and its shade will be a shelter to millions of the free yet unborn. We are in the midst of a mighty reaction. Its current has not been stemmed. It has swept on and spread until it has seized the better elements of the community and appalled the wicked everywhere. It behooves us to move in national concert and state unison with the virtuous of all classes, to the end that our whole country may be redeemed from the thraldom of vice, and our State lifted from the slough of despond. The hand of the public robber still clutches the throat of our people, but by a supreme effort we can hurl him down, and with the staves of the lictor chastise him out of and beyond the gates of the temple. "And ring out of the world around us the knell of the reign of wrong,'

So auspicious is the day, and so sacred the memories that will in future hover around this spot, that I have been tempted, under the enthusiasm engendered by the occasion, to strike a chord of national pride, and awake the throb of State love in your bosoms. That which is nearest and dearest to our hearts is always a proper subject for considerstion and reflection, and will always bear discussion when large bodies are in motion. These sylvan groves from this day henceforth are to be consecrated to the joys and pleasures of yoursives and your children-these wide-branching and far-shadowing old oaks, resembling the Druid's oak beneath which your Pagan ancestors worshipped long, long before the light of Christianity beamed upon your then benighted country—this climate whose soft and balmy air, sweet as a mother's smile which it is your happiness to breathe—this rich and teaming soil, as truthful as is the love of God, which it is your privilege to cultivate, all these are calculated to bring back memories most dear to your beautiful isle of the sea.

"Far, far from thy valleys, dear Erin We sat by the firelight at night, ad an balled ball sys dead and buried That spite of their sorrows scemed bright, Aye, bright through their tears and their tempests. For memory links them to thee, Thou shrine of our fondest devotion, Our beautiful isle of the sea. We've talked of thy long-faded glory,

And dreamed of thy ancient renown We've sighed that thy gold-blazoned banner In darkness and ruin went down! But near in the hope-lighted future We're watching to see it float free, Above thy proud, chain-scorning mountains,

Our beautiful isle of the sea!" The herbs of the field around us lift and bend their leaves in welcome to you. The romantic Ashley and the winding Cooper, which on either side meander in their journey as silent as Feal's dark and gloomy waters, catch the echoes of your rejoicing cheers, as, with the murmuring of the winds rustling through these moss-festooned branches, they are wafted over their placid waters far out upon the deep wide sea. Here, under our own vine and fig tree, here beneath the harp figurative of that harp which "once thro' Tara's halls its soul of music shed," we may pass our hours of joy and relaxation, in sacred friendship and in sweet communion and brotherhood with our fellow men. Here the banner of England, with its blood-stnined cross, the symbol of your nation's heaviest woes, shall never float, but above and around you may your eyes ever behold waving, joined in peace and happy concord, the harp and sunburst with the palmetto of our own native and adopted State, intertwined with various colors and devices, expressive emblems and mottoes, surmounted by the glittering eagle, with wings outspread and talons clutching the trophics of your past victories, and all upheld by a brave and high-spirited citizen soldiery. It is your presence, citizen soldiers, which imparts an historic light over the scene, and the pen of the future historian will point its significance in depicting the military pomp and pageantry which has embellished the day's proceedings. With grateful heart do I now receive and welcome you on behalf of the Hibernian Park Association and the sons of

sence, the sentiment so genial and bubbling with feeling, and which has been so tenderly expressed by the sweet bard of Erin, Tom Moore: "Here's a tear to those who love us, And a smile to those who hate,

And, whatever sky's above us,

Ircland, and in their name do now pledge unto all

the brave men who have honored, and the fair wo-

men who have graced, the occasion with their pre-

Here's a heart for every fate." At the conclusion of the oration, which was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic outbursts of applause, a move was made to the refreshment tables, where justice was quickly done to the

good things spread thereon. The remainder of the day was agreeably spent in dancing, athletic sports of various kinds, target shooting, &c.; and all present enjoyed the festival in the most thorough and joyous manner. On the following day there was a continuation of the festivities, with military rifile matches cavalry tilting, and other sports and altogether the opening of Hibernian Park was an event that will be long and agreeably remembred by the Irish people of CharlesTHE BLIND MAN'S BRIDE. BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

When first, beloved, in vanished hours The blind man sought thy hand to gain, They said thy cheek was bright as flowers Now freshened by the Summer's rain. The beauty which made them rejoice My darkened eyes might never see; But well I know thy gentle voice, And that was all in all to me.

At length, as years rolled swiftly on, They talked to me of Time's decay, Of roses from thy soft cheek gone, Of ebon tresses turned to gray, I heard them, but I heeded not; The withering change I could not see; Thy voice still cheered my darkened lot, And that was all in all to me.

And still, beloved, till life grows cold, We'll wander 'neath the genial sky, And only know that we are old By counting happy hours gone by; Thy cheek may lose its blushing hue, Thy brow less beautiful may be, But O, the voice which first I knew, Still keeps the same sweet tone to me.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Michael Francis Barry, Esq., of Firville, Macroom, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Thomas Fitzgibbon Sexton, Esq., of Coonagh, Limerick, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. Richard S. Triphook, of Moylough Rectory, Bal-

linasloe, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. Charles Bisset Fenwick, of Greenhill, Convoy, Raphoe, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission

of the Peace. Thomas Walpole, Esq, of Monahdrid, Borris-in-

Ossory, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Queen's County. Mr. Kenny, of Tullamore, King's Co., has been

sworn in an Attorney of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland. A man named Patrick Queeny, though believed

to possess a large amount of property, died recently of starvation in Dublin. The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the beautiful new church of Clonliffe Diocesan

College have been postponed until the middle of September. During the week ending the 10th ult., there were killed in Limerick 5,863 pigs; in Wexford, 4,700; in Cork, 700. The bacon and pork market

continues to be in a very satisfactory condition. The Dublin Corporation has elected Mr. Curteis, assistant in the Treasurer's office, to the place vacant by reason of Mr. Nugent Robinson's defal-

cations, which have been discovered to be larger than was at first supposed. Mr. Henry Boyd Fitzgerald, B. A., T.C.D., second son of the late John Fitzgerald, Esq., of 63 Eccles street, Dublin, and Desmond-villa, Kilkee, co. Clare,

has been sworn in and admitted an attorney of the Superior Courts in Ireland. Mon the 13th ult., Mr. Edward Arthur Beytagh, son of Edward J. F. Beytagh, Esq, Q.C, of No. 3 Denmark street, Dublin, was sworn in an attorney

of the Superior Courts of Common Law; and James V. Dunn, son of Captain D. Dunn, of the British and Irish Steampacket Company, was sworn in an attorney of the Courts of Common Law. On the 15th ult., Miss Prendergast, in religion

Sister Josephine, and Miss Cleary, in religion sister Catherine, the former daughter of the late Robert Penderdast, Esq., of Landaff Cottage, Thurles, and the latter of the late John Cleary, of Rathduff, county Tipperary, were received in the Presentation Convent, Thurles, by Archbishop Croke.

The Most Rev Dr Consty conterred the following holy orders on the undermentioned students of St. Patrick's College, Cavan: -Sub Deaconship - Patrick Clarke, John Rogan, Peter Rogan, Peter Byrne, Charles Flynn, Hugh Brady, and Hugh Lec. Full Minor Orders-Edward MacDonnell, Thomas Mc-Curran, and Francis Brady. Tonsure Patrick Mc-Gaurin and Patrick McGloughlin.

The prospects of the crops throughout Kildare promise favorably. In former years the prospect of early meadows at this season was well known by the number of sales advertised, but this year all are backward; and hay will be scarce. The wheat crop promises well. The oat crop looks healthy and well after the late showers, as also the potatoe; the latter received a check from frosts, but not sufficient to injure it.

The South of Ireland Waggon and Wheel Company, Cappoquin is at present engaged (says the Waterford News), in building a number of railway waggons for the Cork and Bandon Line. The business at this extensive manufacturing establishment, under the superintendence of Mr. R. F. Keane, managing director, has so improved of late that the company are just now erecting several additional workshops. One for large wagons, being 100 feet in length by 66 feet in breadth, capable of containing 24 wagons, is under process of construc-

The Prisons Bill for Ireland was introduced into the House of Commons on the 15th ult. It is modelled on the English measure. Sir Michael Beach proposes to put the prisons under the control of a Board in Dublin, consisting of the four officials who at present superintend the system. The bridewells are to be given up except in districts remote from the county gaols, and in each petty sessions district. a lock-up for detention of prisoners will be added to the constantlary barracks. The bill was favorably received by Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

On the 9th ult., as the Rev. P. Morrissey, C.C.; Knockmore, was riding home from Mount Melleray Abbey his horse took fright near Cappoquin and threw him, inflicting severe injuries to his head. The Rev. gentleman was just able, with the greatest exertions, to get back to the town, where he became unconscious as soon as he was put in bed. Medical attendance was immediately procured and every effort made to restore him, but of no avail. and after a night of extreme agony, he died next morning. The deceased was a native of Abbeyside near Dungarvan.

On the 11th ult, the new Catholic chapel of St. Patrick, in Dungannon, was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of All Ireland. There was an immense assemblage from the surrounding parts. Amongst those who took part in the ceremony were the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down ard Connor; Most Rev. R. McDevitt. Bishop of Raphoe; and the Very Rev. Father Harbison, of Limerick. After the Gospel in the morning Dr. Dorrian preached, and in the evening the preacher was Father Harbison. The amount realised at the collections was over £1,400.

Seven years have elapsed since the first mission ever given to the people of the parish of Balluacargy was brought to a successful termination by the Fathers of the Franciscan Order. On Sunday, the much more of a Whig than of a Home Ruler; and, 11th ult, the good people of the parish assembled beyond the mere matter of his vote, of no account

were-Hanrahan and Hore, Dublin; Boche, Wexford; Rossiter, Cork; and Murphy, Multyfarnham,

An individual named John C. Delmege who signs himselt "J.P. for the counties of Limerick, Clare and Cork," is busy writing letters in the Tory press re-commending the formation of an Irish Landlords Defence Association. A still better name for the body, he says, would be "The Irish Landed Interest, Association." Its designs is to protect the rights of property from such confiscating enactments as Mr. Butt and his party are trying to force through Parliament. Fancy these people, with a Parliament composed almost exclusively of landlords, pretending to believe that they want protection for their special interests! The wolves wanting protection against the lambs, the hawks wanting protection against the sparrows!

Whilst two men (says the Cork Examiner) from the village of Liscarroll were employed digging in the courtyard of the castle, they came by what they at first considered to be a bar of iron, but what proved afterwards to be a bar of Virginia gold, weighing 13 pounds 2 ounces. Led on a spirit of enterprise at so valuable a discovery they got three men to help them in making a search, in the hope of finding some object of still greater curiosity. They had not dug more that five feet beneath the surface when they came to a broad flag. This they raised with some difficulty, and, behold! what must have their astonishment on finding thirty-five immense pikes, half-consumed with rust together with a number of helmets and breast plates. The news spread at once. Wonderful excitement is entertained for many miles around. Hundreds of persons are daily fllocking to the scene of the discovery, chiefly for the purpose of seeing and handling the mighty weapons which their ancestors wielded.

The presentation of an address and testimonial to the Most Rev. Dr. Comaty, Bishop of Kilmore, from the Catholic laity of the diocese, took place on the 24th ult., at the episcopal residence, Cullies. The address was beautifully designed and engraved. and was a masterpiece of skill—the workmanship of Mr. Hopkins, Brunswick street, Dublin. The names of the following gentlemen representing the laity of the diocese were affixed to the address:

-Edward Kennedy, Esq., Cavan; John Smith,
Esq., Bellmont, Forand, Cootehill; Henry P. Fay;
Esq., Artina; John F. O'Harlon, Esq., AngloCell; Philip Smith, Esq., Castlecosby; James
McCann, Eeq., Killeshandra; Hugh P. Kennedy Esq. Cavan. Philip Smith For Description nedy, Esq., Cavan; Philip Smith, Esq., Derrygard; and Peter Murphy Esq, Ballyjamesduff. The testimonial took the substantial shape of a splendid carriage and a handsome pair of horses, and a purse containing over one thousand sovereigns. The address having been read, the biskop replied in suitable terms.

We are really very much gratified (says the Bundalk Domocrat) to learn that Tubber Ronan, or St. Ronan's Well, Castletown, has been saved from utter decay, by the generous intervention of Mr. Murphy, J.P. Some 40 years ago a gala day was held here on the festival of its titular patron, St. John the Baptist, at which time wanderers from afar would make a pilgrimage to the well. But abuses were soon introduced into the festivities of the occasion, and what had been a scene of innocent amusement and recreation, became a revelry of drunkezness, frequently of bloodshed, until at length the parochial clergy interfered, and suppressed the carnival altogether. Since then the once famous well of St. Ronan receded from much of its traditional importance, its limpid waters seem to have lost their curative properties, the masonry was fast crumbling away, and must very soon have degenerated into a watering place for horses but for the generous and well-timed intervention of Mr. Murphy, to whom the lasting gratitude of that lolity, at least, is certainly due for having thus restored it to what it had been,

The following sales took place in the Landed Estates Court, on the 13th ult.: Lot 1—Fee farm rent of £90 8s., payable out of the lands of Carrickcastle, called Ballinacash, 142a or 15p. Sold at £1,850 to Mr. Pierce Kelly, in trust, for Mr. John Shannahan. Lot 2-Sold for £1,300 to same purchaser. Lot 3-Part of the lands of Carrick Island, held in fee-simple, containing-86a or 35p; net profit rent, £72 18s. 11d.; tenement valuation, £63. Sold at £1,450 to same purchaser.

Estate of Robert Blaney Irwin, owner; ex parte Thomas Lavailin Darcy, petitioner. Part of the glebe lands of Rathcore, containing 45a 2r 33p situated in the barony of Moyfenrath, held under lease dated 5th August, 1870, for thirty-one years from 1st of May, 1870; estimate profit rent, £35; tenement valuation, £40 10s. Sold at £600 to Mr. J. T. Hinds, solicitor.

Estate of Wm. McClintock and others, owners and petitioners; and in the matter of the estate of Eliza Browne and others, owners, John Augustus McClintock, petitioner; and in the matter of the estate of Eliza Martha Browne and other, owners and petitioners. Lot 1-Part of the same lands. containing 136a. Or. 36p., held in fee simple; gross yearly rent, £67 18s. Sold at £1,400 to Mr. Mc-Creanor. Lot 2-Part of the same lands, containing 112s. 2r. 12p., held in fee simple; yearly rent, £43 3s. Sold at £850 to Mr. McKeon. Lot 3-Part of the lands of Killameen, containing 1582. 3r. 36p., held in fee-simple ; yearly rent, £53 10s. Sold at £1,055 to Mr. Edward McCreanor. Lot 4—Part of the same lands, containing 104a. 1r. 20p., held in fee simple; yearly rent, £37 15s. Sold at £740 to Mr. James Spotten.

