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### TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Eamus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE TENTH JURYMAN'S TALE. (CONTINUED.)

ANTRIM JACK, AND HIS GENERAL.

"I say the tale, as 'twas said to me."

On the very morning after the above mentioned affair at the little bridge, O'Dwyer appeared early in the field with a band of adherents that looked fresh and hale, and more numerous than ever. The military, too, had turned out that morning with a number of picked men, swift of foot, and lightly equipped, a precaution their experience in pursuit in this kind of warfare had long shown them the necessity of. The disappointment of the night before only increased their eagerness for the coming contest, and the sight of their audacious and successful foe gave them a keen longing to be at odds with him, arm to arm again. After a sharp conflict, in which the rebels fought with that wild and impetuous daring which sometimes distinguished them. they were completely routed, and obliged to fly in detached parties through the rocky passes of the country. The experience of the military had taught them not to look upon this as a victory, and ac-cordingly they entered on the pursuit with all the energy that willing minds and hardy limbs, enabled them to muster. After very severe and prolonged exertion, however, they were obliged to give in without obtaining much additional advantage. The rebel general, with a few of his adherents, among whom either in success or failure, Antrim Jack might be always numbered, having far outstripped them, reached a half ruined cabin at the skirts of a wood where he determined to pass the night which was already falling.

In the course of this pursuit, O'Dwyer, while the

soldiers were close behind, looked back and thought he perceived distinct signs of a communication between Farrell and one of them. As he had observed a little jealously on the part of Farrell towards Antrim Jack, he. did not wish to give him the additional mortification of being reproved in his presence, and therefore sent the latter out, on some pretext, before he called him up to make inquiry about it. He thought this step the more necessary, as he had observed that Farrell's disposition was proud and passionate, and exhibited a good deal of low cunning and craft, together with a large share also, of that shallowness of mind that so commonly attends it, qualities of, mind that would make such

a mortification more galling.

"Farrell," said he, "what signs were those I saw
pass between you and the soldier to day?"

What soldier?" said Farrell.

"The fellow that was next behind you."

"When?" said Farreil.
"In the beginning of the chase, when the were close to us, as we came through the Scalp." "Oh, nothing, sir," said Farrell.

semething to you tell me what was it."

"A pinch o', snuff he wanted," said Farrell.

"A pinch of snuff" said O'Dwyer with, surprise.

"Yes," said Farrel.

"Do you tell me that the fellow asked you for a

pinch of snuff?", The "Yes," said Farrel!

"Yes," said Fariel!
"Nonsense!" said O'Dwyer.
"Who would you leave after me!!" stant."
"Talks, its, thruo-forme," said Farrel, "sure you his customary tone of raillery.
"I know what you nean by you a question," said here to night, whon, the morning comes, you may "I'm quite sure of it," said O'Dwyer.

Jack, in a melancholy tone; "you mean the general," bo off as early as you please."

" Egad then you needn't," said Farrel.

"Well," said O'Dwyer, "you're a pleasani fellow. The king's troops chase you for half the length of a day, and seek your life with might and main. You do your utmost to preserve it by flight, and in the very height of this pursuit, and when you are the hardest pressed, the fellow who is nearest to you is unreasonable enough to expect you will oblige him with a pinch of snuff! Do you want me to believe you, man!" he said, as the picture stared him in all its absurdity.

"I do," said Farrel, "that's what he wanted." O'Dwyer paused, and then after some moments

said: "And when he asked you for the pinch of snuff, what did you say to him?"

"I told him I wouldn't said Farrel, nor as much as woul**d make** a bee sneeze.'' "Well," said O'Dwyer, smiling, "you were true to

your colours at any rate.' What," said Farrel. "I say," said O,Dwyer, with more distinctness,

"you did not desert your colours, you refused him the pinch of snuff." Farrel coloured slightly as his commander said

this, and there was a pause for some moments. "Tell me, Farrel," said O'Dwyer, after looking into his face for some time, with a glauce that few, even of the guilty could withstand, 'did he offer you any thing in return for the pinch of snuff?"

Farrel colouredagain slightly, and said he did not. "Well, this was still more unreasonable, when a man asks a pinch of snuff of a person, be has no right to expectit from, one would think he'd feel himself bound to give something in return. And did he promise you nothing?" said O'Dwyer, continuing his searching glance.

Farrel was silent. O'Dwyer paused for some time. "Well, Farrel," he said at length in an altered tone; "all I wish to say to you at present is, be cautious how you hold any communication with these soldiers. Be on your guard I warn you. I have some reason to know what the pinch of snuff was that fellow asked you for; it is a kind of snuff that has made these poor soldiers sneeze more than once, and may perhaps make them do so again; you may go." Farrel was about to offer something in explanation, but was stopt by O'Dwyer, who saw there was no probability of obtaining any further acknowledgement from him. The circumstance was suspictous to say the least of it, but O'Dwyer, who always depended much upon his own personal exertion thought it unnecessary to take any further step than to watch him closely, and keep him as much as possible about his own person.

Farrel was evidently dissatisfied at the manner in which he came out of this examination. The bantering form in which O'Dwyer put his question, and the altered and serious tones with which he concluded, perplexed him not a little. He remained long moody, sullen, and silent, and it was only some time after O'Dwyer went out in the moonlight to take his customary glance from some elevated spot, before retiring to his hardy couch on the earthen floor, that he could bring himself to take part in a conversation that occurred among the men on their present condition and prospects, which the harassing nature of the day's duty made a natural topic.

"I never was more in humour for a sleep in all my life, than I am after the day's run," said one of them as he lay down and streatched himself across the place the fire had lately occupied. "Egad this place is desperately hot after the fire. I suppose some of us will be taught to dance a new step in the air, to military music-others will meet with as good luck as Ned Sheehy of Dromin."

What happened him?" "Why, he was known for a notorious nightwalker, and, like our general here, they were looking for him night and day, for months, and could never catch him. At last they put a few lines in the paper to say, that if the nearest relation of the late Jerry Sheehy, (a cousin of his that was at sav, and wasn't dead at all, at all,) would come to some office in Dublin, he'd hear of something to his advantage. Poor Ned was always very covetous for money, so he went there, and they pinned him. When he axed 'em what he had to learn to his advantage, they told him he ought to have been hanged long ago, but

they'd only thransport him for life-" "Well, I don't think they kept terms with him," said the inquirer.

"Why so?" "Because I'd rather be hanged, than be thransported for life. I don't think he heard anything to his

So Ned thought too; first he wanted them to hang him—at least he wanted to heve a toss up with them -head or harp whether it should be double or quit hanging or nothing; but they would not agree to it, and so Ned abused them, and called them cowards, and they parted. He went to Botany Bay, poor fellow, and they went about more tricks of the same

kind. "And which would you perfer, Will?" said Farrel to the last speaker, "banging or thransportation." "Egad, I don't know," replied the other, "I never gave my mind much to the matter—I wouldn't

like either of them. Why do you ask?"
"Because," said Earrel, "I have no tancy myself for either one or the other whatever Antrim Jack may do. I'll be off to-morrow."

"I neverdoubted you," said Jack; "I never saw you but throwing cold water on everything we have "Why, what do you expect ?" said Farrel. Do

you ever expect to have the comfort of dying in your Whether from any previous contemplation, or

from whatever cause, it would seem as if this question had lighted on Jack's mind with a more serious feeling, than any such inquiry could be expected to produce on a character such as his. He paused for some time, and then, with a countenance and tone that betrayed a deeply altered state of thought and feeling he said :

"I wouldn't care much, whether I did or not, if it wasn't for those I'd leave after me."

and all I have to tell you is, and I don't care who knows it, that whatever end the general comes to Jack will come to the same, and at the same time. If he's shot or taken, you'll find me somewhere near him. If it wasn't for him, I'd think but little of death. I know," he continued, with an expression of feeling his voice seldom assumed, "I know it is a comfort, to die in one's bed. I was near it once. and I often thought since, when I had a narrow escape of being shot, or spear'd, or hang'd, and it came into my mind afterwards, to think of death in different ways, which it seldom does. I often thought that a man can have no comfort so great as to die in his bed with his friend sitting near him. For all this, I tell you I would not value it much, but for what I mentioned, and as you asked me the question, Terr," he said, with earnestness, "I'll tell you what I hope and trust, with God's blessing—I hope and trust, and I have every hope of dying in my bed. I hope we'll all live long and happy and that we'll all die in our beds.'.

Jack had seldom, indeed, scarcely ever made so long a speech before, and it was with some surprise that the men heard him avow himself under the influence of a feeling, which certainly his conduct would never have indicated the existence of. The hope with which he concluded-so deeply felt-so earnestly expressed-was doomed to be grievously disappointed.

The candid avowal of his strong attachment to O'Dwyer, was not sufficient to protect him from Farrel's ridicule, and it was probably this circumstance that made the raillery of this evening fall more sharply upon his nerves than anything of the kind had ever done before. He became extremely irritated. His eyes flashed, and flow with incessant activity from one object to another-first he endeavoured to beat Farrel at his own weapons, but the complets coolness of the latter entirely disconcerted him. At length he lost all control, and seizing a rugged faggot that lay near, dashed it at him with such a sudden and dexterous aim that not withstandink an equally sudden motion of avoidance, it came upon his side with so much violence as at once to take away his breath, and destroy utterly the equa-nimity with which he had hitherto proceeded. Farrel was now roused in his turn, and snatching up the knotted weapon with which he had been assailed, proceeded to inflict summary chastisement. A scuffle ensued, attended with so much noise, that it reached O'Dwyers ears, who entered the cabin with a face of much anxiety. He separated the combatants before Farrel had effected his purpose, and with some severity of manner, inquired into the cause of the dispute.

After much questioning, however, he could not obtain a satisfactory account.

"Who began this?" he asked at length, angrily "Farrel, I saw you attacking Jack; what was that about ?'

"When he bit me a blow of that root," said Farrell, "that would kill a horse."

"Jack, what did you hit him for?" said O'Dwyer. he's for ever gibin' at me." "What right have you to hit me?" said Farrel.

Wasn't that a purty insthrument to hit a man with?" said he, furiously, holding up the root towards O'Dwyer. "Dear knows twouldn't hurt a chicken what I

done to him " said Jack.
"For heaven's sake, what was all this about?"

said O'Dwyer, with impatience. "Neville, you were looking on and can tell. How did it begin?"

"Indeed," said Neville, "twasn't worth a bean what was between them; 'twas a foolish falling out

between friends-Terr there, was taken' fun out o' Jack-Jack didn't like it, and gave him a touch o' that instrument, as Farrel called it, in the side-Terr took offence at that then, and thought to have his revenge, and so they tangled in one another as you found 'em when you come in and-

"He's for ever at me," said Jack, "and I often tould him to let me alone."

O'Dwyer was greatly irritated,-" Farrel," said he, what do you mean by all this?-you're the most worthless fellow I ever met. This morning I wanted you to catch that fellow they sent into town with letters, and you came back without him. Then you tell me a lying story about a soldier asking you for a pinch of snuff, when I well know what he wanted; and now when our dangers are run, to the very highest, you raise a quarrel and make a noise that may bring the military upon us, who I find are not three hundred yards off. I wish to heaven," said he, vehemently, "I never had anything to do

"What more can a man do than his best?" said Farrel.

"You could have told the truth," said O'Dwyer, vou didn't do that." "I did," said Farrel, sullenly.

"You did not," said O'Dwyer; "and you know you did not. I do not believe one word of what you told me about that soldier." "Well," said Farrel, sulkily, "if you don't like

me, can't you get others to do your business." "If I had got others to doit," said O'Dwyer, much irritated, "when I gave it to you, they would not have failed. I'm heartily sorry 'twasn't Jack I sent." "Oh, aye," said Farrel, insolently; "Jack is the

great man with you, there's no one like Jack in your mind. Jack here—and Jack there. That I might'nt then, but I'll be even with Jack." "How dare you," said O'Dwyer enraged, "have the insolence to say such a thing in my presence How do you dare to let me hear such words from you?-look! Farrel," he continued, more calmly;

I warn you now in time, if I find you injure a hair

of Jack's head I tell you, you'll repent it."

Here Jack pulled O'Dwyer by the coat, and whispered him something apparently with the view of

moderating his anger.
"I don't care a pin," said O'Dwyer; "what right had he to go on with his nonsense and raise this row in the difficulties we are hourly brought into by these soldiers? Farrel," he continued, "I have no hesitation in telling you, I'm not satisfied with you,

and that we must part."
"I'm satisfied," said Farrel, rising in a rage "and the sooner the better. I'll leave you this in-

"I'll be off this moment," said Farrel, in a paroxysm of anger. "I'll not stop here for any man living."

"Take care my good fellow," said O'Dwyer, in firm and determined manner, " how you dispute my orders! you know my trials are short, and my justice sudden; sit down, I advise you, and take care how you dispute my orders."

Farrel knew O'Dwyer's manner, when he was determined to be obeyed, and he had seen more than once the consequences of disobeying him. He sat down in a moody passion, and passed the evening in sullen silence. O'Dwyer went out once again, to make his last dispositions for the night. He sent the men each to a different lurking place, set Neville on guard outside the cabin, and lay down on the floor, a great coat flung over him, with Farrel at his feet, and Antrim Jack as usual by his side.

The slumbers of that night were, probably, deeper than usual, for it was only after having been repeated two or three times, that the low whispers of Jack caught O'Dwyer's attention, when he asked

him if he heard any noise.
"No," said he, "I did not; Farrel get up, and see if it is day. Do you hear me, Farrel?"

There was no answer from Farrel, after repeated

"Terr," said Jack in a low voice, "don't you hear the General calling you—Terr again—Terr—how sleepy you are, man—Terr, I say!"

But there was still no answer; and, after groping about in the dark for some time, they became satisfied that he was not in the cabin.

"How could be have got out?" said O'Dwyer "surely I fastened the door, so that it could not

"It did not, either," said Jack.
"Then how could be have got out?"

After some further search they discovered an opening in the wall, into which a large stone had been dragged, that was recently displaced. Through the opening, they became convinced that Farrel had passed.

"The treacherous villain," said O'Dwyer. "I knew by his black look last night, that he had something in his mind."

"But how could be get out unknown to us?" said Jack, "and through so small a hole, too? I never thought Farrel was so handy."

"Oh, the rogue-some of my training-but if I catch him, I'll be even with him. We must be off out of this presently-run out and call Neville. I wonder how that scamp could escape unknown to him."

Jack was about to open the door, when looking through a slit in it, he suddenly ran back to O'Dwyer, and said with a hurried utterance, but in a low

"Oh, General—the soldiers! we're pinned!"
"Where?" said O'Dwyer.

" Outside-round about the house!"

"Ha!-so 'tis late already-but what's become of

Neville?—let's see." The day had just broke, and O'Dwyer or out beheld his poor sentinel a captive, and in forgetfulness of his condition, looking towards the door with a countenance of wretched sympathy.-He directed Jack's attention towards him, who gazed at him for some time, and appeared to be touched by the expression of concern he saw in his

face. "Poor fellow!" said he. "It is like him."
Neville's look of generous distress was not without cause. He had heard the party, which consisted of about thirty men, under the command of a noncommissioned officer, discussing the manner in which O'Dwyer was to be drawn out of his present position, as they all knew an attempt to do so by open force would be dangerous and bloody, if not entirely unsuccessful; some of the hardiest among them were for adopting this course, and breaking in the door boldly on him, but the more timid encouraged the cowardly and savage proposition of setting fire to the building and compelling him to leave it or die there. This proposal was urged and discussed in the midst of much brutal levity, on the part of the soldiery, who could not conceal their satisfaction at having their enemy at length in their power, and it was with extreme anguish that Neville saw it at length universally agreed upon.

It was determined, however, first to try if he would surrender peaceably, and one of the party approached the door with orders from the sergeant to call upon him " to lay down his arms and submit." The sharp voice and rapid utterance of Antrim

Jack was heard presently in reply.
"It's what the General bid me tell ye, said he, if ye wanted the arms, to come in he says and

take 'cm.' "Well said, master spokesman," said one of the soldiers, "perhaps we'd find a means of bringing

down your high note, though, and coaxing ye out o' that,—you and your General, as you call him. Do you know how to catch rabbits?"

"Eh?" said Jack. "Do you know how to catch rabbits, I say?" "I believe it's funnin' me you are-what would know about them?"

"Oh-you don't know, then?" "No, I don't," said Jack-"I have something else to do " "Oh, well, I'll teach you. You smoke them out of the holes, when you can't get them to come out

otherwise. Do you see?" "Oh yes," said Jack, drily, "when your ferrets

get cowardly, and are afraid to follow them." "Very good, my boy-very good, we'll find ferrets that will match you, though, I promise you indeed we will." O'Dwyer soon became aware of their savage pur-

pose. Thick wrenths of smoke began to enter the dwelling, and rise to the top from the four corners at once. After an examination, which showed him that the house was completely invested, he made as good a preparation as he could, with Jack's assistwould not be better to stake all upon a determined sally, and a vigorous attempt to cut through his foes; but the chance of success in this seemed so slight, that he determined not to put it in practice just then. He therefore warned Jack of his designe, and waited by the door until some accident of for-tune should make this course appear more feasible,

among them. You never see these things done in the presence of a gentleman. Ho! look at Farrel! look at the wretch!"

Jack looked through the broken door and beheld his late, but faithless associate. He was standing among the soldiery, who having no further occasion for his services, jostled him about heedlessly, while they indulged in the rude jests their present triumph inspired. His fit of passion had done its worst and was entirely gone, and as he sometimes looked towards the door, O'Dwyer was able to per-ceive the ghastly and wretched attempts at levity, with which he joined in their jokes, and endeavored to crush the feeling that followed, for even he, false as he played him, was not without a certain attachment for his master. This remorseful feeling was rendered more keen by the contemptuous neglect of those around him, and by the dreadful destiny to which he saw his brave and affectionate commander

now consigned. . "Jack," said O'Dwyer, in a low voice, "mind the door, and watch close. If the least opening occursat any point, be ready in an instant to cut through

Jack's attention seemed absorbed by Farrel, and his answer was not to the purpose. "General," he asked after a pause, "ian't it a horrid thing to see him thrying to laugh that way?"

The flames soon raged with extreme fierceness, and rose from the building in a lofty pyramid of intense light, which in the grey of the morning twilight cast a strange glare over the green of the trees around, while all looked on with the dead silence of feverish and anxious expectation. Every thing now tended to the consummation of their wishes. This was evidently the concluding scene, and they were determined not to be tricked againtheir enemy was at last within their grasp, and they looked forward to the closing act of this dreadful drama, with the deep set and dire appetite of hungering vengeance, about to be fully sated. Ropeless—utterly hopeless beyond all previous times, as his situation now appeared to be, no expedient that the united thought of many could suggest, as likely to be adopted by him in this, his last extremity, was left unprovided for; and even the wild idea, that he might ascend through the column of flame and dense white smoke that arose from the crackling rafters of the ruined building, was not deemed too extravagant for his matchless daring. A number of men were placed at short distances round the house, who stood in an attitude with their pieces ready cocked and half presented; but by far the greater portion of them arranged themselves in a semicircle round the door, where a sortic was expected, the nature of which they could well imagine, and which they prepared to meet with the decision befitting such an attempt.

Meanwhile the sufferings of O'Dwyer and his conpunion were almost beyond endurance. They had a plain view of the enemy, whose designs they could easily understand, and who was posted outside at a deadly advantage. The configration had now reached its full strength, and besides what they suffered from the tormenting fire which raged a few feet above, and poured down its rays with intolerable fury upon them, they could only find as much breath as would support existence, by lying along the floor, where the smoke and suffocating vapours were less dense-but even this, they were unable to continue long, for the black and sooty substance, that lined the inside of the roof, fell like burning pitch upon their persons and setting their clothes on fire, dreadfully to their torture. They in some degree sheltered themselves from this fiery shower, by placing a small deal table that lay in the house, in the middle of the floor, and creeping under itbut this, like the rest of the building was soon wrapped in flames, O'Dwyer had watched in vain for some moment, when the vigilance of the soldiers might give them an opportunity of better in their condition, by a determined sally; but after some time he gave up all hope of any such occasion presenting itself. It became evident indeed, that the moment that was to decide their fate, was fast anproaching—for the last few moments they lay with their faces to the earth, in silent suffering, but they now began to meditate on the necessity of bringing

matters at once to a conclusion. When at length O'Dwyer laid his hand on Jack's shoulder to warn him of the necessity of this, and give him his latest instructions, he found him to his surprise in tears.

"Jack!" said he-" for shame !-what ails you?" "General," said Jack, looking at him affectionately, his eyes swimming in tears: "Tis all up with

"Well," said O'Dwycz, "and suppose so—let us meet it like men—why, Jack! I'm surpised at you!"

"Oh," said Jack, "wiping the tears from his eyes with his thin and skinny fingers-" sure you don't think 'tis for myself I'm this way. No-but it goes to my heart to think that you—that you should full into the hands of these fellows." "My poor follow!" said O'Dwyer, very much

moved.-"I'm very much obliged to you, but you know we must make up our minds to these things when they come; others have borne them in their time, and so will we."

"Oh aye," said Jack, " if it was myself only, I'd be satisfied." He laid his face to the earth again, and O'Dwyer-

perceiving the extravagance of his grief, tried to console him... "Jack," he said,-"this is ridiculous, I never expected with any confidence to die a natural death, therefore you must, not think I make much of this; you have often heard me say that any bully may brave the appearance of death, but it is a man of true spirit only that will face its reality. I would be quite unworthy of your kind feeling for me if such speeches were false and hollow, and made but ance, for resisting any attempt upon the door. More for some occasion. No -whatever pains I may than once, indeed, he began to consider, whether it have taken to preserve my life, I was always ready have taken to preserve my life, I was always ready to moot death if it came—say a prayer like a good fellow, and think no more about me."

Jack replied only by a low moan, and O'Dwyer continued said, "and remember, if we are to be taken we must be taken deed; and dearly—give me your hand." or until they should be otherwise driven to adopt it. Jack did not seem to attend to this speech, but it Jack, in a melancholy tone; "you mean the general, be off as early asyou please."

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O Dwyers hand between both of his, and looking himsid the face, said, earnestly and rapidly How so 2 said, earnesdy and rapidly.

I have it I know how we'll manne it.

We'll take them by surprise this way. Ill run
to the door first—they have all their pieces ready.—

I'll make a run out suddenly, and they ll all fire at

you'll make a run then they'll have nothing me\_you'll; make a run then\_they'll nave nothing left for you in their guns, and you'll get one.

"And leave you dead "said o'Dwyer—"no—no."

"And why not a said Jack—"we'll both die, you know, otherwise."

"Oh! said O'Dwyer, "'tis very good of you'd think of this but l'willanever do!"

"Why not ?? said Jack."

"Why not?" said Jack.

"Oh! no matter." "Oh," said Jack, "you don't know how little I'd think of it."

"I do, Jack, know very well how little you'd think of it, and that's one of the reasons why I can't listen to it. No, no, we have done as good a turn for them more than once, though not so brutally their turn is come now, and they're heartily welcome to it Besides, you have as good a right to jour life as I bave to mine, if you go to that of it." E'ye, asid Jack, " what is my life to yours."

"Why 'tis as good to you as mine is to me." "No, nor half," said Jack, "I never had much pleasure out of it. Do, General, be said by me ! if I'm taken, as I surely will be, I'll be shot as a de-

"And if I'm taken, I'll be shot as a rebel-what's

the difference ?" "But if you're not taken," said Jack.

This contest was carried on as may be supposed with extreme rapidity. Antrim Jack was urgentprotested over and over again his determination to die there, whether O'Dwycr consented to his proposition or not, and once or twice threatened to run out and meet his fate on the instant. It is impossible to tell what motive influenced O'Dwyer eventnally to yield to his intreaties; if he did give a satisfactory account of them in his narrative, the explanation has not reached us. That he did, however, at last allow himself to be prevailed upon is certain. When his consent was at last won, he listened to Jack's instructions, which were given with many an earnest prayer, that he would follow them accurately. As the moment came round in which they were to be put into execution, Jack grasped O'Dwyer's hand in a final and affectionate farewell, and prepared himself.

As they were about to start from their position, however, a suspicion seemed to cross his mind. He turned back-caught O'Dwyer's hand firmly-looked in his face, and said, with a touching earnestness:

"You're not going to deceive me, now, General? -are you?!!

How so ?" said O'Dwyer.

"I'm afraid," said Jack, "you'll have it in your mind to run to the door along with me, and spoil

"My poor fellow," said O'Dwyer, "I thank you more than ever, but I had no such intention."

"God bless you," said Jack, "and don't think of such a thing,—'Tis the only favor you can ever grant to Jack, to do as he asks you now. If you refuse it to him, you never will have it in your power to oblige or disoblige him again. General, don't think of it."

" My poor fellow," said O'Dwyer, who was touched by the earnestness with which he sought his extraordinary boon, "I have promised you I would not." "God bless you," said Jack, "I am satisfied and

The final moment came speedily. Jack started up quickly and placed himself behind the door, which was already in flames, while O'Dwyer took his place beside. He knew the withdrawing of the bolt would be the signal to the soldiers for their last preparation, and he took care to do this with sufficient distinctness to make it clearly heard. A cheer of horrid triumph from without, assured him that he had attained this object, and immediately every piece was levelled with fearful steadiness and better directed aim to the door way; but he waited a little until a few, who heard the cheering, and places, and gave their pieces the same direction .-

seemed to understand it, ran round and took their At this instant the door was flung wide, and the figure of Antrim Jack, black, burning, and hideous, appeared amid a volume of smoke and cinders, for a moment before them. There was an air of excitement about him; a strange, wild kind of light was in his cyes, an expression of pleasure on his half in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; and bedestroyed features, which those who looked on him in that passing moment could not understand the meaning of. He sprung forward, and they firedthe entire charge of every gun—powder, flame, ball, passed through his body, which fell motionless among them. O'Dwyer took notice that he seemed to fling himself on his side as he went down, as if with the wish to see the event, but the body never moved again. At this moment, and while they were yet unprepared, O'Dwyer rushed forth. A blow or two of his powerful arm sent to the earth with dreadful violence a few who were daring enough to fling themselves in his way. In the confusion that followed, and while the smoke still lingered around them, some struck wildly with the but ends of their muskets, which meeting those of their fellow soldiers made a dreadful crash: others made fierce and unmeasured thrusts of the bayonet at him as he passed, but stumbling over the dead body, only hurt their companions. There were some wild shouts of anger and disappointment, a short pursuit, and in the space of a few seconds, the magnanimous purpose of his faithful and fallen

At the conclusion of the tale, and while all were admiring the devoted fidelity and heroism of the unfortunate Jack, the narrator bethinking himself of his song, cast his eyes on the ceiling in quest it would seem of some dimly remembered melody, and after a rather long and perplexed pause, hesitat-

companion was accomplished.

ingly observed: As I believe, gentlemen, our rules do not restrict us to our national music, I shall give you a song, written by a friend of mine, for a very popular Scotch air, Roy's Wife of Aldavalloch."

A general clapping of hands announced the gratification of the company at the proposal, upon which, as soon as the noise subsided, the Tenth Juror sung as follows:

A War Train Know ye not that lovely river? Know ye not that smiling river? Whose centle flood. By cliff and wood,
With wildering sound goes winding ever. Ohloften yet with feeling strong On that dear stream my memory ponders, And still I prize its murmuring song, For by my childhood home it wanders. Know ye not that levely river? Know yet not that smiling river?
Whose gentle flood, By cliff and wood, With wildering sound goes winding ever.

are that more sing u. There's mysic in each wind that flows Within our native woodland breathing There's beauty in each flower that blows Around our native woodland wreathing. The memory of the brightest joys
In ohildhood's happy morn that found us. Is dearer than the richest toys The present vainly sheds around us.
Know ye not that lovely river? Know ye not that smiling river?
Whose gentle flood, By cliff and wood,

With wildering sound goes winding ever.

At the conclusion of the song, which was received beauty all the other men of Erin ... The clans of with the usual plaudits, the gentleman whose turn south Munster followed his banner, and found themcame next prepared to relate his story. (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

OF CLONTARF.

THE BATTLE Before entering on aldescription of the battle, a few preliminary remarks willings be out of place. In the history of Ireland the close of the eighth contury witnessed the commencement of a terrible period of disaster and desolation. For upwards of two centuries learning, picty, almost Christianity itself, succumbed before payan invaders. Danes, Northmen, Scandinavians, whom the Irish writers distinguished according to their completions into Irish. guished according to their complexions into Dubh Galls, or dark, and Finn Galls, or fair-haired foreigners, hovered round our coasts in ships manned by hardy but sanguinary pirates. These ruthless invaders spared neither age, nor sex, nor station. The monasteries were ever their first objects of attack. Here were deposited articles of chiefest value in the land-precious manuscripts, which were only prized by the plunderers for the rich decorations in gold and gems that graced the cases in which they were enclosed; shrines of exquisite workmanship on which all that was costly and precious had been lavished to fit them for receptacles of the relics of some venerated saint; illuminated manuscripts, to produce which had been the livelong labor of pious and saintly men, lovers of literature, and decorative artists of no mean skill; all these were scattered to the winds by the ignorant and ruthless hands of these sea robbers. Nor were their ravages confined to the coast; they ascended the rivers, and secure in the protection of their ships, descended on the defenceless population where and when they would, and so unexpectedly that they encountered little or no organized resistance. We have on record, both in the Irish chronicles and in the Norse Sagas, that in the year'861 the three Earls, Olaf, Sitric, and Ivar, opened, for the purpose of plunder, the sepulchral mounds of New Grange, Lowth, and Knowth, on the Boyne, and the mound of the wife of Gobaun Saer, the great builder, still a conspicuous object at Drogheda. The museums of Denmark are now full of objects of rich and characteristic Celtic workmanship, many of which were, no doubt, at this period carried off from Ireland.

Malachy (Mael seach lainn) II., who ascended the throne of Ireland in 980, in the commencement of his reign exhibited vigor and ability. He defeated the Danes at Tara, and again at Dublin, and freed the country from tribute from the Shannon to the sea. It was in these contests that Malachy car-

### "the collar of gold Which he won from the proud invader."

Unbappily, all the wars of this king were not waged with the foreign foe. A powerful rival to Malachy appeared in the person of Brian Boru (Borumha), son of Kennedy, son of Lorcan, of the Dalcasian tribe, now rising to great power and importance in Munster. After a brilliant series of successes, not however without some reverses, Brian became the undisputed King of Munster, and fixed his royal seat at Kincora, not far from the falls of the Shannon, at Killaloe. His personal rivalry with the monarch (ard righ) did not prevent Brian joining his forces in a campaign against the Danes whom they signally defeated at Glen Marna near Dunlavin, in the County of Wicklow. This cordial co-operation did not long continue. The monarch vas gallant, hospitable, and joyous in temperament; fearless rider; openhanded in his generosity; but lacking the statesmanlike qualities which distinguished Brian. Soon after the battle of Glen Marna, Brian deeming himself strong enough to aspire to the monarchy, marched on Tara; and Malachy finding himself unsupported by his provincial chieftains after obtaining from his rival some generous delays acknowledged him as his sovereign, and Brian Boru became King of all Ireland A.D. 1002.

Brian was an able administrator. Roads, bridges, and other works of public utility, schools, churches monasteries, sprang up under his fostering care. He loved learning and encouraged it in others. He compelled the submission of the Ulster chieftains. and carried some of them as hostages to Kincora. He visited Armagh, and offered on the altar of its church twenty ounces of gold. His name, inscribed in his presence, may at this day be read in the price less manuscript called the "Book of Armagh," now neath it on the vellum page the name of the Queen written by her own hand when the book was shown to her, bears testimony to her appreciation of his greatness.

It was not to be expected that the Northmen. whose sway in Ireland had been so greatly curtailed by Brian, would acquiesce without a struggle in this loss of prestige. Their race had at this time achieve ed great successes in England, France, and the islands of Man, the Hebrides, and Orkneys. A supreme effort was made for the soil of Erin. In the Bay of Dublin assembled Earl Sigurd, of the Orkneys, with a formidable fleet; Carl Canuteson, Prince of Denmark, with an army of chosen warriors clad in armor; Brodar, a redoubted champion, with levies from the Isle of Man; contingents from Scandinavia-all leagued in this last and most terrible struggle of Northman and Gael, of Pagan and Chris-

Brian, now an aged man, once more assembled his provincial troops and marched on Dublin. The main army rested on the wood which at that time clothed the bank of the little river Tolka, where it empties itself into Dublin Bay, A detachment had been sent off, under command of his son Donogh, to ravagh Leinster. To his eternal honor, the de-posed monarch, Malachy, had joined Brian, with the forces of Meath. Teige O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many, was also present with the Connaught contingent whilst t e Munster troops were under the command of his eldest son, the heroic Murrough. The arrival of the Connaught men was a splendid spectacle. "Brian looked out behind him and beheld the battle phalanx-compact, huge, disciplined-moving in silence mutely, bravely, haughtily, unitedly, with one mind, traversing the plain towards them, and three score and ten banners over them, of red, and of yellow and of green, and of all kinds of colors."

On the northern shore of the Bay of Dublin the plain slopes gently down to the cresent shaped sands. On the landward side came the army of Brian, in three divisions. On the shore were drawn were also in three divisions.

THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF, GOOD PRIDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL, 1014.

Brian would gladly have postponed the conficiunwilling to make this solemn anniversary a day of carnage and strife. But the Danes, inspired by prediction that on any other day but Kriday they would all assuredly perish determined to force on the engagement. The Danish army mustered about 50,000 men—the Irish about the same number. The first division of the foreigners consisted of the Danes of Dublin, under Sitric and Dolat and Conmael, with a band of foreign auxiliaries commanded by Carl and Anrud. Of these Northmen one thousand, were in complete suits of Armour. These were opposed by the first division of the Irish army, consisting of the north Munster troops, under the command of Mur rough, eldest son of Brian, Turlough, the young son of Murrough, though only in his fifteenth year, fought bravely, and died in battle as became his race; and Tiege, Donall, Conor, and Flau, other sons of Brian, followed the Standard of Murrough. In anything that goes on during the proceedings of the this first division also were the troops of Meath, Lodge. These ceremonies are never omitted, and commanded by Malachy. The second division of only last year the Mason's Gazette published a decree the Irish army was led by Brian's son-in-law, Kian, of the Grand Lodge Royal York, at Berlin, forbid-

beanty/all the other ment of Erin. The clans of the same time, unless there are dark rooms provided south boundary. It is the simplest thing in the word south Munster followed his banner, and found them solves opposed to the ment of Leinster, under the recreant Maching Scandinavian, contingents, principally remaining. Scandinavian, contingents, principally remaining to prove that the Footen in the two principal remaining that the Proportional the could not have not him that he could not have n Clontari by the side of their Irish kindred under the standard or Brian Born. At day break on that memorable Friday the aged

and devout Brian appeared on horseback-his gold hilted sword in one hand, a crucifix in the other-at the head of his troops, to cheer and animate his army on the eve of conflict.—He reminded them of the coffin. A cloth is spread over him, the flaming star gruel ravages of the Northmen; of their desecration, is produced and a hymn sung. This done the maschurches and monasteries; of the tyranny under which they grouned, and appealed to them as he knee against knee. Then the holy word is commuralised aloft the crucifix, "Whas not Christ on this nicated to him: "Mac" to the right, and "Benac" dry crucified for you?" He desired to lead them to the left ear. He takes the oath and the lodge is himself to the conflict, but, mindful of his great age his people implored him to abandon the idea, and leave to younger men the brunt of the battle. Brian retired to his tent. From thence he watched the struggle; a series of hand to-hand fights; a determined contest between brave and daring champions, which lasted from the time of high water in the morning until high water in the evening. Though attended by fearful loss of life on both sides, the combat was redeemed by heroic deeds of individual bravery and daring and indomitable courage. Murrough, son of Brian, led the van of the Irish army. He had cut down successively two Danish Standard bearers, when he encountered the Norwegian leader, Annud. His right arm was well nigh powerless from fatigue, but he siezes the prince in the grasp of his yet vigorous left hand. He shook him so violently that his armour of mail fell from him as Murrough hurled him to the earth and, placing the point of his sword on the postrate Northman, he stooped to bring home the thrust by the weight of his body on the sword hilt. As Anrud writhed in the agonies of death, he seized the dag. ger which hung by his foeman's side, and buried it in the heart of Murrough. Thus died the eldest son of King Brian, the chiefcaptain of the Irish in the battle of Clontarf. His young, gallant son, Tur-lough, wasfound drowned in the rising water of the Tolka, impaled on one or the weir stakes, his hands grasping the locks of two Danes with whom he had grappled in deadly conflict. The Connaught chiefs too, won great renown. Teige of Hy-Many, and Maelruine, of Hy-Kiachra-Aaidhne, both perished on the battle-field, and their gallant followers were

deciminated, although victorious. Brian passed the anxious hours of this ever-memorable day watching the varying tide of battle, or engaged in prayer. Ere nightfall the Dane were in full retreat, closely pursued by the remnant of the Irish forces. The tent of the king was thus left undefended, and, indeed, unthought of. A party of the foe in their retreat passed by it. They were led by the Viking Brodar, who is described in the Norse Suga as "one who had been a Christian man, and a mass-deacon by profession, but had thrown off his faith and become God's dastard, and now 'worshipped heathen fiends, and was of all men most skilled in sorcery. He had that coat of mail on which no steel would bite. He was both tall and strong, and had such long locks that he tucked them under his belt. His hair was black." Such was the man who entered the tent of Brian. Its only occupants were the aged king and his youthful attendant. The monarch had time to grasp his arms are he fell in conflict. Brodar issued from the tent; he waved aloft his reeking doubled headed battle-axe. "Let man tell man," he exclaimed, " that Brodar felled Brian.

So died Brian Boru. Of his gallant sons, two alone survived Clontarf. On that glorious battlefield the noblest blood of Erin was freely shed "for love of Fatherland."

> Long his loss shall Erin weep, Ne'er again his likeness see: Long her strains in sorrow sleep, Strains of immortality.

So sang, in the Norse tongue, the fees of Brian. The mortal remains of Brian and his son Murrough, were conveyed by the monks of Swords to Armagh, and interred with much pomp in the ca-thedral of that city.

By the battle of Clontarf the domination of the Danes in Ireland was for ever broken.

## THE MASONIC RELIGION.

(Translated from the German, in the Ceylon Catholic Messenger.)

Freemasons are fond of saying, that their craft has the noblest end to which mortal men can attain on earth. For they pretend to be the apprentices and workmen of the great Architect, Who has built and is still building the universe. They pre-tend to help Him in carrying out His plans in erecting the temple of humanity Still, according to their own statements, no positive religion is required for that purpose. Some principles are admitted, concerning the so-called general duties of honesty and friendship; but particular forms of worship, and supernatural dogmas of any religion are purposely excluded. A Freemason professes to believe in a universal religion to which all mankind may belong without reference to questions of faith or morals. As the symbol of their vague religion, they place a book containing empty pages on their alters, to signify, that no member of the craft has a definite creed. Although they call the great Ar-chitect their God, each one of them is at liberty to think of God what he likes.

When a candidate is about to be received into the craft, nothing is said to him on the subject of religion. On the contrary, to remove his doubts, he is told, that he may retain and practice his religion as before. But it soon appears, that after having once joined the Freemasons, he becomes indifup the Danish forces, protected by their ships; they ferent towards religion altogether, hating the sight of a priest, and showing himself an enemy of the Catholic religion in particular.

At the same time it is strange how they are attached to the ceremonial service and mummery within the precincts of the Lodge. Masonic signs masonic ceremonies, masonic performances have become a by-word all the world over. Look at the foolish rites that are in use at the reception of an

apprentice. Being stripped of his cost, with the left breast and shoulder and also the right knee naked and one foot slipshod, he is blind folded and conducted into a dark room. There he is left alone for a short while; thrice a hammer strikes against the wall, the bandage is taken from his eyes, and he finds himself in front of a table upon which he sees a burning lamp, a human skull and a Bible. Now a worshipful brother enters the room and puts some questions to him concerning the end of masonry, and impresses on him the great happiness and dignity of becoming an apprentice of the Architect.-Upon this he has to take an oath never to reveal

him. The grand master ascends the altar and with a hammer in his hand he reads the story of Adonhiram's death, who had been killed by three strokes. At the same time the brother receives three strokes on his forehead. At the third stroke he is seized by two brethren from behind and thrown into the ter, lifts the brother up, placing foot against foot, to the left ear. He takes the oath and the lodge is closed. Masons have also a baptism of their own, and marriage and funeral ceremonies, such as are everyday mentioned in the American papers.

### DISCUSSION CLASSES. The age is one of intellectual activity. General

knowledge is more widespread than it used to be. The increase of educational facilities by which the three last decades have been marked is beginning to make its influence felt, and there are now comparatively few who cannot read well and write at least tolerably. The extension of the Newspaper Press, the low price at which journals can now be obtained, and the establishment of clubs, newsrooms, and cheap libraries are telling with decided effect on the mental organisation of the nation at large. Men of every degree read more, know more, and think more than was ever the case before in the world's history; and the fruit of the new state of things is rapidly ripening. That fruit is not all wholesome, and much of it resembles the Apples of Eve-very fine to look at, but poison to taste of .-We have spoken of general knowledge, perhaps it would be better to substitute the terms general information, for assuredly much of the matter supplied in the cheap prints of the day has more of the nature of misleading information, than of knowledge properly so called. In the better educated classes the tendency of the works as of the journals which please them most is speculative philosophy, indifferentism, and the denial which is a mere acknowledgemeni of the fact of a God. Much of the same sort of thing, but in a lesser degree, is to be found in the ranks of the vast army of "general readers." The "general reader" takes in "general information" and all of it is to him in his semi-ignorance, gospel The manner in which he absorbs his literary pabulum is much akin to the method by which the whale is fed-the creature simply keeps its mouth open and the food, no matter what it may be, drifts down its huge throat with the wash of the water .-The "general reader" is equally opened-mouthed as well as omnivorous and swallows everything with perfect satisfaction; but he has his preferences for certain delicacies, and those who cater for him supply those tit-bits to the best of their ability. Disgustingly indecent scandals, a comprehensive Newgate Chronicle adapted to the passing crimes of the hour, and misrepresentation with condemnation of "Popery," give him the keenest delight, and they are accordingly abundantly provided for his delectation. Of the two first items we shall now say nothing; about the last a few remarks may not be inappropriate. The vast majority of the papers he reads are "Liberal"—that is, they are tolerant of everything but Catholicity; some few are "Conservative"-that is they advocate the preservation of everything good, except the Church of Christ .-The journals of both forms of politics are in perfect accord on one point-steadfast and untiring opposition to the Faith—and to render that opposition as active as possible they draw their materials from common sources. They eagerly catch at any false information regarding Catholics thrown into the the several Jewish Telegraphic Agencies, and they improve upon it in trenchant leaders. There are for them four new Evangelists from whose gospels they read us daily sermons— Reuter, Wolff, the Agence Havas, and Moody-and-Sankey. They fling themselves without a moment's thought into the arms of Bismarck's "Reptile Writers." They accept all that is set forth by the Infidel Press of Italy, France, Belgium, and even of Austria as truths so palpable that they need not to be questioned for a single instant. They take Bismarck's history of the Church, rather than the Pope's. The Berlin and Paris correspondents of the Times are preferable as theological authorities to the Prelates and Divines of the Church. Andrassy knows more of Catholic polity than Cardinal Rauscher. Castelar is better acquainted with the true sentiments of the Catholics of Spain than such noble and far-seeing men as the Bishop of Seo d' Urgel .-Gambetta is an abler representative of the real feeling of Catholic France than the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, than Mgr. Bupanloup, or than M. Louis Veuillot. The pitiful Ministers of Victor Emmanuel know more of Catholicity than the Sacred College of Cardinals; and the German Bishops and Clergy, languishing in dungeons for the Faith, are not so much Catholics as are Reinkens of unsavoury note, Loyson the libidinous apostate, and Dollinger the fitting victim to intellectual vanity. History, as supplied by these papers to the "general reader," is only history when it seeks to confound the Church; when it is in her favor, they declare it to be legendary, fabulous, mythical or simply false. The "general reader" has that sort of stuff supplied to him every day, hot and strong; his palate has been educated to need it; and if it is not forthcoming he feels like the dram-drinker without his "nip" of spirits. Needless to say he believes it all. It is "in print" and that is proof positive. He may see the exact opposite "in print" too-Catholic print—but then it is no proof at all! it is "jesuitry," or the "fables of Rome," or " the machinations of a deluding priestcraft." Armed with his "gen eral information," so gathered and manufactured, he goes amongst Catholics, and produces it for their overwhelming. He gives them deceptive nuts to crack and rejuices to find them failing. He confounds them with high-sounding authorities, that are no authorities at all; and he frightens them with strings of names of great men who have said so-and-so, whereas in fact they have said nothing of the sort. In our position as Catholic Journalists we every

week, almost every hour, come across instances of these things which we have alleged. Of course, our remarks do not apply to the great body of educated Catholics; but to those who have not had opportunities of acquiring sufficient knowledge to expose historical—if it be not a bull to say so—lies. Such opportunities must be supplied. Correspondents write to us from the counting house, the shop, or the factory telling us of Protestants "tackling" them with this that or tother "fact" culled from the Times, the Pall Hall Gazette (which is largely quoted by local papers), the Standard, or even from the Tizer, and begging of us to supply them with materials for the establishment of the truth. In most cases we are quite unable to do, so. We come out once a week, our opponents once a day. Our space in the standard of the standard of the come out once a week, our opponents once a day. Our space in the standard of the the Irish army was led by Brian's son-in-law, Kian, of the Grand Longe Koyan Lork, as Bernin, 10rbid - once a week, our opponents; once a way.

King of Desmond—Kian "exceeded in stature and ding the reception of more than one apprentice at is necessarily limited, their's is, practically, with dog's version of the famous Kullurkanny in Germany.

dergoing. We would not diminish amusing lectures, but we would increase the number of more substantial discourses. There are very few priest, we are happy to think, but could open their school. rooms once a week or so to a Discussion Class, select the subject (from whatever daily paper is taken in), preside, open the proceedings, invite debate, hold the balance between the speakers, and sum up the whole. We submit that the good thus done would be incalculable, and that very soon the promoters of such classes would be astonished at the success of their efforts. The Catholic Union of Great Brior their enouse. The valuable aid to the movement by taking some such methods as its sister Association does in Ireland, and publishing historical papers, or leasiets, touching on important points; and local Clubs could hardly do better work than that of bringing their powerful influence to bear on the encouragement of such discussions. The plan we have lighty sketched might be elaborated to any extent, and that without in the least interfering with the Societies already in existence. For the present it suffices to indicate a want that is almost an evil, suggest a remedy, and leave result in the hands of Providence.- Catholic Times.

## A DIPLOMATIC BUSYBODY.

A French wit once remarked that if three Englishmen have the same idea, by preference a soi-disant religious one, let it be ever so absurd, they are sure to form an association for its promotion. From this peculiarity of the English national character have sprung the two hundred and odd religious, semireligious and political unions, societies, corporations and other aggregations of people who are in the habit of holding their annual meetings at the "Philadelpheon," alias Exeter Hall, in the merry month of May, and who are all firmly convinced that they are doing some good to mankind at large, whereas, in reality, most of them are but feeding an army of hungry scriveners and other parasites, who, if they do anything at all, do no good to anybody but themselves, and at the same time often contrive to do a great deal of mischief to their fellow-men.

The "National Club" is one of the most obscure of these unions of crotchety people; it is presided over by that beau ideal of a Protestant bigot of the good old school, Sir Brook Bridges, whose eminent services to the Protestant cause—whatever they may have been—procured him a place among the "In-eurables," at the time of Mr. Disraeli's first premiership in 1868. Lord Fitzwalter-this is the name to which old Sir Brook has answered for the last seven years-was at the head of the ultra-Protestant "demonstration" held at the Crystal Palace in the summer of 1868 to prevent Mr. Gladstone's resolutions for the suppression of the alien. Church in Ireland from becoming law. All they "demonstrated" was that the Upas-tree was so worm-eaten through and through that it must-as in point of fact if did -fall down with a crash as soon as the axe was laid to its root.

Judging the sack by the sample, it may be readily imagined that a club which has Lord Fitzwalter for its president cannot consist of anything but fanatics. Indeed its leading members are the same men who last January twelvemonths got up that anti-Catholic meeting at Exeter Hall "to express sympathy with Bismarck and the German people," which proved such a wretched failure. On Thursday, week this fine fleur of English bigotry held their annual meeting at their house in Whitehall Gardens, and thither repaired, among others, Count George Munster, the ambassador of the German emperor to the Court of St. James.

The poet held by the noble count has never been occupied by any great luminary save in the case of the late Baron Bunseen, who, with all his faults, was one of the greatest scholars of his age. Of Count Bernstoff, who died about two years ago, his late American colleague, Mr. Dallas, wrote in his memoir that he was "slow in showing any sign of intellect." Still, Count Bernstoff is the originator of the famous theory of "benevolent neutrality," which he developed in his dispatches addressed to Lord Granville during the Franco-German war; and so we might have thought his successor, the present occupant of Prussia House, would, at least, have shown tact and good sense enough to observe a benevolent neutrality in our home affairs.

Let us see whether the speech addressed by Count Munster to the bigots of Whitehall Gardens comes up to this standard. First of all he gave his sympathizing audience an exparte version of the struggle between Rome and Germany now raging on the whole line. Quoth the noble Count :-

Most of the members of this club have taken an active part in the meetings that have signed addresses setting forth the sympathy of English Protestant for the German nation, and I can assure you that my Imperial master and his great counsellor Prince Bismarck (loud cheers), and I may say also the German people attach great value to these marks of sympathy (renewed cheers). These make of sympathy prove that the struggle in which a Protestant empire is engaged is not what our enemies want to make it.

A Protestant empire, indeed Y But who on earth made Germany a Protestant empire? 5 Why, neither in the Federal Constitution of 1867, nor in the Imperial Constitution of 1870, flor in the treaties of Versailies, are the words Protestant and Catholic to be found anywhere. Did not the King of Bavaria, Catholic sovereign act as the spokesman of the princes and free cities of Germany in offering King William the imperial diadem? Does not the goreriment presided over byl Pfince: Bismarck profess to be strictly non-denominational confessionals.

But let us go on collabilition legicity.

It is not a series of acts of dynamy (hear, hear).

It is not oppression it is not war against the Roman Catholic religion, but it is not war against the Roman principle that the State is bound to protect its subjects, and bound also to protect liberty of conscience and to promote real Ohristian reducation (cheers) Gentlemen, you all know German history. You all know the struggles which have taken place between the Popes and German emperor (hear hear). You know that a German emperor had to go as a penitent to Canossa, and you know that Prince Bismarck, is one of his great speeches, said what makes the Romans so angry? It is because they know the convergence of the protestant emperor will be the convergence of the convergen our Protestant emperor will no longer go to Carossa." issa." Bismarck's well-known all palon to Canossa is o

of those metaphors which deceive mone but that who want to be deceived. Had the Emperor Hear! IV. not gone to Canossa he would have liretrievably lost his crown, and this would have been all the better for the Papacy. History shows that Henry was the tyrant and Gregory the victim, and all Bis

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

COLONO A SECTION OF THE SECTION OF

entiments respecting other countries in the follow-

ing choice terms tlemen, you see that in all countries of Europe the same struggle is proceeding more or less (cheers). There are countries which fancy, themselves, safe, There are not so safe as they think (hear but which I was so so as they think (hear hear). You see Switzerland, Republican Switzerland, engaged in the same struggle. I hope this struggle will be spared to this country for some strong bittl think you had better look out in time on in Ireland you will not have far to look to see what for should be prepared for in this country that flear). (cheefs). Lithink when you see what is going

we might ask his Excellency what is going on in Irdand? and, we might feel ourious to know what dreadful dispensation, horrendum quia ignolum, "we though be prepared for in this country"? We might in whether his employer had perchance received physic information of a new gunpowder treason ed private interested in St. Stephen's. We might ask all these questions, but instead of doing so we much prefer to remind his Excellency of that good old prefer to remind his Excellency of that good old English maxim, Mind your own business. What would "his Imperial master" say if Lord Odo Russell were to get up at, a public meeting in Berlin and hold forth on the iniquity of the persecution of the Catholic Church in Germany, and point to his own county as an example to follow? If English bigots want to re-establish the Upas-tree in Ireland, and restore the penal laws to work in harmonious concord with the Peace Preservation Acts, let them try to do so, and we shall know what to say to them but we want no foreigner, least of all an agent of Bismarck's, to come over and interfere with us. Sometwenty years ago, the United States Government simply dismissed Mr. Crampton, the British minister, for having countenanced the enlistment of men for the foreign legion during the Crimean war, Many of the German papers applauded this proceeding at the time, but yet no European government, least of all our own, would ever think of following such a precedent. Still, Count Munster ought to know that the immunity he enjoys as a foreign envoy ceases the very moment he renders himself guilty of such a scandalous infraction of the laws of hospitality as he committed on Thursday week, and that English people will never stand any interference, whether official or officious, of foreign governments in their home affairs.—London Universe.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND .- The Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland held its its meeting for the present month on the 7th ult., at the Council rooms, Lower Sackville st., Dublin. The Right Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., president, presided.—The following members of the council were present. The Right Hon the Lord Mayor, Sir John Bradstreet, Bart.; Very Rev. Mgr. Woodlock. D.D.; Rev. James Daniel, C.C.; James M'Dermott, Esq. J. P.; George Mansfield, jun , Esq., J. P.; Hugh O'Connor, Esq.; and Major O'Meara. The report of the committee appointed "to consider the present position of the Union and the best means of increasing its efficiency" was read and adopted. On the motion of the Rev. James Daniel, C.C., seconded by Sir John Bradstreet, the following resolution was adopted :- "That special invitation be not issued for any meeting at which no business beyond the ordinary routine is to be transacted; but that is the event of any monthly meeting being necessarily postponed, due notice of such postponement be given to all members of the council." On the On the motion of the Lord Mayor it was resolved that an idress of congratulation be presented by the Union to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister. On the motion of Mr. James M'Dermott, JP., it was resolved that an address of sympathy and congratulation be presented by the Union to his Eminence the Cardinal Ledochowski. On the motion of the Rev. James Daniel, C.C., it was resolved that an address; of congratulation be presented by the Union to his Eminence Cardinal M'Closkey. Dominick Burke, Egg., Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown, was elected a member of the Union. Two associates also were elected. The meeting adjourned at 3 30 p.m. to Thursday, the 3rd of June, it having been decided to hold the July meeting on the second intead of the first Thursday of the month.

On the 6th ult, the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly Bishop or Galway, laid the foundation stone of the new Church of the Immaculate Conception at Glencorrib, parish of Shrule, in presence of a vast assemblage of people. The site of the new Church is on the road from Headford, fo Cong and Ballinrobe, about three miles from Headford, and adjoins the residence of the late Colonel Ousley Higgins, M.P., for Mayo, who at his death hequested a considerable sum in charity. His sister Mrs. Higgins, a Sister of Charity at St. Vincent's Cork, having place d funds at the disposal of the parish priest of Shrule, the Rev. John Goode, to erect the new church at Glencorrib, in memory of her late bro her, plans were drawn up for a Gothic structure, which, when completed, will be capable of holding about one thousand persons. Bishop McEvilly arrived in Shrule on the 4th ult.; and was the guest of Richard Golding, Eq. In the morning he celebrated Mass, and preached in the church at Shrule, and proceeded at 12 o'clock, with the Rev. Father Goode, to the site of the new church at Glencorrib, where the people of the Glen and the surrounding districts had congregated. Triumphal arches were crected, decked with evergreens, at the entrance to the site of the sew church, and there was a splendid marquee to provide against unfavorable weather. Happily, however, the day kept very fine until after the coremonies had concluded. Mass was colebrated at a temporary altar, in the open air, by the Rev. Father Kiernan, the vast congregation kneeling around and forming a spectacle which could scarcely be seen anywhere else outside Ireland. After the elebration of Mass the foundation stone was blessd and laid by the Bishop in accordance with the prescribed ceremony of the Roman Pontifical. After the ceremony his lordship, still vested with cope and mitre, and holding the pastoral staff in his hand addressed the vast:congregation present. wHe; eulogized the generous liberality of the founder of the church—the late Colonel Higgins—and said he felt that the people and priests of Shrule, as well as the Bishop and priests of the diocese; would not fail to offer their fervent prayers for himself and the other members of his good family. In the evening, the pastor, the Rev. Father Goode, entertained the Bishop and several clergymen and gentlemen at dinner.

THE REDEMPTORIST CHURCH, LIMERICE -It is stated that a spire of elaborate design will be erected in connection with the Church of the Redemptorist Fatheres, and that the work will be carried out at. the expense of one of the city merchants.

We regret to announce the death of Mother Albert (Mrs. Catherine Gossan), one of the nuns of the Tranquilla Convent, Rathmines. This lady, who was over half a century in religion during her long We laboured earnestly for Catholic education, and her demise will be universally regretted.

Rev. John Wall, C. C., Ballyfane, to replace Rev. J. Keating; Rev. Andrew Kavanagh, C. C., Glynn, to that she dares to boast of being the home of conbe C.C., of Craneford; Rev. M. O'Donohoe, C.C., stitutional freedom as long as she has upon her Gusseran, to be C.C., of Glynn; Rev. Nicholas Harstatute-book as Draconic an act as the new Coercion Nicholas Fanning, Wexford to be C.C. of Newtownbarry. The parish of Balloughter, lately administered by the Rev. H. Williams, has been divided in two parishes, Rathangan has also become a Bishop's.

The Limerick Reporter of the 11th ult., says :-On Wednesday morning last several young gentlemen left here for America, with the intention of becoming ornained for that mission. Amongst the number was Mr. John Donnelly, of William street, who was a student at the Diocesan Seminary. Mr. Donnelly, who belongs to a most respectable family, was much beloved for his genial manners and conciliatory disposition, was accompanied to the terminus by a large number of his fellow-students and citizens, who held him in the highest esteem. As the train was leaving the station, Mr. Donnelly was loudly cheered by those on the platform."

The National Synod of the Irish Catholic Church will be held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Tuesday, 17th August next, under the presidency of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Iublin. The opening ceremonial will consist of a solemn High Mass with sermon, and the session will be continued from day to day until their Lordships shall have concluded their important deliberations.

The Parliamentary returns obtained on the motion of Lord Robert Montagu with reference to Freemasons in Ireland have just been issued, and contain matter of particular interest. They show what Masonic Societies or Lodges, or Friendly Brotherhoods, in this country have or have not complied with the Acts 2nd and 3rd Victoria, exempting these fraternities, on certain conditions, from the penalties of the Act of Geo. IV. According to the provisions of the later measures the conditions of exemption are that each Society or Lodge shall deposit with the Clerk of the Peace a list of its members, and shall also register itself by and before the expiration of the 25th day of March in each year. Failing to fulfil these legal conditions, every member of every such Society or Lodge-is, under the earlier Act, a felon, and is liable to penal servitude for a long term of years. The state of the law being thus, it cannot be questioned that the law has been broken. According to the official return signed by the Clerk of the Peace for Dublin, it appears that for a number of years several Societies of Freemasons in this country have not complied with the Act. Furthermore, it is required by the legal enactment that an affidavit, signed by two members of each Society, or Lodge, or Brotherhood, should be deposited at the same time with the roll and register. But here, also, it appears from the return that the Grand Master's Lodge, the high governing element of the Brotherhood, has ignored the requirements of the Exemption Act since the year 1867, while No. 2 Lodge (Grand Master's) has shown a similar disregard of lawful conditions except in 1869 and 1873. The other branches of the Brotherhood, whose members have been seriously amenable to the law, include the Victoria Lodge, No. 25 Lodge, the Eblana Lodge, and the Duke of Clarence Lodge. University Lodge and St. Patrick's Lodge have been equally remiss. None of these have complied with the Act since 1871. Every member of these lodges is, therefore, a felon by the previous Act of George. The Grand Lodge itself, of which the Lord Lieutenant and the Irish Chief Secretary are members, together with several other persons of high position, has been in effect an illegal association, and every member virtually a felon, who should in the legal course of things, be at present working out his sentence of penal servitude. Mr. Gibson's amendment to the Peace Preservation Act, adopted some nights ago. protects defaulters against the penalties of their violation of the law. They incurred the guilt of members of an unlawful society, and had they been treated according to the letter of the law, they would be at this moment in Spike, or Mountjoy, or Pentonville :-

Laws are like spiders' webs, poor flies remain ; The rich and great break lightly through again.

We don't say the distinguished functionaries who ought have known their business better than to violate what they were appointed to administer ought be punished for the felony: but it is unjust that a heavy and unrelenting hand should be held over the people of the country, while those whose place it is to set a good example may break the laws with impunity. In this, as in other cases, a clear distinction is made between the people of this country and those entrusted with its government and repression .- Dublin Freeman.

IRELAND OUTLAWED AGAIN .- At last the Coercion Bill has passed the House of Commons, and has with most indecent haste been hurried through the House of Lords. The peers sometimes have complained that they are looked upon as mere clerks to register the proceedings of the House of Commons. They are themselves to blame if they fill this very humble position. Too often does the "house of landlords" hasten to say "aye" to any evil which the other house may commit, and when Ireland is concerned, lose all self-respect. When the question is to impose fresh chains on the Irish people, it is painful to observe how quick the peers are to

Slip the slave's collar on and snap the lock. Standing orders are suspended without any remorse in order to get several stages over on the same day, so that noble lords may hasten away to enjoy their holidays. The rights of a nation are thus (at a moment of profound peace) sacrificed with cruel indifference. It was said by a satirist last century. that

Wretches hang that jurymen may dine.

It seems like carrying out the same idea when a legislative chamber prefers case and pleasure to the sober and earnest consideration of a bill involving the suspension of the liberty of millions for several years. Lord Oranmore, in his usual wild anti-National style, inveighed against the few concessions which ministers had reluctantly granted. We wonder what can be Lord Oranmore's idea of a thoroughly severe bill if the new measure be not of that character. The struggle against the new Coercion Bill on the part of Mr. Butt and the gallant band of honest Home Rulers who acted under his able leadership was most honorable to those who fought in so unequal a contest. Night after night for several hours every clause was manfully resisted, and never was so fierce a parliamentary struggle known since O'Connell in 1833, almost alone, did battle against the Irish Courtmartial Bill. The new Cocreion Bill has been carried by the force of British majorities (though some English members honorably opposed it) and not by Irishmen. In all the divisions there was a majority of Irish members against this despotic measure, and that is another most important proof of the necessity of Home Rule. Ministers were evidently ashamed of the bill and could not defend it. The Whigs acted with their usual baseness. Poor Lord Hartington (whose attempted "leadership" has proved to be such a wretched

ble Excellency proceeded to deliver bimself of his Craneford, to be C. C., of Annacura; Rev. Jas. their subjects. With what unanswerable force could be Excellency proceeded to deliver bimself of his Craneford, to be P. P. of Craneford. the most arbitrary and despotic governments in the world ask her to look at home and to say why it is pur. Newtownbarry, to be C.C. of Balloughter; Rev. Act, by force of which an innocent man may be dragged from his home, flung into gool and refused trial. If this be constitutional liberty we may well say, "Save us from such a system." It reminds us of the well known saying of Madame Roland, one of the victims of the French Revolution. " Liberty, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"-The Universe.

> The Dublin Corporation contemplate widening and improving Carlisle Bridge at a cost of from £30,000 to £40,000.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Waterford :- Richard Perceval, Esq., of Kilmore Hill, Tallow, and Col. Henry Downes Sheppard, of Monatura House, Youghal.

The linen and flax trades are said to be at present n a more flourishing condition at Drogheda, than at any time since the close of the American war.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Dublin; John Ribston Garstin, of Greenhill, Killiney, Esq.; Molyneaux Cecil Betham, Esq., of Bedford House, Blackrock; Thomas Synott, Esq., of Innismore, Glenageary, Kingstown,

Judge Flanagan, on the 14th ult., disposed of the following property in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin:—Estate of Sarah Beatty, continued in the name of Mrs. Eliza Anne Brice, wife of J. P. Brice, owner; exparte John Boyd, petitioner. Part of the townland of Banagher, 65s. lr. 29p.; held in fee; barony of Tyrawley; net aunual rent, £66 12s. 7d. Sold to Mr. McAndre, in trust, at £1,250.

The following sale took place in the Landed Estates' Court, Dublin, on the 14th ult.:- Estate of Wm. Mayne Clayton, a minor, by Sarah Clayton, his guardian ad litem, owner; Celestina Jane Clayton, petitioner. Lot 1-Premises in the town of Athy, held under fee farm grant; tenement valuation, £30 per annum. The lot was declared subject to a fee-farm rent of £31 2s. ld., and found to demnify lots 2 and 3 therefrom; valuation of the lot, £70 a year. Sold to Mr. J. L. Scallan, in trust, at £620. Lot 2-Other premises in Athy, held under same tenure; annual tenement valuation, £81 5s. Sold to Mr. St. John, at £600. Lot 3-Other premises in Athy, same tenure; annual tenement valuation, £33 10s. Sold to Mr. Higginson, at £620.

The King of Dahomey can seize upon any of his ubjects, lock him up and kill him at his pleasure and convenience-so can the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The King of Dahomey is responsible to negroes—neither is the Lord Lieutenant for interfering with any Irishman where the Coercion Act obtains. The King of Dahomey can say, "Seize that man, and give him to me to do what I like with!" So can the Duke of Abercorn; and the victim may be there and then confined, and be never heard of more by his relatives. He might be poisoned, or strangled, or shot and no one outside of his prison would be aware of the fact. We do not for a moment suppose that such things will occur, but they might, and what men can do, they sometimes do accomplish. This awful power placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is unsurpassed in the whole of the civilised world, and the fairest portion of the English Empire is governed on precisely the same principles as is Dahomey .- Catholic

Times. Enormous cargoes of mackerel are being carried from the Kinsale fishing-ground to the French markets. Vessels, numbering a dozen and fifteen at a time, are leaving for France with cargoes of fish, varying from £0,000 to 20,000 mackerel. And if we add to these quantities the catches by the fleet coming into harbour, which keep four steamers in constant employment between Kinsale, Milford, and Holyhead, it will assist the reader in forming some idea of the mine of wealth that exists in these waters.

The Registmr-General has issued a return of the number of emigrants-natives of Ireland-who left the country during the first four months of the years 1874 and 1875; also, of the total emigration in each year, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 30th April, 1875. The number of emigrants during the first four months of 1875 was 17,720, against 22,249 in 1874. In 1851 the total emigration was 152,060; in 1852 it stood 190,322; it then fell gradually till 1858, when it touched 64,337; in 1863, a bad year, it rose to 117,229; in 1868 it fell to 61,018. For the last seven or eight years the number has stood at from 60,000 to 70,000, save 1873, when it rose to 90,149. Since the 1st of May, 1851, the total emigration from Ireland was 2,343,649.

Last week (says the Daily Express) the crew of a curragh, consisting of three men, captured a cuttlefish of extraordinary size off Boilin Island. They observed a great floating mass to seaward, and pulled out, believing it to be a wreck, but, to their great astonishment, found it to be a cuttle, perfect in shape, but of enormous proportions; it lay perfectly still. There was no gaff or spare rope, and a knife was the only weapon on board. Seeing the great weight of the fish, and knowing the crushing and holding powers of the class generally open hostility could not be resorted to, and the fishermen shaped their tactics differently. Paddling up with caution, a single arm was suddenly seized and lopped off. The cuttle, hitherto at rest, became dangerously active now, and set out to sea at full speed in a cloud of spray, the immense sweeps plying in the rear, and driving him through the waves at a nowerful rate. The canoe shaped round immediately and gave chase, and was up again after three-quarters of a mile. Hanging in the rear of the fish, they attacked a single arm in turn, while it took all the skill of the men to keep out of the deadly clutches of the suckers. The battle was, continued so irregularly, for two honrs, and thus, piecemeal and by strategy, was direct conflict avoided, which could terminate, but in one way: The head was at length severed from the body, and this, which was unmanageable from its great weight, sank like lead. The remaining portions were stowed away and pulled ashore, to the utter amazement of the islanders.

A most remarkable discovery of human remains was made on Friday evening week (says the Derry Journal), in a bog in the townland, of Drumgallon, near Drumquin, county Tyrone. Some men cutting turf accidently came on the skeleton of a man, seemingly full dressed, and tied with ropes to some boards, with two handspikes on each side, and two hooped sticks in which the hands, apparetly rested. The body was enveloped in what had the appearmace of a large military cloak, while around the waist was a belt in which had been stuck a knife, a horse comb, a common comb, and some other articles whose uses now are unknown here. On the dege were tight trousers reaching to the knee over which stockings seemed to have been drawn, and then strapped on and buckled. On the feet were curious made shoes and silver made buckles, and the hands

Funercal processions (says the Clare Advertiser) composed of large contingents from all quarters of the country round, may be daily seen wending their way towards the quay of Kilrush at Cappa, where numbers, joining in the cortege, take a last farewell of friends they never more shall see on this earth, and gaily "coutward bound " go the steamers that convey the Irish emigrants to their destination. The "American wakes," as they are conventionally called, as a rule precede the nights before those leave-takings, which of course are occasioned by the state of "peace and prosperity" that exist throughout the land. Thus are the ties of kindred rudely severed, and thus the improving (?) state of the Commonwealth, in which so many happy and contented loyal hearts in Ireland rejoice, manifests to doubting, sceptical, would-be Home Rulers how entirely the Irish nation ought to "rest and feel thankful" for the many popular boons that English legislation is procuring for them.

Died on the 18th inst., Knockagrogeen, Dingle (says the Tralee Chronicle), deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends; and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Thomas O'Dowd, a highly respectable farmer, aged about fifty years. The deceased was one of the eight "regular tenants" who had been expelled by the late Charles Buxton, M. P., from his extensive estate (two townlands only) in the county of Kerry, which he purchased in the Incumbered Estate Court some twenty-three years ago, and who ably replied in the Cork Examiner to his unbecoming observations at the meeting of the North Walsham Agricultupulously and unwarrantably on the inhabitants of the Irish people, by saying "that pigs were generally kept in all the houses in Ireland"—that is, from the highest mansion to the humblest cottage.

# GREAT BRITAIN. St. George and Merry England. — Our Holy

Mother the Church has truly put in practice this article of our faith-"I believe in the Communion of Saints"-has sweetly linked together the Church militant and triumphant by choosing a patron saint for each church, city, and even each nation. The City of Rome is placed under the patronage of St. Catherine of Sienna; the City of Paris St. Genevieve; the Irish nation reveres the very name of St. Patrick, while for many ages St. George has been honored as the patron saint of Eugland. How little do the Catholics of England think of this!-Year after year pass by and St. George's Day is scarcely remembered, and seldom do we hear of a church, or even an altar, dedicated to our patron saint. Although a brave soldier in the army of Diocletian, St. George was also a trne soldier of Christ. Hearing of the edict against the Christians he gave up his commission in the army, and by his daring labours won the crown of martyrdom. Well and wisely did our pious ancestors choose a martyrsaint as patron for our land, for how many of her children have followed in his footsteps and shed their blood rather than renounce their faith! 'Tis true we are not called upon to fight for our country, or even to die for our faith, yet we must all take our stand upon the battlefield of life; we must fight against our own passions, against the unbelief and worldly spirit of the age, and this will be no mean warfare. In the report of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, 1873, of St. James's church, South Lincolnshire, we find :—"As the men of Louth had no patron saint's shrine around which to accumulate costly and beautiful things, they supplied its place by an image of St. George on horseback, and persons gave valuable objects with which to adorn it, and in 1538 the townspeople incurred considerable expense in decorating the figure. In the church book for 1538 occurs a charge of 6s. 8d., paid to Thomas Provost for taking down the image of St. George." These facts prove how St. George was honored prior to the Reformation, and how with the change of religion all that was good and holy was trampled under foot. For these indignities we as Catholics must make amends, and if our means will not allow us to raise altars to make offerings to show our love for England's patron saint, get we can at least ask a martyr's intercession for -London Universe

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CATH-OLIC CHURCH AT BLACKBURN.—The foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Blackburn on the 18th ult. . The Bishop of Salford sent a letter of apology, which also contained a blessing upon the new church. The procession numbered 5000 persons, and 8000 spectators were present. The ceremony was performed by Father Feduzzi. Upwards of 500 sovereigns were laid upon the foundation-stone as offerings. The church will cost £10,000.

A young man named Edward John Pace, the son of a respectable tradesman of Nantwich, has been sent to gool for three months, without the option of a fine for an aggravated assault on his wife whom he had knocked down and kicked violently. Pace has only been married some two years.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN DUNDEE .- On Sunday, 8th alt., Mary Flood, 14 years of age, residing in Watson's lane, Dundee, died from the effect of injuries received in Messrs. Gordon's Mill, at which she was employed. The girl had been working at a Copwinding machine. Some way or other the head was caught by the machine, and before the girl could be released she was literally scalped. was immediately taken to Dr. Cryeig, who did all in his power to relieve her sufferings, but there was no hope of saving her life. Much sympathy is felt under the circumstances for the bereaved parents, it being the second death in the family within the last ten days.

The question of the presence of strangers in the gallery of the House of Commons has been settled at last. On the motion of Mr. Disraeli it has been decided that if attention is called by any members to the presence of strangers, the House shall decide by division without debate whether they shall withdraw. The Speaker may, however, order their withdrawal whenever he thinks fit. This meets the difficulty, practically concedes the right of strongers to be present, leaving with the House the power of sitting in private should this at any time be thought necessary. The time-honored cry " I spy strangers" is henceforth obsolete.

d Unwards of 100 men and women left Liverpool. on Wednesday, in the Union steamer Wyoming for New York, for the purpose of joining the Mormons, at Salt Lake. The emigrants are chiefly of the laboring class, and nearly all of them have come from Walcs. ... ...

The first annual meeting of the Devonshire Club, the new rallying ground of the English Liberals, has just been held under the presidency of the Marquis of Hartington. The prospects were reported to be encouraging. It is remarked that, notwithstanding Mr. Butt's letter formally disconnecting nimself with English party tactics, and thus setting the list of this olub.

conclusion that there are too many public-houses within its boundaries, and, in order to test the feeling of the people on the question, a plebiscite has recently been taken. The result is that 1,900 votes have been given for reduction, and 47 against reduction of the number of public-houses in the borough. The papers were signed only by persons who had reached the age of twenty-one years."

DEATH OF A MISER.—A man named Samuel White head, between 60 and 70 years of age, who had lived for many years in a small tenement in a court off Moor Street, Birmingham, died on Sunday under singular circumstances. His mother, who had formerly reside I with him, was burned to death about twelve years ago, and since that period Whitehead had lived a most secluded life, seldom allowing any one to enter his abode. The house was in a most dilapidated and filthy condition. The charred fragments of the dress which his mother was wearing when burned were to be seen upon the floor of the lower room. The paper was torn from the walls in every room, and in many parts the plaster had fallen in. The ceiling of the attic was broken, the tiles being exposed, and at one end a portion of the roof had fallen in. The police were called in, and upon a search being made considerable property was found. As each drawer was broken open small parcels of money were discovered. Beneath the bed there were three packages containing money, which no doubt had been there for years, as the coins were tarnished and mildewed. Up to Mon-day evening, upwards of £100, in sums varying from a few coppers to as much as £11 and £12, had been ral Society, when he (Mr. Buxton) reflected unscrudiscovered. The deeds of some freehold property were found among his papers. The deceased had this country, and the mode and manner of living of | not followed any occupation for a considerable period.

A Model Petition .- The Pall Mull Gazette says: -The cow-feeders of Perth seem to be an ill used body, to judge by the following temperate statement of their grievances laid before the Town Council: We the undersigned Cow-feeders of Perth Beg to ask the three following questions Before the Cows going to the inches this year-1st is the rent to be the same this year as it has been for this 7 years back it was rased from £2 2s to £3 3s the year after the Rinderpest when the number of Cows Grasing on the inches were about 100. Last year the number was about 150, and the Grass is more Destroyed now than at that time, 2nd is the Lady Goffing Club to git liberty to cut half acre of the Best of the Grass on the inch for there Gamis as they, have been been doing for some years back. 3rd is the Militia and Volunteers to scrimishing From top to Bottom of the inches Driven all the cows before them and wasting Powder amongst them which makes the cows useless for a day after. May it thurfore Pleas your Hours to modify the Rent of Grasing or Place such restrictions on the Militia and others as will allow our cows to get rest to feed while upon the inches and your Petitioners will ever Pray.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.-Mr. Cross has not only promised us a Public Prosecutor in the course of this session, but has further provided for the eccentricities of what a contemporary calls the " kicking classes," by introducing a Bill empowering any assize court or court of gaol delivery to award one or two doggings for offences against the person, on proof of a previous conviction. If the criminal is under 15 the instrument of punishment is to be a birch-rod; if over that age such instrument as the court may specify; and the flogging is to be in all cases intlicted before a criminal condemned to penal servitude is removed to the prison where he is to undergo the sentence.-London Tablet.

OUTLAWED .- At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 17th ult., John Brydon, formerly a law agent, failed to appear to answer to a charge of falsehood, fraud and wilful imposition, and sentence of outlawry was pronounced upon him. The indictment set forth that he had imposed on a trustee of a building society, and got him to sign a disposition over certain property in his favor by faisely representing that he was putting his name to a document connected with the society.

A mass meeting of the South Wales colliers, held at Merthyr on Tuesday, resolved by a small majority, upon a ballot, to continue the strike, but great the return of our country to the unity of the faith. numbers of the workmen day by day drop back to work at the 15 per cent, reduction.

> Sentence of six months' imprisonment has been id s eteward of payment of a fine of £100, imposed on him for smuggling tobacco and cigars.

> An English clergyman has been arrested on a charge of felonious misrepresentation in registering the death of a child, of which he is alleged to be

> the father. The death is announced of Major Thomas Hurdle, R.M., in his 100th year. The deceased officer entered the marines in 1798, as second lieutenant.

An English wife-beater has recently been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

## UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF PORTLAND .- PORT-LAND, Me., June 2.—Right Rev\_James A. Healey was to-day consecrated Bishop of this Oatholic diocese. A number of prominent dignitaries from all parts of the United States and from Canada were present, besides 150 priests from all parts of the diocese. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, acted as consecrator.

CONSECRATION OF THE RT. REV. BISHOP OF GREEN BAY, Wis -The consecration of Rt. Rev. Francis X. Krautbauer, D.D., Bishop-elect of Green Bay, Wis., will take place in St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, on the 29th of June. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Milwaukee will be the Consecrator, and a number of Bishops and Clergy from the neighboring Dioceses will participate in the august ceremonies.

ORDINATIONS.—On the 20th ult, at the Redempt. orist College, of St. Clement, Ilchester, Md., his Grace Archbishop Bayley, conferred the Priesthood upon the following candidates:-Philip Kummert, Baltimore; Francis Murphy, Pittsburgh; August McInerney, New York; Henry Dressmann, Comberland; James McLaughlin, Providence, R. I.; Charles Schmidt, Hudson City, New Jersey; John Leibfritz, Pittsburgh; Peter Bunsch, Philadelphia; John Lowenkamp, Baltimore; Sebastian Brothoff; New York; John Rebham, Baltimore; Nicholas King, Baltimore; Adolpha Kuhmann, New York; Edward Weigel, Rochester, New York; and Augustine, (Mr. Alexander, a. S. S. cordibus, Canton, Ohio); and James, (William Ryan, Pittsburgh), of the Passionist Monastery.

A NEW CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.—The Roman Catholics of New Jersey have procured a brick mansion, situated on rising ground, about a mile from the Denville station on the Deleware, Lackswaring and Western Railroad, which they have converted into a Protectory. It was originally the (Wadsworth imself with English party tactics, and thus setting homestead. It is the intention of Bishop, Corrigan he example to his colleagues, some twenty Irish to open the house at once for the reception of vag-Liberals, tinged with Home Rule sympathies are on, rant lads, and already a few have been received from South Orange. The present buildings accommodate The Frement Journal states that the following states are also one cases and the head—the hair of which stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was redeated much stall remains, and must, have reached the shoulder that on reaching, home here was former case on the locality and many summiss as a provent of the locality and was remained. The following states was a long cap The discovery has created much states and the locality and many summiss as a state of the kind of the locality and was remained. The locality are was a long cap. The discovery has created much states and the locality and was remained. The was considered with a find died in ten minutes. A Brothers from St. Joseph Protectory at Circumstant in the was remained to the was reached that on reaching the was remained to the was remained to the was remained to the was reached that on reaching the was remained to the stall remained to the was remained to the was remained to the was remained to the stall remained to the was remained t "A young man named Donkin, who had backed forty or fifty boys! One priest only will be in at-

# dAitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

AT No. 195; Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed. المفالة المرافية الأراب المستشقة

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE-1873.

Friday, 11——St. Barnabas, Ap. Saturday, 12—St. John of San Facundo, C. Sunday, 6-Fourth after Pentecost. Monday, 14-St. Basil, B. C. Tuesday, 15-St. Francis Caracciolo, C. Wednesday, 16—St. Regis, C. Thursday, 17—St. Ubaldus, B. C.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A private telegram received by the Scotsman from Rome says that there is not the slightest foundation for the statements which have recently appeared regarding the Pope's indisposition. His Holiness is very well, and gives audiences every

The remours that Austria is taking steps at Rome to have Austrian-Silesia detached from the Bishopric of Breslau, gain strength in the continental Catholic papers. The object is to avoid all entanglements regarding Mgr. Forster with the Prussian Government. The prelate had thought provided he was not interned, to take refuge in the Austrian portion of his diocese, but that intention will be now defeated.

Don Carlos has written a letter to his brother, congratulating him on having being pursued by the hatred and persecution of the revolution. He says :- "It is a precious glory, and one of the most signal benefits of the holy cause we defend. The cosmopolitan revolution is logical when it fears and detests us. We are its irreconcilable enemies: they will never forgive you for having donned the modest uniform of a Pontifical Zouave, and for having afterwards, as a general in Spain, placed your sword at the service of the legitimate king."

The recent peaceful intervention of the British Foreign-office at Berlin is alleged to have occurred prior to the arrival of the Emperor of Russia. The German Goernment on that occasion, while thankng the British Government, is understood to have pointed out that there was no ground for mediation, as no differences existed between Germ and France.

The result of the voting upon the Bill for the introduction of civil marriage into Switzerland, as far as at present known, shows that 196,000 votes have been recorded in favour of the measure, and 165,000 against it.

The last report concerning the persecution of the Church in Germany is (says the Tablet) that orders have been sent to all the district authorities to treat collections made without the sanction of the Governor of the province to compensate Catholic priests for the penalties inflicted on them as offences against the law. So that if a priest is reduced, as many have been, to ruin and starvation a subscription for his relief is to bring down fresh penaltics on the subscribers. The Catholic religion would seem to be in such disfavour in Prussia that even the corporal works of mercy have become statutable misdemeanours. A priest whose "conscience," as Prince Bismarck once put it, i s not "subject to the State," is such a criminal as to be put even beyond the pale of charity.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau has left his cathedral city and crossed the frontier to his castle of Johannisberg, situated in the Austrian part of his diocese. According to the Schlesische Zeitung he does not intend to administer the Prussian part of his Diocese from thence, as he wishes to "avoid any difficulties between the clergy and the State"; -and there will "therefore" be no "secret Papal Delegate"-not a very intelligible announcement as if the Bishop continued to govern his Diocese no "Papal delegate" would be wanted; and if he does not govern it somebody will be wanted. In any event, if the State claims to prevent and punish all episcopal functions, as it has done at Gnesen, it is hard to see how "difficulties between it and the clergy" can possibily be avoided. There is for the -- clergy no alternative, unless they become Presbyterians, or accept a Bishop, without canonical in\_ stitution. But according to a letter which has subsequently appeared in the same paper the Prince-Bishop has withdrawn to Johannisberg, in order that he may continue to exercise without disturbance the duties of his episcopal charge. He was, it appears, to have been arrested on the 7th, to prevent his avoiding a trial, and notice of this was conveyed to him "by the Centre Party" on the 6th The correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that the escape of the Bishop has created "some sensation" at Berlin "owing to the mystery respecting the source from which the hint to escape was conveyed to him." 4 "The Prince-Bishop," continues the telegram, "notoriously has influential friends at Court," The late debate in the Chamber at Rome on the

ecclesiastical policy of the Italian Government, of the Province of Quebec for 1875.

during which the latter was strongly attacked by members of the Left for not being sufficiently hostilo to the Church, terminated in a vote affirming the Besolution accepted by the Government by a majority of 70-219 against 147. m. The terms of the Resolution were—that "the Chamber, take ing note of the declarations of the Ministry respectinglits cclesiastical policy, has confidence that it will apply the laws with firmness to protect the rights of the State, and that it will introduce a Bill in accordance with Clause 18 of the Papal Guarantee Law, and passes to the order of the day." The question may be considered as for the present closed, but the incident serves to illustrate the precariousness of the tenure on which the Church in Italy holds the amount of liberty which is left to her. What a minority threatenes a majority may some day effect.

The U.S. Treasury Department has decided that fish caught in the inland lakes or Canadian tributaries thereof are not free, except when imported and entered bona fide for consumption.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, on Saturday issued his proclamation dissolving the present House of Assembly, and ordering the holding of new elections. The nominations to take place on Wednesday the 30th instant and polling in contested constituencies on the 7th of July.

The writs were issued on Monday, and the elections will be held simultaneously throughout the Province on the 30th of June, excepting in the Counties of Chicoutimi and Gaspe, which elections will be held fifteen days later.

Some interesting and curious remains of the past have been disinterred from the foundation of a house in Notre Dame street, Quebec, on the river side at Levis, which was burned last year. A a female skeleton, with gold bracelets on, and a male skeleton, ironed at the wrists, are amongst articles exhumed from beneath the ruins.

Mail advices via San Francisco from Australia bring details of earthquakes on the South Pacific Islands which occurred on the 28th of May, and were fellowed by others next day, and on the evening of the 30th a fearful shock occurred, doing much damage to buildings. It was succeeded by a tidal wave which swept away three villages, the characteristic energy with which they prepare causing, immense destruction of life and property. | to celebrate the completion of her first century of Fifty thousand natives are reported to have died of epidemic measles in the Fiji Islands.

### ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

What is the use of going over the old ground The Witness knows that he states that which is false, when he pretends that the Catholic Church denies the validity or impugns the sacramental character of Protestant marriages. Sexual unions there are indeed amongst Protestants to whichas for instance in the case of divorced persons whose first partners are still living-the Church denies the honorable title of marriage-which she brands as simply adulterous unions; no matter what the law of men may say. But the marriages of Protestants she honors as holy, and recognises as sacramental and therefore indissoluble.

And the Witness knows that such is the fact, and knows therefore that he lies deliberately when he tells his readers that Catholics deny the validity of Protestant marriages. The truth is that of all men Catholics are the great sticklers for the validity of those marriages; and that though Anglicans and other Protestants may sometimes take a bold stand on the question of the indissolubility questions of divorce come before the Legislature, it is Catholics who most firmly maintain the principle that Matrimony is Holy of God, and cannot therefore be set aside by man, or by man's law .-The Witness knows that this is the case; he knows therefore that Catholics are zealous in asserting the holiness of Protestant matrimony, since it is upon that ground only that Catholics always oppose the passing of Divorce Acts.

## LUTHER'S TABLE TALK.

An Inquirer seeks to learn through the columns of the *Evening Star* where he may procure a French translation of Luther's Table Talk (Tisch Reden) and a copy of Luther's Sermon on Matrimony preached by that eminent Reformer in All Saints Church, Wittenburg, in 1521;

The Star can give no information on either of these topics but admits that it is no easy matter to get a translation of the Table Talk. The fact is that the work in question, as is also the famous, infamous would be a better word, sermon on Matrimony, is so obscene, so unmentionably filthy, that neither the one nor the other is now-a-days to be had except disguised in Latin, and secluded from public gaze in some learned libraries.

It may be said that the offence of obscenity was common in the sixteenth century and that we must not be too severe on Luther for following the example of his contemporaries. True! Amongst a certain class of whom Ulrich Von Hutten-another bright star in the Protestant firmamentwas an eminent light, obscenity and bestiality such as no one now-a-days would dare to publish, were held in honor. But this does not hold true of other writers of the same age, of the Catholic controversialists, of a St. Francis de Sales, and the other champions of Romanism. In the writings of these not a word offensive to female delicacy can be found. Even at the present day Protestants often cite them; and we say it without fear of contradiction that amongst the writers of the Church, no one can be taxed with indecent language. Amongst the prominent Reformers however the contrary was the case; and though Luther's Table Talk, and Ulrich Von Hutten's celebrated Epistolæ Obscurorum virorum were, because of their inconceivable filthiness, the delight of their contemporaries, Protestants of the XIX, century are for the most part ignorant that such works exist, or, if by chance the truth is brought before them, they seek to suppress it, and are careful not to publish it. This is why so much of Luther's writings are to Protestants a sealed book.

We are happy to be able to inform our readers that the Editor, Mr. Clerk, is slightly improving.

THE TWO CENTENNIALS.

of two centenary anniversaries.

The world will shortly witness the celebration

One hundred years ago a handful of American Colonists entered upon a struggle whence they were to emerge a nation. The sturdy settlers of what then formed a large portion of the British Dominions in America, feeling that their liberties were infringed, and finding their remonstrances treated with contempt, resorted to an appeal to arms. Out of the war that resulted, ushered into life amid the clash of contending armies, the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry, the shouts his work gigantic as it was was carried out by mor- Sir R. Peel—apprehended a religious Civil war. of the victor and the agonizing moans of the dying, came that nation whose material progress has been a marvel to the civilized world, and who a single tear. Good men look upon his career with holds in her hands, as far as any human power can be said to hold them, the reins which are to guide the destinies of this North American Continent. America to-day looks back to her hundred years of existence. She scans the historic page whereon are inscribed the names of the heroes of that Revolution which gave her birth. She looks abroad over her vast dominions, and sees everywhere her sons increasing in numbers and in wealth; she sees cities rise up as if by magic throughout the land, sees, hurrying to her shores the denizens of many a distant clime, coming to swell the number of the inhabitants of this new "land of promise." She beholds her children, as they grow in wealth and as their affluence gives them leisure to devote to learning, erecting Universities and Colleges where her studious youth may find all that that path of scrupluous rectitude which he had is fitted to cultivate the intellect and to make a refined and educated people. She sees all this. and her heart swells with joy and pride. She flatters herself that she is indeed a good mother to stone knife, a small cannon, evidently a field piece her children, and calling them together bids them principle. He was indeed the living impersonarejoice with her. And they gather together and rejoice. Her praises are ever on their lips, her love is strong in their hearts. And it is justly so. America has indeed been a kind mother to her sons, and if their love for her be great, and their praises of her seem to us strangers perhaps a little extravagant, it is to be remembered that they owe her much, and far from sneering at, we should sympathise with and admire their love for her and But, much as America has done for her sons

has she done everything? Has she not neglected that which is of greatest importance, that without which all the riches of this world are as nothing? Has she given her children a Religion? Has she not rather through her schools, where religious teaching is banned, through her infidel or at best rationalisticPress, aye, even from her pulpits taught them nothing but Religious Indifferentism alias Infidelity? Let America look to this. Let her, casting her eyes on her past career, examine what answers must in truth be given to these questions, and, having done so, let her set to work to supply what is wanting. Let her remember the words of the Psalmist—" Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum in vanum laboraverunt [qui ædificant eam,"-and then let her realize that unless she give her children a Religion which will teach them something more definite than a vague balf-doubting belief in an unknown Divinity-which is about all the Faith of the sects-her labors are all in vain, her prosperity but a mockery which will pass away.— Let her convince herself by reflection, that without Religion to guide the footsteps of her children of Christian marriage, still as a general rule when her liberty must degenerate into license, her much vaunted Government by the People give place to something little better than complete anarchy.—a system of Government built on the corruption of the People and supported by the corruption of the People's representatives. If, amid the tumultuous rejoicing of her centennial, America, taught by experience, find time to reflect on this, and reflecting resolve to encourage that Church which has already taken root and flourishes among a not inconsiderable number of her citizens, and to open to Religious instruction the doors of the schoolroom which have hitherto been shut against itthen, indeed, will she have reaped good fruit from this celebration; -then indeed may she rejoice Mr. Sullivan put a question to the Prime Minister not alone over the material prosperity of the past. but also over the glorious destiny which awaits her in the future. For, as America irreligious has nothing to look forward to but universal corruption, so, America Catholic may aspire to a career both lengthy and prosperous, a career of honor before God and men. Let us hope she will choose the latter and better part. And indeed many of her people, their eyes opened to the beauties of Religion by the admirable Faith of the many sons of Erin who have settled among them, already seek with earnestness Religious Truth, and finding it where alone it is to be found, become devout members of the Catholic Church. So that in hoping that as America rejoices now over her unparalleled worldly prosperity, she may shortly be able to rejoice in a more durable prosperity, a prosperity sanctified by Faith, our hope is not without foundation. Meanwhile that she may learn the lesson of her great need of Religion from the retrospect she now makes on her past career, is the fervent prayer of her truest and best friends.

Let us turn to another picture. One hundred years ago there was born into the world a man. On the sixth day of August next, Irishmen will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of that man's birth, and all men who are lovers of justice and right will sympathise with and approve their celebration. He grew up, loving God and his Country,—Catholicity and Ireland,— He was educated by those men-great themselves. -and who have been instrumental in forming so many great men-the members of the Company of Jesus. His life was spent amid the hurry and bustle, the turmoil, confusion, and strife of a politician's career. He died away from the land he loved. As he breathed his last he bequeathed his of the Emperor of Germany and that of the Roman soul to that God in whose hands he had been a Catholic subjects of the Queen. mighty instrument for good; his heart he gave to Church in whose Faith he had lived, and was now about to die ; bis body he left to Ireland, his coun-We have been favored with a copy of the Statutes try, in whose service he had toiled and worn him of its people would have preserved Count Munster pressed with a just appreciation of the holling

gone, but his works remained behind him! A nation wept for his loss, wept and would not be he may now be induced to study the matter comforted; a Church—we should say the Church with some care, and to report the result to his chief prayed for him in tears, but as She prayed her. If so, he may be able to submit considerations tears almost gave place to joy, for something told which even yet may be productive of good to Gerher that her faithful son had but left the Church many For those, indeed, inclined to take the

Militant to join the Church Triumphant. We need hardly name that man,-O'Connell-Having named him we have told his work for when one says O'Connell, one cannot but remember difficulty in Ireland. In 1829, when Catholic "Catholic Emancipation." His task was the task Emancipation was granted, the coolest observers of a giant, his triumph the triumph of right; but al force alone, his triumph was secured without How was it staved off? Beyond all question, by the wasting of a drop of blood, or the shedding of the humane and enlightened legislation which a feeling of entire approval, and rejoice that as hisend was noble, so also were the means he used. His life was an unmixed benefit to the world. Other men indeed have obtained liberty for their country, have vindicated the rights of an oppressed people, but their liberty has been bought with human life, the hands with which they have built up the edifice of their country's freedom have been stained with blood. He alone of all liberators has triumphed by moral force. He fought the good fight for liberty manfully and well, but his struggle was bloodless. Nor did he descend to the petty devices of the politician; Working for an honourable end, he worked in an honourable manner, and no persuasion could induce him to deviate a single hair's breadth from marked out for his feet to follow. He loved the end for which he worked and prized it highly but he would have esteemed it too dearly bought if purchased at the price of the smallest sacrifice of tion of that ideal man of whom the Roman poet

"Justum et tenacem propositi viram Non civium ardor prara jubentium Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatil solda".

He being such a man, the centenary of his birth should be celebrated not alone by those who profited directly by his labours, but by all who hold virtue in esteem, and who wish to see our public men not politicians but statesmen, not partizans but patriots. Thus our Irish Centennial can hardly be said to be ours alone, for though indeed the direct fruits of his labours have been ours, the fruits of his example are the world's. His success encourages us to hope for Ireland, but it encourages also all those who strive for a good cause, and teaches them that might does not always conquer right. Our centennial is the world's centennial, and a greater one by far than that of which we have spoken above in the first instance. The rejoicing of our American Cousins is the rejoicing of a nation over a liberty bought with blood, a liberty which borders so closely on license as not to be wholly an unmixed good. Our rejoicing is over the birth of one who achieved a triumph which cost nothing but determination and perseverance; a triumph, which, if its immediate results havenot been so striking as those of the American Revoluton, nevertheless marks a greater enoch in the history of human liberty, for it proves the immense power of right when championed by naught but intellectual ability and indomitable perseverance, even against the most powerful Empire of the world. Such a triumph is a triumph in which all should rejoice. The man who achieves it is a benefactor not of one people alone but of his

kind. Let us then go about this celebration with a duc sense of the important event we are about to commemorate. Let us endeavour to show in a fitting manner our esteem for O'Connell, that man whose name. if ever the history of our age be impartially written, shall hold first place on the list of her patriots and lovers of true liberty, just as certainly as the name of our present Pontiff, Pius IX., shall rank first among that higher order of men, the Church's sainted Ministers.

## LOOK TO IRELAND.

In the English House of Commons on May 20th, relating to a speech recently delivered at the dinner of "a political Club" by Count Munster, the German Ambassador, who, in speaking of the severe laws now being enforced in Germany with reference to the Catholic religion, was reported to have said, "I hope that struggle will be spared to this country for some time; but I think you had better look out in time. I think you see in Ireland what is going on. I think you have not to look far to see what is preparing and what will be the case in this country." (The Count is, evidently, one of the "advanced thinkers" of the age, called thinkers, says Dr. Brownson, because they do not think, and are incapable, through their own fault, of thinking.) The Club referred to by Mr. