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VOL. XXVI. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876. NO. 48.

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK. Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, 12 mo., 300 pages. \$1.00

AGENTS for the DOMINION. CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as New York Tablet, Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, etc., with their respective prices.

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.

THE MAN O' AIRLIE. O, there above, yon heather hill, Where fountains come but rarely, There is a house they point out still, Where dwelt the 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.

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., Deputé à l'Assemblée 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.

OF THE ORIGIN AND ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH REGIMENTS 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 Renard, brought the King several officers, uniforms, &c., and returned to France with his squadron 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 May, 1690. These regiments were the following: Montcashel, O'Brien, and Dillon, in which were received the remains of the regiments of Burke and Fielding, and they formed a corps of 5,371 men, officers included, they 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 Lee—the latter dying in 1721, it came back to his father, then Lieutenant-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 name of

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 1781.

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.

DILLON. 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 Dauphine, and beat on the 28th August, 1709, near Briançon, General Reibender, commander of the troops of Savoy who attempted to enter France. He ended his glorious career in 1733, leaving five sons. In 1728 he had given his regiment to

his eldest son, Charles Dillon. The latter, who, in 1734, was the eldest of the family, kept the regiment however, but gave it later to his brother, Henry Dillon. Lord Charles having died, Henry Dillon succeeded to the title and to the family estates, but still kept the regiment until 1745. 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 Louis XV. 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 fourth 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," proprietor 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 gallantry 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-day.

Abridged details of the services of the Irish regiments in France from 1689 to the peace of 1763. 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 their services.

Service of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France. 1690.—The regiments of Montcashel, O'Brien and Dillon arrived in May, 1689 and were sent at once to Savoy and Piedmont, under the orders of Marshal de Catinat. They were at the battle of Stararde, won by this general on the 20th of August.

1691.—They made the splendid campaign of M. de Catinat, which ended by the siege of Montenuhan, 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 Marsulla, 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 siege of Valenza, under the orders of the Duke of Savoy 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 Cremona and Mantova, 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 reward 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 Cremona, 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 Vaisseaux, Dillon and Burke, with Farnarcon'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 gallantly 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. They were greatly out upon when placed near the village of Pleintinoh, 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 great part of the Irish troops were present. The river Adda separated the two armies. The infantry alone were inactive. The Irish were much exposed to the enemy's batteries, and not skilled in a combat of musketry, alone, became impatient and dashed into the river, which, crossed by swimming, took possession of the other side, and of the batteries that had been firing on them. Mr. Dillon, then brigadier, com-

manded them; their audacity contributed greatly to the gaining of the battle, and M. de Vendome wrote 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 Ramillies, 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 of April, won by Marshal de Berwick. He got the English division, 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 Alcol 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 surrendered 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 Philippsburg, 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 descent 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 the same ship as the Marshal, but contrary winds prevented the success of the undertaking.

1745.—Battle of Fontenoy, the 11th May, won by Louis XV., who had Marshal de Saxe under him. Les Irlandais s'y couvrirent 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 its defeat.

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 Fontenoy.

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 Fitzwarer'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 Contans. 1760.—The Irish spent the winter at Marbourg and Giesseen.

1761.—350 men of the Brigade were sent to Gotingen, but on passing through Fritziar, M. de Narbonne kept them with him, and he always attributed to them the success 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 Giesseen, 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 retired 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.

the 1st July the troops landed on the Island of Grenada, and after storming at the head of his grenadiers the place, Dillon obliged the garrison to surrender at discretion.

1780.—The second battalion of Walsh's regiment with Dillon's took La Martinique 21st June under the Marquis de Bouille. They took St. Eustache, the Irish led the attack. 340 English soldiers were taken prisoners by less than half their number.

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 Martinique.

The political question then discussing gave fears of a rupture with the English 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 Fontenoy.

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 to the following important and significant figures is of no material consequence here. Suffice it, that we publish them as reliable and correct:—

SUMMARY OF LANDED PROPRIETORS IN IRELAND. Table with columns: Acreage of Proprietors, Number of Proprietors, Total Area Statute Acres, Total Valuation.

Total for Ireland 19,288 20,047,572 10,182,686 Number of agricultural holdings..... 603,864 Number of rural population..... 4,286,019

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

"No country on the face of the earth, civilized or uncivilized, out of the British dominions, can parallel such statistics. Can anything be more infamous, 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 soil!'"