The Court of Queen's Bench on the 14th ult. extended the time for showing cause against making absolute the conditional order for criminal informations against Mr. J. S. Casey (the "Galtee Boy") at the instance of Mr. Bridge, of Mitchelstown. Mr. Butt made the application. The hon. gentleman stated twelve days had elapsed before copies of the plaintiff's affidavits were furnished to Mr. Casey; and the latter had to obtain affidavits from forty tenants for the purpose of his defence. Chief Justice Whiteside expressed his readiness to accommodate Mr. Butt himself on account of his Parlimentary duties; but as regarded Mr. Casev he thought when he had made charges he ought to have the information to sustain them ready to hand. He did not wish Mr. Butt to be under the delusion that he was there to try whether these persons got their lands for £2 an acre or £3. Mr. Butt said that was not the question. Before giving Mr. Bridge the extraordinary interposition of that Court, they were bound to see if he came into Court with clean hands, and if he was guilty of acts of oppression their lordships would not grant it. The Chief. Justice said he would decide that when he heard the case.

A vacancy has been created in the representation of the county of Leitrim. Lord Harlech one of Mr. Disraeli's recently created peers, having died, and the succession passing to his brother, Major W. Ormsby Gore, becomes a peer, and thus one of the seats for Leitrim is vacated. Already there are two Home Rule candidates in the field, Mr. John Mac-Mahon (a nephew of the other representative of Leitrim, Dr. Brady, M. P.,) and Captain O'Beirne, who contested the seat at the general election and was beaten by only a few votes. MacMahon, I think, has no chance. If I mistake not he is a Q.C.; and as for his uncle, to whom he makes affectionate reference in his address, I do not know that his constituents are at all in love with him. He is a good-for-nothing sort of a member, very

Rulers can win the seat if only one of their candidates goes to the poll, but if two go, as in Cork, the Tory walks in easily .- Corr. Irish American.

The Rev. Robert Kelly, S. J., of Dublin, died at the residence of his father, Dr. Dillon Kelly, J.P., Mullingar, on the 15th ult., of malignant typhoid fever, in the 48th year of his age, and the 23rd of his sacred ministry. He was one of the greatest champions of temperance the Irish priesthood has produced since the death of Father Mathew. Amongst the weapons with which he assailed the national vice was the foundation of the "Associa-tion of Prayer," which counts its members by thousands, and has done such yeoman work in promoting temperance. He also introduced into the country the " Truce of the Sacred Thirst," which imposes on those who accept it the duty of total abstinence on the vigils of St. Patrick's Day and Christmas Day, the days themselves, and the days following. He was founder and conductor of The Monitor and was also at the head of several sodalties | Abyssinian war. and religious associations in connection with Gardiner street church, Dublin.

On the 16th ult, a turret clock and tower, erected by the tenantry of the Inchiquin estates in respect to the memory of the late Hon. Robert O'Brien, of Oldchurch, agent over the Inchiquin and Cahirmoyle property, was unveiled at Corofin, in presence of a large assembly. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, and several members of the O'Brien family, including Mr. Edward Wm. and managers of each school, with the right of ap-O'Brien, D.L., Cahirmoyle; Mr. de Vere O'Brien; Miss peal to the board by the teachers, managers, O'Brien, attended the ceremony. Dr. McNamara presided, alluding in happy terms to the friendly terms which had ever animated Lord Inchiquin, the late Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, and Mr. Edward William O'Brien towards their numerous tenantry. These kindly feelings had been more than fostered by their late lamented agent, whose memory would be long cherished by the tenants on the properties. Mr. John Kerin also addressed the meeting in a similar strain. Mr. de Vere O'Brien, and Mr. Edward W. O'Brien thanked the assemblage in feeling terms for their well-wishes-the latter gentleman referred to the respect and esteem in which his father, Mr. William Smith O'Brien's memory was held by the people. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a most karmonious close.

SMITS O'BRIEN'S GRAVE .- That Iteland honors the memory of her dead patriots, was sufficiently proved by the enthusiastic gathering at the grave of William Smith O'Brien, on Sunday, 18th ult. Though the notice of the intended pilgrimage was of the briefest, though the procession of the Limerick Trades did not take places as arranged, and though neither Mr. Butt, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, nor Mr. A. M. Sullivan was present to deliver the oration ever the temb, the pilgrimage was a complete success. The one element necessary on such occasions-the people-were present in crowds. They came from Limerick, Ennis, Killalee, Clonmel, Waterford, Adare, Rathkeale, Foynes, etc. From Rathronan to the graveyard at Cahirmoyle, the immense multitude marched on foot, and the roads were so densely packed that many had to enter the fields on either side. Round the O'Brien mausoleum are panels inscribed with the names of the family who are interred within. On one of the shields is the inscription: "William Smith O'Brien, born Oct. 17th, 1808 died 18th of June, 1864," and a neighboring shield is inscribed with the name of the patriot's wife, who died on the 13th June, 1861 Over the entrance to the mausoleum was hung a green banner, trimmed with black, on which appeared the expressive numerals, 48. Mr. Donat O'Brien, T. C., in an eloquent address reminded his hearers of the sacrifices William Smith O'Erien had made for his country. He referred in touching language to the havor death had made among the band who stood round Smith O'Brien in '48. Davis was gone, Doheny gone, Meagher gone, McManus gone, John Dillon gone, Mitchel, Martin and Ronayne all were gone.

Yes, all were gone; but still lives on the fame of those who died, And true men, like you men, will think of them with pride."

An ode composed for the occasion by Mr. T. D. Sullivan was then read, after which Mr. Kelly of New York, addressed the meeting, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Donat O'Brien, en the crowd quietly separated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A single letter written by Robert Burns sold at a late London auction for twenty-nine pounds.

The Midland Railway of England has cost about £50,000,000, and brings in a revenue of £5,000,000

All naval pensioners under 55 years of age, received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service. This looks suspicious.

It is stated that the greater number of the miners in North Staffordshire have accepted the masters' terms of a 10 per cent reduction.

In the recent London fire 1,500,000 pounds of ten vere destroyed; but the amount was that of only three days' consumption, and the market was not affected.

One clergyman, who has a living in a midland town, England, not far from the hardware capital, has made as much as \$1,200 in a single season from a single rose tree.

The London correspondent of the New York Graphic says that the Duke and Duchess of Manchester disapprove of the match between their son, Lord Mandeville, and Miss Yznaga, of New York, The Duke and Duchess," adds the correspondent, can make themselves very disagreeable, if they

The etiquette of the kitcheu daily grows more complicated. The London World tells us that a well-known nobleman recently engaged a cook, who gave him warning at the end of two or three days, because she found that he dealt at co-operative stores. He accepted her notice, and informed her that she could go at the end of her month. She insisted on leaving at once, as she "could not remain in the house with people who did such things." Upon this his lordship asserted his legal claim, and made her pay him a month's wages, which he sent to St. George's Hospital.

The following prophecy, which went the rounds at the time of the Crimean war, has re-appeared. For its antiquity we do not vouch, but on the contrary greatly suspect: In 1455, more than four hundred years ago, the following prophesy was made:-

"In twice two hundred years the Bear The Crescent shall assail; But if the Cock and Bull unite The Bear shall not prevail.

"But look! In twice ten years again-Let Islam know and fear-The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane,

Grow pale, and disappear." . The Mark Lane Express says that British farmers are keeping down expenses by every possible method of economy, and that the number of farm labourers out of employ exceeds that of any former

was twenty years ago. Judging from the past, the Express comes to the uncomfortable conclusion that nothing but a panic will bring down British farm rents. "They have generally come down with a run when they have been reduced at all, and the run has invariably been preceded by a stampede of

A remarkble event recently occurred at the Chapel of the Carmelite Monks in Kensington, Englandthe singing by Lord Archibald Douglas (the only brother of the present Duge of Hamilton) who recently became a Catholic priest, of his first High Mass. The nobleman who has thus given up the world for the Church, was born in 1847. His father was the eleventh Duke of Hamilton; his mother was the Princess Mary, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, and cousin to Napoleon III. He was educated at Eton; was appointed a cornet in the 11th Hussars in 1866, and was one of the aides-de-camp of Lord Napier of Magdala in the

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY AT WIDNES .- A few days since there was a meeting of the Widnes School Board, over which Mr. Henry Deacon presided. The Chairman in pursuance of notice, moved a resolution, embracing a number of regulations respecting Biblical instruction and religious observances in board schools. One clause, and perhaps the most important was-"That the arrangement for such religious observances be left to the teacher peal to the board by the teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district." He said it was desirable that the present irregularity occasioned by the adoption of Mr. Taylor's resolution objecting to Biblical instruction—should no longer continue; and for that reason he proposed that the old system be resumed, as it had been found to work well there and also in London. Major Cross seconded the motion. Mr Shaw and Mr. Taylor opposed it, but ultimately it was carried, the only Catholic present, Mr. Bradshaw, remaining neutral.

The thirty-first anniversary of the election to the Supreme Pontificate of his Holiness Pius IX, was celebrated on the 16th ult, by a reception at the mansion of the Earl of Denbigh, where there assembled all the elite of the Catholic Church in England with very few exceptions. His Emineuce the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster arrived early, and among the other notabilities of the Church in England present were the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Gainsboro', the Earl of Granard, Lord Petre, Mgr. Capel, and about Eve hundred noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen whose names are prominent in English Catholic circles. A large number of Irish members of parliament were present, including Lord Robert Montagu, Chevalier O'Clery, Sir George Bowyer, The O'Conor Don, Mr. A. Moore, and Mr. Owen Lewis. A grand mass in honour of the anniversary was celebrated yesterday morning at the church of the Holy Family, Saffronhill, where the remnant of the famous Papal Zouave Regiment who reside in London were among the oongregation .- Dublin Irishman.

UNITED STATES.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION .- The House Committee on Judiciary, Washington, have decided that the House did have the right to examine into the Pacific Mail transaction, in order to determine whether Schumaker and Kinshall be allowed to retain their seats.

We learn from the Owensboro' (Louisville, Ky.) Monitor of the 7th, that about thirty-five convers, more or less grown persons, were publicly baptized into membership with the Catholic Church on Sunday, June 25, at the church of St. Alphonses, Davies county.—Boston Pilot.

Forty years ago, the entire Catholic population of St. Louis heard mass in one small church, the old cathedral. At present, there are propably 166,000 Catholics in St. Louis, and about sixty splendid churches and chapels. The Irish population of St. Louis is a large element of the grand city. Our people are enterprising and thrifty, and are making their mark high up on the tablet of Western energy and success-Ib.

The Fort Smith, Ark., Era says:-There died, on the 22d of last month, in the Illinois District, near the mouth of Salisaw River, 25 miles west of here, a Cherokee woman, named Chawanga, at the astonishing, but well-ascertained age of one hundred and thirty years. She lived with her son-in-law, James Boling, who frequently visits this town on horse-back with his wife. Mr. Boling is a youth of 95 years of age, his wife being a few years his junior. He served in the late unpleasantness on the Union side, and was a member of Col. Philips' regiment of Lyal Cherokees, acting chiefly as interpreter.

DIFFICULTIES OF EXTRADITION .- The New York Times of Monday says: -"It is a little odd that in the midst of other extradition difficulties we should have a complication of this sort with Minnesota. But the account given by some of the United States officials for this judicial district, while in pursuit of a Belgian fugitive in Minnesota, shows that we may have such troubles even at home. The St. Paul officers are said to have bindered, instead of helped, the New York officers, and when the fugitive was fairly in the hands of the Marshal a rescue was attempted, and the Marshal was threatened with a suit for kidnapping. The case still drags its slow length along, and Minnesota may eventually consent to the extradition of the forger without exacting the guarantees lately demanded in similar cases by the British Government. It is said that the fact that the fugitive has a deposit of \$6,500 in a St. Paul Bank probably has something to do with the reluctance of the local authorities to part with him.

CUTTING OFF THE PIGTAILS .- The San Francisco papers describe an interesting scene in the State Prison there lately, where five Chinese prisoners had their pigtails cut off. As it is popularly believed that the culture of the queue is part of a Chinaman's religion, it was thought that some of the prisoners would resist the attempt to deprive them of their pigtails. The first victim was Ah Foo, who appeared much astonished when directed to uncover his head. He tremblingly took his seat, evidently inspired with the belief that he was being prepared for execution, and his eyes filled with tears as he unloosed his queue and allowed it to trail on the floor. The operation was quickly performed, and the denuded heathen retired after casting a long, sad look at his shorn locks, and a fiercely indignant one at the barber. Chung Tung came next, but he manifested the utmost stoicism, and while the other prisoners watched the proceeding nimbly ran the bright shears through his cherished back bair. It was a very claborate and gaudy season, at least for several years past. Many are season, at least for several years past. Many are preparing to give up their leases, and an unusual which he cast at the barber when he was allowed number of farms to let are advertised. The land-owners still contend for rates of rental only of all for over forty years was hatefully eloquent. The

CANADA. ----:0:----

A boulevard is being laid out on Wellington street Brantford.

Complaints are made that the police cells in Brantford are in a horribly filthy condition.

Mackerel fishing at Magdalen Islands is almost a

The Icelandic Settlement at Musquodoboit is progressing finely; their crops promise well, and their farms are in good condition. Three hundred and eleven boxes of cheese have

been shipped to the great World's Fair from the counties of Oxford and Perth. A committee has been ordered to effectually de stroy all Canada thistles growing in the streets of

Brantford. The Navigation Committee of Brantford Council has to report a plan for deepening the river above

the iron bridge, and the protecting of its banks. A young man aged 21 years, named Wm. Thomas ames, has been arrested for setting fire to the premises of Mr. Malcolmson, St. Catharines. James is idiotic, and acknowledged the offence.

The Quebec Chronicle understands that the Harbour Commissioners have received a cablegram from Messrs Kinniple and Morris, informing them that the specifications and other data required for the harbour improvements according to their plans, are being completed as rapidly as possible, and will be forwarded to Quebec by the next steamer.

GOVERNORS OF CANADA. - It is said that when the Quebec procession on the St. Jean Baptiste Day was passing him, Lord Dufferin, pointing to one of the principal figures, attired as "Champlain," said There is the representative of the first Government of Canada, and here," he said, indicating himself, "is the last."

Dufferin Agricultural Society has awarded the contract for the erection of an agricultural hall and drill-shed to Messrs. D. & A. McDonald for \$624. The building will be 83 x 36 seet, with wings extending 40 feet on each side. The directors, in order to keep within their means, intend erecting only the main part of the building this summer, leaving to their successors the completion of the work.

