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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

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Boston Pilot	"	2	50
Dublin Nation	44	3	50
" Weekly News		2	50
London Tablet	**	6	50
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GOD AND OUR LAND. BY " UNA"

God and our land! be the watchwords of Erin When from the blackness of slavery's night Sunward she soureth, her green banner bearing Over the heroes who strive for her right; Hurling the force of the black-hearted stranger Back, as the blue waves are hurled from her

strand. Shame on the craven who dreaming of danger, Shrinks from the standard of God and our land

Bright as the sun on the page of her story Ever shall shine the proud names of the brave Spirits who struggle or die for her glory—
Ages shall bless them when cold in the grave.
Oh! when she calleth let none fall or falter,
Shoulder to shoulder as true brothers stand,

Striving for freedom, for home and for altar, Led by the watchword of God and our land! Only one moment to see her victorious

Well would repay all the toil of a life; What is existence blank, hopeless, inglorious? Better, far better to fail in the strife. Dream not of rest till your fetters are riven, Till as a nation our country shall stand; On through your formen to freedom or heaven, Led by the standard of God and our land!

WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

BY LADY DACRE ..

CHAPTER XV.

Nay heed them not, fair Margaret; true, they are Untutor'd, and in 'haviour surely, rough; But they have hearts, nor unacquainted are With sturdy charities and strong affections-As oft within the prickly husk lies lapped The sweetest kernel.

Unpublished poems.

The Countess of Nithsdale had intended to return for the present to Terreagles, till she could ascertain what course might be most pleasing to her husband, when, upon her return from Scone, she received a letter from the Duchess of Montrose, which decided at once what was the line of conduct it now became her duty, as well as her inclination, to pursue. The duchess's epistle was conceived in the following terms :-

"Though the late unfortunate events have separated Christian Montrose from her dear Lady Nithsdale, her triend and cousin must not imagine that she has forgotten the happy days, she spent at Terreagles, or that the affection she then professed has aught abated. Trust me, dearest cousin, I have felt for you, as I am sure you would have felt for me, had the cause you have espoused proved successful, and had my husband been the sufferer in that which he esteems the just one.

"At my carnest request, my lord duke has constantly made inquiries concerning the priconers in the Tower, and your good lord arrived there in health and safety on the tenth. I understand he is not inconveniently lodged, and I do not learn that he is in want of any necessary comforts; indeed, many of your party who have been slack in openly joining the insurrection, make peace with their consciences by supplying the Jacobite prisoners with money and luxuries of all kinds. I have leard say, that when in the streets it has been difficult to procure silver for a guinea, in the various prisons change for large sums might be procured in silver and in gold. They say also, that among the more wild and thoughtless of the prisoners, much mirth and revelry prevail; and, as I hear, they so confidently rely upon the merit of their unconditional surrender at Preston, that they trouble themselves but slightly concerning their approaching trials. It is reported, that the Earl of Derwentwater observed to your good lord, that many of his fol-

believe that my Lord Nithsdale would not now deem it unadivisable that she should repair to London. Indeed, I am informed that his most earnest wish is to see her; and I have no doubt that, supposing the result should not be so favoras comfort to her lord.

"I should advise her to lodge herself privately as, to my poor way of thinking, any appearance of rank or splendor may not be agreeable to those in news promiscuously, you don't know whose feelings power; and I think I am not mistaken when I you are hurting. Folks should not be over free of

would not be advisable; and as to visiting him privately, I feared that you and others might suspect your noble husband of having learned from young Buttair of Athol, that a prisoner may be a very dangerous gallant; that—

'Stone walls do not a prison make.'

"'Madcap Christian,' as you called me once at Terreagles, is not so void of discretion as to run the risk of being taken for one of the divine Altheas. who come ' to whisper at the gate.'

"Indeed, I am sobered since those days; and these are times which may make the most unthinking reflect. Sad or merry, thoughtful or giddy, my heart is still with my dear cousin, and she may count on my willing services, should the time arrive when they may be useful. She will not fail to let me know when she arrives in London; and, meanwhile, she will believe me her faithful and affectionate friend and cousin,

" CHRISTIAN MONTROSE" This letter had followed Lady Nithsdale from Terreagles, which had occasioned some delay in its coming to hand. It had been brought by Walter Ellist, an old and trusty servant, who had been ever in the confidence of his master, and on whom Lady Nithsdale had relied for advice and protection since the absence of her husband.

Her resolution was instantly taken; with Amy Evans and Walter Elliot, she determined at all hazards to set forth on her journey; but in the condition of the country at that period, means of conveyance were not easily procured; and it was highly expedient that she should escape all observation: she therefore gladly availed herself of such steeds as Walter Elliot could procure in the exigency of the moment, and although totally unaccustomed to horse exercise, proceeded in this manner as far as Newcastle.

She there parted with the horses, and took the

stage, thinking she should thus travel more expeditiously; and trusting that, when quite beyond the boundaries of Scotland, she was not so likely to be recognized. Such had been the tumult of her feelings, she had scarcely had time to be conscious of fatigue or cold, or to be aware of the strange and with whom she was occasionally brought in contact. When, however, she found herself, enveloped in her cloak, her hood brought low over her face, and ensconced in a corner of the heavy and lumbering vehicle, she found

leisure to think, to feel and to suffer.

The capacious coach contained several other passengers, but Lady Nithsdale heeded them not coach companies. their discourse turned chiefly on the comparativn merits of different breeds of cattle and sheep, ow Scottish Kyloes, and Cheviot mutton, and she kne not what words they uttered, till her attention we suddenly arrested by one of them remarking, "The last time I journeyed along this road was some si months back; I had been as far as Hawick to buy some of those famous north-country sheep, and, to be sure, all these parts were in a fine disturbed state I was obliged to come back without the sheep Some thought their property safer in their sheep than in money, for whichsoever side got the upper hand, butcher's meat would still be wanted; others thought they should be sure of a good price when there were two armies, as it were, in the neighborhood, and they asked twice their worth for the sheep. As for me, I would not give much hard money for the creatures, which might be taken from me, and killed, - and then what should I do? There's no telling in troublous times what's justly the value of anything, so I had my journey for my pains; and as I came back those rebel lords were going about proclaiming their mock king, and a pretty penalty they are likely to pay for their folly. Why could not they be quiet, and enjoy themselves at their own houses, where they say the Earl of Derwentwater lived like a prince, and was beloved by great and small: and why could they not let us enjoy ourselves too? Farming went well while good Queen Anne lived : crops were pretty fair, and prices held steady; and I don't know what folks would have more not I!"

"Well, it all bids fair to be quiet enough row," replied a rough-looking farmer, who sat opposite; "they'll settle old scores with them all. They have made away with a pretty many of them at once at Preston; and I know for certain that the king means to have off the heads of every one of those he has got up at London now: so they will make no more disturbances !"

Amy turned an uneasy glance upon her lady, whose bosom she could perceive heaving rapidly beneath the folds of her cloak; but her face was towards the window, and the black hood concealed it from all within the conch. She feared to draw at tention upon her, and remained tranquil.

"Nay, I can't think the king will have all their heads either," rejoined the first spokesman. "Why there are as many as twenty lords, to say nothing of knights, and gentlemen, and members of parliament, and such."

I have been informed that such are his most gracious majesty's intentions," answered the yeoman, with the importance of a privy-counsellor. "For God's sake, what is your authority?" exclaimed the Countess of Nithsdale, unable any

lowers were fitter inhabitants; for Bridewell than a upon to give up those who tell me a bit of news." and the state of the control of the control of the control of the first the control of the contr

when I tell her that the Lords will be impeached man may have a friend among some of the rebels, on the tenth of January, and that I have reason to and she need not be the more of a rebel herself! Brothers and sisters, fathers and sons, have taken different sides, but they are not the less relations for that. Ah! that's one of the misfortunes of these civil wars! They're not like a good war with the French, or the Dutch, or the Spanish; when you able as many of the more sanguine are inclined to know for certain that every parlez vous, and every believe, her presence may prove of service as well mynheer, and every don is your enemy. But when people of our country take to fighting, why if you chance to be in a battle, you don't know who you may be killing; and if you chance to tell a bit of say, that the riotuous mode of living of many of their speech these times; and, I ask your pardon, "I would myself have visited the good Earl of Nithsdale, that I might inform you how it fared with him, had it been fitting that I should do so openly; but my lord duke deemed such as you and I can't know. Don't you look so sad, mistress. How should we, any of us, know what the king's thoughts are?"

"But we may know to said the man in the said and the s

king's thoughts are; not that I wish to hurt the gentlewomen's feelings." And the farmer relapsed into silence, somewhat offended at the doubt with which his annunciation of the sovereign's private sertiment had been received.

" Are you from Scotland, madam?" resumed the good-natured yoeman, whose curiosity was somewhat awakened by Laky Nithsdale's evident emo-

"Yes, sir," answered Amy quickly. "My friend and I come from Scotland last, but we are natives of Wales; ' which, although strictly true, would, she imagined, lead their new acquaintances from suspecting who they really were.

"And are ye for London now, my pretty lass?" "Yes, sir: our friends live in London now."

" If this snow goes on falling at such a rate, why, I think we shall never get to York; and as for you, you never will get to London. I'll be bound the stage will be stopped to-morrow. I declare there's no making out the hedge from the ditch, the snow has drifted so in some places. I don't know that I remember such a hard winter as this has been. My poor ewes!" he continued, shaking his head; "I fear I shall have bad luck with them. However, 'tis as the Lord pleases. I dare say 'tis all for the best. If we have quiet times, and we have nothing to fight against but seasons, as God sends them to us, we shall do well enough. As long as we are in the Lord's hands, and have only the troubles he sees fit to try us with, and none of those men makes for himself, it will all be right. Is not that true, young woman?'

"Indeed, sir, I am no judge of public matters," replied Lady Nithsdale, in a faltering voice; for she felt that it had been the Jacobites who had disturbed the public tranquility; and true and reasonable as was the sentiment expressed by the yeoman, she could not echo it without throwing blame on those she most loved and honored, or without belying the opinions and feelings of her whole

"Humph!" replied the yeoman: "I do not call those public matters. I think I have said nothing but what every good Christian should say amen to. I don't see how anybody can help saying 'tis better to be in the hands of the Lord than of men, not L." " Nor I, indeed !" exclaimed Lady Nithsdale, with fervor. "Oh Lord, take us into thy hands and deal with us according to thy mercy!"

"Well, that's much what I said, only not in such a way. Verily, if I don't believe she is one of the

new dissenters that have sprung up of late!" Amy Evans, anxious to withdraw observation from her lady, asked him some question concerning his flock, and, affecting great interest in such matters, she was enabled, from her youthful Welsh education, to converse with sufficient knowledge of the subject to lead the honest, unsuspicious farmer into a detail of his own plans and systems, in which he readily forgot what had at first excited his surprise in the bearing of the silent and serious young gentlewoman.

By the time they reached York, his prediction concerning the weather was fully verified: the wheels of the heavy vechicle could scarcely cut through the deep snow; and so slow was their progress, that it had long been dark before the stage arrived at its destination in one of the most dismal streets in the ancient city of York.

The snow continued to fall during the whole of the night, and the next morning the roads were found to be so totally impassable, that not only were all stage-coaches and carriages of every description arrested in their progress, but the post

itself was stopped.

Lady Nithsdale's disappointment amounted almost to despair. Every hour was precious. The letter which announced her husband's wish to see her, had already been somewhat delayed on the road, and the duchess said that on her exertions might depend on the mode in which his case might be looked upon. She thought, too, on his desolate, his forlorn condition; she judged from her own feelings how intensely he must desire her presence; and she deemed any hardship, any suffering, preferable to the mental anxiety of being shut up in York, unable to hear of him, to communicate with him, to exert herself for him.

The long period of suspense and of forced inactivity which she had passed at Terreagles had been almost insupportably icksome; and now, when her lord had expressed a wish for her company, when possibly she might be of real service to him, to be imprisoned in a dismal room in an inn at York—it

was an affliction not to be endured. She again employed Walter Elliot to procure three saddle horses; and, in spite of his dutiful re-monstances, and all unused as she had ever been to brave the inclemencies of the weather, or to encounter any bodily fatigue, she set off on horseback, through roads in which the snow often came up to the girths of the saddle. To Amy, who had been a mountainbred lass-who had often wandered about her native hills on the rough Welsh ponies-the undertaking was not one of such difficulty; though she feared the strength of her delicately nurtured lady would never stand such hardships; in times of trouble. If I mistake not my mother but the soul which animated that apparently fra- | said that when quite a youth he had been one of gile form was such as to communicate to the frame the gallant cavaliers who rode post along this very some of its own power and elasticity. As they rode road to carry to the King at York the news of each lais. It is reported, that the Earl of Derwentwater bosorved to your good lord, that many of his followers were fitter inhabitants; for Bridewell than a ate prison.

"Young mistress, I do not consider myself called upon the brilliant whiteness of the scene, and their strength! by this time the parliament. Would we had their eteeds and their strength! by this time we might have reached London."

"Well neighbor, you need not be so touchy about your news; who knows but the young wo-

smoke of the town had not yet tarnished, though daughter who was little older than myself. Her the power of the sun had already melted it in some degree, so that each gable was ornamented with a fringe of long pendent icicles. As they quitted the town and waded through the obstructed road, still their view; the load which bent down the branches of the trees was not yet dissolved; and when the small birds, twittering in the welcome sunshine, lighted on a feathered spray, they shook from it a shower of bright snow-flakes.

To a mind at ease the scene was beautiful and cheerful; and Lady Nithsdale, in the midst of her the clear pure atmosphere.

CHAPTER XVI.

The drowsy night grows on the world, and now The busy craftsman and o'er labour'd hind Forget the travail of the day in sleep:

Care only wakes, and moping pensiveness

The sun was now midway through its course, and their progress had been but slow. " Is not my dear lady in need of rest?" inquired Amy Evans, as they approached a small village, at the entrance of which there was a newly painted gandy sign of the king's head.

" No, Amy, no : I need not rest. The consciousness of drawing nearer to my lord is rest enough for me.'

"But, honored madam," interposed Walter Elliot, "it were not ower wise in us to push our steeds too hard. The dumb creatures are but flesh and bluid like our ainselves; and should they chance to knock up, what shall we do, I'm thinking. 'Tis weary work for them, lifting their hoofs eighteen or twenty inches through the snaw every step they take. An' it p'ease your leddyship, we had better

gie them a rest at your bra' looking inn."
"Not there, good Walter, not there. Look at that flaring sign! A little farther on there is another place of refreshment; 'tis but an humble one I grant, but at this moment any will be more welcome to me than this." And she averted her eyes from the "King George's Head," in large and golden letters, which adorned the front of the building. The place she had selected was indeed but a wretched alchouse, and they only staid there long enough to allow the anima's necessary food. She was impatient to be gone; and as they seldom could proceed beyond a foot's pace, they were still some miles from their destined resting place for the night when the short day had closed in; the sun had already set crimson beyond the cold snowy fields, and the clear deep blue of the heavens was spangled with inumerable stars.

The cold was piercing; and her attendants shivered, and wrapped their cloaks closer around them. At length they passed a blacksmith's forge; and the bright sparks which darted upward through the chinks in the roof, the ruddy light which flared through the open door, the clear blaze of the fire and tempting was the interior of the forge.

countess.

"Why, madam, of a surety the wind is very sharp; I should have thought your ladyship would feel it more keenly than myself, who have been so softly reared. I have been regretting all the day that we forgot to bring your mantle lined with sable, which her grace of Montrose sent you last winter."

"Nay, heed me not, good Amy; I thought not of the cold: but now you speak of it, the night is frosty?"

"I have been fain to ask you, honored madam, where your ladyship means to abide when you reach London?"

"In truth, Amy, I cannot tell; I thought but of seeing my lord: when once in London, I felt I should be near to him; but it is more than probable they will not allow me to share his prison, and I suppose I must seek lodgings. Her grace of Montrose bade me live privately, and advised me not to affect any state in my accommodations; but I am little used to the bustle of a crowded city, and scarcely know how I must proceed."

"If your ladyship will excuse my boldness, I have been thinking that I know of some one who might stand our friend. Does not your ladyship recollect, when you were in Wales, just at the entrance of the village, about a mile from Pole Castle, a low white house, with a high tiled roof composed of many gables and strange angles? Two goodly cypress trees grew before the windows on each side of the gravel walk which led to the porch, and the trim garden was fenced from the road by a low stone wall and a laurustinus hedge within. Your ladyship must remember they were the finest laurustinuses in all the country, and they were al ways the first in bloom in that sheltered spot."

"Yes; I think I remember the white house, Amy; the sun seemed ever to shine upon it, and make it gleam white against the green hill which rose behind."

"Sure enough, madam, that was it. The midday sun shone full upon it, just about the hour your ladyship and your honored mother were used to take your customary airing. And do you remember, madam, a tall pale gentleman who wore his hair parted up the middle of his forehead, and hanging long over his cars: it was silver white, for he was very old?"

"Oh, yes! I recollect him very well, for he used to lean over the gate that opened upon the road, and watch our carriage as it drove by. He always bowed with a respectful yet a stately air to my mother as we passed; and I well remember her saying he had been a cavalier in King Charles the First's time, and she regretted that his increasing infirmities did not allow him to visit her, for she would have been proud to receive under her roof one who had been a faithful servant to his master

mother had died early; and the old gentleman had no other companion but the merry maiden, and the merry maiden had rone but her reverened but melancholy father. She made acquaitance with me the same dazzling whiteness presented itself to one May morning, when we were gathering cowslips and primroses for our garlands. I was to be queen, and she gave me all her poises to help me adorn my crown; and when we all came round, a troop of laughing girls with our garlands, Colonel Hilton gave me a gold piece. After that we often met; and as the Colonel found that my mother was looked upon more as a friend than as a servant sorrows, felt grateful for the cheering light and for by the honored duchess; and as I was somewhat better taught than other maidens of my degree, he would often let us pass an afternoon together, and young Mrs. Mellicent Hilton would teach me some of her songs, and read to me from her beautiful books, and in return I instructed her in many curious stitches and rare sorts of embroidery; and thus we whiled away the hours; and she promised we always should be friends, though she was a lady, and I but the daughter of a menial. She married a Mr. Morgan a few months before your ladyship came into Wales: they said the old cavalier did not well like the match, for Mr. Morgan's family had turned against King James the Second; but he was a wellfavored young man; and Mrs. Mellicent, poor soul, saw no one else, so it was but natural she should incline to him.

"The poor old Colonel died soon after; but before he died he grew quite fond of his son-in-law, and he left all he had been able to save of his property to bim and to Mrs. Mellicent, provided they added his name of Hilton to that of Morgan. I have since heard that Mr. Morgan is in favor with the new people, and that he has a place about the new court, so I think she must have it in ber power to serve us; and, if Amy Evans's old playmate, Mrs. Mellicent, has not quite forgotten the pleasures and the pastimes of her youth, I am sure she will have the inclination to do so."

"My good and thoughtful Amy ! and do you know where Mrs. Morgan now resides?"

"Yes, dearest madam. Twas only in the last letter I received from Wales that I learned many of these particulars about my old friend, and that she was just settled in her new house in Bloomsbury."

"But if her husband is so staunch a Wigg'tis more than probable she will look coldly on me, who am the wife of one who she thinks a rebel."

" Nay, madam, but she loved her good old father dearly, though she would have been loth to give up her sweetheart for what then seemed a by-gone matter. She would affect you none the less for being of the same way of thinking as the parent to whom she was ever a dutiful child; and, more over, the world may work great changes in the hearts of those who live in it, but Mrs. Mellicent Hilton's must be sorely changed indeed, if she is not one whose eyes will overflow at any tale of woe, and if she will stop to calculate the chances of success before she troubles herself to assist a fellow-creature in distress. Her old father used often to bid itself, looked invitingly warm. Amy could not her have more discretion in her kindness, and tell help remarking to Walter Elliot how comfortable her she gave her almy to those who least deserved nd tempting was the interior of the forge.

"Art thou cold, my poor girl?" inquired the that asked charity in a piteous tone of voice; and the very dogs about the white manor-house were kept so fat by Mrs. Mellicent that you might tell them from any others by their good case. And then, madam, it seems to my poor judgment that one who knows something of the court, and yet is not so very great as the Duke of Montrose, or his lordship's cousin her grace of Buccleugh, or the Earl of Pembroke, or any of those nobles, may prove of service in a quiet way, when such great people might fear to attract notice."

"There is much truth in what you say. You have pertinent judgment, Amy, and it may be of good avail; we will think more of this. But we are drawing near our place of destination. See! by the lights gleaming from so many windows, this must be a considerable town. Walter, is it not here we are to pass the night?" "Yes, madam. Your leddyship mann set up here

for the night, an it so please you. I weel know, for one, that my poor nag could na' carry me a mile The snow became less deep as they approached

the metropolis, the roads more beaten, and they were enabled each day to compass longer journeys. On the evening of the 23rd of January they entered London. Lady Nithsdale's first impulse would have led her

to the Tower, but it was too late to hope for admittance; and she thought that from the Duchess of Montrose she was most likely to learn how it fared with her husband, and what steps it might be most advisable for her to take.

Leaving Amy, therefore, to make what arrangements were necessary for their accommodation, she instantly took coach, and proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Montrose. She sent word by a servant to the duchess, that a person desired to see her grace upon business of importance, and with the message she gave a written billet, entreating to see her in private. She did not sign the paper, not feeling assured how far any communication from the wife of a state prisoner might compromise the duchess herself. She was certain that the sight of her handwriting would procure her instant admission; and yet the few moments she passed waiting in the street were spent in a state of mental agitation which surprised herself.

It was a painfully new situation for the daughter of the Duke of Powis, who was thoroughly imbued with the indelible nobility of aristocratic birth, to find herself alone, in a hired coach, as a suitor at the door of one with whom she had ever lived on terms of equality and intimacy. It was not that she doubted the kindness, the sincerity, the generosity, of her good friend and cousin; but she now felt more lost, more unprotected, in the busy, noisy thronged streets of London than she had done in all the difficulties of her perilous journey.

Only a few moments, however, elapsed before the portals were thrown open, and she found herself ushered through the rank of powdered liveried domestics, who in those days were deemed indispensable appendages to the great, into a small anteroom on the ground floor.

Lady Nithsdale sank on a seat bewildered, overcome. It all seemed to her like a strange dream. "Well, madam, this old gentleman had a young What news might await her! Three weeks had March 19 Carlot Control

elapsed since the date of the duchess's letter-what fearful events might not have occurred!

The door opened; the duchess appeared, beautiful, brilliant, plooming, glittering in diamonds and jewels, and rustling in satins and point-lace. "My sweet cousin | my dear Winifred!" exclaimed the duchess.

nchess.
"Oh, Christian! dearest friend!" and Lady Nithsdale rushed into her open arms, and wept upon her

eck. For twelve days, body and mind had been upon the stretch, and the words, the tones of kindness at this moment of exhaustion, completely unnerved her. "How is he?" she inquired, as she sobbed

upon the duchess's bosom.

"Well, dear cousin, well. Compose yourself;
why is this, my gentle, staid, tranquil cousin of
Nithsdale? These tears, this trembling, do not promise well for the work you have in hand."

"True, true!" exclaimed Lady Nithsdale; "it is over! 'twas but a momentary weakness. I have ridden a weary distance to-day," she continued, attempting to smile, and hastily pushing her hair off her brow: "and with a heart not well at ease," she added, pressing her hand upon her bosom, as if to still its throbbings: "but tell me all; I am ready now to hear, and to endure. On the 10th they were impeached," she said firmly and resolately ; " of course, my lord pleaded guilty ?"

"He did. Last Thursday, the 19th, when the lords sent in their reply to the impeachment, your noble husband, with Lord Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure, pleaded guilty to the articles exhibited against them. Lord Wintoun alone, on various pre-

tences, petitioned for longer delay."
"I knew my lord would never deny the share he took in this sad business," exclaimed Lady Niths-dale, with a confidence and pride in his integrity which for a moment overcame her fears for his safety. Then she added, in a tone which seemed to ask for reassurement, " surely this plain dealing, this honesty, cannot indispose the king! His surrender at Preston-"

"Yes, yes, we will hope for the best," interrupted the duchess, anxious to evade the question, for she was too well aware that the Earl of Nithsdale was looked upon with fear and suspicion; and though she could not bring herself to crush Lady Nithsdale's hopes, she dared not encourage them-" only be calm and prudent."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

IRISHMEN AND DESCENDANTS OF IRISHMEN LIVING IN FRANCE FROM 1815 TO 1875.

[By J. P. Leonard in the Cork Examiner.] NO 1.

I purpose in a series of four articles giving some account of Irishmen who distinguished themselves in the army or in civil life, and who were still liv-

ing within the last sixty years in France. A resident in this country for the last forty years. I have had the honor of being acquainted with a great many soldiers of the Irish Brigade, and of the Irish Legion. I have followed many of them to the grave, and published short accounts of their deeds of valor and virtue. From them I got much valuable information and some accounts that I hope to make interesting for their relations in Ire

land and in America. In order that those interested in the question may trace back some of the brave men to their common aucestors, I preface these sketches with the authentic muster roll of the regiments in the service of France from the beginning of the reign of the unfortunate Louis XVI. (1774) down to the great Revolution, when the Brigade ceased to exist.

When in 1791 the brave soldiers had either to emigrate or be incorporated in the army, they were greatly divided; some thought it their duty to be faithful to royalty, others that they should follow the fortunes of their adopted country, under every government — several of the officers left France and took service in foreign countries, others waited patiently until the Reign of Terror was over, and then took service under the modern Cæsar. Some immediately left the army, and fought for France under the republic and the empire, and after under the Bourbons.

To judge who were right and who were wrong. is no casy matter to-day, but what can be said is, that in neither case self-interest guided them; they beyond blame. Brothers and friends separated for ever, or only met as strangers. The Irish Legion organized in 1803, brought a new element of discord, for in that corps were some of the men who had served in the Brigade, and a good many of the patriots who had escaped after the '98 insurrection in Ireland.

There were fatal duels caused by the changes in the government, which were so rapid and strange that the brave soldiers must have been very much embarrassed. As a proof of this it will suffice to say that in 1814 they had to take the oath of allegience to the Bourbons, in 1815 (in March) to return to the Emperor, and after Waterloo to proclaim

Napoleon II., and in June again Louis XVIII.
When the Legion was disbanded in 1815, it was after the above changes, all of which must have bewildered them completely. Of the heroic Brigade and Legion, but one of the officers is still living, Commandant O'Brien, He is advanced in years, but in full possession of his intellect; and from him as well as from the late Colonels Byrne and McSheehy, I got many of the details that I intend giving the public.

From the sins and grandsons of those noble Irishmen I have got the verbal and written information, which I trust will show that while they fought gallantly for France, and shed their blood on her battlefields, they never forgot Ireland, the cradie of their race. In good and evil times they were faithful to her, and ready to sacrifice every

thing to serve her. Leaving to others the task of relating the events which forced them to leave their native country, and the descriptions of the battles in which they won honors, I shall speak only of the men themselves, of those who were living in 1815, and of their worthy descendants holding rank in the

army or civil life. As it is well known, between the years 1641 and 1654 some fifty thousand Irish soldiers came to Spain, France, and other countries from Ireland, and some of their descendants are to be found in

several Continental nations. Of the estimate of their valor as soldiers there are the most undeniable proofs. The Prince of Orange declared they were born soldiers, and Henry IV. of France publicly called Hugh O'Neill the third soldier of the age, and said there was no nation made better troops when drilled. Sir John Norris, who had served in many countries, said he knew no nation in which there were so few fools

and cowards. After the siege of Limerick over 30,000 Irish soldiers came to France alone, and for a century after the wild geese continued to flock to this country, where they rendered such important services in war, that they more than once contributed to change defeat into victory, and to merit the praise and admiration of a grateful nation. Modest and retiring as they nearly all were, their deeds of valor were not trumpeted far and wide, and many of those heroes died unknown to their countrymen

at home and in obscurity.
Some, however, rose high in the army, and the!r names are among the most honored.

Their sons are worthy of them, as I hope to

prove when I come to the Irishmen and descend

ants of Irishmen living at present. * Cromwellian settlement, by J. P. Prendergast. (page 87.)

IRISH REGIMENTS IN FRANCE IN 1770.

LXXVII. Bulkeley, Irlandois. 1690. Uniforme-Habit de drap rouge-garence, doublure, veste et cullotte blanches, parements collet et revers verds, poches ordinaires garnies de trois boutons, autant sur la manche, cinq petits au revers, dont un detache pour le haut, les quatro autres de deux en deux, trois gros audessous; boutons blancs No. 77, chapeau borde de galon

blanc. Et Etrangere Col. Dep., 1754, M., le Cte. de Bulkeley, Br.; Colonel Comm. M. le Chev. de Bartfort; Lieut.-Colonel, M. de Croly; Major, M. de Clarck; Aide-Major, M. Sweeny; Sousaide-Maj., M. d'Arcy ; Quartier-Maitre, M. Dwyer.

Captains.—Messieurs Magenis, Mahony, de Comerford, Purdon, Sweeny, de Lee, Launders, Bancks, Crotty. En Corfe.

LXXVIII. Clare, Irlandois. 1699.

Uniforme.—Habit de drap rouge-garence, doublute veste et cullotte blanches, collet, parements et revers jaunes, poches ordinaires garnies de quatre boutons de deux en deux, autant fur la manche, cinq petits au revers a distance egale, trois gros audessous; boutons blancs No. 78, chapeau borde de galon blanc,

Col. Dep., 1761, M. le Comte de Thomond; Colonel Comm., M. le Conte de Inomona; Colonel Comm., M. le Chev. Mende; Lieut. Colonel M. Creagh, Brigadier; Major, M. Conway; Aidemajor, M. O'Connell; Sous-aide-Major, M. O'Brien;

Quartier-Maitre, M. Mackanna. Captaines.†—Messieurs M. Mernyne, Fulvey, O' Meara, Aylmer, Hennessy, O'Briec, O'Brien, Maccarty, Elliott. A l'Isle d'Oleron.

LXXIX. Dillon, Irlandots. 1689.

Uniforme-Habit et collet de drap rouge-garence doublute, veste et culotte blanches, parements et revers de panne noire, poches ordinaires garnies de trois boutons, le deflous de la manche et du parement farme par six petits boutons cinq at revers et trois gros au dessous; boutous jaunes No. 79, chapeau borde de galon blanc.

Colonel comm., M. d'O'Conor, Brigadier; Lieut.-Colonel, M. O'Flanagan; Major, M. Taaffe, rangede Col.; Aide-Major, M. Moran; Sous-aide-Major, M. Macdermott ; Quartier Maitre, M -; Lieut, charge du detail, M. Machinay.

Captaines.—Messicurs O'Reilly, r. de Lieut.-Col., Hubert Moore, Magennis, Keny, Gerald Moore, Hurly, Browne, Jean Dillon, Gerard Dillon, A. S.

Besides the above officers, there were several others in the army.

M. le Chavalier de Nugeat, Lieut.-General. He was Brigadier in 1745, and was present at Fontenoy. M. O'Connell, Captaine. Regt. Marche Prince M. O'Kennelly, Brigadier; M. de Creagh, Field-Marshal (late Licut.-Col. Regt. Clare) M. le Vicomte Sarsfield, Field-Marshal; M. le Comte de

Wall, Field-Marshal (late Fitzjames's Regt., etc) The number of the regiment and of the officers increased considerably, as may be seen by the mus-

ter-roll of the memorable year 1789. IRISH REGIMENTS IN FRANCE IN THE YEAR 1789.

LXXXIX. Dillon, a Calais et Gravelines. Colonel Prop, M. le Comte de Dillon, Marec. de Camp. 15; Colonel, M. le Ch. Theobald Dillon 15; Lieut, Colonel, M. O'Moran, r. de Col. †§; Major, M. O'Connort; Major en second, M. Billy de Dillont;

Qu. Me. Tres., M. d'Arcy; Cadets Gentilshommes, M. de Walsh, M. de Tarleton. Commandans, Capitaines, en second -Messieurs O'Berin (0),† Mandeville (0),† Macdermot (0), l'ai. g., t O'Reilly (0), t Macdermot (2), jun. ch, t Greenlaw (2), † Coghian (2), Thomas Dillon (2), O'Keeffe (2),† Bern. Macdermott (2), D'Arcy (2),† Comerford

(2), Fennell (2), grenadiers, Hussey (3), chasseurs, Denis O'Farrell (2), Edme. Fitzgerald (3), Shee (6), James O'Farrell (2), Sheldon (3), Fagan, only new. En premier, Lieutenans, en second.—Messieurs Welsh, r. de cap, Macloskey, grenadiers, Fitz Maurice, Purdon, O'Meara, Hay, chasseurs, Bulger, Henry O'Neill, John O'Neill, Delloy, Redmond, Doran, grenadiers, Francis Macdermott, Barry, Power, Kean Mahony, Joseph O'Neill, Warren, chasseurs†

Nagle. Sous Lieutenans.—Messieurs Plunkett, Langton, Ignatius Hussey, ch., Clifford, James Conway, Jordon, J. Warran, Mont. Gerald, John Mahony, O'-Sullivan, Macdonald, John Walsh, Christ. Fagan, Muchemara, Barnewall, Aylward, Worth, grenadiers, their conscience dictated, and are therefore | Fitz Simon, Schenetz, grenadiers, Francois de Walsh, Corkeran, and Desagers, Portes Drapeaux.

XC. Berwick, a Boulogne.—Colonel-Prop., M. le Duc Fitzjames, Mar. de Camp,† Colonel, M. le Cte. de Mahony, † Lieut.-Colonel, M. O'Dover, † Major M. O'Moore, Maj. en second, M. le Ch. de Rothe Qu. Me. Tres. M. Terlaing, Cadets Gentilshommes, -M. de. Kavanach, M. de Fitzjames.

Commandans.—Capitaines, en second.— Messieurs Gormocan, Baron de Cruise, Jas. Mac-Sweeney, grenadiers,† O'Toolle, chasseurs,† Reed,† Łgan,† Jerry O'Doyer,† Eug. MacSweeny, Laun-ders,† Wullens,† Terence Kennedy,† Thadee O'Meara. Barrett,† Stapleton Lynch,† Denis Linch, chasseurs,† Goohegan, † Burke, † Harty, grenadiers, † Tuire Swan-

En premier, Lieutenans, en second.—Messieurs Grace, chasseurs, Patrice Lynch,† John Mulhall, Wm. O'Kennedy,† Peter Hussey, Turner, Luther, Gormocan, grenadiers, William O'Meara, Blake, William O'Toole, chasseurs, William Hussey, Jennings, Meade, MacCormack, Richard O'Byrne, Rothe, Devreux, Geraghty, grenadiers, Doyle.

Sous-Lieutenaus - Messieurs Nagle, Conway, Pierce, O'Connor, Sullivan Bear, † Stack, chasseurs; † Fanning, Dalton, Bryan O'Toole, O'Farrell, grena-diers;† Chailes Maccarty,† Delaneyf Gregoire O'Byrne, Reed, Thomas Conway, Gerard Pierce, Patrick Jennings, O'Farrell,† Bertens, grenadiers; Andre Elliett,† Aupick, Robans, portes drapeaux.

XCIV. Walsh, a l'Isle-de-France. Colonel-Prop.; M. le Comte de Walsh Serrant, Mar. de Camp ; Colonel, M. le Vicomte de Walsh Serrant; Lieut. Colonel, M. Sarsfield; Major, M. O'Neill ; Major en second, M.M. le Comte de Walsh;

Qu. Me. Treas., M. de Leau. Commandans, Capitaines en second.—Messieurs O'Brien,† Barry Leamlary,† O'Driscoil,† O'Shee,† grenadiers; Robert Maccarty, chasseur; † Stack, auxiliare; § Eugene Maccarty, § Begg, Thomas Keating,† Charles Plunkett,† Richard O'Riordan, David Barry, chasseurs; Charles O'Gorman, Guillaume Keating, O'Shiell, Meighan, Daniel O'Byrne, Jean Keating, Richard Barry, Roch, Jacques Cruice.

En premier, Lieutenans, en second.—Messieurs Brenck, grenadier; Thomas O'Gorman, Laurent O'Riordan, Tobin, Laffan, O'Flyn, Terence Mac-Mahon, Troiter, Guillaume Haly, Clarke, O'Rourke, Conway, granadier; O'Connell, Richard Haly, Guillaume Cruice, Morgan Kavanagh, Bulkeley, Jerry O'Connor, Trant, Thomas Kavanagh.

Sous-Lieutenans. - Messieurs O'Dunne, Missett, chass.; Patrice O'Brien, Meade, Marcus, granadiers; Bertsch, O'Farrell Victoire Bourck, Charles O'Neill Daniel Mahoney, George O'Byrne, Jean Burck, James MacMahon, John Keating, Perot, grenadiers; O'Dubigg, Scherlock, Hay, auxiliares; O'Connor, Bourck, Roghen, and Reed, Portes Drapeaux.

Besides the above officers there were several whose names and rank I give: Regiment Dauphine at Toulon, M. le Marquis de MacMahon, grandfather of the illustrious Marshal MacMahon; hussars, secretan-general, Mr. Shee, rank of Colonel of Cavalry; Count de Conway, Field Marshal; Regiment Salm Salmat Metz. Colonel M le Comte O'Connell.

During the Reign of Terror some of those brave men fell on the scaffold, many fell on the field of battle, a few went back to Ireland were some of their children were born and have since become colonels and generals in France. The officers in

. Date of organization of regiment.

the army in 1789, whose names are given in the preceding list, were nearly all in the French army when the Brigade was disbanded in 1794. Of those who were placed in the different regiments, as will be seen later, a large number advanced ra-pidly under the Emrire, and attained the ranks of colonel and general. Of those who belonged to the Irish Legion disbanded at Montreuil sur Mer in 1815, many also distinguished themselves and won preferment in many a hard fought battle. They are all, with one exception, gone to day. The tombless graves of many are the battle-fields of Russia, Prussia, Spain and France. Those who survived the wars repose in the cemeteries of Paris, Tours, Evreux, Caen, etc., but many have left worthy descendants, who are both an honor to France and to Ireland to day.

"A MASTER MASON'S" DEFENCE.

The Dublin Nation having published a series of articles being a review of Mgr. Dupanloup's masterly expose of Freemasonry, [these articles have been reprinted in these columns] was written to by "A Master Mason" for the defence. The Nation cuts up the "defence" in the following able article and does not leave "A Master Mason" a "leg to

stand on." The Nation says:—
We were glad to receive the letter of "a Master Mason" which we publish in another column. That defence of the Freemason order is such a one as we expected, and confirms us in the conviction that no satisfactory answer is possible to the frightful charges brought against the craft. Here we have a high Masonic official writing to us in reply to our recent articles on Freemasonry-articles which contained an array of facts calculated to make all honest men stand aghast with surprise and horrorand what has he to say? Does he destroy or attempt to destroy those facts? Does he grapple with such candid and damning admissions as those of M. Louis Blanc (who is still living) as to the anti-social character of the organisation? Does he take notice of the declaration of such official organs of the craft as the Monde-Maconnique, that "benevolence is not the object, but only one of the characteristics, and that the least essential, of Freemasonry"? What has he to say to the project of the Grand Orient of Belgium, in 1864, to suppress all religious education, or about the declaration of the Paris Lodge-"the Rose of Perfect Silence"that faith in God takes away the dignity of man, troubles his reason, and may lead him to the abandonment of all morality? Does he notice the declaration of the official Dutch Freemason's Almanac for 1872, that the presence of the Bible on the altars of the craft is "an empty form"? What is his reply to his fellow-Freemason Felix Pyat, who calls the craft"the Church of the Revolution;" or to that other "Master Mason" Barruel, who asserts that the final object of the plots of the grade of Kadosch (which is "the soul of Freemasonry") is "the reintroduction of absolute liberty and equality through the destruction of all royalty, and abrogation of all religious worship;" or to the proposal of the International Congress of Freemasons at Lugano in 1872 to throw into catechetical shape the blasphe-mous bible of the Atheist Renau, and to make that compilation the handbook of religion in the social and democratic republic of the future? Does he even pay attention to the candid admission of his own countryman, Brother Parkinson, Grand Master of Middlesex, "that the two systems of Masonry and Romanism were not only incompatible but nadically opposed"? Our correspondent, notwithstanding all his official advantages, is positively silent on all these points; he abandons the field without a contest. He "emphatically denies and repudiates," indeed-for himself-the doctrine that the perpetration of a crime may be an act of virtue; but this only proves, if it proves anything, the position of Louis Blanc and other Freemasons, that a man may belong to the craft, and may even occupy a (nominally) high grade in it, and yet know comparatively

nothing of its secrets. But "a Master Mason" puts us five questions which he supposes will stagger us. As will be seen most of these five tremendous queries are of such a nature that it would be perfectly allowable and entirely sufficient for us to tell him in reply to go to his books and learn something of a subject of which he appears to be so lamentably ignorant. But we prefer, for more reasons than one, not to stand on our strict rights in the matter; and we, accordingly proceed to give "a Master Mason" the information of which he appears to be so badly in need. And first, when he asserts that we concluded from the expulsion of the Masonic Order from nearly all the great nations that it was a very hotbed of iniquity, we must tell him that he has recourse to a very old and very transparent device in controversy. Set ting up as your opponent's a worthless argument, and knocking it down, of course, to everybody's satisfaction, is a piece of intellectual gymnastics for which there is no very general admiration. We concluded nothing from the fact mentioned. We merely stated that the Freemasons had been condemned, not only by the Catholic Church, but by civil governments, and even by various Protestant ecclesiastical authorities, and we proceeded-not to draw inferences, as our ingenious correspondent would have the reader believe-but to state, from the evidence before us, the justification for such denunciations. The first point, then, of "a Master Mason," against the Jesuits, falls to the ground. His innocent refusal to accept our ipse-dixit as to the Masonic demonstration in support of the Commune will be found equally innocuous. He wants he says, some " reliable proof" that the object of the Masons on this occasion was for the purpose stated. We refer him to a pamphlet published in Belgium. entitled "Appeal to Freemasons of Every Rite," and written by Brother Thirlforq, who took a leading if not the leading part in the demonstration; who says in this very document that the Commune was the greatest revolution which it had been given to the world to contemplate;" and who explicitly declared war against the Versailles government. There are other authorities on the point, such as the official organ of the Commune; but probably Brother Thirifocq's testimony will be sufficient for "a Master Mason." Then " a Master Mason" is very anxious for a confirmation of our statement that Frede rick of Orange resigned his place in the craft because he was a Christian. If he will turn to the publication entitled La Franc-Maconnerie dans l'etat and published in Brussels in 1859, or to Barruel (a Master Mason) in his Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire du Jacobinisme (Homburg edition, 1803), or to the Annales Maconniques (vols. II., III.), he will find that Frederick sent to the head of his lodge a statement of his reasons for the step he had taken, and that his words were very clear and explicit. "I am a Christian," are his ipssissima verba, "and will ever remain one. Everybody will understand how extremely painful it is for me to be compelled to speak of the abuse made in the Masonic legend of the teaching of my Divine Master. How could I write the story of Thy life, O divine Jesus, and then call this story the Legend of the Degree of Rosi-crucian? Where is the Jew who will venture to deny the crucifixion? And can it be that the brethren of the craft meanwhile regard this death as a parable, and range it with the mass of fictions which are successively set before them?" Will this satisfy "a Master Mason"? But to pass on to our correspondent's fifth question, "Where did we get the profession of faith made in the Liege Lodge in 1865, that the name of God was a word void of sense? M. Neut, the well-known Belgian, is our authority, and he has in vain challenged the Freemasons to disprove his statements; and we find it il e easier to credit him when we see in the "Ritual of the Ma-

Master Mason" mean to insinuate that no member of the craft has ever yet divulged any of its secrets and been dogged to his very death bed for the offence? If he does, he must think us very simpleminded indeed.

One query now remains, and we have deliberately kept it to the last of A Master Mason, having failed to clear Freemasonry of its fool character, has recourse to that favourite device of all re ligious mountebanks, and of the whole tribe of illi-terate anti-Catholic scribblers—that of abusing the Jesuits. It would be no defence of Masonic moral-lity if it were only in not much worse" than Jesuit His mercy kept the sickness" from our door, morality as travestied by such a calomniatur du genie. Be sure you tell him how the neighbors came as Pascal and the stupid slanderers who can only copy his malignity at second-hand. Even if the citations from Jesuit authors, furnished by these assailants with convenient vagueness, were as full and as genuine as they are false and garbled, it would | And say, agra !-Oh, say I miss him still. be outrageously unfair to fasten on the Order every theoretical opinion advanced in various countries and under various circumstances by two or three of its member. "A Master Mason" singles out two names, one well known to fame, the great Spanish theologian Molina, the other Baldelli, a sufficiently obscure Italian of the seventeenth century. No references of any kind been given, we can only meet the abusive statements with a plain denial begging the writer, who has borrowed these names from Pascal or one of his copyists, to procure Abbe Maynard's edition of the famous "Provincial Letters," which exposes the shameful dishonesty of similar quotations from Jesuit theologians. But, as we have already intimated, this plan of dragging in the Jesuits seems a very vulgar, futile, and disingenuous way of meeting the charges brought against the Masonic sect, and consequently, if he has no

other, it were plainly better for him not to attempt the task at all. And now we have, we believe, answered all the questions put to us by "a Master Mason;" and can only in conclusion advise him, in case he wants any further information, to go to the books on the subject, which are, we presume, as accessible to him as they are to ourselves. A regular course of reading would probably do him some service, for, as far as we can make out, he is one of those "weak minds," those " superstitious and credulous spirits," to whom, according to the Freemasons themselves, it would be dangerous "precip itately to reveal the real aim of the craft," or to discover at once the full place of the "brilliant and dazzling" light of the Masonic dispensation.

AN INCIDENT OF "ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING" AT AL-DERSHOTT CAMP.

A little incident occurred at Aldershott on the the feast of St. Patrick which, although not important in itself, is still suggestive of a condition of affairs that calls for serious comment. There is no one so ignorant as not to know that the army is anything but a popular service, that desertions therefrom take place to an alarming extent, and that recruits cannot be had either for love or money. It is only the other day that the valiant Commander-in-Chief of the British battalions, conscious of how matters exactly stand, drew up an address to the commanding officers of the different regiments. The main purport of this proceeding was to induce those having authority to exhibit greater leniency than was usually the case to the ordinary rank and file. But, from the episode that lately occurred, we regret to say that the same high-handed system of military discipline appears to be still in vogue; and that when once a man or a lad takes the "Saxon shilling" and dons the Queen's livery, he parts with his liberty, and becomes a slave to the will or caprice of his superiors of every grade.

Now to the affair in question. It appears that on Friday, the 17th inst, most of the drummers, belonging to 1st battalion of 15th Foot took it into their heads to have some diversion on the feast of St. Patrick. Accordingly, having procured their respective fifes and drums out of the room wherein such were deposited, they proceeded to a part of the town, and diverted themselves and others by playing an Irish air. It is not recorded that the members of the band behaved themselves indecorously, that they partook of drink, or did aught else calculited to incur public obloquy. But let us see how this apparently trivial offence against military order was visited. For not having first of all obtained the sauction of their officers to remove the fifes and drums, the offenders are sentenced to twenty-eight days' confinement to barracks

And what is the alleged gist of the crime committed? It is that military discipline was violated by the offenders having presumed to act without orders. But we go somewhat deeper than the surface, and venture to interpret the affair in quite different light. In our view-and we opine it is anything but an exaggerated one-the gravamen of the offence lay in the band of the regiment having ventured to play the popular Irish air of "St. Patcick's Day in the Morning." Military authorities in high quarters are rather dubious as regards the loyalty of Irish troops. This feeling, we suspect has been strengthened by the drama of "The Shaughraun," so recently enacted at two leading theatres in London, no less than by Mr. Dion Boucicault's famous letter to the Prime Minister, asking for pardon for the Irish political prisoners. To our mind it is very questionable that if the band of the 1st battalion had contented themselves with playing "God Save the Queen," "God Save the Prince of Wales," or even indulged in some Highland air for which their imperial mistress has especial liking, nothing would have been heard respecting the matter. If it was considered that a breach of discipline had been committed, the commandants would assuredly have condoned the offence, on the principle emanated from an entusiastic attachment to the sovereign.

We hesitate not to regard the action of the authorities at Aldershott as the most unwise, impolitic, and tyrannical. Its purpose appears to us to crush out, if possible, every spark of national sentiment within the breasts of the Irish portion of the army. At one period English antagonism went so far in Ireland as to render "the wearing of the green" a political offence, tantamount to open and avowed treason against British rule. And at the present time we recognize the like principle of ntolerance actively at work in this country, when it becomes a grave act of insubordination for a few baudsmen to assemble and play an Iri-hair on a celebrated Irish festival. The proceeding of the Aldershott military authorities is, we take it, calculated to give great offence to every Irishman in the forces. England is vartly indebted to the valor and character of Irish soldiers. By their aid she has achieved victories and gained laurels which, without such assistance, could never be hers, Latterly, however, the promising Irish youth has taken a dislike to being a British soldier. He far prefers any other pursuit; and, most of all, seeks a itting outlet for his energies in the United States of America. Indeed, it is not going too far to assert that the recruiting seigeant finds his labor absolutely profitless in the sister island. Whole baronies have been decimated and almost depopulated, where at one time any number of fine, stalwart fellows could have been picked up for the army. Should this nation and the great American Republic ever be at war-a contingency far from impossible-it will be found that our most sturdy and inflexible foes shall, so to speak, be those of son Apprentice" by Brother Ragon, that the neo-phyte who is about to be received is told by his whom centuries of misrule had driven from their our own household, the brave descendants of men "Venerable" such things as that "Deism is belief native land.—English Exchange.

in God without revelation or form of worship," and that THE IRISH WIDOWS MESSAGE TO this is "destined to replace all religions." Does "a Remember, Denis, all I bade you say

Tell him we're well and happy, thank the Lord: But of our trobbles since he went away You'll mind, avic, and never say a word. Of cares and troubles, sure, we've all our share, The finest summer isn't always fair.

Tell him the spotted heifer calved in May:
She died, poor thing; but that you needn't mind: Nor how the constant rain destroyed the hay But tell him God to us was ever kind, And when the fever spread the country o'er His mercy kept the "sickness" from our door,

And cut the corn and stored it in the barn ; Twould be as well to mention them by name Pat Murphy, Ned McCabe, and Shamus Carn, And big Tim Daly from behind the hill:

They came with ready hands our toil to share: 'Twas then I missed him most-my own right

I felt although kind hearts were round me there, The kindest heart beat in a foreign land. Strong hand! brave heart! one severed far from me By many a weary league of shore and sea.

And tell him she was with us—he'll know who Mayourneen, hasn't she the winsom eyes? The darkest, deepest, brightest, bonniest blue I ever saw, except in summer skies; And such black hair !- it is the blackest hair That ever rippled over neck so fair.

Tell him old Pincher fretted many a day, And mouned, poor dog! 'twas well he didn't die, Crouched by the roadside, how he watched the way And sniffed the travellers as they passed him by-Hail, rain, or sunshine, sure 'twas all the same, He listened for the foot that never came.

Tell him the house is lonesome like and cold, The fire itself seems robbed of half its light, But may be 'tis my eyes are growing old, And things look dim before my fading sight, For all that, tell him 'twas myself that soun The shirts you bring, and stiched them every one

Give him my blessing; morning, noon, and night, Tell him my prayers are offered for his good, That he may keep his Maker still in sight, And firmly stand as his brave father stood-True to his name, his country, and his God, Faithful at home, and steadfast still abroad.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

At the Kilrush Quarter Sessions there was not a single criminal case for trial, and the Chairman, Mr. John O'Hagan, Q.C., was presented with pair of white gloves.

The following have been elected guardians in the several divisions of the Kiliush Union :-Clounadrum, Mr. Doherty; Cree, Mr. Considine; Doonbeg, W. Studdert; Kilkee, Mr. O'Donnell; Kilrush, Messrs. Charles Martin and William J.

On the 25th ult., at the South Presentation Convent, the foundationstone was laid of the a memorial chapel, which the ladies of the Presentation Order mean to raise in remembrance of their great foundress, Miss Nano Nagle. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dean Neville.

The Newry Cattle Show for the present year will will be held on June 27th. Lord Newry gives a cup for horses; the committee gives a cup for the cattle classes; and Mr. Marshall, Tullymurry House, also intimates his intention of giving a cup. The show is likely to be more than usually successful.

The Limerick Reporter of the 28th ult., says :-The weather is at last showing symptoms of clearing up. There is literally no business done .-Potatoes sold in Saturday's market at Charleville at 8d per stone. Cabbage plants were 4d. per bundle. Hay is cheap and plentiful. No cattle disease of any kind in that district."

At a meeting of the electors of the barony of Moycarn, on the 25th ult., a resolution was passed protesting against the action of The O'Conor Don in opposing Mr. Butt's Grand Jury Bill, and viewing with apprehension his threatened defection from the Home Rule party on the occasion of the introduction of Mr. Butt's Land Bill.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Edward Biggs, formerly proprietor of Castle Biggs, near the Shannon, shot himself in a cottage in which he lived on the lands of Drominagh, Borrisokane. Mr. Meagher, coroner for North Tipperary, held an inquest next day, when the jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased came by his death in consequence of shooting himself at Drominagh on Friday the 24th ult.

A dreadful explosion of gas took place in the house of Mr. McKevitt, agent for Lloyd's, at War-renpoint, on the 29th ult., at 3 o'clock a.m. The explosion shook the house to the foundation, forced out the windows, tore up the floors, and alarmed the neighborhood. With the greatest difficulty Mrs. McKevitt and her daughter were rescued.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., the solemn and interesting ceremony of a reception took place in the Convent of Mercy, Galway. The Bishop of Galway officiated, assisted by the Vicar General, the Very Rev. P. Dooley, P. P. The young lady who received the white veil was Miss Kate J. Reid, eldest daughter of T. J. Reid, Esq., Wood-quay House, Galway, The name assumed in religion by the young novice was Sister Mary Josephine. The following is the result of the election of

poor law guardians in the Ennis Union:—Thomas Greene, J. P., 367; Richard Pearson, 314; Denis Glynn, 302; Andrew McMahon, 271; William O'Brien, 202. The first meeting of the newly elected Board of the Ennis Union was held on the 29th ult, when Lord Inchiquin was elected chairman, James F. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., D. L., vice-chairman, and Thomas Greene, Esq., J. P., deputy vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

THE LAND BILL.—In the House of Commons Mr. Downing presented a petition from the Commissioners of the town of Skibbereen in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill; also from the following parishes in the county of Cork, viz :- Midleton, Queenstown, Ballyroe, Skibbereen, Meelan of the Rock, Kanturk, Grenago, Killislane, Clonakilty, Douglas, Aughabologue, Buttevant, Ballamacods and Kilworth.

On the 23rd ult., some stacks of straw, the property of P. Cleary, Esq., of Ballynahinch, near Knocklong, were discovered to be on fire, and a good deal of damage was done before the flames were extinguished. A large cow house containing ninety-five cattle, had a very narrow escape, as it was quite close to the burning stacks, but fortunately, the wind was favorable, and the house was not ignited. The fire is said to be the act of an incendiary.

The Annual meeting of the Drogheda Union was held on the 29th ult., when the outgoing officers, Francis Donagh, Esq., J.P., was re-elected as chairman, and Messrs. Edward Markey, J.P. and John Moore, as vice-chairman and deputy respectively. In pursuance of the recent pastoral from the R. C. Bishop of Meath, the following priests were appointed on the dispensary district committees, they being sufficiently rated to qualify them-Rev. Edward Fagan, P.P., Ardcath, for Duleek district; and Rev. Mr. Carney, P.P., of Tullyallen, for Monasterboice district.

Nenagh, in lots, for nine months. As much as £3 78. 6d. per acre, with auction fees, was realized.

After the different Masses in the Tullamore Roman Catholic chapels, on the 26th ult., a petition from the Irish Home Rule League in favor of the Land Bill about to be introduced by Mr. Butt, was offered for signature, and a large number of persons of all rades of society affixed their names to it The petition, in accordance with the request of the senders, will be forwarded for presentation in the House of Commons. Similar petitions were numerously signed in Mullingar, Navan, and other towns in the diocese of Meath.

The Limerick Reporter of the 24th ult., says: The ancient weir, which is said to have been originally built by the Danes, and which Queen Elizabeth granted to the citizens of Limerick, has been so much injured by the late floods and high winds that, up to the present, the take of fish in the welr has been unusually limited. We perceive that under the careful superintendence of Mr. Joseph much with the take of fish by the Strand fishermen, who have been suffering very much in consequence.

A number of net fishermen, who were prosecuted by the Blackwater Board of Conservators for fishing within certain limits near the mouth of the river Youghal, were, on the 30th ult., fined £1 each.— The case was on at the previous court-day when the point was raised whether the Conservators or the Dake of Devonshire, in view of the recent decision giving him the right of a separate fishery, had the conservancy of that part of the river. The opinion of the Law Advisers was that even supposing the recent decision gave the Duke of Devonshire the right to fish on that particular water he had no right to delegate that right to the general

On the 28th ult, Mr. Flint, of Dublin, austioneer, by instructions received from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, sold by public auction about 22 Irish acres of glebe land attached to the rectory at Thurles. The principal competitors were Rev. C. B. Harley, Rector, Thurles, and Mr. Patrick Hackett, Derryvilla House, New Birmingham. It was knocked down to the former, subject to the approval of the Church Commissioners, for the high figure of £1,500.

On the 31st ult., while four laborers—named Michael, John, and Peter Skerrette, brothers, and John O'Conner-were passing along a scaffolding conveying barrows of brick and mortar to masons who were at work at an elavation of 30 feet on a new building in course of erection for the Bank of Ireland, fronting O'Connell Square, Ennis, the cross supporting the plank from the main wall gave way, and they fell to the ground. The men were extricated from the debris in a state of insensibility, bleeding and disfigured from the wound and contusions. They were conveyed with all speed to the county infirmary, where Drs. Cullinan and Stamer rendered every possible medical aid. At 4 o'clock in the evening Michael Skerrette died, and little hope is entertained for the recovery of the others.

On account of an attempt by the Guardians of the Kilkeel Union to interfere with and close, at the instance of one of the local guardians, the old graveyard in Kilbroney, the greatest indignation prevails amongst the Catholic inhabitants of the parish, who assembled in hundreds on the 28th ult. for the purpose of sending forth a protest. Though the night was exceedingly stormy, it did not prevent the Catholic inhabitants from assembling when their time-honored graveyard was in question, that by their presence and voice they might condemn the proposed action of the supporters of the scheme. Dr. Vesey, the sanitary inspector, has certified that the graveyard is not overcrowed.

The Limerick Reporter of the 28th ult., says :-"A 'find' of antiquarian relics have recently been made near Milford, Charleville-viz., a large bronze celt, which is known as the "Palgrave Celt," and a bronze sword. The celt was found last month by a laborer employed drainmaking by a farmer named O'Donnell, residing at Punmona, near Milford, by whom it was sent to the Royal Irish Academy and purchased. The bronze sword, which is twenty-two inches long, was found in a ditch in the townland of Kilmore, and is now in the possession of Mr. Denis A. O'Leary, of Kilbolane Cottage, Charleville, who is writing a paper on both curiosities for the Royal Historical and Archaelogical Association of Ireland, accompanied by sketches of the interesting remains."

DEATH OF ALDERMAN QUINLIVAN, J.P .- The death of Alderman Laurence Quinlivan, J.P., of Limerick, took place in Dublin, after a comparatively brief illness. The deceased left Limerick for Dublin a few days since in order to undergo an operation for cancer in the ear, which, though successfully performed by Surgeon Porter, did not prevent the supervention of erysipelas, which was the immediate cause of death. Alderman Quinlivan was a magistrate for the city of Limerick. He was also vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and took a rather prominent part in politics. He was upwards of 75 years of age, and throughout his long career was a supporter of the Liberal cause.

At Kilmallock Petty Sessions on the 25th ult a widow woman, named Roche, summoned the Very Rev. Dr. Downes, P. P., and four of his parishioners for assault and attempting to take forcible possession of a holding which she held as sub-tenant under the Very Rev. defendant. Complainant stated that the defendants broke the lock of her door, and forcibly took possession of the holding after assaulting her. For the defence it was contended that the complainant, whose tenacy was expired, had been served with a notice to quit and that no more force than what was legally justifiable had been used on the occasion. It was also alleged that complainant and her daughter had assaulted the defendants. The court ruled that a prima facie case had been established, and sent the defendants for trial at the quarter sessions, accepting nominal bail for their appearance.

THE BISHOP OF CORK ON GODLESS EDUCATION.-A public examination of the boys attending the Christian Brothers' Schools in Cork was held recently in that city. At the conclusion of the very interesting proceedings the Right Rev. Dr. Deluny, the bishop of Cork, expressed his great satisfaction at what he had that day observed. He said that the large and highly respectable assemblage that had witnessed the examination could bear witness that the youth of their community were in the Christian Brothers' schools prepared to be the good and useful citizens that every State ambitioned. They would be able to say that they were not like in other countries, where philosophy was striving to be rampant. As he listened to the answering of the boys that day he thought of the scene he had read of in an English Courthouse, where a child, reccommended by her father as very well educated, confessed when put on the witnesstable, that she had never heard of the Bible, and did not know the nature of an oath. The magistrate remarked that the child must have been educated in one of those godless schools. Such was the new education philosophers of the day would introduce for the benefit of humanity.

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states that the members of the Irish Protestant Episcopal Church expects to be able at the apclude the long controversy, which has raged over the revision of the Prayer book, and to bring about the revision of the Prayer book, and to bring about the revision of the Prayer book, and to bring about should.—Fuller the revision of the Prayer book, and to bring about should.—FULLER. and the first of t

Mr. D. Carroll, auctioneer, recently put up the sa ultimate result sufficiently favorable to the mograting of 50 acres of the lands of Shrath, near derate party to forbid any collision of extreme grazing of 50 acres of the lands of Shrath, near derate party to forbid any collision of extreme sections. This being accomplished, they hope also an ultimate result sufficiently favorable to the moto deal with the question of their Divinity School (now a part of Trinity College, and in a temporary and anomalous relation to that institution), as to which there is some difference of opinion between the clerical and the collegiate parties, the former thousand pounds over the estimated expenditure. asserting, and the latter denying, that the sum of Seeing what the trade of the country has been we £140,000 received for the college advowsons is a fund charged with a responsibility towards the Church, and properly applicable, at least in part, to the purposes of clerical education. The junior fellows of Trinity College maintain that it is entirely a secular fund, a part of the property of their college, and should be devoted to stimulate promotion among their number, in the interest of general education.

A Dublin correspondent of the Queen hoaxes that paper amazingly. Recently he set down the Coombe-haunt of squalor and misery - as the fashionable quarter of the city, and the following description of an imaginary ball is too good a satire to be passed over :—" A grand dress ball was Robinson the weir is undergoing extensive, and given by the members of the St. Stephen's green we hope to see it in good order in the course of a club, on Friday 10th March. The rooms were deshort time. The floods have also interfered very ner, while most of the costumes were rich and novel. The Lord Justice of Appeal made a most efficient and courtly master of ceremonies, his dress being that of an ancient Brehon judge. leading feature in the ball was the legal quadrille, which was opened by Judge Keogh and Lady O'Malley, in the dress of a pagan High Priest and Queen of the Incas respectively. Most of the leading members of the bar, junior and senior, took part in this and following quadrilles. Mr. W. Fitzgerald, as a dandy of the days of Queen Anne, was a genuine exquisite, while the Lord Mayor, as Dick Whit-tington, was an equal success, with Mr. MacDonogh Q.C, as Robinson Crusoe with his umbrella. There were the usual number of gipsies, men in armor, Fausts, &c. But Captain Sampson and his Biblical namesake was a prominent character. Dr. Tisdale represented Melancholy, and Sir William Wilde a pair of spectacles, an admirably worked out and comic costume: Alderman Harris, as the Jew in the Merchant of Venice, was equally telling, while Sir John Barrington as a bumpkin with a horse collar was very true to nature."

KINSALE MACKEREL FISHERY.—This fishery, now one of the best in the three kingdoms, is in full and successful working. Mr. Collins, member for Kinsale, gave a very clear and interesting account of it in the late debate on the Irish Fisheries. Until a few years ago the mackerel fishing was never opened until May or June, whereas operations were commenced this year by 1st March. About 100 boats belong to Kinsale, but by the 10th fleets from Newry, Howth, Arklow, and Kilrush; the adverse weather delayed to a later period the urrival of the Manx, Cornish, Campertown, and Lowestoft fleets, all of which, making an aggregate of 400 boats, with a crew of 3,200 men and 500 miles of nets Scotch and Manx manufacturers supply the nets, which are most expensive, liable to be lost, and must be renewed every three or four years. The boxes in which the mackerel are packed are another considerable item—one buyer this week having ordered £800 worth from a local house. Ice is another, and this season the supply failed. Last year the supply was provided by seven large Nor-wegian vessels, which brought 500 tons each, or a total of 3,500 tons. Rapid packing and transit are the first essentials of success in the mackerel trade the fish being all sold fresh, and none cured. Seven fast and powerful Liverpool tug boats ply between Kinsale and Milford, each often carrying 400 tons of fish, which is rapidly thrown upon the English markets. Each of these steamers costs the fish buyers about £350 a month during the season; while there are, alas, in the carrying trade, several fast Jersey smacks, freighted at £50 a month. The fish are reported fine, the take large, and the prices remunerative, ranging, according to supply, from £2 to £5 per hundred. Some single boats have realised £200 in a night, while not a few have reached £400 a week. These are pleasant facts with regard to the supply of fish in the Irish waters; but it is a pity to find that only one-fourth of the fleet, and these inferior in tonrage, are native bottoms; and that the nets and the carrying trade are Scotch, Manx, and English. In 1873 there were captured 128,600 boxes of 120 mackerel, and in 1874 about 100,000, being about twelve million fish, which are sold at from 5s. to £4 per six score, but at an average, 18s. 7d.

A LOST LIFE.

Ah, wretched me! created for happiness in Thee, my God: I toiled in vain, whilst I sought it in creatures outside of Thee; and, behold! I strayed still further away from the end for which I was created, and I found wretchedness, for which I was not made, and perished therein. I. S. H.

Lost, lost! ob, I have flung my soul's dear treasure Into the black abyse, Oh, who his fearful anguish e'er can measure, Who thinks of this: So many days of grace—but all are over, So many days wherein I might recover My hopes of bliss.

So many years have I on trifles wasted, In my mad folly blind; So many years, yet I have never tasted True peace of mind. So many years my God in mercy awaited, But I His holy ways have ever hated, And left behind.

So many calls that I have disregarded-They rise upon me now, So many sins that wait to be rewarded—

O justice! how? Passions, uncurbed, let loose in all their madness They never brought to me but care and sadness, And gloom of brow.

Duties neglected, hearts that I have broken, Souls that thro' me were lost, They rise up, each with its accusing token, A ghastly host. How fiendishly my wicked life is spent, Yet I have been divinely innocent,

Which stings me most. Yes! I remember those fair, far off mornings In my life's fresh June; Ere yet among the blossoms tolled the warnings Of coming ruin. When from the skies and groves, and valleys vernal,

God's love seemed calling with a voice supernal, Forgotten soon. And I remember too my first transgression, And my repentance wild:

For to the Crucified I made confession, Who, kind and mild, Said, "Fear not I rejoice o'er the returning, Come to My heart with love and mercy burning,

My poor, weak child!"

O sweetness, turned to gall so bitter That I must deeply drain-God's mercy changed to justice, it is fitter, Can I complain?

O Beauty 1 my lost soul may never love it-O Bliss! that I eternally shall covet In vain, in vain! D. C. DEANE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times says, assuming that the last five days of the financial year are as productive as the average, there will be a surplus over the estimated revenue of about a million, and of seven hundred may, it says, be thankful for what we have.

A London paper is informed that the prospects of an attempt being made to recover the Vanguard have so far progressed that the preliminaries of a 271,274 guests. contract between the Admiralty and a Civil Engineer have been satisfactorily arranged. Should this contract be finally entered into, it is hoped that operations may be commenced no later than May

A staff of divers, under the direction of Mr. Ridgard, of Liverpool, has arrived a Scilly to attempt to recover the remainder of the £80,000 of specie which went down in the Schiller last May. £57, 000 was recovered last year. The divers who have gone down report the remainder of the wreck as being deep in the water and undisturbed by the winter storms.

In charging the Grand Jury at the Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Justice Brett criticised severely the clauses in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875, which casts upon a shipowner charged with sending an unseaworthy ship to sea the burden of proving his innocence. His lordship said that under the new Shipping Act a person accused could be sworn and give evidence. He should shudder, when he first saw the experiment tried, to think of the change in the administration of the law of this country; and while obeying the law-as he was obliged to do-he should do so with the greatest possible reluctance. A case of that kind indicated stands in the calendar.

We are the most civilized and the most Christian and moral nation on the face of the earth. Of course we are. How should we be otherwise with the most reformed of constantly reforming Churches kept up by the State at an enormous cost, and with a defender of faith that does not exist? Yet someway, now and then, statistics are published which show that there is something not altogether right in our social goings-on. Take, for instance, our regard for human life. Just imagine, the deaths of infants during the past year were equal to 162 per 1000 in London, and they averaged 190 per 1000 in 17 other large towns, ranging from 133 in Portsmouth to 245 in Leicester. How many of these children were secretly murdered ?-London Universe.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE -The Empress Eugenie has, writes the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, just presented a singularly handsome antependium to St. Mary's Church, Chischurst, the place of sepulture of Napoleon III. This altarfrontal is of cloth of gold, earliched with crimson embroidery, and is a fitting supplement to the magnificent vestments (cope and chasuble), also of cloth or gold, which the Empress partly worked herself, and which she presented some time ago to the Rev. J. Goddard, the cure. The gold-embroidered covering of the tabernacle is a gift from the same generous donor. There has also just been placed at the foot of the Emperor's tomb a priedicu for the use of the Empress. It is of black mahogany; upholstered in black and purple velvet, and is adorned with an Imperial crown and the Empresa's monogram. Her Majesty had been accustomed during her private devotions to kneel on the stone steps leading into the mortuary chapel, and this circumstance coming to the knowledge of the Duchess of Cambaceres and some other ladies, it was resolved to present the Empress with the chair referred to. Many additions have recently been made in the floral and other decorations of the chapel. The Queen's wreath of immortelles remains on the sarcophagus, also her gift; but it is now much withered. Several distinguished French ladics are at work upon a carpet, entirely made by hand, to be laid down the centre of the church.

A RESSIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH POLICY. - In the activity of Mr. Disraeli's Government the Russki Mir of St. Petersburg sees a feverish Radicalism, such as England has not witnessed for a long time on the part of her Ministers. A series of bold and in the highest degree practical measures, it says, restores to England the important political role nglishmen had forgotten during the try of Mr. Uladstone. At present, England alone of the Great Powers deals clearly and consciously in conformity with her interests; the other Powers content themselves with putting forth innocent diplomatic Notes timidly abstian from all positive action. A firm and independent foreign policy is at present represented by England alone, while the Continental Powers pursue only a negative policy. Without risk of war or any important sacrifice England has laid her powerful hand upon the international road which connects Europe with Asia and in part with India. At the same time she fortifies Malta, the central station of the Mediterranean, increases her land and sea forces, and strengthens her influence at Constantinople and Cario. In the meantime, the Russki Mir asks, what has Russia done towards approaching nearer to the Bosphorus, which naturally has greater importance for her than the Suez Canal has for England? The classical portal, without which Russia cannot be mistress in her own house, is still in hands hostile to Russia. from whom the Bospherous is now as far removed as it was after the Crimean war. The bestowal of the title of Empress upon the Queen is cited by the same journal as further proof of Mr. Disraeli's Radical policy, but it asserts that there is no ground for regarding that title as constituting a stronger bond between Englang and India. The elevation of India to the rank of a special empire can only tend to the weakening, not to the strengthening, of the English power in that coun-

ACTION ABOUT A SNEEZE -There is no incident so trifling that it may not lead to an important issue, and a sneeze delivered by a draper's assistant on the 28th of January led to an action which was tried before a judge and jury at Lambeth the other day. The plaintiff was on the day mentioned in the service of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, Westminster, and was engaged in the drapery department, of which the defendant was overlooker or manager. About ten o'clock at night, when assisting to take stock, having, as he alleged, a cold in his head, "he was compelled to sneeze." There can be little doubt that he sneezed rather loudly, for defendant hearing the report came up to where the plaintiff and others were at work and "demanded to know who sneezed." The plaintiff at once magnanimously admitted that he was the sneezer, upon which the defendant told him that "the next time he wanted to sneeze he must go out and do it." Shortly afterwards the plaintiff " felt himself impelled to sneeze again," and, putting on his overcoat, said to the defendant, "Please, sir, I am going out to sneeze." He was thereupon told by the defendant that if he went outside he must go altogether, and, upon his proceeding to do so, the defendant insisted on his returning the week's wages he had received a few hours previously, the week's work not expiring until the afternoon of the next day. As he declined to comply with this demand, the defendant "took him by the collar and pushed him down a spiral staircase a flight at a time." He was subsequently marched off the premises between a policeman and the doorkeeper, and claimed damages for the injuries he had received by his rapid descent downstairs. After several Let us not love those things much which we are | witnesses had been examined, and the defendant

a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £20. The judge certified for costs; but the counsel for the defendant asked leave for a new trial, which was granted pro forma, so that more work for lawyers will probably arise out of this unfortunate sneeze.

UNITED STATES. ---:0:-

The Philadelphia Press estimates that the hotels and boarding houses within reach of Philadelphia, including the hotels of New York, can accommodate

The Protestant Bishop of Georgia, says the Southern Cross, by his tirade against Papal infalibility effected the conversion of his niece to the Catholic faith. Let him continue to repeat his sermon, and, no doubt, many of his intelligent hearers will find out the fallibility of the preacher and the infallibility of the Pope.

An Irish Centenarian .- Dr. Nagle, Registrar of Records, reports the death, at the age of one hundred and six years, of Martha McQuirk a native of Ireland died of senile asthenia, at St. Joseph's Home for aged persons. New York World.

Some shameless swindlers are at present trading in the recent misfortune of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Brooklyn, by collecting in their name, without authority, and of course retaining the money for their own uses. The Poor Little Sisters publish a card in another column, which will give further information on that point. It is so easy to give aid for them to proper persons, such as the clergy, members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and other Catholics connected with the various churches, that there is really no excuse for any one who permits himself to be deceived by these pretended agents. The Sisters can very badly afford the loss of any assistance intended for them.-Catholic Review.

CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES .- A New York journal publishes the following extracts from a private letter from Washington :- "Washington is all a wallow of thievery and corruption, with a full sprinkling of delighted official Sambos intermixed by way of flavour and ornamentation. Yet the city is just as it has long been. There is really nothing new. Only time gradually develops to the many what was well known to the few. Thus there is a great gape and stare over Belknap, while there is nothing new in the case. His story is that of the whole civil service ever since Grant came in. It is just what we knew about and went in to reform in 1872. All the thanks we got was a shower of brickbats. There is no place for an honest man in Washington society as at present constituted. No man who speaks the truth can appear in it. If you can't meet thieves and liars on terms of equality you do not belong there. Moral and political de-bauchery has here reached a height that history sometimes speaks of, but of which this country has never before had any experience, or even any approach to, except in the local sphere where Tweed figured. But the scoundrels who have usurped the name, organisation, and administration of the Republican party have beaten all their predecessors in this line of sight. Fire and brimestone might have done for Sodom, but it wouldn't purify this city. The man doesn't live who is a sufficient master of language to depict its degradation. Don't flatter yourself that everything is bound to come out now, in either the war or other departments. where things are worse. As after great burglarics we hear of new fastenings, chronometer locks, tresh guards and combinations, so now there are new grips and padiocks on every fellow's mouth who might be tempted to tell what he knows. Grant's reported saying that Marsh ought to be hanged for blabbing is understood exactly. Stone walls and iron bolts are nothing to the moral defences set up in this single expression of the head of the Government. Any chap who has got information to sell can get more for it at the Executive Department to-day than in any other market. So you had better moderate your expectations."

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE,"—Chinese emigration on a large scale is calculated seriously to weaken the United States, by discouraging the immigration of European labourers to the territories. Chinese emigration is not of a character calculated to enrich or ennoble a country. The Chinamen never intends to become a citizen, he in his heart despises the citizens of the United States as Outer Barbarians, and will not bring his wife and children with him to be contaminated by their (to his thoughts) uncivilised and savage ways; he will not even leave his corpse to enrich the American soil; the bodies of Chinamen are therefore carefully shipped back to their celestial land. He does not, however, hesitate to bring to this land of Outer Barbarians the filthiest vices of the filthiest people in the world. With his "Choice Souchong"—muck that a Chinese scavenger would not condescend to swill he brings cargoes of the most degraded women who pollute the social atmosphere of the Pacific scaboard cities with their hateful presence. Wherever he goes throughout the States, he reduces the rate of wages to starvation level. How indeed can European labourers contend on equal terms in the labour market, with men who are accustomed to regard rat soup as one of the highest delicacies I do not wish to give vent to any illiberal sentiments, or to prevent these members of the great human family from emigrating to any country they please, but I do think, that if any regard is to be had, to the position of the United States as a great military power, Chinese emigration to America requires regulation. Capitalists may make a few millions out of the cheap labour of the Heathen Chinee; but when the time comes for the sword to decide, who shall have the future control of that wealth, and of the Government of the United States, the contest will be decided, not by the country possessing most capitalists, and "Chinamen," but by the trained men of European extraction. "Fortified towns, well-trained arsenals and armouries." said Lord Chancellor Bacon, "Goodly races of horse chariots of war, elephants, ordnance, artillery, and the like, are nothing more than a sheep in a lion's skin, unless the nation itself be from its origin and temper, stout and warlike. The sinews of war are not money, if the sinews of men's arms be wanting as they are in a soft and effeminate nation; for Solon said well to Crossus (when in ostentation he showed him his gold) 'Sir, if any other come that bath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold."-Travels in Canada and the United States.

CANADA. ---:0:--

A Farmer's Club was formed in the township of Erin on the 6th inst.

Seaforth will have six licensed hotels under the new Act. Seven have been struck off.

At Barrie, Ont., Assizes Hon. Judge Galt was presented with the customary pair of white kid gloves, as there were no criminal cases. Laval University, Quebec, is preparing to celebrate

the anniversary os Monsgr. Laval, its founder; the event takes place on the 30th instant. Meaford is about to make an effort to put a heavy

discount on American silver, so as to drive it out of the place and make room for something better. committed for trial on a charge of neglecting to provide food for his wife and children.

Over 60'000 bushels of clover have been exported from Ontario to Great Britain at about \$7 per

The Dunkin by-law, carried in the township of Storrington, has been quashed by Chief Justice Harrison for want of notice of the passage of the same.

Confirmation.—His Lordship, Bishop Jamot, will administer the sacrament of Confirmation at Streetsville and in the Fitth Line Church, during the last week of May,

The editor of the Listowel paper has been shown a sample of new potators about the size of pigeons' ggs, grown during the winter in the open air, by Mr. N. Sommerville.

Mr. Robert Dagg, of Shawville, recently had a portion of one of his cars bitten off by a horse. He was going into the stable with some oats for the animal at the time. The horse also inflicted a would on Mr. Dagg's cheek.

It is stated that the proprietors of the Star Line, of Saginaw, will run two boats to Goderich in oppo-sition to the Benton and Burchie. The Sherman (formerly a revenue cutter) and the Holland are to compose this opposition line.

Gainsby and his surveying party, who were supposed to be shipwrecked and lost in the northern ourt of British Columbia, have been heard from in Victoria and are safe.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Association, Ottawa, on the 19th inst., the revenue for the past year was shown to be \$1,456.29; expenditure, \$1,314.03; the unencumbered assets of the Society reace \$5,086.

Several farmers in the surrounding country in the vicinity of Hamilton have been at work with ploughs for some days past; it is reported that the wheat is badly winter-killed, and much uneasiness is felt about the fruit trees.

The number of men employed in connection with the copper mining and the treatment of the ore in the Province of Quebec has been from 200 to 300. Wages have averaged \$1.75 a day for mechanics, \$1.50 for miners, and \$1 to \$1.25 for laborers.

Legal proceedings have been taken to quash the by-law of the Town Council of Walkerton, passed on the first day of March last, regulating the number of shop licenses to be granied for the current year, the Council, at its last meeting, rather than cave in," resolved upon a defence of their action.

The total number of liquor licenses allowed to be issued in Ottawa under the new Act is 157; of this number, 86 are tavern and 81 shop licenses; there are only 155 applicants for licenses this year. The City Council have increased the rate from \$100 to \$200 cach.

Sr. John, N. B., April 20.—It is understood that four million superficial feet of deals changed hands here recently at \$8 per thousand feet. The logs from which the deals were sawn cost the seller last year over \$8 This fact is cited in the newspapers to show the state of the deal trade at present in St. John.

St. Hyacinthe, one of the most active towns in the Eastern Townships, and one which suffered much from the depression of the past few months, has now three boot and shoe manufacturies, running on full time. In these establishments, and three foundries, there are seven hundred workmen

Guenau-The architect of the new Catholic Church, Guelph, Canada, has submitted the plans got up by him to the building committee, which have been accepted. The design is very fine in point of architecture, and the estimated cost is \$75,-000. It is proposed during the coming season only to carry out balf the plan, the other part to built the season following.

Business generally in the Eastern Townships s still reported as dull, and it is not likely to revive, nor money become more plentiful, until spring is more advanced. Traders seem to have no doubts of enjoying a fairly active business so soon as farmers begin to make butter and cheese, which are the principal sources of income through this section.

Private advices from Gaspe state that there is great distress on the coast. Flour is very scarce. One woman died at Perce from starvation last week. At Malbaie de Barachais several families are starying. Unless navigation opens early it is feared many will die of hunger. Only thirty barrels of flour are left for sale by the merchants for thirty miles of the coast, and this can only be bought in quantities of ten or twelve pounds by families at a time. Hay is selling at \$32 per ton, and to be brought thirty miles at that. Farmers at Gaspe are already killing off their whole stock, and horses are dying. Seven feet of snow is on the ground.

THE MAYOR OF OTTAWA .- We are glad to learn that Mr. Waller, one of the most distinguished Irish Catholic gentlemen in Canada, has been elected to the Mayoralty of the Capital of the Dominion. This is a just recognition of the eminent services rendered by that gentleman to his countrymen in Canada, and of his earnest co-operation and assistance in everything calculated to improve their social condition and the more gratifying as he had to contend against a vast amount of prejudice and bigotry on the part of those who blindly hate his creed and nationality. Mr. Waller is a gentleman of high talent, broad view, and genuine liberality He is a staunch defender of Irish rights, and never compounded truth or sacrificed principle with a view to obtain power or place. He is a gentleman of whom his countrymen in the Dominion have just reason to feel proud, and in conferring on him the honor referred to they have only performed a duty. With Mr. Waller as Mayor, and Mr. D. J O'Donahoe as Member of Parliament, the Irish citizens of the Dominion Capital may rest assured they will be ably and honorably represented.—Irish World.

MILTON, April 19 .-- At the present Halton Assizes an action was brought by Mr. Andrew Pettit against Charles Mills to recover money stolen from plaintiff by defendant, as well as the expenses incurred in the presecution of the suspected parties. Judgment was recorded this afternoon for plaintiff in \$6,592. Mills is possessed of a considerable amount of property, not less than £30,000, and is now undergoing five years in the Penitentiary for his connection with this robbery. The principal facts of the case are these :—On the night of Thursday, December 17th, 1874, the house of Pettit, who is a farmer, residing in the township of Nelson, was entered by four or five masked burglars, and \$6,500 stolen. The robbery was a most daring one. The family were threatened with revolvers if they offered resistance. The money was kept in a desk in Mr. Pettit and his wife's bedroom, and was easily found by the burglars. Their thorough acquaintance with the house was fully accounted for when the servant girl was discovered to be an accomplice. Early in January, 1875, Mills, a man named Foley, and one or two others were arrested and examined in Hamilton for complicity in the robbery, but owing to the absence of a boy Hill—who had been spirited away-a material witness for the prosecution, the prisoners were discharged. Shortly after this Mills left for the States. During his absence the boy Hill, who had been a servant at the house where Mills occasionally resided, came to Canada and told all he knew of the affair, and when A man named Walter Hill, of Guelph, has been | Mills early in last January crossed into Canada, he was at once arrested, and along with him three or four others, and was placed on his trial at histors for the robbery. On January 12th he was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. All the other robbers escaped Lunish-The state of the s

ment.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, April 28, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL, '1876. Friday, 28-St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor.

Saturday, 29-St. Peter, Martyr. Sunday, 30-Second Sunday After Easter. MAY, 1876.

Monday, 1-SS. PHILIP AND JAMES, APOSTLES. Tuesday, 2-St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Wednesday, 3-FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS. Thursday, 4-St. Monica, Widow.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. · The Paris Univers says that the only question

agitating the present age is the destruction of the Church by revolution. Everything tends to a universal war against the Church. All political parties are grappling into the religious question. Despite the professions of Liberalism, it is evident they are aiming at the destruction of religious education, the freedom of superior culture, and the unity of Church and State. The mot d'ordre of Paris is "the defence of society against clerical invasion." In France and abroad the recent Badical victories are regarded as triumphs over the Church. Italy. the usurpress, feels more secure in Rome. Switzerland redoubles her persecutions, free thought in Belgium grows more arrogant, whilst at Berlin it is now believed that the chief obstacle to "the struggle of civilisation" is swept away. The world regards the election results as a deadly blow to Catholicity, whose only hope lay in France. The Church is passing through the greatest crisis of her existence. Beset not alone by persecution, schism, and heresy, she confronts, the revolutionary spirit, which to-day is paramount in the Governments of all nations. More terrible than persecution, more efficacious than heresy, the law menaces the Church with a general proscription. Not an all-powerfuf Emperor or heresiarch, but society combined rises in revolt against her. Modern society abjures its baptism and pretends to be pagan. By abjuring Jesus Christ, it wishes to rebuild itself. The Revolution wants to efface the Redemption. With secular education, civil marriage, and the free selection of a religion, they desire the consciences of men to determine the rights of the Church. The nurse and guardian of the people is to be proscribed, and with her Jesus Christ is to be cast aside. This is the aim and the great crime of the present day. An Arius was content to deny His divinity without rejecting His law. A Luther revolted, but retained the principal tenets of His Church, but the Revolution rejects all-God, dogma, and law-and wishes to set up man in the place of God, and to Government, but simply as a barbarous army of adopt no other religion and no other rule of life occupation. No man's life or property has been but liberty. God yet reigns. The Church has safe and no woman's honor. There has been no still her divine mission and will have, even to the limit to the exactions of the superior power, except victory of the Church, but when appearing to be crushed and conquered, then shall God intervene and be avenged. All human aid would appear lost The world is on the brink of a crisis, and human forethought is worthless. All things are possible and nothing probable. No one nation is alone to blame. All have become apostate. All are in rebellion against God, and all are equally separated from His Church. Yet the day of triumph for the Church and humiliation for the world will come in the time deemed fit by Providence, and instruments of his vengeance will not be found wanting. May God grant that in that hour France may find favour in his eyes.

"And yet to Canossa." Such is the heading of an article in which the "Liberal" Morning Post of Vienna, commenting on the rumor that Bismarck is trying to make overtures of peace to the Pope, declares the Kultur-Kampf a "Great political blun der." "The State," so says that paper, "exhausted itself in innumerable laws and regulations intended to break the opposition of the clergy, and undermine the basis of their power. Four bishops are deposed, great numbers of priests expision their refractoriness in prison, all Religious Orders are dissolved, and their members have been either "interned" or sent out of the country. But, 'n spite of all this, the Catholic Church in Germany stands unbroken, and the faithful cling unmoveably to their pastors, as was strikingly shown at the last elections. Under such circumstances it is but natural that Prince Bismarck should long for the end of a struggle which is becoming more and more disastrous. It is clear that Prussia has not reached the end aimed at by the great war it undertook against the Roman See." Several other "Liberal" organs write in the same strain; it is as if Bismarck's fickle friends, made angry by his intended desertion of the "Liberal" Party, were taking an impotent revenge in pointing out his failures.

The final victory of our Church in this lamentable persecution is also acknowledged, though with deep regret, by the organs of the Protestant party. The new Evangelical Church Gazette unreservedly confesses that Catholicism is emerging from the crisis untouched and even stronger than it was, and that, on the other hand, the Protestant Church is deeply sick, the cause of its unhealthy condition being her enslavement to the State. The fact is that the collapse of the Protestant Church in Germany, foreseen long ago, is being accelerated, not so much by the Kultur Kampf as by the Rationalism that has crept into her teaching. To the latter circumstance may be ascribed the many conversions that are taking place just know in Ger many. Recently Baron Clemens Von Ducker, and Krnst von Krane, an officer in the Royal Army, were received into the Church, to the great annoyance of the National "Liberals."

The Benedictine Monks are once more in Scotmonastery.

The negotiations between Spain and the Vatican has announced that it will accept the Concordat of 1851 except the clause decreeing religious unity. Spain will await fresh proposals from the Vatican Alphonso reminding him of his promises to main, tain religious unity and the Corcordat.

The New York Herald narrates an exciting incident which occurred on a railway train near Oswego the other day. As a passenger train was approaching the city a passenger on looking around discovered that a strange appearance of stupor had come over most of the other occupants of the carriage. His suspicions being aroused, he at once made up to a suspicious looking character who hypocrisy that would seek to sustain the religion was seated near the edge of the carriage, and demanded to know what were the contents of a can which the person had in his possession. "Coffee," said the fellow, with the utmost effrontery. "I'll perhaps the work of some fanatic whose madness set at liberty. The civilized world has decided coffee you," said the Oswegonian, as his his olfac- found scope in this peculiar freak of falsehood; but | they had even a right to the aspiration which tories took in a full dose of the anasthetic, which was fast escaping. "Here, conductor! Dick! Help! Up with the windows! Scize the rascal! We are all chloroformed! It's the same fellow who chloroformed and robbed a whole passenger train on the Michigan Central last week." The culprit was seized by the conductor and passengers, and his can was found to contain enough "coffee" to have stupefied a dozen carloads of passengers.

We have read with deep regret of the death of Dr. Brownson, the great American literateur. The Church on this Continent will mourn one of its most brilliant lights and ablest defender.

Great excitement prevails in Montreal over the annual ice shore on the St. Lawrence. On Saturday the first heavy crash broke the channel in the centre near the island, sweeping the ice up on the quays, and demolishing all the wood work for several hundred yards. The bulk of the ice is still on the river, and the usual crowd of idlers are waiting on tip-toe anxiety to see the final great shove.

WAR TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

For some time past the telegrams from the disturbed provinces of Turkey have looked omnious but one that was published on Thursday in the daily journals is the first of real serious character. The insurrection is assuming political importance that sends a wave of anxiety through the cabinets of Europe. Itjis announced that the Prince of Montenegro with 7000 troops, has declared in favor of the insurgents. Montenegro is an independent principality and but a few weeks ago a solution of the present difficulties was suggested as possible, by placing Herzegovina under the Prince of Montenegro. We have wondered why this defection did not take place before now, because of the fanatical persecution of the Turks on the Christians of this province. A writer in one of the English papers who had been to the scene of revolt shows a state of affairs, disgraceful alike to the Turks and to the century in which those events are permitted. The Turks rule the Province not as an organized redress for the most atrocious personal outrage. This is the condition of things out of which the revolt arose, and this is the condition into which the country would once more fall, if the Turks should gain or should be given the upper hand.

By a telegram received when going to press we are informed it is not yet perfectly authenticated that the Roman Catholics of Montenegro have joined the insurgents. We may anticipate some terrible slaughter or European complications.

THE OLD STORY OVER AGAIN.

The institutions that live on misrepresention are perishable; when the frauds, by which they have lived are discovered, they become odious to the lovers of justice. The organ of Protestant sentiment in this city has tried to raise a bitter feeling-if possible a public indignation, against the good Sisters of the Grey Nunnery.

Another case of infant mortality has been seized by the "Religious Daily." Some worthless individual who two years ago, shirked the trouble of looking properly after his own child, foists the little thing on the good sisters and consigns it to the precarious destiny of the foundling, which was understood two years ago as now, to be out door nursing. The child was dying when brought to the nuns, they restored its health and finally at the request of the Father, sent it to the country to be nursed Through the difficulties of infant life or through the neglect of those to whom it was entrusted, the child died and now two years and four months afterwards, its dead bones are to be dug up and flung at the sisters with all the hue and cry of murder and infanticide.

In this second case the infant was said to have died from neglect whilst in the care of out-door nurses : a respectable physician is made to testify to the fact and threats of proceedings against the poor sisters are uttered with evident delight. A denial, prompt and unequivocal, from the medical gentleman who was supposed to have testified that the child died from neglect appeared in the following statement published in the Evening Star :-

"DENIAL .- In the matter of the 'Harrowing Disclosure,' published in the Witness and referred to in our columns yesterday, Dr. Schmidt desires to contradict the statement that he had said he thought the child died from neglect. The father of the child called at our office yesterday. He said he did not think he was in any way to blame. took the opposite view. The question was discussed at length, but no new facts were elicited beyoud an affirmation that the talk about sueing the nuns were not serious. Our offer to publish anything the gentleman might wish to write on the subject was declined."

It is the old story of misrepresentation on which sectarian prejudice has eked out its miserable existence for the last three hundred years.

Once, when passing through London, England.

we noticed a strange advertisement. A number of land after an absence of three hundred years, old superannuated specimens of humanity walk in and propose to adapt the premises at Fort Augus- procession in the streets, carrying two boards, one tus, Inverness shire, to the purpose of a college and hanging in front and the other behind, suspended from the shoulders. Sometimes twenty or thirty of them march in this manner, each having the anhave been suspended. The Spanish Government nouncement in large type of some prayer meeting to her and her Cabinet, a ray of clemency and pruor revival in Exeter Hall. On one occasion, when perhaps there was no religious excitement going on, we met a solitary individual of this moving adbefore resuming negotiations. It is announced that vertising troope, bearing his important announcethe Pope has written an autograph letter to King | ments for public inspection. Instead of prayer meetings, etc., we noticed a representation of a hints to be thrown out by subalterns in the Conseries of instruments of torture, such as scourger, were instruments of torture used in Catholic Convents!

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

vertisement. Nothing more disreputable or dishonorable could be devised to misrepresent the importance, and widely different in political sym. conventual establishments. For years we pondered pathies. The general feeling of the Irish people and trembled over the diabolical implety, the awful was not whether the Queen should be called an of England by such palpable imposition. We tried to banish the feeling of contempt we felt for its for faults a thousand times expiated, and in no way authors in this charitable supposition, that it was who will measure our indignation, to find here in | England has made an unpardonable crime. -Montreal, similar representations about the Sisters. There was no sincerity in the wily policy of the regularly printed and repeated in the Religious Daily now so remarkable for truthful and honorable advocacy?

It seems to be innate in Protestantism to hunger at times for sensations about Catholic Convents and Catholic Institutions. The slightest pretext is made the source of sweeping accusations, and now the charity of the Grey Nuns, so much in benediction by the poor and so much revered by the philanthropic and kind hearted, is distorted into charges tantamount to the worst of crimes.

It may be asked why such parties are not permitted to go to the place where those children are nursed. The rule of the foundling institution prehibits it and wisely. The nurses, who are respect. nanimity of nations is proved in their dealings with able, would not take the children, if the im- a conquered people, just as the character of men is code the laws of high treason. moral and bad characters of the cities could have seen in their treatment of a brave foc. Alexander permission to run to them at will. Experience has proved that the nurses are exposed to nothing but torians with an infamy that cancels the glery of abuse, for a mother or a parent would sure to be his daring and skill ;--for on one occasion, when quick in observing a want or necessity for the in- the governor of an Eastern city, who made a brave fant where paid charity would be blind. We can fancy the confusion that would arise if the four hundred Protestant girls who during the last year from one institution alone in this city, sent their children to the Grey Nuns, were to flock around the | England towards ill-fated Ireland, compared with convent doors, calling for their babies. According to the principles now advocated by the abusive and dishonorable tactics of a bigoted daily paper-every fallen outcast in the town could come forward with frightful stories of the suffering innocents. There is no gratitude from such people. All past efforts on the part of the sisters to save them from shame, from infanticide and those insupportable burdens which were the penalties of their immorality, all are forgotten in the moments of bigotry and sect arian hate. Are we right in supposing the motives that actuate the writer in the religious daily, in listening to, and, coloring up the garbled stories of nameless and worthless individuals, is merely to bring obloquy and scorn on an institution that Protestantism could never produce? We are at least endorsed in our suspicions of unmeasured illiberality, by an indignant, suffering people? There are no policis not. Your allusions to the supposed encroachour Protestant friends of the Evening Star, who in tical prisoners in America or Spain. But in English and the supposed encroachour Protestant friends of the Evening Star, who in Friday's issue, close an able article by the following land where every political refugee who has conremark. "We have not read a more disgraceful statement than that published in the Wilness of yesterday for many a long day, and we trust we never shall again have to hold up to execuation such a miserable specimen of depraved humanity as the narrator of the story told with so much unc

We wonder the paper in question does not reproduce. (perhaps it has done so in the past) the awful disclosures of Maria Monk whose lying inventions it can so ably mimic. As it is popular with a certain class just now to misrepresent everything Cathlic, we will give an extract in which the religious daily or "truth teller" of Montreal endeavors to cast a sneer and a slur on the character of the saint. ly and loved sisters of the Congregation. We need scarcely tell our readers there is not one particle of truth in the following statements; yet they are endorsed and published by men who know them to

Lady Blanche Murphy tells in a late number of Lippincott's Magazine the following incident, for

which, however, she does not give her authority :--Nuns are by no means a shiftless, unbusiness-like set of women; they can look after themselves as well as after the poor and forlorn; many of them, were they in the world, would be called strong-minded, blue-stockinged women. At Montreal there is a large establishment of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, generally called Congregation Sisters, founded by Margaret Bourgeeys. They are the great educational Sisters of Lower Canada. They own St. Paul's Island, some distance above the city; this is their farm, and one of the nuns, called the sister econome, has to visit it frequently and superintend matters, being the stewardess and committee of ways and means and revenue department combined. Of course a good horse is desirable for those drives, and their horses being one source of profit, the econome feels that the reputation of the breed ought not to be depreciated by her own "turnout." The young men of the town often meet her on the road and try to distance her, but this she will never permit, and her horse, faultlessly groomed and in splendid condition, always comes off the winner in these innocent races. One day, however, the bishop, having heard of this rivalry on the road, sent for her and remonstrated, alleging that such "fast" conduct might lend itself to scandalous rumors, and was altogether unbecoming in a religious. The nun smiled, and protested that she was ready to obey her superior's orders in every particular, as all good Catholics and good re-ligious are bound to do, but slyly insinuated the following cogent argument: "Does not Your Lordship think, however, that, since our convent lives partly on the reputation of this famous breed of trotters, it is hardly for the credit of the house that its representative conveyance should drag along as dejectedly as a street vendor's donkey-cart?" What the bishop's reply was "the deponent sayeth not," but we may infer that this shrewd woman was at least as capable of controlling a wide mesh-work of business details as he was of managing his dio-

Cumberland County, N. B., lumbermen out 25,-000,000 ft, of lumber during the past winter.

NO AMNESTY.

Recently a rumor of deep import quickened our national pulse to a heat of joy, and seemed to verify the proverb "Tis an evil wind that blows nobody good." The pompous title of Empress of India to be bestowed on the Queen of England was to bring dence in amnesty to the Irish political prisoners.-All this proves to be a trick of Disreali's to gain the vote of the Home Rule party. Finding vigorous opposition to the Bill from Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington, the cunning Disraeli caused servative camp that the political prisoners would pincers, and books; and these the placard told, be freed if the Irish party would help to lift the Queen a rung higher on the ladder of dignity. The We never could learn the object of this lying ad. assertion was positively made in the Dublin Freeman's Journal and the London World-journals of Empress Nabob, or a great Mogul, but that the poor fellows pining away for years in prison cells equal to the severity of their sentence, should be astute Premier. It is now authoritatively announced that he had no intention of liberating the men whom he calls "misguided malefactors." He took care not to commit himself to any expression that might be construed into a promise, and the Irish party, now becoming a marked power in the House were cajoled into sympathy with a piece of suicidal vanity that is often but the prelude to the downfall of pride.

Political prisoners shut up for ten and twenty years, is a blot on any nation—'tis redolent cf barbarous and tyrannical times; 'tis the cowardice State. We drifte Sir A. to answer this assertion, of a Government that fears to trust its existence to the free opposition of an individual. The magthe Great has his name branded by the Greek hisand resolute defence, capitulated, he was put to death and torture by order of Alexander. It was the deed of a coward and not of a soldier.

How different is the narrow-minded policy of the magnanimous forbearance of the Americans passage:and the Spaniards. In America, the other day, a marble statue was erected to Stonewall Jackson . that is to say, to the memory of a prominent leader of insurrection who was thus publicly honored within twelve years after the close of the rebellion reproach you for your forced sympathy for the deof which he was an adherent. The very people he fought against did not interfere. In Spain, at this very moment, whilst the embers of civil war are of the whole Catholic population of this city, in still burning in the dismantled strongholds of the forcing us by the most overt tyranny, to lay along Carlist rebellion, the triumphant royalists have forgiven, yea, thanked the brave but defeated Carlists, for laying down their arms and returning in peace after their unsuccessful campaign, to their mountain homes. Did they act otherwise, would the Government have the sympathy or respect of spired at the throne of foreign potentates, is caressed and ovated, there exists a tyranny over her own subjects the most unparalled in the annals of his_ tory. Can England, in her treatment of Ireland. be proud of a system of Government, that alone in the nations of Europe, echoes the politics of a Theodorus of Abyssinia or a Koffee Kalkali of Ashantee?

THE PRESS ON RECENT PUBLICA-TIONS.

A correspondent in the Nouveau Monde gives some forcible reflections on Sir A. Galt's recent efforts to foment religious party feelings. We will condense for our readers the salient points of this letter:

The first thing that struck me on the issue of the second pamphlet by Sir A. Galt was, that this gentleman considered his manifesto as an event in the world. It is evident a certain class of journals make the most of this document, but they have to create a reneation on some subject; in the absence of murders and suicides, and other topics of interest it is to be expected they would entertain their readers with lucubations of our great men. Let not Sir A. get proud over this; the Tarpean Rock they say is near the Triumphal Way. Napoleon III. fared badly in the end in yielding to his scribbling propensities; whilst he was writing, Bismarck was casting cancons and taking maps of the French

Sir A. affirms with Mr. Gladstone, that it is the speciality of Roman Theology to mix itself up with temporal things. Here's where the shoe pinches. The church he fancies is always out-stepping its rights, because the right of the state is we presume, to put her hand on everything like the lion in the fable in the division of the prey.

He finds it quite natural that on account of the encroachments of the church of Rome, since the Vatican Council, Bismarck, should banish the religious, imprison the Bishops and priests, and even now seek to force the latter to submission by famine. He does not deny that the Prussian chancellor was too severe in repressing what he calls "the excesses of the hierarchy," but we must consider he has been provoked to this in the most outrageous manner and he has but to defend himself.

Again Sir A. is more unfortunate when after complimenting Mgr. Manning and Dr. Newman, he proclaims Gladstone conqueror of the whole line as I aving proved in the irrefragble manner that the present attitude of Rome is incompatible with civil

allegiance and liberty B. fore we take the matter into examination, we would like to ask how allegiance and civil liberty incur less danger under a fallible pope, than an infallible one; but, perhaps, we would be presumptuous to ask Sir A. to give reasons for his assertions, it would, indeed, embarrass him.

To reply then directly, it is manifest that Sir A. understands civil allegiance in the same manner as Bismarck, Elizabeth and Nero, and therefore sees the incompatibility of union with the attitude of Roman Court-and this difficulty existed not only since the declaration of the Vatican decrees, but is coeval with Christianity itself. He should blush to assert that the attitude of the Roman Court country; what has become of the civil libertles of him stand a galaxy of writers, veterans in the war-

the Bishops, and priests of that country? Have they no rights, no claims, to justice or religious

But I undertand Sir A. does not wish to do more than allude to the countries, where the church is than allude to the comments of direct his attention presecuted and chained, but to direct his attention to those where on the contrary, he says, she chains and persecutes; in other words, he avows the lambs are sometimes eaten by the wolves, but he asserts wherever the lambs are the strongest their cruel ravenous apetites make them devour the sweet and innocent wolves; it is necessary, therefore, for the wolves to eat up the lambs in order not to be

The Catholic Church, according to Sir A. is essentially a persecutor; and if she does not do so always, it is because she is not able. Thus for example she has not persecuted the Protestants in Canada up to this but she is commencing to wage the war; she has already violently attacked the dear friends of the Protestants—the liberal Catho. lics; with what rage has she not fallen on the body of Guibord and the whole Canadian Institute? Is it not evident she is preparing her arms to attack and annihilate the Protestants.

Let us examine these suppositions and see their value. And first is the Catholic Church essentially a persecutor? A comparison will aid us to find response to this question.

sponse to this queends.
Sir A. evidently admits that the Queen is the legitimate sovereign of the British Empire; he believes all her subjects are obliged to obey her in her just laws; he abhers with all his heart those who would revolt against this legitimate authority and drag others into their rebellion; he believes too death is not sufficient punishment for the Fen. ians, guilty of high treason, even though they plead the freedom of their country; so unjustly and so cruelly oppressed.

Now the Christian monarchy of the Sixteenth century was equally respectable as the British Em. pire; the Pope as Vicar of Jesus Christ was endowed with an authority far more sacred and inviolable than that of Victoria; his rights too over the Christians of the world were more imperscriptible than those of England over Ireland. Then Luther and Calvin and their associates were guilty of high treason when they revolted against the authority the most sacred on earth, and by so doing sapped the foundations of the civil and political constitutions of the Either Luther and Calvin and their disciples deserve not only to be repressed but to be punished by the severest pains one can inflict on them in this world, or we must absolve all rebels and erase from our

Did Catholic princes in the Religious wars of the 16th century exceed their rights? The church has the right and the duty to protect her children from heresy as from a plague. Has she still this right and this duty in places where she is not deprived of freedom. Catholic Spain, for instance, has she not the right and her government the obligation, to keep from her at a respectable distance, the Achillis the Chiniquys and the tract distributors of the Bible Societies, as she would those affected with a loathsome disease? Yes a thousand times yes.

From the same letter we quote the following

Rest therefore assured we have no intention of exercising retaliation for the outrages your ancestors have heaped on our fathers; sleep tranquilly, the Grand Inquisitor will not touch you; you but play at comedy in thus pretending alarm. ceased Guibord, and show you that under the pretext of protecting the pretended rights of an apostate, you have trampled under foot the sacred rights side the tombs of our departed friends, the accursed ashes of an excommunicated wretch. We could show you the Privy Council not only sanctioned this act of tyranny, but mixed itself in the most imprudent manner in questions that come exclusively under the domain of theology; men of Protestant or infidel principles, have taken it on themselves to decide who is excommunicated and who side of the unjust and illicit assump

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUAR. TERLY REVIEW.

It has been said by some English writers that the standard of literature in the new World was not equal to that of the Old. This assertion, even if it were true, might be admitted without a shadow of humiliation. The people who are building up a new nation have more important demands than the glory of literature. The men who had to hew down forests, to build up cities, and devise laws and constitutions for the well being of society, could not waste precious time on the theoretics subtleties of scholastic lore. Nevertheless the rough work of hewing and shaping the mighty republic of the new World is accomplished; and men have time to turn their attention to that love of science and literature without which material progress is a sham. In the rapid studies which the American and Canadian people have made towards independence and political influence, the most remarkable feature in their history is undoubtedly the development of their Press. In the Press of America there is a power of talent, of bold enterprise and of civilizing influence, that is now cutting into shape the moral grandeur of the nation.

Although our Catholic press is far from what it ought to be, yet the little there is of it makes us proud of the cause it so ably defends. Every new Catholic paper that is floated on the waves of time and every periodical that slowly but surely wends through the masses of the people, have their own invaluable sphere of good.

But when the leading men of the country who have been giants in the path of literature, join together to pour forth the thunder of their cloquence on the stolid masses who are only now awakening to the beauties of Christian truths, we must hall the event as the crowning mark of the progress of the moral wealth of the country. The American Quarterly just commenced by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Hardy and Mahony is by far the greatest monument of the Centennial year. The magnificent display of the exposition which promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted, may pass away in the end without any marked or lasting fruit but the Quarterly, the gem of contennial literature is destined to be the glory and pride of generations yet unborn.

We must come to particulars. We have read slowly and carefully the first number of this invaluable Review. We were at times captious and could find fault with trifles; but lifting oureselves above the prejudice of partiality towards the names that are intimate, we found in the Quarterly a mastorly and powerful addition to the Catholic literature

The April number of this periodical has now taken its place on our table; we seized it with the inpetuosity of a youth who had commenced a sensational story. We devoured with real literary gusto Thebaud's article on the Actual Situation of the Church. We knew the author's serious logical style, we knew the deep research that produced one of the most classical works of our age, on the philosophy of ancient history; we were endeared to the gifted pen that labored so generously and so successfully to probe the cause and character of injured Ireland's unnumbered wrongs, and if he alone would have destroyed civil liberty in Germany, if were but a casual subscriber to this serial it would forsooth Blamarck were not there to save his be worth the subscription money. But around

fare of the pen, known and loved by every educat.

ed Catholic on this vast continent for their past able and intrepid defence of Catholic principles. If these writers were novices and unknown to the hterary world we would fill our columns by the convincing eloquence of copious extraots, but suffice it to say, we are marking passages which will aid us materially in the manifold combat we have to fight in this bigoted community. In the articles on education, one from Most Rev.

T. A. Becker, entitled " Shall we have a University," and the other from the erudite pen of Dr. Marshall, Secular Education in England and the United States, we have an able thesis on some of the burning questisns of the day; questions that must form the basis of future legislation in the great American Senate. The other articles are the Inquisition, Rambles in the Rocky Mountains, Miraculous Fowers in he True Church, (by Dr. Corcoran,) and General Banks as a Historian, all bearing the impress of a genius and talent, whilst the reader is intorested with occassional bursts of beautiful ideas and felicitously chosen anecdotes. Mesers. Sadlier of this city are agents for the Quarterly. The subscription is only \$5 paid in advance.

REVIEWS.

STUDIES OF FREEMASONRY. By Mouseigneur Dupanloup-Messrs. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame

Price, paper 20cts., cloth 50cts. We have given a great deal of our space lately to the question of Freemasonry. It is because we believe this secret organization which is a legitimate development of Protestantism, to be one of the greatest evils of the day. It has been proved to be the enemy of our social and individual interest. Great men are constantly warning Governments and families of this snake that lurks under the grass of benevolence. Perhaps one of the ablest pamphlets written in our time is this entitled Studies on Freemasonry. The developments published by the veteran pen of the Bishop of Orleans have made the people of England achamed of their connection with an institution, so silly in its formalities and so ruinous to the peace of nations. The German, French, and Italian masons" says the London Times, "have delivered themselves over long since to the worst form of international socialism and revolution. It calls on the English lodges to refuse the hand of fellowship to their false brethren across the channel.

The circulation of Mgr. Dupanloup's work could not be otherwise than beneficial in our community, where the baneful influence of secret associations in open war against the old church, warps the candour and gentlemanly intercourse of fellow citizens. Can any candid man endorse without a blush such declarations as those attributed to one of its great orators. "Catholicism is a used up formula, repudiated by every sensible man, a worm eaten fabric. At the end of eighteen centuries the world still finds itself face to face with this bastard religion propounded by the successors of the Apostles. It is not the lying religion of the false priests of a Christ which will now-a-days guide our steps." We could quote a string of thrilling blasphemies from recent publications under Masonic auspieces. But let our people read for themselves some of the real tendencies of the craft in Mgr. Dupanloup's work.

THE CATHOLIC PROGRESS. A Monthly Magazine Borns and Oates, London-and Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal.

The number of Catholic serials now issued in England and America is rapidly increasing. But new ones, be they ever so able, fail to oust from our literary affections the old friends of our earlier studies. The Catholic Progress is a monthly periodical of marvellous cheapness and of much real value. It is not much known in this side of the Atlantic but is fast winning its way into the hands of the intelligent who whisper to their friends a strong recommendation. A mere reference to the principal articles treated in this number will show the variety and interest of its subjects: The Temporel Sovereignty of the Pope. Truths Harmony. The Jangenists. The Monchester Aquarium. Homes, God and Freedom, and several beautiful pieces of poetry and the continuation of a story of the penal times. The price in London is only 6 cents.

TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS, or different methods of attaining Christian Perfection. By a Priest of

the Diocese of Montreal.

This is an admirable work bearing all the sites of a first class prayer book, and well known and much liked by the French from whose language it is now translated for English speaking Catholics. There is nothing so dear and so useful to the pious soul as a good prayer book. In moments of trouble the prayerbook has consolation. In casting our eye over the Treasure we find it is really what its name bespeaks. Besides prayers full of unction and charming sentiments of devotion, this little work is replete with instruction. Its rules of life and short meditations are the best of the kind. The compiler has divided the work into six books each complete in itself: in the united excelliencies of the different books, we have certainly a most useful and deservedly popular book of devotion. It is very neatly got up, well printed and not too bulky for convenient use. It has the approbation of the ecclesiastical authority of Montreal, Quebec, and Three

GRAND CONCERT AT PRESCOTT.

On Thursday evening, 20th inst., a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in aid of the new Separate School, was held, in the new Town Hall, under the auspices of the Rev. Father O'Donnell and the School-Trustees. The concert was advertised to commence at 8 P.M., but long before that hour the spacions hall was filled to its utmost capacity by the largest audience that ever assembled to witness a like entertainment in Prescott, or, we venture to say, in any other town of similar size in Canada. Their Lordships, Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, and Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, entered the hall about 7.30, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Teanotte, O'Hare and Fournier of Ogdensburg, Rev. Fathers Chisholm, of Perth, Stanton, of Westport, McCarthy, of Brockville, Casey, of Kingtson, Murray, of Kemptville, McWilliams, of Railton, and Keilty of Kitley, alofwhom were conducted to scats reserved for them near the stage. Rev. Father O'Donnell then briefly addressed the audience thanking them for their attendance, and expressed the sincere pleasure he felt at seeing so many from a distance, and also at the presence of such a large number not belonging to his congregation, whose coming he regarded as satisfactory evidence of the existence, among all classes and creeds in Prescott, of that good will and kindly feeling so requisite for the peace and prosperity of any community. He then requested His Worship, the Mayor to take the Chair, who, having complied, the concert was opened by an Instrumental overture by Miss Morgan and Prof. Dumou-chel, of Ogdensburg. As a brilliant planist, the Professor is widely known and appreciated, and of Miss Morgan it is sufficient to say she is a pupil worthy of so eminent a teacher. They played beautifully together and the applause accorded them at the conclusion of the piece was abundant proof of the appreciation of the audience. Next on the programme came "The Irish Emigrant's Lament," which was rendered by Mis. R. W. Scott, of Ottaws. Mrs. Scott was highly successful in the rendition of this feeling song, which elicited rapturous applause. Then followed "Holy Mother guide his footsteps"—a duett from Maratana by Miss K. Moore, of Watertown, and Mr. E. O'Brien of Prescott. Miss Moore possesses a rich and powerful soprano voice, "In every thrill of which the office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable.

**westest music dwells." The sid of superior culti
Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage wation, added to the natural excellence of her voice stamp for same.

has won for this lady the reputation of being one of the first amateur vocalists of New York Statea reputation which she fully sustained on this occasion; Mr. O'Brien's voice is a soaring tenor, clear and of great power, and the blending of these magnificent voices produced a volume of delightful harmony not likely to be soon forgotten by those who heard it. This duett was the "red-letter" piece of the evening, and evoked enthusiastic plaudits. Then came "After," a solo, by Miss G. Bertrand, of Prescott. Miss Bertrand—always first class, and ever warmly welcomed by a Prescott audience-surpassed herself in the rendition of this song and also in the singing of "Thou art so near and yet so far," for which she was loudly encored. After this the audience were again favored by Miss Morgan with a piano solo. Then came Lambell-otte's "Quam Dilecta," rendered by Mr. O'Brien with all the "vim" of his splendid voice, and with that taste and accuracy that left nothing to be desired. Next the duett-" Quis est Homo," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater"-was sung by the Misses. Lyttle, the talented soloists of Ogdensburg Cathedral, in a manner which won for them well-merited applause. This concluded the first part of the programme.
In the second part Prof. Dumouchel "led off"

with "Marche Triumphale," a piano solo. He was followed by Messrs O'Brien and J. A. Fraser, of Perth, in a vocal duett. Mr. Fraser's voice is a sweet and powerful baritone, and his singing contributed greatly to the success of the concert. Miss Moore was again called and sang Rossini's "O'Salutaris Hostia." In this grand solo the rare qualities of Miss Moore's voice were admirably displayed, and she received an enthusiastic encore to which she responded with "The Last Rose of Summer." A piano solo was then performed by Miss Minnie O'Connell—a little lady of 11 summers—who exhibited astonishing musical ability for one so young. She was encored, and played " the Girl I left behind Mrs. Scott then sang "Do not Forget me," me." and, being twice recalled, delighted the audience with "The Harp that once, &c," and a Scottish ballad. Messrs. O'Brien and Fraser than sang " Tantum Ergo," and being loudly encored, rendered "Sponsis Mea," which concluded the programme. His Worship having made a few appropriate and witty remarks, the National Anthem was sung by the "full company," after which the immense audience dispersed, highly pleased with the performance, and, no doubt, their gratification was enhanced by the consciousness that, by the expenditure of the small admission fee, they not only enjoyed a rare musical treat but also did their part towards

education. Whether regarded from the musical critic's point of view, or from the more practical pecuniary stand point, the concert was, undoubtedly, a great success, and we congratulate the Rev. Father O'Donnell upon its successful issue as we consder it a well-carned recognition by the public of his indefatigable zeal in behalf of an object, worthy the noblest efforts of man -Com.

the furtherance of the laudable cause of efficient

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at the residence of her father, Almonte, after a severe and painful illness, borne with truly Christian resignation and fortitude, Anastatia, daughter of Michael Foley, Esq. The deceased was a young lady whose exemplary and edifying devotion to duty, whose humble and sincere piety, unostentatious charity, and kindly and amiable disposition, endeared her to all who knew her. Plenty always at her disposal, she was ever a friend to the poor and needy. In her those in sorrow and affliction always found sympathy and consolation, and those in distress kindly assistance. A loving and affectionate daughter, a kind and indulgent rister, and a true and devoted friend, her loss has cast a sad gloom in the household of which she was the joy; and has left a blank in the large circle of friends and acquaintances, of which she was the favorite, that time itself will scarcely efface. The perfect type of a truly Christian woman, she died as she lived—a truly Christian death. Many a tear was shed, and many a fervent prayer was offered up for her by those to whom in life she had endeared herself. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large and sorrowful concourse of friends and acquaintances, auxious to show the last tribute of respect to one who was so universally beloved. Requiescal in pace.

Cold is the earth that covers her breast, Hard is the couch that pillows her rest; Hark, O ye friends, to the dying request, Mourn not nor weep not, the sufferer's at rest.

On the poor and the orphan no more shall she smile, Whose tears and whose sorrows she oft did beguile; Her voice in our chants shall be hush'd for a while, Would you walk in her footsteps, for Heaven you'll

Angels have wafted her, calm and resign'd, To the bosom of mercy and beauty combin'd; Few of her virtue and courage you'll find, Cease, then, your weeping, but bear her in mind.

The Loretto convent at Lindsay, reopened on Wednesday with an increased attendance-24 boarders-105 select school-200 separate school. Not one case of sickness in this convent since its opening. The provisions for heating and ventilating are bearing their fruit.

MIGROSCOPE FOR SALE.—We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Casella, London, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliance for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John Brennan, of Perth and Mr. S. Kelly, of Almonte, have kindly consented to act as agents for the True Wirness in their respective localities. Mr. Richard Devlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the City of

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the Taux WITNESS, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Cor-respondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS, be returned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c. &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. John GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Post-

AMICUS, Prescott.—Before your communication came to hand, we had already in type, a report of the affair which will be found in another column.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

GLENVALE.—The annual devotion of the " forty hours," in the parish of Prescott took place during the fourth week of Lent, and was attended with more than usual success. Father O'Donnell was kindly assisted by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth, Rev. M. Stanton, of Westport, Rev. T. J. Spratt, of Wolfe Island, Rev. D. J. Casey of Gananoque, and the Rev. Fathers Jeanotta, Larose and Normandeau of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Spratt preached eloquent sermons.

The Rev. Father McCarthy, of Brockville, was presented by his parishoners with an Easter offering of \$420.

James Stevenson, President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of

Great destitution prevails in Cape Brcton. Three hundred persons within the vicinity of Sydney are said to be without the necessaries of life, and the number is daily increasing.

Mr. Fred. P. Dore, the Canadian Government's emigration agent, writes to the News, asserting that no famine prevails in Gaspe, as has been reported, and that there is only local distress among the outlying fishermen, in consequence of unusual snow blockade.

J. U. Gregory, Esq., Quebec, agent of the Marine and Fisheries Departments, has received advices from Newfoundland of the loss of the brigantine Constantine, of Boston, on the Salmon Rock, two miles east of Point Au Basque, on the evening of the 23rd January, having been forced on the rock by ice. The crew were saved.

A couple of enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. Cobdin and Nash, of Goveneur, N. Y., have been in Carleton Place and its vicinity purchasing milch cows for dairy purposes. On Monday, 10th inst., a drove of forty passed on their way to Franktown, to be there joined by other droves, and still more at the various points on the way to Prescott. These gentlemen paid an average of \$28 per head for the 80 cattle they bought, and disposed of \$1,500 in cash at Broom's hotel on Monday forenoon. They also took away six strong and heavily built horses.

In the Province of New Brunswick copper ord occurs on Grand Manan Island and on the main shore, and the islands, such as Le Tete, Adams' Barnes', and Frye's Islands at the entrance of Pasamaquode'y Bay. More or less desultory mining is carried on in some of these localities every year, but no returns have come to hand as to the amounts of ore produced. No copper mines are worked in Nova Scotia.

As the spring advances it turns out that the condition of the fall wheat is not nearly so bad as represented. Wheat that had a good top and othervise strong and healthy last fall, is but slightly injured. Late sown wheat has suffered far more than the early. As fine looking fields of wheat can be seen in Dunwich and Aldhoro as a farmer would wish to look at. On heavy clay and marly lands, however, the spring frosts have done very serious damage to both wheat and clover.—St. Thomas Home Journal.

BUTTER .- While in Kingston butter is sold at from 25 to 35 cents, at Ottawa it sells at from 40 to 50 cents per pound. The Perth Expositor quotes roll butter from 18 to 20 cents per pound. The Carleton Place Central Canadian reports tub 16 to 18; roll 18 to 20 cents. The Smith's Falls News gives 18 to 20 cents as the figures for good roll. The Arnprior Review quotes butter at 16 to 18 cents, and the Pembroke Observer gives the same figures. The Morrisburg Courier quotes butter, good rolls, at 25 to 26 cents, and the Brockville Recorder reports that farmers are asking 30 cents for a first class article.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.-BRANTFORD. April 20 .- Robert Murray and Daniel McFie, arrested in London, and Robt. Grennie, arrested here, all on suspicion for the murder of Patrick Monaghan in the county of Lambton last March. Grennie denies knowing anything of the murder. He hired a team from Hewitt's livery in this place a few days before the murder and did not return it for some days after the murder. When it was returned a cartridge shell was found in the cutter. Grennie will have an examination before the police magistrate to morrow.

The medical health officer, is at present engaged in compiling statistics for his annual report. These will be most exhaustive in their details, and will prove of great interest to the Sanitarian. By an increase of seven per cent on each year since 1872, the doctor brings the total population of the French speaking residents of the city to 72,000; the Catholic Irish 36,300; and the Protestants at 40,000, for the past year. The French birth rate he estimates at 60 per thousand, and the death rate at 40 per thousand. Irish Catholic death rate 20 per thousand; birth rate 25 per thousand. Increase of births over deaths: French, 1,541; Irish, 177. The doctor is inclined to believe that, on revising his schedules, he will be compelled to make a reduction in the French Canadian birth rate, as emigration from the adjoining parishes and France during the past year has materially increased the French population .- Herald.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY .-- One of the most daring highway robberies that has occurred in Toronto for a long time took place on Saturday morning at an early hour. The particulars are as follows:—Dr. Dashwood despatched a servant from the Rossin House about midnight for a cab; the waiter returned in a few minutes with a cabman but the Doctor changed his mind, and decided to go without a cab. He left the Rossin House, and the robbery occurred some time afterwards. In what particular way the robbery occurred has no yet been made public, but it is understood that a young man—a cab driver—has been airested on suspicion of being the guilty party. Various rumors are afloat; one is that the suspected party followed the Doctor, and succeeded in getting him into a cab and driving him to a retired neighborhood, and with the assistance of others relieved him of his valuables. Another rumor is that the Doctor was attacked on the street by several parties and rebbed. The booty secured is said to amount to over \$2,000, and consisted of a gold watch and chain, two diamond rings and a considerable sum of money. The authorities were made acquainted with the facts of the case, and detectives Reid and Brown were set to work.

LECTURE.-Last evening Rev. Father Stenson. Parish Priest of Almonte, lectured in the St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, his subject being " Plunkett and the Union." There was a large and appreciative audience, who several times during the evening warmly applauded the rev. lecturer. Mr. W. H. Waller occupied the chair, and in a few brict remarks introduced the speaker of the evening, and said that Mrs. Kearns and Miss Waller would give some choice instrumental and vocal selections, by way of a further introduction, and as a compliment to Roy. Father Stenson. The lecture itself was pre-faced with a masterly introduction and while soulstirring and eloquent it was also practical and masterly, and indicated a careful and analytical study of the subject treated of, and occupied over two hours in its delivery. At the conclusion of

the lecture, a vote of thanks to the lacturer by Ald. Heney, seconded by Mr. M. Starrs, in & few complimentary remarks, on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously, Father Stenson returned thanks briefly, and said that after his return from Ireland, (which he intended to visit shorthy) he would deliver another lecture on a popular subject, for the benefit of a very worthy city institution-he referred to the "Good Shepherd's" Convent; after which the Union Band-which played several popular airs outside the hall previous, as well as during the evening-played the National Anthem, and all retired, highly delighted with the rare treat afforded.—Ottawa Times, 20th inst.

The following statement under the Dominion Notes Act appears in the Canada Gazette :-Fractional Notes...... \$ 122,426 73 Provincial " 517,624 42
Montreal Issue 4,770,782 00 Provincial " Toronto " 3,533,349 50 " 1,500,407 50 Total \$11,221,410 90

Specie held at Montreal, April 15...\$1,999,328 72 Toronto, April 15... 582,389 59 Halifax, April 15.... 268,139 23 245,392 78 St. John, April 15.... Winnipeg, March 31. 8,727 89

\$3,103,978 21 20 p.c. on \$9,000,000 00.\$1,800,000 00

50 p.c. on 2,334,368 00. 1,167,184 60 -\$2,967,184 00

Excess of Specie...... \$ 136,794 21 REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Point St Charles, J McC, \$2; Mountjoy, M D, 2 Markham, P.C., 2; St. Brigitte des Saults, C. B., 1; Guelph, T. J. D., 3; Point St. Charles, M. D., 2; St. Columban, W. H., 2; Charlottetown, P. E. I., O.C. 10; Egerton, J. B., 2; St. Stephen, N. B., A. B., 2; Granby J H, 2; Point St Charles, P C, 2.

Per J Q, Hamilton, J R, 2! C C, 2. Per T McC, Carleton, N B, J McC, 2; St John, B

Per P H, Osceola-Lake Doro, T D, 2 50 Per L J McL, River Beaudette-Mountjoy, D A

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

Montreal 196] 195 British North America..... 102 Molson's 199 Jacques Cartier 39 Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships 91 109 Quebec 1084 St. Lawrence..... Nationale St. Hyacinthe 90 Union Villa Maria 79<u>1</u> 20 127 Commerce..... Metropolitan Dominion Hamilton.... 160 Exchange 1001

Greenbacks bought at 12 dis. American Silver bought at 8 to 10 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKE	TS.—(Gazette)
Flour & bri. of 196 fb Follards	60 .00 <i>6</i> 3	\$0 00
Superior Extra	5.15	D.25
Fancy	4.75	4.80
Spring Extra	4 674	4.70
Superfine	4,375	4.45
Extra Superfine	4.95	5.05
Fine	4.05	4.15
Strong Bakers'	4.80	5.00
Middlings	3.40	8.50
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	0.00	0.00
City bags, [delivered]	0.00	2.50
Wheat.—Spring	0.00	0.00
do White Winter	0.00	0 00
Oatmeal	4.65	4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs	0.00	0.00
Oats	0.00	0 35}
Pease, per 66 lbs	0.924	0.09
do afloat	0.00	0 80
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.00	0.00
do do U. Canada	0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs	0.13 4	0.15
do do do pails	0.00	0.00
Cheese, perlbs.,	0.11	0.12
do Fall makes	0.00	0.00
Pork—New Mess	23.00	24 00
Thin Mess		22.50
Dressed Hogs	0.00	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel	00.00	00.00
Ashes-Pots		4.47
Firsts	0.00	0.00
Pearls—	0.00	0.00
Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs	2.65	2.70
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TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET	T.—(Gl	obe.)
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ם	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	75	8	25	
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y	" fore-quarters	3	50	5	00	
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Wheat " "

" " 0,60 to 0.61
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MEAT — Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.... 4.00 to 5.00

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" per lb

..... 0.00 to 1.00

Mutton per 1b 0.05	to	0.07
Ham " in store 6.14	to	0.15
Veal " " 0.00	to	0.00
Bacon " " 0.13	to	0.15
Poultry-Turkeys, each 0.50	to	1.00
Geese " 0.50	to	0.60
Ducks per pair 0.50	to	0.60
Fowls per pair 0.30	to	0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag 0.55	to	0.65
	to	
do print 0.28	to	
Eggs, per dozen 0.15	to	0.17
Cheese, home made 0.08	to	0.10
liay, per ton, new	to	11.00
Hay, per ton, old 0.00	to	400.00
Straw, 4.00	to	4.E0
Wood, Hard 4.25	to	4.75
Coal, per ton, delivered 6.50	to	
317	to	0.00
	_	

J. H. SEMPLE, MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCES, 53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL



MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORALION will be held in the ST.
PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St.
thorough Streets, on of this CORPORATION Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 1st May, at 8 o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS.

Rec.-Sec.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.



The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Association, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in ST. PAT-RICK'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets, on TUESDAY

EVENING, the 2nd MAY, at 8 o'clock SHARP. A full attendance of members and the friends of Ireland is requested, as interesting and important business, including letters from Dublin, will be brought before the meeting.

Members will please note that their subscriptions

for the current year are due and will be received at this meeting. By Order M. McNAMARA.

25 April 1876.

TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS: Different Methods of Obtaining

Christian Perfection. BY A PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTHEAL.

Price, One Dollar. For sale at the Seminary.

WANTED for the first of July next, a MALE TEACHER, able to teach English and French, for a Common School in the Township of Tiny, Ontaio. A competent salary will be given—the applicant should forward his certificates and state his salary. Apply to REV. J. MICHEL. Lafontane,

GENERAL STORE BUSINESS for SALE in the Town of ORILLIA. Annual Cash Sales from \$60,000 to \$75,000. Wishing to retire from business, will either lease or sell the premises.—Apply to THOMAS MULCAHY, Orillia. 35-2 TTO BE SOLD, at the SISTERS of the PROVI-

DENCE, all the ORNAMENTS, LINEN, and SACRED VASES, belonging to the CHAPEL of LA MARQUISE DE BASSANO.

1876 IMPORTATIONS 1876

J. & R. O'NEILL Have now opened the bulk of their

NEW IMPORTATIONS. and will receive weekly additions to their Stock of NEW SPRING GOODS fresh from the manufac-

turers. We invite the inspection of the Trade. confident of offering a well selected and assorted Stock in all the departments of a general Dry Goods trade at prices as Low, if not Lower,

than the same quality of goods have been sold in any Canadian Market at any time during the past Grand Opening of New Faucy Dress Goods in

Brocades, Matelaise effects, Stripes, Checks, with plain Goods to match. Grey Glace Lustres, Black Lustres, Brilliantes, Dime Lustres, Cretonne Cloths, Cashmeres

Silks! Silks!!

Grenadines.

A large assortment in Colored Dress Silks, Black Gros Grain Silks, Glace Silks, at nearly half current Prints! Prints!!

The largest and best assorted Stock ever before imported, at panic prices.

Staples Department.

Well stocked in Cauadian and American Grey Cottons of all the leading brands, White Shirtings, Sheetings, Pillow Cotton, Brown Ducks, Denims, Ticking, Cotton, Yarns, Seamless Cotton Bags, at bottom prices. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in Curtain Dam-

asks, Repps, Cretonnes, Tollet and other Quilts, Biankets, Napkins, Towels, Hucks, Lace Curtains, Table Covers, Table Linens, &c, in full assortment. SPECIAL LINES (at very low quotations) in Silk Sunshades and Umbrellas, Zanella Sunshades and Umbrellas, Brazilian Sunshades and Umbrellas, German Knit Hosiery, Nottingham Hoisery, Kid

Gloves, Lisle Silk and Cotton Gloves.

SPLENDID STOCK OF WOOLLENS, in Canadian Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, West of England Tweeds, Docskins, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Newest Designs in Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, from leading Manufacturers, well worthy the attention of Merchant Tailors, and the Trade gen-

erally.
SEVERAL SPECIALLY CHEAP LINES in German and French Corsete, German Fringed Honey Comb Quilts, Ladies' silk Scarfs, English and French Braces, Dress Fringes, Real Laces, Cluny Laces, York Laces, &c.

NOVELTIES in Linen and Tasso Costumes, Linens, Marseilles, Brilliantes, Brocade Muslins and Piques. New Shades and Designs in Colored Ribbons, Plume Ribbons, Black and Colored Failles, &c.

Travellers orders, also Mail orders receive prompt attention. Cash and short time buyers will be liberally dealt with.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. & R. O'NEILL, 138 M'Gill Street, Montreal [854

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Gazette astonishes the world by the declaration of the discovery of an ancient Catholic church in that country, which is used for other purposes though still in perfect preservation. It fervor. If the presence of their pastors amidst the aspurposes though still in perfect preservation. It fervor. If the preserve compelled to delebrate the is but one of the traces of that great St. Francis Holy Sacrifice in the privacy of a retired chamber, Xavier, whose work has not yet died out, and is now being increased.

Another development of Protestantismi And such a notable, distinguished, energetic, and edifying development too! Dr. Kenealy, cast off by the legal profession, has taken to theology, and is about to assume a prominent part in the work of reforming the "Reformation," in which for three centuries so many have failed. Indeed, if rumor can be depended upon, the disbarred lawyer of Orton notoriety intends doing more than simply joining in the old work of reforming the "Reform-The celebrated doctor seems to be about to make an attempt at starting a reformation of his own, so that by and bye Christendom may hear of the Protesting against Protestantismites. Who knows, perhaps the member for Stoke may be as successful as the Eighth Henry, and England ere long will have as a new State Church a thing with a good long name that will satisfy the most exigeant of religious novelty seekers. It appears that a committee of twelve members of the Magna Charta Association has been appointed to found "a temple for the purpose of religious services to be conducted by Dr. Kenealy, M. P., on the heavenly basis of the Sermon on the Mount." How nice? Why such an announcement as this is sufficient to make all that remains of the teeth of old women of both sexes, of Exeter Hall, water. Religious novelty is palatable to Protestant England, so that the than he has ever been willing to admit. Among notorious advocate of the Arthur Orton swindle may be successful in this latest venture of his Moody and Sankey, Spurgeon, Bendigo, Gavazzi, Gladstone, and the various "converted," who are "speculating" in theology will have to look out.

The Bremer Hundelsblatt has lately given to the world a most interesting piece of information. Who is the richestman in Germany? Most persons would say in reply-Rothschild or some other great banker, or some long descended baron. In both cases the searcher for truth would be wrong. The richest man in Prussia is neither banker nor noble. but the plain Krupp, the maker of cannon. Krupp, the gunmaker, pays more income tax than any man in Prussia. He pays nearly 110,000 marks, which represents a yearly scale of profit exceeding 5,000,-000 marks, or about \$1,250,000. It is true that it is whispered in non-official circles that Krupp, the gunsmith, has a partner who shares his gains and likewise contributes his quota towards the payment of income-tax. The mysterious individual is known unto men as the German Government impersonated by Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. The rich man may, therefore, not be as wealthy as he appears to be, seeing that his gains are divided. as well as his outgoings, with sleeping partners. whose profits are drawn from the heavy taxation borne by the German people.

An outrage has recently been committed on British subjects by Dahomeyans, and in the House of Lords lately a question was asked about it. Lord Cottesloe, in asking the question, said that the King of Dahomey was a very warlike and powerful Prince, and next to the King of Ashantee, he was the most powerful sovereign in that part of Africa. A telegram had also been published mentioning an outrage on two Frenchmen. The army of the King was composed to a very large extent of female soldiers, who were said to be well-trained, efficient, and as brave as the men; and the effect on the British soldiers might be unusual if they found themselves opposed to an army of women. (Laughter.) He believed the King was well-disposed to this country, but these matters were not without their danger. The Earl of Carnarvon had received very litle information on the subject, and neither the telegram nor the substance of it, mentioned by the noble Lord, had reached him. The outrage would probably turn out to be of little consequence. and he saw no reason to apprehend a little war.

Liberalism, respectable in England and Infidel in Germany, is disgustingly low and brutal in Belgium. On every occasion it shows its base instincts in coarse invectives, assaults, and bloodshed. Recently one of the largest meetings ever recorded in their last electoral success. About 12,000 distinguished . guests, among whom were State Ministers, Members of the Senate and National Assembly, and a great many other men of note and standing, arrived from all parts of the country to join in the proceedings, which came off in a most calm and dignified manner. About three o'clock in the afternoon, a number of friends went to an hotel where they had beforehand ordered dinner and retained a private room; but when they came to the door, they were shamefully attacked and driven back by an armed horde, the so-called Teune Garde liberale. This outrage, however, was only a prelude to more serious acts of ruffianism which occurred in the evening. When towards seven o'clock a group of gentlemen arrived in front of the railway station, they were suddenly pounced upon from all sides by a fanatical mob shouting: A bas las calotte! a bas le pape! a bas la religion! vivent les gueux! And then the cowards fell upon their defenceless victims, and mercilessly attacked them with life-preservers, bludgeons, swordsticks, and poignards. Neither police, who are suspected of having winked at the infamons onslaught, nor the railway officials offered the least assistance, and it was only when the gendarmes made their appearance that the villains took to their heels. Seventeen persons were more or less dangerously wounded. Baron de Grand-Ry, of Verviers, Count de Buisseret, Count de Kerckhove, and M. de Kersmacker, were stabbed with poignards or knocked down with life-preservers. A cry of indignation went through the whole country when these disgraceful scenes of violence became known. In the National Assembly, M. Wasselge addressed an interpellation to the Government, calling for a strict inquiry and severe punishment of the offenders, and the leaders of the Liberal party disclaimed all connection with the ruffians. But to its everlasting shame, the whole Liberal Press of the country took indirectly their side by declaring the assault sufficiently justified by the Malines meeting, which was in itself a provocation. Several Liberal papers even rejoice at the fine lesson Catholics got at Malines, and hope they will profit by it. One of them exultingly remarked that Catholics received at Malines the blows they so richly deserved, and is proud of the laurels the brave "Gueux" have earned for their party.

THE SWISS PERSECUTION -A writer to a contemporary gives a picture sketched upon the spot of articles of Canadian produce. the religious persecution in Switzerland. It is, as To amend the Act to income the religious persecution in Switzerland. It is, as will be found here, simply atrocious: A law has Shipping Co.

To confirm the amalgamation of the City Bank To confirm the amalgamation of the City Bank and to incorporate ton imposing a fine of 1,000 francs and a year's imprisonment on every priest who, having vowed fidelity to the Bishop of Bale, should say mass, preach or hear confessions, in a word, perform any religious duty not only in a public edifice destined for worship, but even in private houses. This sur-passes in rigor the law against those suspected of ing Co. (Limited.) opposition to the revolutionists of 1793. Worse than all, it is in direct opposition to the federal constitution which guarantees to all the citizens of Switzerland full liberty of conscience and of as-sembling wherever they like and saying whatever pleases them. It is no wonder, then, that the clergy and Catholic Deputies of Rome have addressed a remonstrance to the Federal Council protesting against this ostracism as not only tyrannical; but unconstitutional in the extreme. In the meantime, To authorize the shareholders of the Security

says the writer, what are the Catholics of the Jura Permanent Building and Sayings Society of St. doing? They continue to assemble every Sundayin. Catharines to change the name of the said society barns, which serve them for churches. They chant to that of the Security Loan and Sayings Company. the offices the same as when their priests were ex-

voice with those of the chanters, and direct the divine service, to which he is forbideen to add the solemnity of the Eucharistic sacrifice. In secret however, the cure performs his sacred functions. Sheltered from the gaze of the gen d'arms, he hears confessions, baptizes, visits the sick and administers the sacrament to them. Occasionally the hint is given and the gen d'arme prepares his report. The guilty priest is summoned before the judge; he is accused of having administered baptism; there are witnesses who can not deny the facts; the cure confesses and is fined 200 francs. But he has also blessed a marriage-another crime; the same sentence of 200 francs fine is again passed upon him, and he is threatened with imprisonment it he re-lapses into the fault. You should see an old priest of four score years, with his snow-white locks and his fifty-six years spent in the ministry, one of the most respectable dignitaries of the Diocese of. Bale (M. Rais), compelled to appear in the dock as a criminal, grossly questioned by a free-thinking judge, and finally subjected to the punishment authorized by the law, in order to understand what kind of radicalism prevails in Switzerland.

WORTH THINKING OVER .- There are in life, in human life and in the life of nations certain coincidences which, if they are fortuitous, would make a man incline to think that there is more in fortune | ing the same. such let our readers ponder on the following, which have been collated by the gallant General du Temple. They must needs be very suggestive to all, but to the Catholic mind of course they will be perfectly intelligible :-

1. On the very day (not on the eve nor the morrow, but the day itself) that the French troops left Rome, France experienced her first defeat, that of Wissembourg.

2. France lost in that catastrophe men precisely equal in number to those who, by order of her Government, abandoned on that day the Vicar of

3. The day that the last French soldier quitted Italy was that also upon which France lost her last real battle, that of Reischoffen.

4. The 4th September, 1870, was the day upon which the dynasty of Napoleon perished; but it was likewise the tenth anniversary of that black accursed day when Napoleon, plotting with the infamous traitor Cavour, resolved on the downfall of the temporal power.

5. The very morning that the Italians appeared before Rome the Prussians appeared before Paris, and the two cities were invested by their enemies

We are not given to the observation of signs more than others, but such concidences as the above, so straight, so fatal and so "pat" (to use Hamlet's word) compel us to exclaim with Kirg Lear:

This shows you are above your justices, At all events it seems worth thinking over.

BILLS PASSED DURING THE LAST SESSION OF THE DOMINION PAR-LIAMENT:

To provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in Manitoba and British Columbia.

To provide for the salaries of county court judges in Nova Scotia, and for other purposes. To amend the criminal laws relating to violence

threats, and molestations. To make more effectual provision for the admin-

istration of the law relating to corrupt practices at elections of members of the House of Commons. To authorize the shareholders of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society to change

the name of the said society to that of the Union Loan and Savings Company.

To authorize the shareholders of the Provincial Permanent Building and Saving Society to change the name of said society to that of the Provincial

Loan and Savings Company. the country took place in Malines, for the purpose of congratulating the Catholics of that city upon to Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba.

To amend the Railway Act of 1868.

To provide for the payment of a temporary grant to the Province of Manitoba.

To extend the Acts therein mentioned respecting Weights and Measures, and the Inspection of Gas

and Gas-meters, to Prince Edward Island. To supply an omission in the Act 37 Vic., chapter 42, extending certain criminal laws of Canada to British Columbia,

To smend the Acts mentioned therein respecting the Militia and the Defence of Canada. To provide for the more effectual enquiry into

the existence of corrupt practices at elections of members of the House of Commons. Further to amend the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Acts.

To amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue. To make further provision for the Institutions of Suits against the Crown by petition of right. Respecting roads and road allowances in Mani-

Respecting the capital of the Great Western Railway Company, and for the capitalization of certain charges and liabilities.

To amend the Trade Mark and Design Act of

1868. To smend the Act to incorporate the Commercial

Travellers' Association of Canada. To amend the Act 38 Vic., Chap. 93, intituled An

Act to incorporate the Canadian Gas Light Company. To enable the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company to obtain an extention of a patent known

as Rodden's improved capped ferrule or socket. To amend the Acts respecting the Citizens' Insurance and Investment Co., and to change the name of the said company to that of the Citizens'

Insurance Co. of Canada. To amend the Act entitled An Act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Co.

To make provision for the crossing of navigable waters by railway or other road companies incorporated under Provincial Acts. To make provision for the winding up of insol-

vent incorporated banks. To amend the Act to make better provision for extending to the whole Dominion of Canada the

Act respecting the inspection of certain staple

and the Royal Canadian Bank and to incorporate the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Respecting the attendance of witnesses on crim-

inal trials. To amend the Act 35 Vic., chap. 3, intituled, Ac Act to incorporate the Mail Printing and Publish-To extend the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., chap

33, respecting the the retiring allowance of judge to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of Ontario. To extend the time for the commencement and

completion of the Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway and for other purposes. Respecting the North-west Territories, and to

create a separate territory out of part thereof.

To extend the provisions of an Act relating to the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa Gas Co. and to confirm a decree of their shareholders placing a preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing, and to confirm, amend, and extend their corporate powers.

To continue for a limited time therein mentioned the Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company as a corporation.

Respecting the Mechanics' Bank. To amend the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 3, re-

specting the indemnity to members of both Houses of Parliament To amend the Act of incorporation of the Banque

St. Jean Baptiste. To amend the act 31 Victoria, Chapter 5, as respects the public accounts.

To make provision for the collection and registration of the criminal statistics of Canada. To amend the Railway Statistics Act.

To remove doubts under the Acts therein menioned respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and to amend the same.

To amend the Act 38 Vic., chap. 23, respecting the Northern Railway of Canada. Respecting the Desjardins Canal.
To amend the Act 35 Vic., chap. 108, intituled

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, (Limited)"

To further amend the Act to incorporate the London and Canada Bank and to amend the Act amend-

To amend the Acts therein mentioned as respects the importation or manufacture of intoxicants in the North-west Territories.

To provide for the examination of witnesses on oath by Committees of the Senate or the House of Commons in certain cases.

To amend and consolidate the laws respecting Indiana

To incorporate the Union Life Accident Assurance Company of Canada.

To incorporate the Empire Fire and Marine Assurance Corporation.

To amend the charter of the St. Lawrence Bank, and to change the name of the said Bank to that of the Standard Bank of Canada.

To detach a certain portion of the County of otbiniere and to attach it to the County of Beauce. Respecting loans by the British American Loan Company.

To amend the Insolvent Act of 1875.

To remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the corporation of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

To incorporate the Capada Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

To amend the Dominion Lands Acts. To make further provision in regard to the Su-

preme Court and the Exchequer Court of Canada. To enable Ozro Morrell to obtain a patent for certain inventions and improvements in sewing machine shuttles. To incorporate the Chartered Bank of London

and North America. To amend the Act 37th Vic., chap. 51, intituled An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of

Trade. To incorporate the Scottish Canadian Loan Companv.

To incorporate the London and Ontario Investment Company (limited.)

To incorporate the British and Canadian Loan and Investment Co. (Limited). To incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Fire In-

surance Co. To incorporate the Maritime Sayings and Loan Society.

To incorporate the England and Canada Mortage Security Co.

To incorporate the National Investment Company of Canada (Limited)

To incorporate the National Exchange Co.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

The New York Irish Citizen has received the following letter from Mr. Dion Boucicault. We agree with our contemporary in believing that its touching allusions to the writer's great sorrows must evoke the sympathy of every Irish heart:-

Nice, February 24, 1876. My Dear Sir—I am very grateful for your kind letter and its enclosures, but, indeed, the many such we have received is no balm to our feelings. You bring back to me the constant proof of how dear a boy we have lost, and make me know it, if possible, better than I do. My eldest daughter and

my son are with me here, where we remain until May, when we return to London. You may have seen in the Nation an announcement of my intention to address the English people in public, at the St. James's Hall in London, in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, on "the prejudices existing in England respecting the Irish people." This little

pilgrimage will occupy me during May and June. I sail in the Russia, on Saturday, July 29th, for New York, where, God willing, I hope to arrive, accompanied by my eldest daughter, in August.

Although the oration now in preparation will not be of the aggressive or denunciatory kind that might find favour with some of the more daring spirits of our countrymen, I hope it will do some good in the direction of our hearts.

Agitation has been mainly confined to Ireland on Irish questions. This appears to me to have been a mistake. England is the proper field on which to fight the battle, and not with the democratic classes, in mass meeting, but on the higher ground. There fore, I invite to this discussion the educated, the so called higher orders; for it is among those the strongest projudices and profoundest ignorance exist. It seems to me to be a cheap way of obtaining adherence to go amongst an Irish community all ready to applaud and receive opinions and views. This does no good, or rather may do harm in pro-

You say that some people in America have doubt-ted my earnestness on this matter. Very well, I do not work in it for applause, nor care much what such people may think, feeling very sure that sincerity, honesty of purpose, and love of one's work will, at length, justify that man out of whose mouth the heart speaketh.

voking antagonism in England.

I wish I could convey to the many kind people who have felt for us in our recent affliction how grateful we are. Perhaps you have heard that fast on the heels of one calamity our family have suffered another. My brother George had a daughter, his eldest, a sweet and lovely girl, who was married last month to Captain Greene, of the Artillery. They were going out to India last week, on board the Strathclyde steamer, to join his regiment, and within twenty hours of bidding the bride farewell, she perished in the disaster off Dover. My son Willie had been her "best man" at the wedding. My three daughters had been her bridesmaids. The news of this disaster overtook us as we came here to get away from the troubles we felt too much in England. The body of the poor girl was found off Ramsgate four days afterwards. Death has been busy with me and mine, and has come in the most terrible shape. Forgive me troubling you with my troubles, and believe me yours faithfully,

DION BOUCKAULT.

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patience and good nat man was to be married to a wedner, parisonous, and the good priest determined to give the weddingand the good prices desictation to give the weading-breakfast in his own house. He prepared a royal feast; every one of note for miles around was in-The appointed day came and the ceremony was celebrated with great solemnity. Just as the guests were about to set down to the sumptuous spread, a messenger came with an urgent sick call. The guests, in compliment to his reverence, resolved to await his return. The priest had his horse addled, and rode off to the end of his parish to attend to a poor old man who was dings. Having administered all the Sacraments gover on this solemn occasion, he re-mounted his horse, and, giving whip and spur, flew back to his merry com-pany. He had scancely left the room, when the sick man called for the priest for another moment. His voice being feeble, the priest did not hear him; at this moment, the old man's son came into the room and heard him calling for the priest, and he too was late; he, too, called and was not heard, through the noise of the galloping horse. The son believinghis father had still something of importance ance to communicate to priest, immediately leaped on his own horse, and followed in hot pursuit of his reverence. The priest arrived home, and had just assembled his hungry guests, when the old man's son came in breathless, and begged the priest to come again to his father; he had called for him; and the son pleaded with all the urgency of the moment as the old man had only a short time to live. The good priest bade his friends amuse themselves, and mounting his panting horse proceeded gently to the sick man's house. Arrived the old man turned towards him with an affectionate look, and said, "Oh! your Reverence, I forgot to say—to say—good-bye to you!"

How to go to Sleep.

MR. BUTTERWICK'S EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Butterwick, of Roxborough, had a fit of sleeplessness one night lately, and after vainly trying to lose himself in slumber he happened to remember that he once read in an almanac that a remember that he once read in an almanac that a man could put hinself to sleep by imagining that he saw a flock of sheep jumping over a fence, and by counting them as they jumped. He determined to try the experiment, and closing his eyes he they impring and because the sheep jumping and because the same impring the same imprin fancied the sheep jumping, and began to count. He had reached his one hundred and fortieth sheep, and was beginning to doze off, when Mrs. Butterwick suddenly said :

"Joseph !" " O what ?"

"I believe that yellow hen of ours wants to set." "O don't bother me with such nonsense as that now! Do keep quiet and go to sleep."

Then Butterwick started his sheep again, and commenced to count. He got up to one hundred and twenty, and was feeling as if he would drop off at any moment, when, just as his one hundred and twenty-first sheep was about to take that fence, one of the twins thegan to cry.

" Hang that child," he shouted at Mrs, Butterwick; " why don't you tend to it and put it to sleep. Hush up, you little imp, or I'll spank you !"

When Mrs. Butterwick had quieted it Butterwick, although a little nervous and excited, concluded to try it again. Turning on the imaginary mutton, he began. Only sixty-four sheep had slid over the fence, when Butterwick's mother-in-law knocked at the door, and asked if he was awake. When she learned that he was, she said she believed he had forgotten to close the back shutters, and she thought she heard burglars in the yard.

Then Butterwick arose in wrath and went down to see about it. He ascertained that the shutters were closed as usual, and as he returned to bed he resolved that Mrs. Butterwick's mother would leave the house for good in the morning, or he would. However, he thought he might as well give the almanac plan another trial, and setting the sheep in motion he began to count. This time he reached two hundred and forty, and would probaply have got to sleep before the three hundredth sheep jumped, had not Mix's new dog in the next yard suddenly become homesick, and begun to express his feelings in a series of prolonged and exasperat ing howls.

Butterwick was indignant. Neglecting the sheep, be leaped from bed and began to bombard Mix's new dog with boots, sonp cups, and every loose object he could lay his hands on. He hit the animal at last with a plaster bust of Daniel Wedster, and induced the dog to retreat to the stable and think about home in silence.

It seemed almost ridiculous to resume those sheep again, but he determined to give the almanac man one more chance, and so as they began to jump the fence he began to count, and after seeing the eighty-second sheep safely over, he was gliding gently in the land of dreams when Mrs. Butterwick rolled out of bed and fell on the floor with such violence that she waked the twins and started them crying, while Butterwick's mother-in-law came down stairs, four steps at a time to ask if they felt that earthquoke, The situation was too awful for words. Butter-

wick regarded it for a moment with speechless indignation, and then seizing a pillow he went over to the sofa in the back sitting room and lay down on the lounge.

He fell asleep in ten minutes without the assistance of the almanac, but he dreamed all night that he was being butted around the equator by a Cotswold ram, and he woke in the morning with a terrible headache and a conviction that sheep are good enough for wool and chops, but not worth a cent as a narcotic.—Phila. Bulletin.

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This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar allment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausable arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the Proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered :

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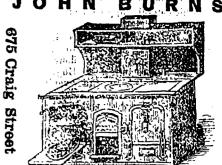
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PROVINCE OF QUEEE In the SUPERIOR COURT. DAME PAULINE DREYFUS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of ZACHARIAH AUER-BACH, of the same place, Merchant, duly authorized g'ester en justice. Plaintiff.

And the said ZACHARIAH AUERBACH. Defendant An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause. Montreal, 12th April, 1876.

KERR & CARTER. 36-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 and 1875. CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal. In the matter of DAVID ARTHUB LAFOR TUNE An Insolvent.

On the Eighteenth day of May next, the above named Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Acts. Montreal, 5th April, 1875.

D. A. LAFORTUNE,
By AUGE & NANTEL,

his Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 & 1875. CANADA, CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Quebec. In the matter of ALEXANDER G. BURNS, of the City of Quebec, Bookseller & Trader,
An Insolvent.

On Wednesday the tenth day of May next 1876. the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said acts:
ALEXANDER G. BURNS.
Montreal, 21 March, 1876.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 and 1875.

PROVINGE OF QUEDEO, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN SIMPSON, of the City of Montreal, Trader,
An Insolvent,
On Wednesday the tenth day of May next 1876

the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act.

Montreal, 21st March, 1876.

JOHN SIMPSON.

USEFUL READING.

Powdered nitre is good for removing freckles. Apply with a rag moistened with glycerine. Lunar caustic carefully applied so as not to touch

the skin, will destroy warts. FATTERING HORSES.—For fattening horses there is probably no grain superior to barley. In Germany, barley is ground into flour and made into cakes for horses, and, in England, it is generally boiled and fed in the evening. Five pounds at a feeding, three times a day, is the rate of feeding barley at the west, and it is regarded as a very fattening food. Green rye or clover may be cut green and fed to the horses in the stall to better advantage than turning out to pasture. But probably a liberal supply of Swedish turnips or ruta-bagas cut in slices and liberally covered with Indian meal, will lay on fat as fast as desirable.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING .- It is worth while for all farmers everywhere to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farms.

That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than an defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors. That hay is a good deal cheaper made in summer

than purhased in winter.

That more stock perish from famine than The horse who lays his cars back and looks

lightning when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him. That scrimping the feed of fattening hogs is a

waste of grain. That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children properly is money lent

at one hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home is more profitable than ten lounging about country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regularly and

clean. TAKE CARE OF THINGS .- It is not always possible to obtain fresh food from day to day as desired, and hence the necessity of preserving meats and vege. ables in such a manner that they will not loose either their flavor or their wholesomeness. If proper care be taken, a variety of summer or autumn vegetables may be preserved for winter use. Meats may also be preserved. General rules for the preservation of food are somewhat deceptive, but economical ressons exist for the restricted exercise of this art. The principal consists in excluding the evil oxidizing influence of air and moisture. In dry goods this is done by keeping them dry and warm and closely covered up. Starch, rice, tapioca, sago, macaroni, vermicelli, sugar, sweetmeats, jams, salt, and dried and salted meats, tea, coffee, etc., require the same treatment; and they should be kept in separate closets from odorous geods, such as candles and soap, or they will catch objectionable flavor. But with most fresh organic substances a different treatment is necessary to attain the same end. They contain in their own tature suffi ient moisture and air to a dize them into decomposition, and the more stagnant these are more surely do the chemical actions result. It is necessary, therefore to let them have free ventilation; their external surface should be frequently wiped, or at least blown over by a current of air, so as to let the old moisture escape and fresh be absorbed. Thus meat should be hung in an open larder and be often dried. Lemons should be pur-chased in the summer and suspended in nets for use at the time when they are dear. Onions and Parlic should be strung up in an out-house, and not in the larder. Parsley, thyme, mint, and other herbs should be dried in the wind, out of the sun, and then each should be put in a separate paper bag, and hung up in the kitchen. Where apples, pears and chestnuts are stored, the window should

be left open and truit frequently turned. Too much

draught makes the vegetables withy; so they

should be laid on stone floors behind the door,

Potatocs are best stocked in dry sand. The date

when each article is stored should be written down

for future reference, so that proper attention may be given them. Eggs are an exception to the

usual rule respecting organic substances. They cannot be treated in the same way, by reason of

their structure, yet it is impossible to avoid keep-

ing them for culinary purposes. They are best preserved by being washed over with a solution of

gum and packed in a box of bran, which is to be turned over every day. PROTECTING SHEEP FROM STORMS.—A great many farmers are guilty of neglecting their sheep in the autumn who take good care of them during the other seasons of the year. They do not realize the injury which sheep receive from exposure to the cold storms of November, and the scanty food which they too often receive during that mouth. As the sheep have considerable wool, the owner is likely to think it not only a natural but also a sufficient protection. And as sheep are supposed to be hardy animals, it is thought they can take care of them. selves in the summer pastures until snow comes, Consequently they receive no attention until very late in the scason, and are exposed to all the cold rains of autumn. By this neglect a great many sheep are permanently injured. They do not die at once, they cough, grow poor, and either fall an ea y prey to some disease, or die apparently without cause, but really as the result of the exposure. While it does not produce instant death, it dimin ishes the vital force and breaks down the constitution. E-pecially is this the case when there is any tendency to disease of any kind. And many sheep which do not perish as the result of such neglect keep thin and poor all winter. Lambs are not strong and vigorous, because the sheep were enfeebled by exposure. The wool of unthrifty sheep, it is well known, is uneven, of poor quality, so that ex-posure not only causes the direct loss of many sheep, but makes others less profitable, causes a small clip of wool, and that of a poor quality, makes lambs poor, and gives a miserable appearance to the whole flock. The idea that the wool is a sufficient protection against the storms of our northern Novembers, is entirely disproved by the experience of sheep owners. While some breeds will endure neglect better than others, there are none generally kept in this country which are not seriously injured by it. In a dry atmosphere the wool would doubtless be a sufficient protection, but our heavy rains, added to the cold make too severe demands upon the vitality of the animals which are constantly exposed. The wool holds quite a quantity of water and when it passes off by evaporation, it carries off a great deal of the animal heat. Colds, coughs, chills, and lung complaints are among the maladies induced by exposure to cold storms. And this exposure maintains a constant course of losses and disappointments. In some cases it cuts off all hope of profit, and hardly allows a man to keep his flock entire. And as all such losses can be readily avoided, there is not the slightest need of having them occur. For many years my practice has been to get the sheep into a lot near the barn early in October, shut them up every night, and during

col i rains keep them sheltered from the storms. I

have kept the South-Down, Cotswold, and grades

in each breed, and since adopting the plan of shel-

tering from the autumn rains, I have had no trou-

ble from the diseases which exposure causes or

aggravates. I believe in taking good care of sheep,

both as a matter of kindness to the animals and of

profit to myself .- Live Stock Journal.

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ols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with 'd; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-: respiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough someues dry and convulsive; uneasy and disarbed sleep, with arinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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