"But the worst is not yet told," adds our contemporary; "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 the 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 monopoly? 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 Benjamin Disraeli, the leader of the Tories. Perish a Liberal party that consents to the manifest sham of following the lead of the retrogressive duke!"

THE ISLE OF SAINTS.

Primus ordo sanctissimus; secundus ordo sacerdotum; tertius ordo sanctus. Primus sicut sol ardens; secundus sicut luna; tertius sicut stella.—See the ancient catalogue of the three classes of Irish saints, as published by Usher and Lanigan.

AN EPISODE OF THE IRISH REBELLION, 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.

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.

his pale cheek, and the next moment expired upon his breast. A fierce and deep-toned malediction arose from the stifled crowd. It was interrupted by a light and silvery peal of laughter from the lips of Kate Hynes.

of ponderous blows and hard knocks, to fortune and place, and, at last, to public favor. Under the most adverse circumstances and sufferings the most acute, the scattered children of the Emerald Isle, who have become like unto the seed of the earth,

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 dissolution.

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 chapter of successful achievements which already demonstrates their public spirit and enduring love of the old land and the traditions of their race.

"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!"

They have emptied their treasures broadcast upon either hand across the wide belt of this vast continent, even from where the heaving Atlantic rolls its billows at our feet upon this eastern shore, to the far distant Pacific whose foam is amber, and whose sand is gold.

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 was tyranny," 200,000 of the population then were Irish by birth and descent.

When the budding 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 altars 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 folds of our national ensign, or bearing aloft the Southern cross, their valor has been equally tested upon many a hard-fought field.

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 stands, and within its spacious walls. It was the occasion of the dedication of that beautiful temple reared by the munificence of our fathers to the 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.

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 lift 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.

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 BLIND MAN'S BRIDE.

BY THE HON. MRS. MORTON. When first, beloved, in vanished hours...

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. Tripbock, of Moylough Rectory, Ballinasloe, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

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

Thomas Walpole, Esq., of Monahddir, 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 Cloniffe 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 defalcations, which has first 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, Kilkree, co. Clare, has been sworn in and admitted an attorney of the Superior Courts in Ireland.

On the 13th ult., Mr. Edward Arthur Baytagh, son of Edward J. F. Baytagh, 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 Pendergast, 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. Conaty conferred 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 Lee. Full Minor Orders—Edward MacDonnell, Thomas McCurran, and Francis Brady. Tonsure Patrick McGaurin and Patrick McGoughlin.

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 potato; 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 wagoons for the Cork and Dandon 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 wagoons, being 100 feet in length by 66 feet in breadth, capable of containing 24 wagoons, is under process of construction.

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 petty sessions districts; a lock-up for detention of prisoners will be added to the constabulary barracks. The bill was favorably received by Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

On the 9th ult., as the Rev. P. Morrissey, O.C.; Knockmore, was riding home from Mount Mellory 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.

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were—Hanrahan and Flore, Dublin; Boche, Wexford; Rossiter, Cork; and Murphy, Multyfarham. An individual named John O. Delmege who signs himself J.P. for the counties of Limerick, Clare and Cork, is busy writing letters in the Tory press recommending 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 than 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 flocking 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. Conaty, Bishop of Kilmore, from the Catholic laity of the diocese, took place on the 24th ult., at the episcopal residence, Culties. 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'Hanlon, Esq., Anglo-Celt; Philip Smith, Esq., Castle Cosby; James McCann, Esq., Killesandra; Hugh P. Kennedy, Esq., Cavan; Philip Smith, Esq., Derrygarr; and Peter Murphy Esq., Ballynassuff. 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 bishop replied in suitable terms.

We are really very much gratified (says the Dundalk Democrat) 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 drunkenness, 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 locality, 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 of £90 8s., payable out of the lands of Carrickcastle, called Ballinacash, 142a 0r 15p. Sold at £1,850 to Mr. Pierce Kelly, in trust for Mr. John Shanahan. Lot 2—Sold for £1,300 to same purchaser. Lot 3—Part of the lands of Carrick Island, held in fee-simple, containing 86a 0r 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 Lavallin Darcy, petitioner. Part of the glebe lands of Rathcore, containing 45a 2r 33p situated in the barony of Moyferrath, 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. 0r. 30p., held in fee simple; gross yearly rent, £67 18s. Sold at £1,400 to Mr. McCrann. Lot 2—Part of the same lands, containing 112a. 2r. 12p., held in fee simple; yearly rent, £43 3s. Sold at £850 to Mr. McKee. Lot 3—Part of the lands of Killameen, containing 168a. 3r. 30p., held in fee-simple; yearly rent, £53 10s. Sold at £1,055 to Mr. Edward McCrann. 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 plaintiffs' affidavits were furnished to Mr. Casey; and the latter had to obtain affidavits from forty tenants for the purpose of his defence. Chief Justice Whiteide expressed his readiness to accommodate Mr. Butt himself on account of his Parliamentary duties; but as regarded Mr. Casey 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 Ruler candidates in the field, Mr. John MacMahon (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 much more of a Whig than of a Home Ruler; and, beyond the mere matter of his vote, of no account in any cause. Captain O'Beirne, I believe, a cousin in law of Captain Nolan, M.P., and if he were likely to be nearly as useful a man in Parliament a great effort would be made for his election. The Home Ruler party, I think, will be glad to see Mr. O'Beirne elected.

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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.—Cork, 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 "Association 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 sodalities 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. O'Brien, D.L., Cahirmoyle; Mr. de Vere O'Brien; Miss 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 these 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 harmonious close.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S GRAVE.—That Ireland 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 place as arranged, and though neither Mr. Butt, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, nor Mr. A. M. Sullivan was present to deliver the oration over the tomb, the pilgrimage was a complete success. The one element necessary on such occasions—the people—were present in crowds. They came from Limerick, Ennis, Killesnoe, Clonmel, Waterford, Adare, Rathkeale, Foynes, etc. From Rathroan to the graveyard at Cahirmoyle, the immense multitude marched on foot, and the roads were so densely packed that many had to enter the field 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, 1805 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'Brien made for his country. He referred in touching language to the heroic death made among the band who stood round Smith O'Brien in '48. Davis was gone, Doherty gone, Meagher gone, McManus gone, John Dillon gone, Mitchell, 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, when 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 a year.

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 tea were 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 choose."

The etiquette of the kitchen 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 prophecy 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 employment exceeds that of any former season, at least for several years past. Many are preparing to give up their leases, and an unusual number of farms to let are advertised. The landowners still contend for rates of rental out of all proportion to the profits of cultivation. The general opinion among British farmers is that land is worth far less for purposes of cultivation than it was some years ago.

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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 tenants."

A remarkable event recently occurred at the Chapel of the Carmelite Monks in Kensington, England—the singing by Lord Archibald Douglas (the only brother of the present Duke 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 Abyssinian war.

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 and managers of each school, with the right of appeal 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 Eminence 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 five 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'Connor 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, Saffron-hill, where the remnant of the famous Papal Zouave Regiment who reside in London were among the congregation.—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 Kinsball be allowed to retain their seats.

We learn from the Owensboro' (Louisville, Ky.) Monitor of the 7th, that about thirty-five converts, more or less grown persons, were publicly baptized into membership with the Catholic Church on Sunday, June 25, at the church of St. Alphonsus, 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 probably 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 Salinas 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 horseback 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. Phillips' regiment of Loyal 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 hindered, 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 unlocked his queue and allowed it to fall 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 never winced under the terrible indignity. Ah Chu, a boy, and Chung Lung, a vicious-looking old sinner, were next led up. Ah Chu was first shorn, while the other prisoners watched the proceeding with intense interest. Ah Loy was next placed on the bench, and then the oldest culprit was invited to take the vacant seat. He was the first to decline, but the officers shoved him down, and the barber nimbly ran the bright shears through his cherished back hair. It was a very elaborate and gaudy queue, spliced with blue silk, and touched the floor when the owner stood erect. He evidently thought more about his hair's decoration than all the other prisoners combined. The villainous look which he cast at the barber when he was allowed to stand up and examine the locks he had cherished for over forty years, was 'hatefully eloquent.' The trio then marched back to their cells, with their hat two sizes too large for shorn pate, pressed down despairingly over their sullen brows.

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CANADA.

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 total failure.

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 destroy 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 James, 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 Kinship 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 \$24. The building will be 83 x 36 feet, 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 impounding 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 he 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 Veré 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 clever 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 acquisition 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 are also with regard to buckwheat, which is the staple of consumption with the French population of Quebec. Hops appear to be doing well, and grape vines, although backward, are likely, it would seem, to yield a good crop. Of the fruit, prospects are not encouraging. Apples, in many instances, are described as suffering from blight and the effect of frosts during the month of May. The crop of 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 affected. Small fruits are doing better. Accounts from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are equally cheering with those of Ontario. The area under cultivation has been extended, an increased disposition being evinced to engage in agricultural pursuits. An extraordinary visitation of caterpillars is spoken of as having occurred in New Brunswick, but, as no account is given of the ravages of the unwelcome invaders, it may be hoped they were limited in extent.

On the 11th ult., the new Catholic chapel of St. Patrick, in Dunganon, 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 and 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.

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

July, 1876.

- Friday, 14.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Saturday, 15.—St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor. Sunday, 16.—SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. OUR Lady of Mount Carmel. Monday, 17.—St. Alexis, Confessor. Tuesday, 18.—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. SS. Symphoros and Companions, Martyrs. Wednesday, 19.—St. 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 Tchernayeff was retreating towards the Serbian frontier, that his army was demoralized, and that he had been dismissed.

Mehemet Ali has abandoned the attack on Saits-char. A great battle was fought at Piro 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 occurred. 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 Nicos, Presejka, Garansko and the plaza of Gatschko have petitioned the prince of Montenegro to protect their lives and property.

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

Despatches to the Paris papers from Semlin state that General Tchernayeff's line of retreat through Nisava Valley is threatened by the Turkish commanders. The defeat of a portion of the army at Akpalanta has necessitated the removal of the insurgents' headquarters to Paratchin, and preparations 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 land owned by them 20,150,612 acres; and the rateable valuation £12,052,809. There are 36,144 owners of less than one acre, the area owned by them being 9,065 acres, and the valuation £1,306,490. The total number of land owners in Ireland is, therefore, 68,758; the total area, 20,159,678; and the total valuation, £13,419,298.

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 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 food 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 prospect 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. Mooser 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 Klutschan 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 months.

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 day to assemble in a private room of the hotel at Empel to discuss some church matters of their district, but scarcely had they entered the hotel, when

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

Vicarie Drazolowski, 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-authorized 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 "Mauder's Treasury," or "Universal dictionary," 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 Mauder's classical dictionary, I find "Hades, a title of Pluto,—hell, or the condition of the dead."

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 acceptance 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. Esquire.

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 exegetically, 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, hypostatistically 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, that is, some had departed this life after having 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 faults or in the punishment due to grievous sins already forgiven, debtors to the Justice of God, when death overtook them; many, again, were 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 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 an end to their insolvency. To the multitude of the damned, says Ballaraine, Jesus came in all the terrors of His Justice, as the conqueror of 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 Esquire's letter—that our Lord descended into the inferior world, the abode of disembodied souls.

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" ON EDUCATION 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 it—arg 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 outburst is, that the Spanish Government has interfered with certain learned professors somehow and somewhere in their teaching; and these learned

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 ridiculous.

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 diseases—moral 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 impile be placed in so small a valley? What, I pray you, 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 a false philosophy would condescend to study that revelation which it so affects to despise, a little more carefully before advancing these objections it 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 does not in any way affirm that all without exception 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 in the valley of Josephat; and that even there, it 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 pointed out the valley of Josephat as the place of the General Judgment, but they have done so only as a probable assumption, not as an undoubted fact. St. Thomas says as to how this judgement shall take place, and how mankind shall come together little can be known for certain; nevertheless it 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 that the resurrection of all mankind is utterly impossible upon this ocean covered globe of ours, and that it would require the creation of another and larger earth to hold all mankind.

If it requires a geographer and engineer to prove this, it requires only a little common sense to dis-

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 ever 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 barrowfuls 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 since 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 prove your friend the Geographer most woefully 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 utterly 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 himself) 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 Josephat.

The surface of our "ocean covered globe" is somewhat less than (200,000,000) two hundred million square miles. Of this about one fourth (50,000,000) is land. Giving one soul to every square foot the land of our "ocean covered globe" will hold much more than 1 1/2 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 *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 publication of this book will be most valuable. How many thousands of disgraceful works, like Viscount Amberley's, the Inquisition suppressed or deterred from being written will never be known, but the suppression of thousands of pernicious errors is surely a noble offset against the opposition offered to one truth. The quelling of one Renan or one Viscount Amberley were alone enough to counter-balance the Galileo 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 fallen so low! One Renan in a century were more than enough. As plagues have their cycles, we did not expect to hear of a "similar outbreak" so soon. Viscount Amberley died young. Had he never lived the world would not have had to mourn a short life irrevocably mis-spent. When the author

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 these 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 appeared 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 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 "sanctioned 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 information 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.

W. H. S. LESLIE, July 10th, 1876.

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. Curran, 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 *qui vive* to give a hearty reception to Ireland's distinguished sons.

ONTARIO COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—In another column will be found an advertisement 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 Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association intend holding their inaugural Excursion and Picnic 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. JOHN'S.—Several laborers were engaged in the ruin of the store of Mr. M. MacPherson, when a brick chimney, which had stood the general disaster, fell to the ground, burying among its debris Baptiste Aohin, aged 50 years; his son, aged 22 years; and another laborer named Marcel Dubuc. The neighbors at once did all in their power to remove the unfortunate men, Aohin's body being frightfully mutilated, and life quite extinct. Young Aohin was insensible, and was conveyed to the Hospital, suffering from serious injuries, as well as Dubuc, who was also badly mutilated. Both of them are still in a very critical state.

WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. 16. 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.

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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 and quickly repeated are the footfalls as they echo and reecho through the sacred halls.

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 ensnare her.

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.

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.

Yesterday the spacious Halls of the Bellevue Convent re-echoed with shouts of mirth and gladness. It was the day appointed for the closing exercises in that far famed establishment.

alightest affectation greatly enhanced the beauty and lent an indefinable charm to all their performances.

In a pretty dialogue entitled "Floral Gathering"—the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock unite and form a bouquet for the fair winner of the "Dufferin Medal."

The Instrumental and Vocal Music were enchanting. Selections from the ablest artists were brilliantly executed on both harp and pianos.

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.

A man named Jodoin was nearly slain 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.

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. Roch, Quebec, was found dead in her bed Sunday morning.

BOY 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 killing a young lady of nineteen, stunning another badly, and injuring a man seriously but not dangerously.

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

The steamers and barges of the Rideau and Ottawa Forwarding Company, are to be laid up in consequence of the operation of the United States revenue regulations and the general dulness of the freight business.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Messenger de Sorel of the 8th 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 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, an Andrew Collins, 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, Collins fell into the canal in the darkness, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him.

BODIES FOUND IN THE RIVER.—On Saturday afternoon 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.

THE IRON ROD.—The iron rod gave a resistance of 50.5 ohms for the earth contact, while the copper conductor gave a resistance of less than .01 (one-hundredth) of an ohm, proving the conducting capacity secured to be as nearly perfect as possible to attain.

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, by the Ontario Copper Lightning Rod Co.

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

DOMINION ITEMS.

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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.

ST. JOHN'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."

though caterpillars are already at work. Wheat, oats and other grain crops are looking remarkably well. Potatoes, so far, have a very promising appearance, notwithstanding that the potato bug has made its appearance in full force.

NEW AGENTS.

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

Mr. F. C. Lawlor, No. 11 Papineau Square, is hereby authorized to collect and solicit subscriptions for the True Witness, in this city. As Mr. Lawlor 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; Melbourn, H C, 2; Harbor Beuche, Rev H G, 2; Low, J M, Sr, 2; Grafton, F R, 2; Kingston, N B, R McL, 2; Maryville, T D, 2; Glenroy, D McD, 2; Richibucto, N B, D O L, 5; North Oaslow, J B, 2; Boucherville, B de L, 2; St Agathe, J McC, 2; North Sydney Mines, C B, Rev A C, 2; Little Fabis, W O C, 2; Fossonby, D B, 2; North Mountain, H L, 2; Park Hill, C C, 2; Ulefer, P O C, 1; Ottawa, J McC, 4; Gourock, J K, Jr, 1; Cold Springs, F McK, 1; Per E H, St. Anicet—M Y L, 1 50; E G, 1 50; P B, 1 50; Per S McD, Alexandria—Mrs A J McD, 2; Per J C, Port Hastings, N S—Self, 2; River Denis A C, 2; Per F F, Ormstown—Self, 1 50; J D, 1 50; E M, 50; 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 P L T, Allumette Island—Rev Mr L, 2; J R, 2; J C, 2; W L G, 2; T D, 2; Per Rev J B, Ingersoll—C U, 2; Per F F F, Prescott—R O B, 5; Per Rev H B, Trenton—P L McA, 2.

Births.

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

Died.

SADLER.—In New York, on Wednesday, the 28th June, James L. Sadler, in the 25th year of his age, eldest son of the late James Sadler of Messrs. D. and J. Sadler & Co. Funeral took place on Friday, the 30th June at 10 o'clock, from 238 West 38th street, to the Church of the Holy Innocents.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various stock prices including Montreal, British North America, Ontario, City, People's, Molson's, Toronto, Jacques Cartier, Merchants, Rochelaga, Eastern Townships, Quebec, St. Lawrence, Nationale, St. Hyacinthe, Union, Villa Maria, Mechanics, Royal Canadian, Commerce, Metropolitan, Dominion, Hamilton, Exchange.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gd)

Table listing market prices for various goods: Flour #1, Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Wheat, Oatmeal, Corn, Oats, Fease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Dressed Hogs, Beef, Ashes, Firata, Pearls, Seeds, Clover, Butter.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table listing market prices for various goods: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter, Eggs, Apples, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbage, Onions, Turnips, Potatoes, Hay, Straw.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table listing market prices for various goods: Flour, Grain, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, MEAT—Beef, Mutton, Ham, Veal, Bacon, Pork, Hides, Calf Skins, Deka Skins, Lambskins, Tallow, POULTRY—Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Fowls, GENERAL—Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Hay, Straw, Wood, Coal, Wool.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

INFORMATION WANTED.—Heirs and next of Kin of JOHN F. OSULLIVAN, 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 McSWENEY 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. 48-3

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.

WANTED.—For School Section No. 4, in the Township of Alfred, a Male Teacher, holding a first or second class certificate, and capable of teaching the French language. Montebello, Q., June 27, 1876. J. R. BROWNIGG, Sec. Treas.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART.

This lottery in aid of three grand Catholic objects:—Carmel, the Christian Brothers' 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 Coursol, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart; Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, L. A. Jette, M.P., R. J. A. 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'Esperance, and M. Stewart, Esq., and under the immediate inspection of three committees.

Table listing lottery prizes: 1 Purse of Gold \$10,000.00, 1 do 2,000.00, 1 do 1,000.00, 1 do 500.00, 5 do \$100 500.00, 25 do \$50 1,250.00, 500 Building Lots average 250,000.00, 350 Chasubles, all colors, several in Cloth of Gold—\$24 1,200.00, 20 Chasubles, all colors, several in Cloth of Gold—\$20 400.00, 42 Chasubles—\$18 756.00, 8 Insencors—\$6 48.00, 12 Censors—\$32 432.00, 12 Pair—\$6 72.00, 12 Ornaments for the Altar—\$30 360.00, 200 " " " 870.00, 1000 " " " \$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 Committee of Management is composed of a Priest, the Provincial Visitor of the Christian Brothers' 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 enterprise. 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. Cocheu, Esq., Managing Director, also the stamp of the Lottery of the Sacred Heart, and any person using counterfeit tickets will be dealt with according to the law. Tickets \$1.00. All communications should be prepaid addressed to the Managing Director, F. X. COCHEU, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BY AND BYE.

Hope on, 'tis the lot of the cowardly heart To shrink when danger is near...

Hope on! thy courage must never forsake thee, Each black looking cloud is gold-lined they say...

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

"MARRI."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, July 6.—Differences have arisen among Republican deputies over the municipal bill...

THE EASTERN WAR.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Servians are suffering from a scarcity of funds, and have issued forced paper currency...

VIENNA, July 8.—A sanguinary battle, lasting six hours, has taken place between the Turks and Servians...

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—An official despatch received this morning claims that Mehmet Ali Pasha attacked the Servians at Javri during the night...

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—The Turkish General, Mehmet Ali Pasha, has gained an important victory over the Servians, near Novi Bazar...

PARIS, July 8.—A Journal des Debats telegram, dated yesterday, from Zimna Zemlia, a town three miles from Belgrade...

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. Olmpeck...

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episode of the session. Gladstone is expected to make a great speech...

PROPHECY—STARTLING PREDICTIONS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY—THE LATE WAR—FAITH OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE—A FEARFUL PICTURE.

About the end of last April a well known and learned divine in Paris accidentally made a remarkable discovery. Searching in the grand old library of the religious community of which he is a member...

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...

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...

But, cries out the prophet, I see these valiant warriors tremble, terror surrounds them on every side, the bravest one cut into pieces...

How, then, are these valiant ones fallen? They are fallen because the Lord hath overthrown them, because the time had come for God to visit them in his wrath...

Let us change the names and we shall have Worth, Reischaffen, Metz and Sedan. There are minds which pretend to be surprised at nothing...

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...

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...

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...

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 a prophecy concerning our times, or merely a happy 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 today.

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...

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 See."

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...

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, Mrs. 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...

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completed by our present pastor, after he was appointed to this parish and priest. The ground on which the church was built and its enclosure, about one acre, was donated by Mr. McKay of Victoria Road...

The Church owes its present handsome interior decorations, comfortable pews and gallery, as well as its splendidly decorated altar to the incessant labor in his vocation of our beloved pastor and with all denominations, popular clergyman.

For three weeks at least before the auspicious day on which 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...

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...

About nine o'clock the steamer Cobocook was heard approaching 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 raffled 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.

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.

Sharp at noon the dinner bells tinkled, and the crowds went to the overlaid tables, and the way the guests enjoyed the good things that were provided so for them, by their Reverend Host, could be only portrayed by the pencil of a Hogarth...

The table that was provided for the clergy and principal guests, was beautifully decorated, and the highest delicacies of confectionary, roast and truffled turkeys, flanked with spicy hams, that would compare favorably with the famed Westphalian edible of that name.

The highest thanks of the guests are due to the ladies, who supplied, prepared and cooked the dinner, 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...

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We had many of our Protestant friends present, many of whom contributed liberally, when called upon by the lady collectors for the picnic.

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.

The pleasures of the day were not marred in the least by the slightest disturbance or accident, all alcoholic beverages being prohibited and none of it was allowed on the ground, thanks to the Committee. The different amusements went on incessantly until near sunset when the President formally closed the picnic...

Then the exodus of the local visitors, with its consequent bustle of harnessing their horses and starting for home. The working class of the picnic had a late night's labor in getting every thing packed up and removed from the ground...

Father Connolly on the following Sunday told his congregation how well pleased he was with their exertions in making the picnic a grand success.

Yours respectfully, ONE OF THE VISITORS.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COFORTING.—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. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage...

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE,

12 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

WANTED All persons who have read my double-column advertisement in this paper, describing the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend, to send for new terms. 500,000 have been sold.

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lantern Slides. New and brilliant effects. Circulars free.

Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS; OR, Different Methods of Obtaining Christian Perfection.

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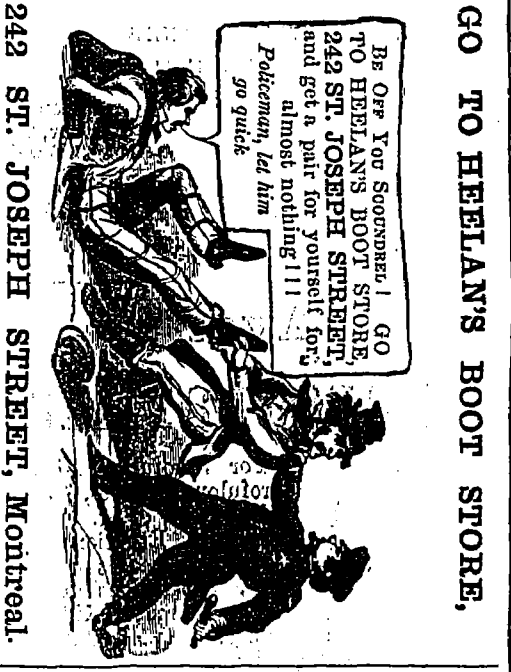
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