The St. Catharines by-law, in reference to im-pounding stray animals, is said by sufferers to impose burdens grievous to be borne on the owners of the captured cattle. For every animal arrested the Chief of Police gets two dollars for the town treasury, and the pound-keeper another dollar, half of which be retains, and hands the other to the town. Three dollars a head soon figures up when a drove is driven in, or when the solitary cow or horse repeatedly offends; but the amount will tend to cause the owners of animals to find a way to keep them off the streets.

CONVENT SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT FORMOSA, ONT. -On Thursday of this week, the scholastic year of the "Institute of the Immaculate Conception" at Formosa, closed with a display of those interesting exercises which the managers of the Convent schools seem to understand so much better than other people. Amongst the visitors present we noticed Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Robertson, Miss Sutton, Miss Shaw, Miss Sinclair, and other young ladies whose pleasing appearance makes us regret that we cannot remember their names. The clergy were well represented by the Rev. Fathers Ellener and Forrester of Formosa, Le Vere of Riversdale and Keough of Walkerton. There were also present Judge Kingsmill, Messrs. Shaw, Dr. Weeks, O'Gorman, McNamara, Klein, Rittinger, and Fox of Walkerton, Dr. Murphy and Mr. Murray of Mildmay, and other gentlemen from the neighbouring towns and villages. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, dramas, and recitations in the French, English and German languages; and wound up with the distribution of prizes. The clean, happy and healthy appearance of the pupils, their modest and graceful deportment, and the clover and natural manner in which they rendered the pieces presented, leave an impression on the mind that this system of education for young girls is superior to any other. No doubt that for the stern duties of life, and the acquision of the special technical knowledge required by women who desire to make their own way through the world, the education of a public school is the best. But as the bulk of women are ordained by nature to manage a house instead of a workshop so the training that qualifies them for the discharge of those duties that make home happy, is the most desirable. In this respect there is no system of education that can compare favorably with the sweet, modest and womanly training imparted to young girls in a Convent.—Bruce Herald, June 30th. THE CROPS.—The Globe publishes reports of the

state of the crops in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. With regard to the two former provinces, it summarizes information as follows :-Winter wheat is in a large number of cases reported as having been winter-killed, but where this has not been the case, the plant is generally healthy and promising fair yield. On the whole, it may be expected that the crop of winter wheat will be below the average, although, under the influence of favorable weather, not so much so as was at one time anticipated. Of spring wheat, with few exceptions the prospects appear to be excellent. The area of barley planted is probably not so large as it has been in some recent years, but the crop will apparently be an exceedingly fine one. Oats give promise of a magnificent crop, recent rains having greatly assisted this cereal in its growth. Corn has been in certain districts affected by the lateness of the season, but on the whole, may be regarded as likely to give a good return to growers. Rye is generally spoken of as giving indications of a very fair crop. Peas are almost invariably stated to be in first rate condition, and to be likely to yield a splendid crop. They have also been greatly assisted by timely rain. Haying has already commenced in many places. With the exception of a very few localities, the universal testimony is that no crop of hay, at all equal to the one now about to be gathered, has been known for many years. It is too early to make any precise estimate of prospects of root crops, but in hardly a single instance is the opinion, so far as it can be formed, of an unfavorable character. Potatoes are likely to be plentiful, although severely attacked by the Colorado bug; but the pest does not appear to cause the alarm it formerly excited. From the districts where flax is cultivated reports are satisfactory, as they also are with regard to buckwheat, which is never winced under the terrible indignity. Ah the staple of consumption with the French popula-Chu, a boy, and Chung Lung, a vicious-looking old tion of Quebec. Hops appear to be doing well, and sinner, were next led up. Ah Chu was first shorn, grape vines, although backward, are likely, it would seem, to yield a good crop. Of the fruit, prospects with intense interest. Ah Loy was next placed on are not encouraging. Apples, in many instances, the bench, and then the oldest culprit was invited are described as suffering from blight and the effect to take the vacant seat. He was the first to decline, of frosts during the month of May. The crop of but the officers shoved him down, and the barber apples will be below, rather than above, the average. Peaches seem likely to be nearly a failure this year, and plums also have been injuriously safqueue, spliced with blue silk, and touched the fected. Small fruits are doing better. Accounts floor when the owner stood erect. He evidently from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are equally thought more about his hirsuit decoration than all cheering with those of Ontario. The area under the other prisoners combined. The villainous look cultivation has been extended, an increased disposi-

in any cause. Captain O' Beirne, I believe, a cousin to the Fathers of the same Order, and profit by the course of religious exercises that are to be performed during the paxt fortinight. The Fathers present of the many force of the many cause. Captain O' Beirne, I believe, a cousin owners till contend for rates of rental out of all for over forty years was hatefully eloquent. The is spoken of as having occurred in Nolan, M.P., and if he were likely to be proportion to the profits of cultivation. The gentric were then marched back to their cells, with but, as no account is given of the may be understood they were dimitived to be made for his election. The Home worth far less for purposes of cultivation than it down despairingly over, their sullen brows.

In any cause. Captain O' Beirne, I believe, a cousin owners till contend for rates of rental out of all for over forty years was hatefully eloquent. The is spoken of as having occurred in Nolan, M.P., and if he were likely to be understood to the profits of cultivation. The gentric with the marched back to their cells, with but, as no account is given of the marched back to their cells, with but, as no account is spoken of as having occurred in Nolan, M.P., and if he were likely to be understood to the profits of the marched back to their cells, with but, as no account is spoken of as having occurred in Nolan, M.P., and if he were likely to be understood to the profits of the marched back to their cells, with but, as no account is spoken of as having occurred in Nolan, M.P., and if he were likely to be understood to the profits of the marched back to their cells, with their hat two sizes too large for short part of the marched back to their cells, with their hat two sizes too large for short part of the marched back to their cells, with their hat two sizes too large for short part of the marched back to their cells, with the marched back to their cells, with the marched back to their cells, with their hat two sizes too large for short part of the marched back t

Witness The True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY, 1876.

Friday, 14-St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Saturday, 15-St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor. Sunday, 16-SINTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. OUR

Lady of Mount Carmel. Monday, 17-St. Alexius, Confessor. Tuesday, 18-St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor SS. Symphorosa and Companions, Martyrs Wednesday, 19-5t. Vincent of Paul, Confessor. Thursday, 20-St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.-St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest despatches from the seat of war report that General Tchernayess was retreating towards the Servian frontier, that his army was demoralized, and that he had been dismissed.

Mehemet Ali has abandoned the attack on Saitschar.

A great battle was fought at Pirot on Monday, between the Servians and Turks, but the result had not transpired as we went to press.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, reviewing the Eastern situation, says :- "It is the opinion of competent men that nothing decisive has yet oc. curred. All that is now transpiring must be considered as a mere series of attempts by the Servians to join the Montenegrins, and such a junction. when effected will be the real beginning of war."

Intelligence has been received from the Herzegovina that the Mohammedans of Nicsics, Presjeka, Garansko and the plata of Gatschko have petitioned the prince of Montenegro to protect their lives and

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the black plague has made it appearance in Persian Kurdistan.

Despatches to the Paris papers from Semlin state that General Tchernayeff's line of retreat through Nistava Valley is threatened by the Turkish commanders. The defeat of a portion of the army at Akpalanta has necessitated the removal of the inations are being made for the transfer of the seat of Government to Krajujevacz.

A return of owners of land in Ireland has just been issued. The number of owners of one acre and upwards, it appears, is 32,614: the area of faults or in the punishment due to grievous sins land owned by them 20,150,612 acres; and the already forgiven, debtors to the Justice of God, ratable valuation £12,052,809. There are 36,144 when death overtook them; many, again, were owners of less than one acre, the area owned by them being 9,065 acres, and the valuation £1,366,-490. The total number of land owners in Ireland is, therefore, 68,758; the total area, 20,159,678; and the total valuation, £13.419.258.

The Times' special from Glasgow says ;-" Owing to the unprecedentedly protracted depression of trade some of the mill proprietors here and in other districts of Scotland have notified their employees of a ten per cent, reduction in wages. This will affect | in all the terrors of His Justice, as the conqueror of many thousands of persons, and some of the workmen will probably strike.

The Voce della Verita gives a list of the twelve churches and six schools in connection with Protestantism at Rome. Commenting on these statistics, and on the flood of Protestant tracts distributed, it says: "Certainly they will never, as you say, make a Roman a Lutheran, a Calvinist, a Waldensian, an Anglican, a Methodist, or a Baptist, but they will make him bad enough. They will make him an Infidel, for an Italian who is no longer a Catholic is an Infidel. And when we have a sceptical Rome with these ardent passions and this increasing poverty, it will be a fine Rome and a fine prospet for you niggards. Keep your money, but remember that the fire will not respect your coffers.

Suffragan Bishop Taniszewski is again summoned before the tribunal of Posen for having granted dispensations in the districts of Deutsch-Crone.

The Revs. Moeser and Dronia, for Schlagentzitz had to appear before the tribunal of Gross-Strehlitz to answer the charge of having removed the Holy Sacrament and the holy water from the church of Kjutschan after Mr. Mucke had left it to become State priest of the parish of Gross-Strehlitz. The court condemned the two priests to six and two

Catholics lose one church after another; now it is the town of Bochum, which is ordered by the Government to hand over a beautiful church to the "Old Catholics."

The well known member of the Prussian Landtag Canon Dr. Thissen, of Limburg, is so dangerously ill that it was thought necessary to give him the Last Sacraments

The new law concerning the right of State revision for the administration of Church property in Catholic dioceses in Germany has just been published and will come into force on the 1st of October.

A number of Catholic priests wished the other Empel to discuss some church matters of their dis-, fered with certain learned professors semehow and

a police sergeant appeared, and ordered the astonished priests to disperse, as such meetings could not be tolerated.

Viciare Drazlowski, who, since September last administered the parish of Kutom by order of the Government, has now been named parish priest, and solemnly introduced into his office by the Landrath of Birnbaum. Another State priest's the Rev. Gutzmer, in Lirke, will take charge of the parish of Gratz, in the province of Posen.

In Westphalia a great many priests who had signed the declaration against non-authorised lay teachers of religion, have been dismissed as school inspectors, and at the same time forbidden to teach religion in their own parish schools.

Thirty-six cases of sunstroke occurred in New York on Monday last.

The propeller St. Clair was burned on Lake Superior on Sunday morning, twenty-six persons losing their lives.

"DESCENDED INTO HELL."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-I was once an occupant of a pew in one of our city churches, next me was a minister of the Church of England, in repeating the Creed he substituted Hades for hell.

In "Maunder's Treasury," or "Universal diction-ary," I find "hell defined as "the residence of wicked spirits.—In Johnson's dictionary the same.

In St. Matthew I find " hell-fire"-In St. Mark I find" the fire that never shall be quenched." In Deuteronomy c. xxxii., v. xxii., "For a fire is kindled in mine anger, and shall burn unto the lowest hell, and shall consume the earth with her increase, and set on fire the foundations of the mountains." In other parts of Scripture hell is described as a

place of torment. In Maunder's classical dictionary, I find " Hades, a title of Pluto,-hell, or the condition of the

From the substitution of the word Hades, I presume the rev. gentleman was of opinion that the signification " the condition of the dead," and not the actual presence in "the fire that never shall be quenched,"-was the understood acceptation of the words "He descended into hell". Will you kindly favor me with your opinion on this subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient serv't, Montreal, 25 June, 1876. ENQUIRER.

A sufficient answer to this enquiry may be found in any Catholic Catechism, -where the common interpretation of the word "hell" is given as referring to the Limbus in which the souls of the just who had died before the coming of the Messiah were detained until the gates of heaven should be opened by the death of Christ. But the very words of the Creed are enough to show that hell does not here mean "the condition of the dead." In fact, the preceding phrases "died and was buried" more than exhaust the idea of death and the grave suggested by our correspondent : " descended into hell" must therefore mean something more than "the condition of the dead." As to the substitution of Hades for hell, it seems to us, to say the least, very strange: it savours of modern paganism and non-Catholic pedantry. Without attempting to discuss the question exe-

getically, we shall confine ourselves to the most generally received explanations of Catholic theologians. The passage is thus historically developed. When our Blessed Lord "gave up the ghost," His soul, hypostatically united to the Godhead, descended ad inferos, i. e., to the inferior world, wherein dwelt the souls of all who had died since the creation of Adam. Now, of these souls some were just cleansed themselves, with the help of Divine grace from every stain of sin: others, though unsullied by the guilt of such grievous sin as would part them irrevocably from God, were still in many lesser cut off in the midst of a career of grievous sin. and these last were buried in hell, "the fire that never shall be quenched." To the first, the Soul of Christ does not in any way affirm that all without exception came as the bearer, in His Divine Person, of the Beatific vision. To the second class Our Lord brought, as well as to the first, the infinite merits of his Passion and Death, thus shortening their exile and putting and end to their insolvency. To the multitude of the damned, says Ballarmine, Jesus came in the valley of Josephat; and that even there, it Death and Hell, not to deliver the wicked nor to alleviate their pains, but to heap burning coals upon their guilty heads: they had spurned His Mercy, they must feel the eternal effects of His awful anger. Whether or no Christ's Soul did descend into the hell of the damned, is a vexed question among theologians. At any rate, they all admit, as we stated above-and this is the main drift of our ENQUIRER'S letter-that our Lord descended into the inferior world, the abode of disembodied souls.

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" ON EDUCA-TION IN SPAIN.

The Globe in a short and cursory article has a fling at Spain as a Catholic country for interfering in matters of science :—

"The position assumed by Spain towards education, and to scientific education and inquiry in particular, is the normal attitude of a Roman Catholic country. Any educational institution connected with such a State must necessarily be hampered and

hindered in many ways. "The difficulties which beset a liberal education in Spain may be inferred," &c., &c. The Globe so precise in its condemnation is hardly so in its accusation. What Spain as a Catholic country has done-how it has done it-why it has done it-when it has done it-where it has done itare all left to be inferred. This would be all very good for the early part of the great "awakening," when to be a Papist meant hanging, and that with short shrift and small favor, and when crimes were oftener inferred than proved; but the Globe should try to remember that we have got into the latter half of the 19th century when the world expects a bill of indictment as persistently as a bill of fare, even before hanging a Papist. But Spain has evidently done something wrong, if it be only the crime of not coming up to the Globe standard, and the Globe hath wrath accordingly. As far as we can gather, the cause of this generous editorial outday to assemble in a private room of the hotel at burst is, that the Spanish Government has inter- larger earth to hold all mankind.

professors have broken with the Government incontinenter. To us the Globe appears somewhat illogical and inconsistent. The Globe believes in the supremacy of State over Church, and the duty of the State to control education. And yet when the State uses that authority which the Globe would wish to give it, (but which soberer and more learned men refuse it,) the Globe immediately has its back up, and applauds the learned professors for their rebellion. If the state has the control of education -surely these learned men should bow before it.-If the State is supreme, these learned professors cannot be supreme also. On the Globe's premises then, his conclusions are illogical, and therefore

But the Globe is inconsistent on general grounds. Were the worthy editor to meet a man sick of the small-pox on the streets of Toronto, he would doubtless ask-How is this? What are the authorities about? Why do they allow this man to be at large? Where is the small-pox hospital? and why is he not removed to it? gently, if possible, but forcibly if necessary and quickly. If asked to explain on what principle the authorities have power to incarcerate a man in a free country for the sole crime of being sick-he would doubtless answer that public expedience required it. This man, he would say, is sick of a highly contagious disease-his presence on the streets is liable to spread the contagion-he may impart it to two or three others - these two or three may each in their turn impart it to two or three - so on it may go on multiplying until the whole city is infected, and turned into a city of death. The liberty of one man must be sacrificed for the public good. Small-pox must be stamped out. Thus learnedly would the Globe editor discourse doubtless on small-pox and contagious diseases in general. And yet this learned man, precise and even arbitrary in his treatment of physical diseases, has not one word to say on the stamping out of moral diseases,-Nay! so eloquent is he in the cause of these learned professors, that we doubt much whether he even recognises those most dangerous of all diseasesmoral diseases. These professors have doubtless been trying to inoculate Spain with some horrid moral virus. The Spanish Government, by no means a Catholic Government, but still doubtless with some lingering Catholic ideas smouldering in its bosom, has met the small-pox patient on the streets, and ordered it to the hospital; and the Globe, forgetful of its conduct to the Toronto patient, is impatient at the treatment accorded to the deeply-spotted Spaniard. Certainly liberalism is little consistent with itself.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

You Christian Theologians arguing from revelation assert that all men will be judged at the last day in the valley of Josephat. Now how can this be possible? The world according to your Christian chronology has existed nearly 6,000 years. During that time men have crowded this earth like ants upon an ant-hill-born and dying in quick succession. How could so great a crowd as this implies be placed in so small a valley? What, I pray vou. have you Christian Theologians to answer on this head?

Answer. We Christian Theologians are little concerned about this objection, except in as much as it is apt to mislead the ignorant and unwary. If surgents' headquarters to Paratchin, and prepar- that is, some had departed this life after having a false philosophy would condescend to study that revelation which it so affects to despise, a little more carefully before advancing these objections i would save the world and itself no little trouble.

In the first place to set you right on a matter of fact, we Christian Theologians have never pretended that the valley of Josephat is to contain all men. Hence the objection at once falls to the ground. The passage in Joel (Cap. III.) on which the location of the General Judgment is founded shall be gathered within the exact boundaries of the valley; and until it does, your objection will not for a moment hold. If you will consult the chapter referred to you will find, that only in the 12th verse is any reference made to a judgment of the nations is only asserted, that the Lord will judge the nations round about; or as the latin has it " in circuitu" Let the nations come up into the valley of Josephat; for there I will judge all nations round about." Here is no actual definition of boundaries -no absolute numerical assertion of number. Your false philosophy is altogether too exacting whenever revelation is concerned. The battle of Waterloo was not as a matter of fact fought at Waterloo. but on the plains some two miles distant. And yet even a false philosophy talks about the Battle of Waterloo. If then your historians are so little precise in their expressions about one of the greatest battles of ancient or modern times, why be so exacting about a single phrase used by a professedly rhapsodal book. The language of prophecy is not surely the language of a provincial land survey, or of a corps of "Sappers and Miners." All that you can consistently exact from the passage in Joel is-that the nations being gathered together for judgment, such a proportion of them shall fill the valley as that it shall form the centre of this vast assembly, the rest being gathered around in circuitu. In fact the passage in question does not even speak of the general judgment at all in express terms, but only of a judgment. Some Theologians have it is true point. ed out the valley of Josephat as the place of the General Judgment, but they have done so only as would appear probable from Sacred Scripture, that as Our Lord ascended from Mount Olivet so he will descend thereon (the valley of Josephat is at the foot of Olivet) in order that the same may be seen to descend thereon that ascended therefrom.

But a certain geographer and engineer has proved

prove it. In fact, we suspect that your geographer and engineer when he made his calculation had not even the materials for beginning it. Who has over yet seen a glorified body?-who has measured the space it requires to stand in? The Apostles it is true saw Our Divine Lord after his Resurrection, but we no where hear of their having measured the space whereon he stood. Where then are the first elements of this curious calculation? For surely if you would ascertain how much space a million glorified bodies will stand in you must first know how much one glorified body will occupy. But where has your geographer and engineer found this? That a glorified human body has very different properties from those of an ordinary human body is probable from the fact, that whereas Our Divine Saviour before his Resurrection is no where related to have passed through stone walls, yet immediately after the Resurrection the Scripture tells us, he came into the upper chamber at Jerusalem, "the doors being shut." Now, if glorified bodies have such wonderful properties as this would appear to indicate, may it not be, that ten, twenty, forty, a hundred glorified bodies may stand in the space which one ordinary body would occupy-Has your geographer and engineer considered this? Or has he forgotten, that he is not measuring bar rowfuls of earth or cart loads of sand?

But to meet your Geographer Royal and Engineer point blank, his calculations must be of the wildest, as a few figures will shew.

1st. The present population of the globe is in round numbers about 1,000,000,000. Bossius gives it at only 500,000,000 whilst the journalists of Trevoux put it at 750,000,000. Taking it however at the most modern estimate of one billion (which is doubtless an exaggeration) we will for the sake of argument and to give our adversaries every advantage possible, suppose that ever sinc e the creation of the world the same number of people have inhabited the earth. This it will be seen at a glance is an immense concession, but we are generous and are able to give it, and still rrove your friend the Geographer most wofully astray in his figures. That our concession is an immense one, is evident from the fact that for years after the Creation and again after the Deluge, it is ufterly impossible that so many men can have been upon the earth. Nay! it is most probable, that at no time previous to the Christian era was so high an estimate even remotely approached.

2nd. The time allotted to each generation is generally allowed to be thirty three years but for the ease of reckoning, to shew our liberality and to again give our adversaries every advantage in the calculation, we will take it at thirty (30) years.

3rd. According to the general Christian chronology the world has existed less than 6,000 years. Now dividing 6,000 by 30 leaves us 200 generations since the creation of the world.

These things being granted the following calculations result: Multiply the granted number of inhabitants (one billion) by the number of generations (200) and we have (200,000,000,000) two hundred billions as the number of men born (up to the year 6000) since the creation of the world.

Now the question arises, How much standing room will these two hundred billions of resurrected souls occupy. Your Geographer Royal says a new world will be required. We (without going into the calculation, which anyone can verify for him self) affirm, that, allowing each man a square foot to stand on, a tract of 90 miles square (a tract equal to the areas of the three smallest States in the Union, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island) will abundantly suffice.

But we will make another calculation for the benefit of your Geographer Royal, who asks another globe for a valley of Josephate.

The surface of our "ocean covered globe" is somewhat less than (200,000,000) two hundred million square miles. Of this about one forth (50,000,000) is land. Giving one soul to every square foot the land of our "ocean covered globe" will hold much more than 11 quadrillions (French and United States notation) of resurrected souls.

We have great respect for Geographers Royal, but very little for some of their assertions.

VISCOUNT AMBERLEY'S WORK.

Viscount Amberley's work is at length before the Christian world. Alas! for the Christian world! By Catholics the work will be received with feelings of horror and loathing; by Protestants it will be variously estimated. Some there will be who will be so logical as to condemn it; others will receive it as the ne plus ultra of Protestantism—as the sole ultimate logical conclusion of Private Judgment .-In as much as the work is thoroughly logical on Protestant principles, Viscount Amberley's work is to be commended ;-in as much as it is thoroughly blasphemous and subversive of all religious belief, it is to be abhorred and execrated. As to the good taste displayed in its publication, opinions will equally be divided. Catholics will bless and sigh for the Inquisition, which rendered the publication of such books impossible. Protestants, though believing in the stamping out system as applied to physical diseases, will yet applaud the boldness of that mother who had the courage to send out into the world the tainted clothes which had covered the horrid leprosy under which her son succumbed. As a vindication of the Inquisition and an apology for its conduct on the Galileo controversy, the pub. lication of this book will be most valuable. How many thousands of disgraceful works, like Viscount a probable assumption, not as an undoubted fact. Amberley's, the Inquisition suppressed or deterred St. Thomas says as to how this judgemnt shall from being written will never be known, but the take place, and how mankind shall come together suppression of thousands of pernicious errors is little can be known for certain; nevertheless it surely a noble offset against the opposition offered to one truth. The squelching of one Renan or one Viscount Amberley were alone enough to counterbalance the Galileon mistake. We had thought that from the depths of French infidelity and Continental Freemasonry alone such a work could have emanated. Alas! for England that she too has that the resurrection of all mankind is utterly im. | fallen so low ! One Renan in a century were more possible upon this ocean covered globe of ours, and than enough. As plagues have their cycles, we that it would require the creation of another and did not expect to hear of a similar outbreak so soon. Viscount Amberley died young. Had he never

of "An Analysis" (which is no analysis) "of Religious Belief," was in his perambulator, his father, the too famous Lord John Russell, otherwise called "the little Lord," and whom Punch declared as "too weak for his place," was writing that Durham letter which was to expose to the world the depths of English intolerance and the weakness of English statesmen. As Napoleon I. never prospered after Avignon, and was so unfortunate as to leave a nephew to perpetuate, by his imbecility, the ruin of his house, so the little Lord, after the Durham letter, became nobody, and his son has beautifully succeeded in making himself less. Surely there is a Nemesis in all this.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

The so-called Evangelical press of this city is never tired of raking up all kinds of stories with which to regale the fanaticism of their readers. A favorite mode is to dress up some trifling incident so as to magnify it into a gross outrage, and if there be no incident at all, then the fertile brain of the editor or correspondent is never at a loss to invent some startling instance of the ferocious disposition of the Catholic population against their Protestant neighbors. Frequently those incidents are said to have occurred in some out of the way place and as no one takes the trouble to investigate the matter, the affair is allowed to go unchallenged and become an historical fact for future use. One of the lies recently invented was the alleged burning of the home of a pervert from Catholicity at Otter Lake. This apprared in an obscure French journal called the L'Aurore-the statement was copied into the Daily Witness and we were called upon to speak on the subject. We freely gave our opinion at the time. We did not believe that anything of the kind had occurred, but if such an outrage had been committed, we expressed the hope that the perpetrators of the offence might be dealt with, as such miscreants deserved. We have since then sought to find out the exact state of affairs in connection with this matter, and having communicated with the most reliable persons in the vicinity of the supposed outrage, we find that the whole affair is a malicious falsehood, circulated by the lying journals that originated it for the purpose of breeding disunion in our midst. The following is a a correspondence lately received by us in answer to our inquiry on the subject.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-In reply to the correspondence lately published in the columns of the L'Aurore I beg leave to state that Gravelle whose log shanty was destroyed by fire was not previous to his "conversion," a member of the Catholic Church; that his neighbors never bothered their heads about his 'new creed." The "sauctimonious daily" should have mentioned that the same fire had consumed a house far more valuable, belonging to a "non convert." The "converted proprietor" of the log shanty had previous to the burning, removed his furniture, and pitched his tent about his father's place. Nobody knows who committed the deed and by what motive the parties were actuated. The "Catholic religion" had no hand in this kind of work, and, the correspondent of the L'Aurore is wrong to lay the blame on the Catholics. Whatever informa-tion is obtained through that "channel" must be taken "cum grano salis." Every one is well aware that truth never pollutes the columns of the L'Aurore.

LESLIE, July 10th, 1376.

HOME RULE.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League took place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. J. J. Currau, Q. C., Vice-President, in the chair. As the weather was threatening all the afternoon and the rain poured down in torrents at the time of the opening of the meeting, there was barely a quorum present. Mr. Curran called the meeting to order and announced that the Council of Management had come to the conclusion that owing to the absence of the respected President and so many of the leading members of the organization, during the vacation months, that it would be better to adjourn until the month of September. This was agreed to. It was also announced that the Constitution and By-Laws had been prepared, revised and should be placed in the hands of the printer forthwith-The organization is delighted at the prospect of a visit from Mr. Butt during the present season, as well as from Mr. O'Connor Power, who made so favorable an impression during his recent stay amongst us. In fact, the citizens generally, are on the oui vive to give a hearty reception to Ireland's distinguished sons.

ONTARIO COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS .- In another column will be found an advertisment of a New Lightning Rod Conductor. This invention is likely to surpass all others in the same line. A letter from the Rev. Father Dowd, parish priest of St. Patrick's, testifying the superior merits of these Conductors will be read with interest, and all who know the Rev. gentleman are aware that there must be something uncommonly good about the invention to have induced him to write such a certificate in its favor.

Lord Dufferin leaves about the end of this month, for his tour across the continent to British Columbia.

A Good Move.—The Collector of Customs has received instructions, in future, that dutiable goods, imported on Government account, will be charged the same as if imported on private account.

The Young Irishmens Literary and Ben fit Association intend holdind their inaugural Excursion and Pic-nic on the 25th inst, which they intend to make the event of the season. Further particulars will appear in a few days.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHNS. - Several laborers were engaged in the ruin of the store of Mr. M. Mac-Pherson, when a brick chimney, which had stood the general disaster, fell to the ground, burying among its debris Baptisto Achin, aged 50 years; his son, aged 22 years; and another laborer named Marcel Dubuc. The neighbours at once did all in their power to remove the unfortunate men, Achin's body being fright ully mutilated, and life quite extinct. Young Achin was insensible, and was conveyed to If it requires a geographer and engineer to prove lived the world would not have had to mourn a as Dubuc, who was also badly mutilated. Both of trict, but scarcely had they entered the hotel, when somewhere in their teaching; and these learned this, it requires only a little common sense to dis-short life irrevocably mis-spent. When the author them are still in a very critical state.

WEITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." SHORT SERMONS for SINCERE SOULS.

a At that time, to some who trusted in themselves as just; and despised others, Jesus spoke this parable: Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a Pharisee and the other, a publican. I say to you, this man went down into his house justified rather than the other." (Luke XVIII).

No. 76

In this parable, my brethren, we have presented to us a most striking double lesson; on the insufficiency of prayer even though attended by good works, if unattended by humility on the one hand; and the powerful efficacy of humble prayer even though unaccompanied with good works on the other. The scene of the parable is the holy temple of Jerusalem. The sacred silence of the holy place is broken by the sounds of footsteps. Firm and loud ing this song; it recalled to som and quickly repeated are the footfalls as they echo perhaps, bitter, remembrances. and reecho through the sacred halls. It is a Pharisce who has entered. With head erect and spreading nostrils and glancing eye he approaches the Mercy Seat of the Great God of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob. Though on his entrance he is already in the presence of that God, who led Israel by the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night; though he stands even now in the presence of Him whose hands scattered the plagues of Fgypt and whose destroying angel smote the Assyrian host, yet does he still seek to approach even yet nearer to the throne of that God at whose voice on Sinai his forefathers had trembled and been afraid. In the full confidence of the acceptance of his weekly fasts and of his tithes, he moves forward and lest the ear of the Almighty should perchance be deaf to his merits, he approaches as near as possible to the sacred presence. Poor-vain-foolish man! the ear of A very beautiful allegory, in bla the Almighty is already shut to thee, for it is filled with the sound of thy loud and haughty footsteps. But presently another footstep falls upon the ear; this time it is scarcely heard—and its uncertain sound betokens an humble and different mien. It is hushed at the very portal, for the Publican hesitates in his humility to approach the sacred presence dreading lest he should hear the reprimand of that voice which from the burning bush had cried out of old "Approach not nearer : remove thy saudals from off thy feet; the ground whereon thou treadest is holy." The sound of the uncertain footsteps has died away in faint echoes through the long collonades; when lo! a loud voice again breaks the silence and mounts on high, vibrating through the lofty vaults of the ceiling and striking back again and yet again from wall to wall. "O God I give thee thanks," it says, "that I am not as the rest of men—extortioners—unjust—adulterers.

I fast twice a week; I give tithes of all that I possess." It is the voice of the proud Pharisee that thus rends the sky. He would storm the citadel with the bare recital of his lofty deads. It is to the whole court of heaven, that he is offering his claims; and he would not, though he has so many, that even the smallest of them should be lost. Nay! to make the glare of his superexcellence the more powerful, he seeks to place it in juxtaposition with the dark deeds of others. "I am not as the rest of men" they are unjust, I am just; they are robbers, I am honest; they are unclean, I am chaste. Nor is this all that he has to offer in self laudation and self gratulation. He has his fasts and his tithes and he does not neglect to parade them. But a low soft voice is heard afar off at portal of the temple. Like the sighing of the night breeze amongst the cedars of Mount Lebanon, it plays along the roof until it trembles in uncertain accents around the Holy of Holies. "O God be merciful to me a Sinner !" is the burden of that prayer and the low voice of the humble publican has penetrated into the innermost recesses of the Sanctuary. "Amen I say to you this man went down into his house justified rather than the other." The proud Pharisee has nothing asked and naught therefore has he received. He went up to pray to God and yet he prayed with himself and about himself, and not with God and to God. He is unwilling to ask, because his self suffi.

tinue to favor Bellevue Convent, in other words, he ciency leaves him nothing to require; therefore he said that its progress had been rapid and brilliant, has recourse to self laudation. He does well to praise himself, because God must needs have forgotten his good deeds done from so base a heart. voice of petition in heaven; and because it asks receives; because it seeks the throne of Grace, finds it. The loud sounding steps of the Pharisee cannot rise above the earth whilst the strokes upon the breast of the Publican are carried by Humility and

Contrition even the very footstool of the Almighty To the whole court of heaven, my bisthren, beholding so it does in all its fullness the immense glory of God and the utter abasement of our human nature, what I ask you can in their sight be more ridiculous and repulsive than the spectacle of a proud and vain man? The blessed in heaven basked in the very greatness and glory of God, behold his immensity in all its grandeur; and when they look down upon this world, how small, how insignificant must man appear to them! And when they behold this mite puffed up with vain conceit and windy worthlossness; when they behold this nothing swelling itself out and arrogating to itself some excellence above its fellows; viewing all this through the light of God's immensity-how degradsat on the mercy seat to hear Israel's prayer beheld this proud worldling enter the temple-when they heard his sounding footsteps and marked his condare to approach the immensity of God. Theythese pure-these holy beings veil their faces as they pray, and with bowed frames and trembling voices, adore their Creator and their God. The proud Pharisee with unblushing front and unbended form and resounding voice, presses on to the very footstool of the Almighty. They, these pure and holy beings around the throne think only of the immensity and sanctity of their God, and their Prelates:—John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Tormand the sanctity of their God, and their control of the following the immensity and sanctity of their God, and their control of the following the immensity and sanctity of their God, and their control of the following the immensity and sanctity of their God, and their control of the following the immensity and sanctity of their God, and their control of the following the immensity and sanctity of their God, and their control of the following the immensity and sanctity of the following the followi veneration find expression in those accents of deepest awe " Holy ! holy ! Lord God of Sabaoth The proud Pharisec has no words of adoration to offer. He has forgotten his God in the pre-occupied thoughts of his own imagined excellence and his prayer can only find form in vain bosstings and empty vapourings. What wonder, then, my bre-thren, that the humble "O God be merciful to me a sinner" of the poor Publican should penetrate where the empty boastings of a foolish vanity could not enter. "I say to you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other."

Madame Caron and Mousignor Cazeau.

In a pretty dialogue entitled "Floral Gathering" the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock unite and form a boquet for the fair winner of the "Dufferin Medal." These three parts were well spoken by Miss Church, Miss Dean and Miss C. Carbray.

The Instrumental and Vocal Music were enchanting.

Selections from the ablest artists were brilliantly executed on both harps and piances. The chords of the former were pinched by Miss Johnston and Miss Patton, while the notes of the latter were sounded by many musicians of rare talent, particu-larly that of Miss Tremblay. Miss Labelle charm-ductor below the surface far enough to secure pered all by her sweet powers of song, as likewise the manent moisture, and the use of proper material gifted Miss Rocket in her Reminiscences of the at the foot of the conductor. Emerald Isle; tears dimmed the eyes of many during this song; it recalled to some present fond, and,

The recitations, both in French and in English, were of no ordinary kind. 'Tis needless to here observe that the pronunciation of the French language in Bellevue Convent, is the purest and most elegant taught throughout the Dominion of Canada.

every moment is devoted to the progress of science, will admit that this is no exaggeration. As the majority of the pupils are of English origin, it is pleasing to know that they will thus learn the sweet French tongue in all its purity, and of this we had a proof. Some English young ladies, but particularly Miss Johnston, declaimed in French with as much facility as a born Parisian. All were

A very beautiful allegory, in blank verse, won great applause. A graduate, on the eve of her departure from her childhood's home, wavers in her choice. Pleasure with her fascinating charms and seductive wiles, endeavors to ensuare her. Fortunately, Bellevue's presiding genius, with her faithful handmaids Science and Piety, come to her rescue, and by their eloquence win the victory, making her choose the rugged path which finally leads to lasting happiness. The different parts were admirably spoken by the Misses Johnston, Laroche, Green, Sharples, and Rocket. The correctness of accent and the purity of idiom with which these young ladies spoke their respective roles, was such as to enchant the true Englishman in Canada's wide domain,

Followed a splendid cantata in which the singing was really delightful—but one fault could have been found with it and that was the short time it lasted; the pleasures of that half hour will not be soon forgotten. Prizes and wreaths of honor having been distributed—the crowning gem of the day was about The Rev. L. H. Paquet, in his silvery and eloquent tones, proclaimed both in French and in English the gerously. winners of two medals for general proficiency, presented by His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl Dufferin, Governer General of Canada. The silver medal was won by Miss Annie Campbell, of Prince Edward Island. The bronze medal we saw with pleasure presented to Miss Bella Dean, daughter of the late, much lamented W. Dean, Esq, of this city The young ladies who received testimonials for successful competition are: Miss Boily, of Chicoutimi; Misses Laberge, Rocket and Green, Quebec; the Missess Labelle, Montreal; and Miss Maude Church,

Miss E Labelle received the gold medal for exemplary conduct. Congratulations were then offered to the fair victors by Miss Laroche, an ex graduate, and many fond wishes were formed for their future

happiness.
Miss Dean and Miss Labelle now stepped forward and in a few graceful phrases thanked the audience for their kind attention.

Monsignor Cazeau then complimented and congratulated the young ladies on their success and hoped that prosperity and every blessing would con-tinue to favor Bellevue Convent, in other words, he

The soul thrilling notes of the "God Save the Queen," were the signal for departure. It was s loud voice ascends to the skies but falls short of certainly with regret that we left the Bellevue Conthe throne of heaven, the humble prayer of the vent, where we had tasted such sweet joys in the Publican—a low whisper on earth becomes the loud | midst of youth and innocence.—Communicated—Quebec Chronicle.

DE LA SALLE NOVITIATE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, TORONTO.

At the request of his Grace the Archbishop, and their Lordships the Bishops of the Province, the above Institution, in which candidates will be carefully prepared in all that appertains to the instruction of youth, is about to be opened. Having no means at our disposal, save the life which God has given us, and which we freely and unreservedly offer Him, we beg to recommend to all the faithful this undertaking, which will be the means of opening throughout the Province, Schools where children will be taught not only their duty to God and their pa- hunt small game, and assemble for the Buffalo hunt. rents, but also to be good citizens and exemplary

members of society. It should be borne in mind by all who have the interest of youth at heart, that a religious education is the first seed of grace and virtue, which can never be ing! how pitiable—how ridiculous must the picture indeed be. What wonder then, my brethren, that the prayer of this vain Pharisee was rejected and despised? When those angels that stood ministering around the throne of God of Israel as he istering around the throne of God of Israel as he should be sent to hear Israel's prayer heheld. Our Blessed Redeemer says:—"Suffer little children to com unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He was displeased with those who hindered them coming to Him. The Holy istering around the throne of God of Israel as he should be sent to hear Israel's prayer heheld. way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This laudable work is, strictly speaking, in the highest interest of the people at his men and the strength of his fort, but the Governcelted and self-sufficient mien, they must indeed large, and will descend to future generations as a have covered their faces for shame that so much memorial of their forefathers anxiety to preserve, worthlessness, so utter insignificance should thus pure and uncontaminated, the priceless treasure of large, and will descend to future generations as a ment have decided to strengthen it by the addition true faith and sound education, dearer to every siderably augmented. Catholic than life itself.

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up every Saturday, for two years, in the Chapel of the Institute, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of

Prelates: - John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto; John Walsh, Bishop of London; P. F. Crinnon, Bishop of Hamilton; John Francis Jamot, Bishop of Sarepta, and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada John O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston.

SCIENTIFIC TEST OF LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

MONIREAL, June 29th, 1876. A system of continuous copper lightning con-ductors having been recently applied to St Pat-rick's Church in this city, by the Ontario Copper BELLEVUE CONVENT, QUEBEC.

Yesterday the spacious Halls of the Bellevue Convent re-echoed with shouts of mith and gladness. It was the day appointed for the closing of the conductors. The instruments used were a cuercises in that for the closing differential conductors. exercises in that far famed establishment. The differential galvanometer and rheostat, a quantity splendid seance was under the presidency of galvanometer, and Bunsen cell battery of the usual blidden seance was under the presidency of galvanometer, and Bunsen cell battery of the usual dedame Caron and Mobsignor Cazeau. capacity, passing the current through a single coil Many clergymer with the elite of Quebec were of galvanometer, (for quantity) and with differential there assembled. The treat that awaited their are coil for comparison with an iron rod upon the

of an ohm, proving the conducting capacity secured to be as nearly perfect as possible to attain. Considered in toto, for practical purposes, this conductor, approximately estimated in this particular instance, equals about one hundred rods in conducting capacity. In case of a very heavy lightning discharge, the difference might be still greater. In the case of the iron rod, the earth was evidently made by inserting the lower end of the rod a few feet below the surface of the ground. In the case of a copper conductor, a large diffusive surface was se-

This test clearly indicates the difference be-tween a so-called lightning rod and a properly constructed lightning conductor.

F. H. BADGER, Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph.

The undersigned was present at the final testing of the efficiency of the Continuous Lightning Conductors placed on St. Patrick's Church in this city, the direction of the Rev. L. H. Paquet, D. D., the ablest Professor of the Laval University, whose every moment is derected to the control of the Laval University, whose graph carefully conducted the test, and the result clearly established the superiority of the Copper the relative proportion of forty to one. Montreal, July 5th, 1876.

P. DOWD, Priest, Pastor of St. Patrick's.

DOMINION ITEMS.

A man named Jodoin was nearly sawn in two at McLaren's mills, Ottawa, on Saturday night. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Militia department has commenced paying the veterans of 1812, there are about 3,000 all told, or 154 more than was paid last year.

of St. Rochs, Quebec, was found dead in her bed Sunday morning.

Bony Found.—The body of Joseph Gauthier who was drowned in February, while crossing the ice one stormy evening, with a man named Ouimet, was picked up near Boucherville on Thursday. KILLED BY LIGHTNING - During the heavy storm

of Saturday night, at New Glasgow, the lightning struck a house in which a Mr. Cox resided, instantly to appear the great rewards were yet to come. killing a young lady of nineteen, stunning another badly, and injuring a man seriously but not dan-

During the severe thunder-storm of Saturday night at St. Anne's, a man blinded by the flashes of ightning walked into the dock and was drowned. The body was recovered on Sunday morning. The storm was severe on all parts of the island.

The steamers and barges of the Rideau and Ottawa Forwarding Company, are to be laid up in con-sequence of the operation of the United States revenue regulations and the general dulness of the freight business. This will virtually surrender the carrying trade between Ottawa and New York into the hands of the United States forwarders.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.-Messager de Sorel of the Sth instant says that Thomas Gagne, of St. Anastasie de Nelson, was killed by the falling of the house in which he took refuge during the storm of Monday last, he having been caught between a beam of the falling house and a portion of framework, from which he could not disengage himself.

DROWNED ON SATURDAY NIGHT .- At 11.30 p.m. on Saturday, as Andrew Collin, master of the American steam barge "Charles E Ryder," lying in the Canal Basin, and his engineer, Godlip Stroh, were returning from the city to the vessel, Collin fell into the canal in the darkness, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered two hours afterwards.

Bodies Found in the River -On Saturday afternoon as the Harbor Commissioner's tug "John Young" was steaming out of the King's Basin the wash from her screw raised to the surface the body of a man which was distinctly seen for a moment, but sank almost immediately afterwards. It has not since been seen, notwithstanding the efforts of the water police to find it with grapples .- On Saturday afternoon last the body of a woman, name unknown, was picked up near Varennes.

THE NORTH WEST -In a few days Major Walsh of the North West Mounted Police, will leave Ottawa for his command at Cypress Hills, with a party of recruits numbering 40 men, all of whom have been selected from the Ottawa country. Cypress Hills is situated a days ride from the boundary and is a point of considerable importance in the North West, as it is there the Indians get their wood, gather berries, The Sioux tribe in the United States were till very recently under the impression that these hills were part of the reservation made for them by the Washington Government. It was within 300 miles of Fort Walsh, on the Cypress, that the destruction of Gen. Custer and his army took place. Should the United States troops succeed in driving their rebellious tribes north, it is almost an absolute certainty that from 15,000 to 20,000 savages would be thrown into Canadian territory. The situation is therefore critical, and may result at any time in a dangerous complication. Major Walsh has every confidence in of a light gun from Fort McLeod. It is said that the whole police force on the frontier will be con-

St. Joun's, P Q .- The report that the Mayor of St. John's had refused aid after the fire was premature. In response to a telegram from the Mayor of Montreal inquiring if our people required provisions, he said; "with thanks for your consideration. If required, will telegraph you." The Relief Committee, with Mayor Rossiter at its head, have since intimated that the many suffering people of the place, would welcome outside assistance, but Montreal has not responded. Granby, however, has generously given \$200; Waterloo \$66; and from local sources \$135 more has been raised. In order to meet all the demands upon St John's in the present emergency, it will be necessary to borrow at least \$80,000. The reorganization of the fire department, the new side-walks, the drains and widening of the streets, will use up at least that much hard cash. The large wooden | 1 engine house of the Grand Trunk caught fire on Wednesday, but through the activity of the men about, the fire was put out before damage of any consequence was done. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and the water was turned off. The Royal has paid over \$80,000 on risks within the last few days .- St. John's Newes, P. Q.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS -The magnificent weather and timely rains both east or west during the past week or two has brought forward vegetation of every kind wonderfully, and there is now promise of an abundant crop, except hay, in some districts, whilst in others, the return is expected to rival was more than a compensation for the sacrifice of early-rising it was indeed a fairy-like and enchanting scene that met the view on entering the tastefully decorated Hall.

What particularly attracted the attention of the select audience was the graceful bearing of the young ladies—their sweet simplicity devoid of the young ladies—their sweet simplicity devoid of the land protection with an iron rod upon the connecting with an iron rod upon the graceful be more than any average one. In exposed and be more than any average one. In exposed and connecting with main system of street water the wast in light, the land having been what is termed scalded, or winter killed by frost owing to main, an arrangement considered as forming a permanent of the usual amount of covering of snow.

Apple and other tender fruit trees both large and select audience was the graceful bearing of the been the only protection of the Church from light.

slightest affectation greatly enhanced the beauty ning. The iron rod gave a resistance of 50.5 ohms and lent an indefinable charm to all their performing ances.

The iron rod gave a resistance of 50.5 ohms though caterpillars are already at work. Wheat, and lent an indefinable charm to all their performing are are sistance of less than .01 (one-hundredth) well. Potatoes, so far, have a very promising appropriate the content of the conten pearance, notwithstanding that the potatoe bug has made its appearance in full force. Many farmers, believing that Paris Green is unwholesome and dangerous stuff to meddle with have gone to work and cleared the crop of all they could lay hands on, by shaking and picking them off. This tedious and expensive mode defence will cause fewer potatoes to be planted in future unless some other less expensive mode of destruction is devised. It is to be hoped that the recent propitious weather will continue during the growing, and in which case there will be no anticipations of a late or deficient return at harvest time. Even there is very little difference if any in forwardness of crops generally when compared with former years, notwithstanding the lamentations about the late spring.—British Whig, July 6.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. J. Kelty, 121 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, is hereby authorized to solicit subscriptions for this paper. We hope all whom he may call on on our behalf will receive him kindly.

Mr. F. C. Lawlor, No. 11 Papineau Square, is hereby authorized to collect and solicit subscriptions clearly established the superiority of the Copper for the True Witness, in this city. As Mr. Lawlor Conductor over the iron rod hitherto used to be in is an old resident of Montreal we bespeak for him from our friends a kindly reception.

> From this forth all Letters and Communications intended for this office should be addressed " to the Publisher."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Norton Creek, Mrs J B, 1; Melbourne, H C, 2; Harbor Bcuche, Rev H G, 2; Low, J M, Sr., 2; Grafton, F R, 2; Kingston, N B, R McL, 2; Marysville, T D, 2; Glenroy, D McD, 2; Richibucto, N B, A heavy thunder and lightning storm passed through Russell County on Saturday evening; barns are reported to have been damaged by lightning; a number of cattle were killed.

FOUND DEAD.—Marie Angelique Samson, wife of the late Joseph Norman, a well known citizen of St. Rochs. Quebec, was found dead in her had

Per E H, St. Anicet-M Y L, 1 50; E G, 1 50; PB, 150. Per S McD, Alexandria-Mrs A J McD, 2.

Per J C, Port Hastings, N S-Self, 2; River Denis Per F F, Ormstown-Self, 1 50; J D, 1 50; E M,

Per S L, St Eugene—A L, 75 cts. Per J M, Low—Venosta, M M, 1. Per W T W, Harriston—J B, 1 Per PL, Allumette Island—Rev Mr L, 2; JR, ; JC, 2; WLG, 2: TD, 2. Per Rev J B, Ingersoll—C U, 2. Per F P F, Prescott-R O'B, 5

Births.

Per Rev H B, Trenton-P L McA, 2.

Quinn.-At Longue Pointe, on Saturday, the 8th instant, the wife of F. A. Quinn, Esq, of a son.

Died.

SADLIER.-In New York, on Wednesday, the 28th June, James L. Sadlier, in the 25th year of his age, eldest son of the late James Sadlier of Messrs. D. and J. Sadlier & Co. Funeral took place on Friday, the 30th June at 10 o'clock, from 239 West 38th street, to the Church of the Holy Innocents.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (Corrected from the Montreal "Gazette,")

STOCKS.	llers	ıyers
Montreal	187	1861
British North America	• • • • •	:::
Ontario	••••	101
People's	98	96 <u>}</u>
Molson's	110}	110
Toronto		• • • •
Jacques Cartier	334	33}
Merchants'	93	921
Hochelaga	85	82
Eastern Townships	116	• • • •
Quebec		
St. Lawrence		1
Nationale		
St. Hyacinthe		
Union		
Villa Maria	80	50
Mechanics'	1	
Royal Canadian		
Commerce		
Metropolitan		
Dominion		
Hamilton		
Exchange	::::	
Excusage	••••	

Greenbacks bought at 11 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

	1			
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Ga .			
Flour # bri. of 196 h.— Follards\$0.00 @ \$0.00				
Superior Extra 5.25	5 30			
Fancy 4 90	4.95			
Spring Extra	4.70			
Superfine 4.25	4.35			
Extra Superfine 5.07	5.123			
Fine 3.75	3.85			
Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.00			
Strong Bakers'	3.55			
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30	2.324			
City bags, [delivered] 2.45	2,50			
Wheat.—Spring	1.12			
do White Winter 0.00	0.00			
Oatmeal 4 30	4.45			
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.52	0.53			
Oats 0.35	0.35			
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.91	0.92			
do afloat	0.00			
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0.65			
do do do U. Canada 0.00	0.00			
Lard per lbs	0.13			
do do do pails 0.00	0.00			
Cheese, per lbs 0.09	60.09			
do Fall makes 0.00	0.00			
Pork—New Mess	21.00			
Thin Mess	21.00			
	0.00			
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel00.00	00.00			
Ashes—Pots 4.05	4.10			
Firsts 0.00	0.00			
Pearls— 5.00	0.00			
Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	.0.00			
Clover 0 00	0 00			
BUTTER.—Quiet; 17c to 191c, according to	quality.			
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TORONTO I	AKM	erd,	MAR	KET.	—(<i>Qi</i>	obe.	.)
Wheat, fall, per	bush.			. \$1	08	1	00
do spring				0	00:	1	04
Barley Oats	do :		11.4	o da O	00 - 1	Q	00
Oats	do		• • • • •	. 0	35	.0	36
Peas:	do .		,413	0	.72	· 0 ·	73
Rye							
Dressed hogs per	r 100 l	bs		. 7	. 50	. 8	00
Beef, hind-grs. p	er lb.		10, 10	6	00	7.	00
" fore quarters	11 / 10		()	3	50	. 5	00
Mutton, by carce	ee, pe	r lb		8	00	9	00

Butter, lb. rolls	0 :	20	0 22
" large rolls	0		0 00
tub dairy	ō		0 19
Eggs, fresh, per doz	ō.		0 14
" packed	-	10	0 11
Apples, per brl	1		2 25
Geese, each	ô		0 90
Turkeys		70	1 50
Cabhara mandar	-	10	
Cabbage, per doz	_		0 50
Onions, per bush		95	1 60
Turnips, per bush		22	0 26
Potatoes, per bus		50	0 60
Hay			16 00
Straw	08	00	10 00
THE PINCETON MADEEM	n 4.		
THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(W 17	ny.)
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.00	to	6.25
" " 100 lbs	3.25	to	3.40
Family " 100 "	2.40	to	2.50
Grain—Barley per bushel	0.00	to	0.00
Dwa tt tt	0.60	to	0.61
Peas " "	0.70	to	0.72
Oats " tr	0,35	to	0.40
Wheat " "	0.00	to	0.00
Fall Wheat	0.00	to	0.00
MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	0.00	to	0.00
" hind " " "	0.00	to	0.00
e per 1b	0.00	to	0.00
\$5-44-m 21-	9.05	to	0.07
Ham " in store	6.15	to	0.17
Veal " "	0.00	to	0.00
Bacon " "	0.12	to	0.13
	8.50	to	9.25
Pork Hipss—No 1 untrimmed	4.00	to	
	3 00	to	4.50
		to	0.00
Calf Skins	0.15		0.20
	0.10	to	0.12
Dekin Skins	0.25	to	0.50
Lambskins,	0.00	to	0.00
Tallow	0.04	to	0.07
POULTRY—Turkeys, each	0.75	to	1.00
Geese "Ducks per pair	0.50	to	0.60
Ducks per pair	0.50	to	0.60
Fowls per pair	0.30	to	0.40
GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag	0.50	to	0.55
Butter, tub, per lb	015.	to	0.16
do _print	0.15	to	0.16
Eggs, per dozen	0.11	to	0.14
Cheese, home made	0.08	to	0.10
Hay, per ton, new	1.00	to	12.00
Hny, per ton, old	0.00	to	00.00
	5.50	to	6.00
Wood, Hard	3.50	to	4.CO
Coal, per ton, delivered	6.50	to	7.00
Wool month	0.00		A 26

J. H. SEMPLE,

MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOER,

Wool, per lb,..... 0.26 to 0.26

53 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL

INFORMATION WANTED—Heirs and next of Kin of JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, formerly of New York, who died at Moncton, on the 15th May last; had a brother Denis in Montreal in the years of 1871 to 1874, latterly supposed to be in Chicago, will hear of something to their advantage, by communicating with

McSWEENEY BROS Moncton, N. B.

TEACHER WANTED.—For the R. C. S. School Section No. 10., Alexandria, Ont., having a first or second class certificate. Apply stating salary to A. B. McDONALD, Secty-treasurer.

WANTED—Two Elementary Teachers for St Columban, County of Two Mountains.— Places open just now. For salary and particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas. apply to

WANTED-For School Section No 4, in the Township of Alfred, a Male Teacher, holding a first or second class certificate, and capable of aching the French languag

Montebello, Q., June 27, 1876. 7-3 J. R. BROWNRIGG, Sec.-Trens.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART.

This lottery in aid of three grand Catholic objects:—Carmel, the Christian Prothers' Commercial Academy, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, is highly approved by his Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal.

Under the patronage of the Hon. Judge Coursel, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart; Hon J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, L. A. Jette, M.P., R JA. R. Hubert, Prothonotary, G. A. Leblanc, Sheriff, E. H. Trudel, M.D., M. P. Ryan, O. J. Devlin, A. Larocque, sr., C. S. Rodier, P. L'Es. perance, and M. Stewart, Esq, and under the immediate inspection of three committees.

PRIZES. 1 Purse of Gold..... \$10,000,00

				2,000,00
1 6	lo			1,000,00
1 d				600,00
5 d	lo \$100		•••••	500,00
5 d	o \$50.			500,00
	lo \$10.			250,00
500 Buil	ding Lots a	verage		250.000,00
350 Chas	sebles, all	colors, s	everal in	,
Clot	h of Gold-	·S24		1,200,00
20 Chast	ibles, all	colors, a	several in	,,
Clot	h of Göld—	\$20		400,00
42 Chali	ces.—\$18			756,00
8 insenc	ors—\$6			48,00
12 Censo	rs\$32			432,00
12 Pair-	-56			72,00
12 Ornan	nents for th	ıc Altar–	-\$ 30	360,00
290 "	(t	e e	_ ****	870,00
	14	rc .	\$2	2,000,00
2000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$1	2,000,00
1 Font.	• • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · ·		400

Total ... \$271,782 200

The greatest precautions are taken that this Lottery may be carried out in the strictest manner possible, the Committees of Management is composed of a Priest, the Provincial Visitor of the Christian Brother's Schools and of several citizens of known worth, who will preside at all meetings in connection with this Lottery, and with the Managing Director, will give undoubted confidence to this

The public will be notified of its progress through the Press. Tickets are for sale at the office of the Managing

Director. The eleventh ticket is given to whoever buys or

sells ten. All tickets must bear the signature of F. X. Lanthier, Esq., Pres. of the Committee of Management, B. Clement, Esq., Sec. Treas., and F. X. Cochue, Esq., Managing Director, also the stamp of the Lottery of the Sacred Heart, and any person using counterfeit tickets will be dealt with accord-

ing to the law. All communications shoul be prepaid addressed to the Managing Dissisted to the Managing Director

F: X COCHUE

256 Noire Dame Street,

Montreal

Montreal.

BY AND BYE.

Hope on, 'tis the lot of the cowardly heart To shrink when danger is near : The soul of the brave in surrow grows strong And scorns e'en the semblance of fear. Hope on ! tho's sea of trouble surround thee, And Death seem fearfully nigh, Oling, cling to the anchor of Hope, and remember,

That all will be right by and bye.

Hope on! thy courage must never forsake thee, Each black looking cloud is gold-lined they say And the darkest of hours, so old sages tell us, Is the hour, that ushers the dawn of the day. And so, it it may be, while troubles are thickest And trials approach from whence you would fly, A kind hearted Fate, is longing to prove you That all will come right by and bye.

Perchance in the moment you least may expect it The sun will burst forth through the clouds on your sight,

And your souls will rejoice at the long wished for brightness '

That then will replace the darkness of night. Then never despair ! be your life 'er so lonely, Accept each new cross, without even a sigh; And the day will yet dawn, when some angel of kinkness

of kinkness
Will make all things right by and by.
"MARIE."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. —:o:—

Paris, July 6 .- Differences have arisen among Republican deputies over the municipal bill. Members of the Left who yesterday agreed to compromise on the bill, form a group known as the "Republican Left." Another section of the Left, called the "Republican Union," which is under the direct leadership of Gambetta, held a meeting to-day, and passed a resolution rejecting the compromise. Journals hostile to Republicanism are jubilant over these dissensions. They declare that confusion

has taken possession of the Republican. Left and

Irreconcileable Radicals are opposed to Gambetta THE ROCHEFORT PAPERS .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Montgan, in view of the recent prosecution of Les Droits de L'Homme for publishing articles from the pen of Rochefort, moved the abolition of the decree of 1852, prohibiting convicts from writing newspaper articles. In spite of the atrenuous opposition of Minister Dufaure, urgency was voted for the motion by 227 yeas to 147 nays. The Legitimist and Bonapartist Deputies abstained from voting in order to place the Government in the minority. The Extreme Left cheered on the announcement of the result.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Berlin, July 8 .- The Servians are suffering from a scarcity of funds, and have issued forced paper currency. Seach's division of the Servians has been severely defeated.

Belgrade, July 8 .- The Servians invaded Turk ish territory near Bregowatz, on the Bulgarian frontier, yesterday. The Turks made another attack on Saitzchar, and were repulsed for the fourth time.—Official telegrams admit the Servian loss of 200 killed and many wounded at Belina.

VIENNA, July 8 .- A sanguinary battle, lasting six hours, has taken place between the Turks and Servians at Javri, near the town of Trovi Javarn, in Bosnia. Both sides claim a victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8 .- An official despatch received this morning claims that Mehemet Ali Pacha attacked the Servians at Javri during the night. The Turks remained masters of the field. The roads are bad and heavy from late rains.

ATHENS, July 9 -Government has received a telegram faom Slavonica stating that Turkish troops left that place suddenly to reinforce the army near Metrovitza, as the Servians are advancing thi her, and an interuption of communication between the army and Slavonica is feared.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—The Turkish General, Mehemet Ali Pasha, has gained an important victory over the Servians, near Novi Bazar. The Servians Jost 3,000 killed and wounded. Subscriptions are being raised among Musselmans for the prosecution of the war. Fifteen hundred Softas have been enrolled for service. presentatives abroad the following telegram :-"Constantinople, July 9.—Engagement fought on 6th inst. near Senitza. Mehemet Ali Pasha sent only eight battalions against Servians, who numbered 15,000. The latter fell back into their entrenchments pursued by our troops, leaving 1,500 killed, equal number wounded, and considerable quantity of rifles and ammunition on the battle

Paris, July 8 .- A Journal des Debats telegram, dated yesterday, from Zimoa Zemlia, a town three miles from Belgrade, says the Servian army of the Drina has been completely beaten by 12,000 Turks at Belina Ranco. Olymphics, the Servian commander, entrenched himself, baving the river in his rear. The Turks have captured two entrenchment and six guns.

Paris, July 9 .- The Journal des Debats has a special from Semlin, a frontier town of Austria, in which it is said the defeat of the Servians, under Gen. Olimpics, is officially admitted. The Turkish forces have crossed the River Drina, and troops encamped at Belgrade consequently started early for the frontire. Prince Milan has retired to Tjapenchat.

Belgrade official intelligence states that the Servian attack on Nova Variosh was repulsed. They

are now threatening Metrovitza.

The Journal des Debats also has a special from Vienna stating that despatches recently published from Sclavonic sources are unfounded, except one success under General Techernayess. The Servians everywhere have been defeated. It is no longer believed here that the war can result favorably to the Servians. Other advices received at Paris are equally unfavorable to the Servians. A decisive engagement is imminent near Nisch between Gen. Tchernayeff and the Principal Turkish army under Osmar Pasha. If the Servians are again defeated in an important battle, it is probable they will organize a guerilla warfare, in order to exhaust the Turks.

LONDON, July 8 .-- A despatch from Vienna says the second reserves left Belgrade on Friday. Belgrade is almost descrited. The streets are desolate, and there is nobody at the cases except the old and decrepit. The Servians seem very confident. Communications from the seat of war are very unfre-

The authorities confidently assert that Gen. Tohernayeff holds the road between Nistch and Sophia. The 4th Servian division has crossed the river Dring from Ichabatz.

The Turks on Belina attacked it on its flank. but were repulsed, losing 80 killed and 260 wounded. General Seach passed the frontier opposite Tcenitza, and fought the Turks five hours, both sides losing heavily. GeneralSeach intends to renew the attack. Later news from Belgrade admits that Gen. Olymphics lost 700 men opposite Belina.

LONDON, July 9 .- A special to the Echo from Belgrade says General Zach's division of Servian troops was repulsed at Tchebinatzie on the 6th inst.; and has moved to Novi Bazar. General Zach's position is believed to be critical.

LONDON, July 10 .- The Observer last night issued eral Seach in consequence of his recent defeat.

Anathroje.

episode of the session. Gladstone is expected to completed by our present pastor, after he was apmake a great speech and price to this parish and prices. Description July 9 .- The Ozari arrived here to day from the Castle of Reichsadt, where he had an interview with the Emperor of Austria, of so cordial a nature as to justify a belief in the most friendly and complete understanding between the two states. nacji s<u>pre**dijišt**ije</u>

PROPHECY STARTLING PREDIC-TIONS.

France and Germany—The Late War—Fate of THE GERMAN EMPIRE—A FEARFOL PICTURE.

About the end of last April a well known and learned divine in Paris accidentally made a remark able discovery. Searching in the grand old library of the religious community of which he is a mem-ber, the Rev. A Touroude was attracted by the title of an old volume printed at Cologne, in the year 1577. It is styled, "a divine interpretation of the prophet Jeremiah, full of prophecies, some of which have been verified by fulfilment make the others worthy of belief " In the words of the good Father, 'I was curious to know what was the nature of the prophecies, and having mechanically opened the book, I read." On chapter 46—"All that the prophet (Jeremiah)

says in this chapter must be understood ironically. of the French. The French and the Germans shall arise against each other; but the army of the French shall be defeated. Division; and discord shall take place among: the French. Frenchmen shall fight against Frenchmen, and France shall fall

beneath the power of the Empire." These are the exact words of the prophecy.—Without quoting the 46th chapter in its entirety and the comments which accompany it in the work of this writer of seven, hundred years ago, we can form a correct judgment of the veracity of the predictions. In the first verse of that chapter, Jeremish represents Nechas, King of Egypt, appealing to his people: "Egyptians, prepare ye the shield and buckler, and go forth to battle. Harness the horses and get up, 'ye, horsemen; standforth with helmets, furbish the spears, put on coats of mail." And, "Egypt riseth up like a flood, and the waves thereof shall be moved as rivers, and he shall, say I will go up and cover the earth; I will destroy the city and its inhabitants," ... What more vivid picture could be given of France in July, 1870, and the cries a Berlin, a Berlin, with which Paris saluted the armies of Napoleon as they marched to the

frontier. But, cries out the prophet, I see these valiant warriors tremble, terror surrounds them on every side, the bravest one cut into pieces. The natives, astonished, learn of their shame, and their cries of grief have resounded all over the earth.

How, then, are these valiant ones fallen? They are fallen because the Lord hath overturned them, because the time had come for God to visit them in his wrath. Egypt hath been covered with confusion and she has been delivered up into the hands of the people of the North.

Let us change the names and we shall have Woerth, Reischoffen, Metz and Sedan.

There are minds which pretend to be surprised at nothing. A glance at the preceding comments might convince the most sceptical. Read that on chapter 36 Jer.

"The army of France will come to the succour of the Church when she shall be besieged and devastated by the empire, but without great benefit, for God has decreed that all shall be trampled under foot and given up to the flames by a very small number of Germans.

On chapter 37 Jer-When all the strength of the Roman power shall be destroyed and all the treasures of the Church squandered by the prince and by the republic and by the other impious spoilers, the Church of Rome will necessarily attach horself to the French and to the different other nations.

On chapters 38 and 39 .- The King of the French shall fall into the power of his enemies; that is to say, of the kings of the earth, of the empire or of the prince of the Germans, and the same shall hap-pen the Roman Pontiff and his adherents.

We must not forget that the writer of these commentaries wrote in 1185, that he died in the odor of sanctity 1202, and that the volume from which we quote was printed at Cologne in 1577.

Now what shall we think of all this? Is it truly prophecy concerning our times, or merely a happ coincidence? Each is free to think for himself; we give the text without changing a single word.

This much is certain, that seven hundred years ago, a holy man wrote an accurate record of the leading events in the late Franco-Prussian war.— His prophecy is a true history of yesterday and to-day. But let us see what shall be the history of to morrow. The commentary on the six last chapters of Jeremiah contains it.

"Babylon, that is to say Germany, will be conquered in her turn. She has dared to provoke the Lord, and raise up against Him. God, in His wrath, will excite the nations of the North, brave peoples and mighty kings who shall march from the extremities of the earth against her. That proud nation, enriched with the spoils of all the nations, which has triumphed over the conquered nations with so much insolence, and whose songs of victory resemble the roaring of bulls, shall become in her turn the prey of the conquerors who will plunder her and carry away her treasures. She shall become the last of the nations, and the peoples whom she has oppressed will rejoice at her fall. Such shall be the destiny of Germany." In the interpretation of the 49th chapter we read :-"A multitude of distant nations shall be excited and shall rise against the empire of the Germans. And as that empire shall have ruined and devastated other kingdoms, and especially the Church, in the same way, in its turn, shall it be devastated by the people whom it shall have rained."

The writer concludes by drawing a gloomy picture of the future. He expressly states that Germany will support a false Pope; and that war, famine and the plague, which the Prophet Jeremiah foretells for the Jews, will one day surely afflict Christendom.

The good priest who discovered this important

prophecy, says :---We shall not add one word of explanation to the text. We shall content ourselves by saying that the writer of these prophecies was a religious abbot of the monastery of Citeaux, and that he penned his commentaries with the formal approbation of the Holy Sec.

LETTER FROM KIRKFIELD.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-I wish, with your kind permission to give through the . columns . of . your widely circulated man Catholic paper, the information to its many readers, that the Rev. M. E. Connolly, Parish Priest of Carden, whose Church and residence is at Victoria Road station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, held on Thursday, 22nd June, a " mam-moth" pic-nic, to use the language of his large posfors and elaborate programmes; on the picturesque grounds of George Laidlaw, Eq., on the shores of Balsam Lake. The proceeds of the pic-nic to be applied to assist in liquidating the debt incurred in building the very handsome church of which Father Connolly is pastor. It is a handsome brick a special edition containing a Paris telegram which building and erected in the modern gothic style of states that Servian despatches say a great battle is architecture. Its site is on high ground which expected. The War Minister has superseded Gen- overlooks the village of Victoria Road, or as its is the noble duty which our holy Church inculcates inhabitants have more moderately named it Vic-LIVERPOOL, July 8 .- The Courier's London letter torigville. The building of the Church was began which will ultimately lead them in their heaven says the coming debate in the Commons on foreign by Father Stafford of Lindsay, in whose mission ward course on this earth to the mansions of eternal says the coming debate in the Commons on toreign by states distributed out the commons on toreign by states distributed and rest and bliss.

Policy of the Government will be the most stirring; this township then was and it was continued and rest and bliss.

The Commons on toreign by states distributed and rest and bliss.

Montreal 1st Ma: 1875 and described and rest and bliss.

The ground on which the church was built and its enclosure, about one acre; was donated by Mr. McKay of Victoria Road, and at beautiful site it has on the high ground it occupies, it is a beacon as well as an object, of interest to the surrounding country, with its high cross: It is a beautiful sight to the passengers on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway train, into: the cleared country, and they see the Church patent; to all, in its beauty and

monumental Roman Catholicity.

The Church owes its present handsome interior. as its splendidly decorated Altar to the incessent labor in his vocation of our beloved pastor and with

all denominations, popular clergyman, description For three weeks at least before the auspicious day on whic Father Connolly selected to hold his pic-nic, he had the ladies, of the congregation, organized and preparing the necessary good things for the many dinner tables that would have to be erected and well and cheerfully did each of the fair laborers do their assigned duty, tor the tables were bountifully supplied, and tastefully arranged and decorated, so much so as to draw the special notice of Father Stafford, who gave the highest praise to the fair donors, for their exertion and liberality. You, Mr. Editor, I am sure knows the Rev. Gentleman would give praise to nothing but what was highly deserving of it, and that his praise was well deserved, may be relied on from his ex-

perience in such fete champetres as the pic-nic was.

The auspicious day at length dawned, for which so many young hearts were beating, filled as they were with hope and the rose-colored anticipations of its enjoyments, which would for future time rest as the brightest spot in their memory, a red letter day in the chronicle of their brightest happiness for years to come, and they will probably narrate, to their children, the description of the first pic-nic that was held at Balsam Lake, and how it owed its inception to their Parish Priest. As early as eight o'clock the entrance to the pic-nic ground was blocked up with farmer's waggons, carriages and vehicles of all descriptions, with their living loads of happy youngsters and staid matrons and paterfamilies, all eager to cujoy the promised amusement. Many of them had commenced travelling before day-light, some having to come from ten to fifteen miles to the ground to enjoy themselves.

About nine o'clock the steamer Coboconk was heard approching from Fenelon Falls, and on her weather deck was playing a very fine Military uniformed brass-band, under the leadership of Professor Carson. Among the many guests on the boat was the Rev. Mr. Stafford of Lindsay, who purchased a very handsome silver tea service, and presented it for the benefit of the Church, and to be rafiled for. The Rev. Mr. Brown of Port Hope, who gave a liberal cash present for the same purpose as well as the Rev. Messieurs Coyle, Duffus and McDonagh, who also contributed very liberally. The Editor of the Lindsay Post and many other local celebrities gentlemen from the bar and other professions, with more than two hundred other visitors. On the boat being made fast and before the visitors came ashore, they were received with rounds of ringing cheers from their delighted friends, whose Cead Mail a fal-tha, made the woods echo with its reverberations, as it sturtled the deer and other denizers of the forest from their luirs. The steamer Coboconk freighted with her living cargo of pleasure seekers was a beautiful sight on the plusid lake, whose smooth surface glinted back the golden beams, it had received from the glorious sun, who blest our gay day with its life inspiring and mind cheering presence. The music of the band had a delightful, effect over the water, as she neared the shore, the Martial sounds from the brass instruments, being toned and softened down, as they were echoed from the distant high lands, to the delightful visitors to their

wide domain. Immediately after the arrival of the boat the National Anthem was played, and soon afterwards began the Athletic games, as arranged by Father Connolly in his programme. He was the directing and inspiring spirit of the assembled crowd, gathered there to inaugose his first pic nic in North Victoria-well and nobly did the Contestants, earn their well merited prizes, in the different manly sports, of foot racing, leaping and the good old Irish game of foot ball. Gracefully did Father Connolly ex-emplify, in his splendid, toned by deep study the benefits of God's grace to our pious clergy and the substantial benefit that they are to our people at large. The clergy devote their talents and abilities to the glory of God, and the good of their flocks, untrammelled as the clergy are with the cares and anxities of family matters, their congregations having their undivided services, in attending to their spiritual wants as well as in many cases sound ad-

vice delivered them. A truly noble sacrifice is the young student when he dedicates himself to the service of God, by becoming a member of the Church militant and a director spiritually of the people to glorify his holy name and to observe his commandments.

Sharp at noon the dinner bells tinkled, and the crowds went to the overladen tables, and the way the guests enjoyed the good things that were prowided so for them, by their Reverend Host, could be only portrayed by the pencil of a Hogarth and described by the graphic pen of Dickens, to give to that happy scene its full meed of justice.

The table that was provided for the clergy and principal guests, was beautifully decorated, and the righest delicacys of confectionary, roast and truffled turkeys, flanked with spicy hams, that would com-pare favorably with the famed Westphalian edible of that name. The roast beef of Old England was well represented by our Toronto beef, which was etherialized with spring lamb, the whole comprising a feast that would credit to a Soyer or more modern Parisian, Chef de Cuisine; on whom alone has descended the mantle which gives them ability to cook a dinner on which the fabbled Gods of Rome

would revel and enjoy.

The highest thanks of the guests are due to the ladies, who supplied, prepared and cooked the din-ner, and with your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I will name a few of the principle contributors and lady getters up of it at the different tables, first at Victoria Road, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Heaphy, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. McKay, Miss C. Hogan and her sister a young lady from Cannington, and Mrs. Charles McDonald, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Whelan, Mrs. McNeirny and others I cannot call to memory as I wrote.

Second at Kirkfield, Mrs. Colen McRae, Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, Mrs. John McDonald, Mrs. Alfred Taylor, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Vapar, Mrs. Martin Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. O'Neill, and Miss Barton.

Third Portage Road, Mrs. and Miss Merry, Mrs. McIntyre, Mis. Cameron, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Murray and others.

Miss Connolly from Perth, sister to the Reverend President of the pic-nic, graced the table with her beauty and assisted very much to dispense the good cheer so amply provided.

A laborious task I can assure you the ladies had toiling incessantly in the midday sun, cheerfully and promptly answering the many calls that were made their hospitality; well and cheerfully did each and every one of them perform their assigned duty, understanding well as they labored that it was for the benefit of our Victoria Road Church; performing as they were taught by their early instructors, the true rights of woman, whose duty is to labor for their friends and their families, which on the female members of it as their true duty,

We had many of our Protestant friends present, many of whom contributed liberally, when called

upon by the lady collectors for the pionical line The pleasures of the day were much enhanced: to many, by pleasant trips in the steamer, who made several short voyages during the day to the opposite

coast; and the coast of the land of the pleasures of the day was not marred in the least by the slightest; disturbance or accident; iall alcoholic beverages being prohibited and none of it was allowed on the ground, thanks to the Committee. The different amusements went on inces santly until near sunset when the President formal decorations, comfortable pews and gallery, as well ly closed the pic-nic, by thanking his many friends for their kind and welcome visit, after which the Band played God save the Queen; and the boat left for Fanelon Falls with its delighted and well pleased visitors from there.

Then the exodus of the local visitors, with its consequent bustle of harnessing their horses and starting for home. The working class of the pic-nic had a late nights labor, in getting every thing packed up and removed from the ground there was nearly as much provisions left as would supply another pic-nic, if there was one to be held next

Father Connolly on the following Sunday told his congregation how well pleased he was with them, and thanked the ladies in particular for their exertions in making the pic-nic, a grand success. Yours respectfully

ONE OF THE VISITORS.

EPPE'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING .- " 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 flavoured 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 there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.-Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homeopa-thic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE,

12 St. James St Montreal.

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[Montreal, January 25] Montreal 1st Ma, 1875 gaves

THE HONEST MAN WHO PAYS.

A DITTY FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Oscar H. Harpel, the well-known Cincinnati printer and author of the Typograph, gives the following

There is one among the many,
Can you tell me, where he stays?
He's an odd, old-fashioned party, Called the honest man who pays Yes-the honest man who pays Every dollar he way owe, Keeping up the good old ways. That so many scarcely know.

If he gives his word of promise Tis a bond as good as gold; If he hold a post of honor, Not a trust is ever sold By the honest man who pays Every debt he may incur, Yielding each a just award, And no grudging or demur.

And I'm told this tare old party Lives-within his income, won By the fairest, squarest dealing We see beneath the sun. And the honest man who pays Always holds it good and right For the rich to help the needy When the times are tough and tight.

SCRAP BOOK.

"Mothers think very well of a girl until they discover that she is going to marry their son," says Mr. Black, the well-known novelist.

"Why don't men swear when they are alone?" asks Dr. Talmage. Did Dr. Talmage ever lay around the fence-corners and see a lone farmer pick up a bumble-bee. What did that farmer say?

A modest editor says that he mentions the fact that the most distinguished men of America are to be invited to the Centennial celebration, that his readers may understand why he is away if he should leave town for a day or two next month.

BYRONIC EPITAPH ON THE POLARD BEAR CUB (brought from the Arctic regions in the Pandora, by Captain Alan Young, and lately deceased at the Zoologicalgardens).—"Tis Grease, but living Grease no more.

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't ever spekerlate, or wait for something to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder with a pail 'twixt your legs, and wait for a cow to back up to you to be

A young lady went to a photographer recently and wished him to take her picture with an expression as if composing a poem. It came out with the expression she had when the editor put the poem in the waste basket.

The first day Artemus Ward entered Toledo, travel worn and seedy, he said to an editor who was on the street, "Mister, where could I get a square meal for twenty-five cents?" He was told. "I say, Mister," said he, "where could I get the twentyfive cents?"

On the road to Epsom, a mustached youth on the top of a drag, evidently ambitious of being mistaken for "an officer," thus saluted a fat coachman. who was gravely driving his master and family: "Hollos, you sir! where's your shirt collar?" Jehu growled forth without lifting his eyes from his horses, "Ow the dooce could I have a shirt collar when your mother has not sent home my wash-

If there is anything in this world (says an American contemporary) calculated to shake a man's confidence in humanity at large and impair his faith in the eternal fitness of things, it is to see the warlike Phil Sheridan skurrying around the room on a freezing night, in his underclothes and barefooted, with a bottle of Scotch snuff in one hand and a piece of brown paper in the other, trying to make a

plaster for the baby's croup.

A Frenchman sold a horse to a Yorkshireman which he reccomended as being a very serviceable animal, in spite of his unprepossessing appearance. To every inquiry of the buyer respecting the qualities of the horse, the Frenchman gave a favourable reply, but always commenced his commendation with the depreciatory remark-"He's not look ver good." The Yorkshireman, caring little for the looks of the horse, of which he could judge for himself without the seller's assistance, and being fully persuaded, after minute examination, that the beast was worth the moderate sum asked for him, made his purchase and took him. A few days afterwards he returned in high dudgeon to the seller, and declared that he had been cheated. "Vat is de mattaire?" inquired the Frenchman, "Matter?" replied the Yorkshireman; "matter enough—the horse can't see! He is as blind as a bat!" "Ah," said the Frenchman, "vat I tell you? I was tell you he was not look ver good -in fact I don't know he look at all !"

It is generally supposed that a white cat with blue eyes is deaf. Regarding this a New Zealand correspondent sends to Nature some interesting facts bearing on this point. "At Taranaki, N. Z., he says, "I saw a white cat with blue eyes which was not at all deaf, and many of its kittens were white and had light blue eyes. As many of these had perfect hearing as were afflicted with deafness. This cat had a grown-up kitten perfectly black, which had some-times also white young ones with blue eyes; it showed, as did the old cat, a singular partiality for them. On one occasion it happened that the old white cat and her black daughter had litters at the same time; among them there was one white kitten with blue eyes—the black cat's. The two fought fiercely for possession of the coveted beauty, and the old cat frequently took it away and placed it among her own. One morning the unfortunate object of quarrel was found divided by the recommendation of some feline Solomon, and each cat quite contend edly in possession of half. Both of these litters had some light tortoise-shell colored kittens among them, of which a moiety appeared to have their hearing imperfect.

TIT FOR TAT. The Revue Illustree des Deux-Monde relates on the occasion of the recent journey of the German Emperor to Italy a piquant anecdote, the event having occured in 1864, when William I, then King of Prussia, was travelling incognite in Hungary—In the neighborhood of Treplitz he met a Judge leisurely walking on the high road and smoking a porcelain pipe. His Majesty accosted the functionary with his usual freedom: "Who are you my man?" "Judge in the District Law Court," you my man?" "Judge in the District Law Court," replied the magistrate, a little surprised, "Are you satisfied with your position?" "Certainly." "Then I congratulate you." The King was moving off when the Judge detained him by saying: "And you, my man," he asked," who are you?" The sovereign made a start of surprise, then, expecting to confound his questioner. "I am the King of Prussia." The Hungarian remained mpassible. "Are you satisfied with your position?" continued he. "Certainly," exclaimed William, disturbed by the indifference of his interlocutor. "Then Tongratulate you" said the Magyar, saluting his Majesty with an air of good fellow yar, saluting his Majesty with an air of good fellow-ship, and continuing his promenade. The tale was told throughout Germany, but not by King William.

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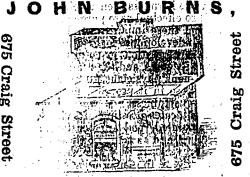
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FARMERS' COLUMN.

A REMEDY FOR FIGHTING RANS .- A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer recomends the following plan to prevent rams fighting: "At this season of the year rams are apt to develope their combative propensities, and those who keep several of them to-gether often have trouble on account of their in-juring each other. It is well known that they always back up to get a start to butt. Stop their backing up and you disconcert them entirely. To do this, take a light stick (a piece of broom-handle will do), about two to three and a half feet long. Sharpen one end and lash the other securely to his tail; the sharpened end will then draw harmlessly along the ground behind as long as his majesty goes ahead about his business; but, on the at-tempt to 'back up,' he is astonished to find an effectual break in the rear. Don't laugh and call this 'all gammon,' but if you have a butting ram try it, and the time to laugh will be when you see him jump out sideways, and whirl round and round. trying to inspect the machine, which will keep be-

THE EFFECTS OF DRAINING.—By draining we remove the water from the soil to a depth equal to that at which the drains are laid, or in general from three to four feet. This seem to be a simple matter, and the removal of this water from the soil is recognized as a beneficial operation, so far as it goes, by every farmer. But there are some indirect effects resulting which are not less valuable than the removal of the water. In effect draining has, to a great extent, every advantage that can accrue to the soil from deep subsoil ploughings. As the water escapes into the drains, the air descends into the soil and fills the vacancies left. The air is warmer than the soil, and raises its temperature several degrees. As the rain decends time after time, every shower displaces the air in the soil and as the water again finds its way to the drains, air again takes its place. A circulation of air thus occurs in the soil, which is incessant during the growing season, and by which the warmth of the soil is increased. Another indirect effect which results is, that the roots of plants penetrate into the subsoil as far and as fast as it is freed from stagnant water. Every root exerts a powerful effect both in opening and loosening the subsoil during its life, and after its death in furnishing certain acids which help to dissolve portions of the soil with which they come in controt. In this way draining is a valuable aid to the plough in helping to maintain the original fertility of the soil, and add to it in a measure proportionate to its thoroughness .- New York Times.

BREEDING FROM YOUNG Sows .- There is such a thing as breeding from sows that are quite too young to produce and rear a litter of pigs. We have seen sows with pig, which were only shotes of a medium size. It is not a commendable practice to allow any animal to breed before the carcass is fairly developed. Every pomologist knows that it is rainous to young fruit trees to allow them to bear abundantly when all the energies ought to be concentrated towards promoting the development of the top. A farmer of our acquaintance, who has had extensive experience in breeding swine, states that in his locality it is quite common to breed from young sows, say fall pigs. to come in with a litter of pigs when one year old. This practice should be utterly condemned. If continued in the same family for a few generations of swine, they will be found to dwindle down from three to four hundred pound hogs to animals that will weigh only two or three bundred pounds. It is much better to keep the sows three or four years, and even much louger. Sows have been kept some fifteen years to advantage. Swine are several years in coming to maturity. It is a fact well known, at least to every Irishman from the "ould country," that pigs from old sows will grow into hogs some thirty or forty pounds heavier than those from young ones. While shotes are growing, the sows should not be allowed to breed until the live weight will exceed one hundred and fifty pounds gross weight .- Practical Farmer.

Foor Rot in Sheer.—When foot-rot has for some weeks been neglected and the sheep continue on soft ground, which favors the superabundant growth of degenerate horn, it becomes confirmed and difficult of cure. The secreting textures persist in pouring out lymph and weak faulty horn instead of the tough, firm, protecting coverning of the healthy foot. One of the chief difficulties in the way of cure is to restore the secreting parts to their sound state. The first step must, however, be with a strong sharp knife, whilst the hooves are soft, carefully to cut away all loose unsound horn .-Where the hoof is extensively affected, this cannot be done all at once; two or three operations will be necessary. Fungous, bad smelling growths which appear in most troublesome cases are got rid of by any strong astringent. Butter of antimony is often used for such purposes, and in cautious hands answers fairly. Some shepherds use it mixed with about equal parts of impure carbolic acid and diluted with two or three parts of oil. In some districts copper sulphate ointment, made in proportion of one to four of fatty matter, is in good repute, and is improved by the addition of about one part of the antiseptic deodorising carbolic acid. Such treatment may be varied by dressings of zinc chloride solution, or mercury pernitrate solution. It will always be found that the successful treatment of foot rot depends not so much on the particular dressings employed as upon careful paring away of faulty horn, examining and doctoring the foot at intervals of two or three days, avoiding strong caustics, and placing the flock on dry, firm ground. Amongst sheep on arable land foot-rot is is usually cured quicker than in those on grass .-North British Agriculturist.

How to Know the Age of a Horse.-The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old, The two year old colt has the kernel (the substance in the middle of the the tooth's crown) ground out in all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth, in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw the kernel of the teeth next at the middle is worn out, and the bridle-teeth begin to wear off. At eight years, the kernal is worn out of the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year, the kernal has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth; the hook on the corner has increased in size, and the bridleteeth lose their points. In the tenth year, the kernal is worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year, the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old, the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle-teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the terth, which consequently, receive a long, narrow appearance, and their kernals have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase on the forehead and over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle. -Journal of the Farm,

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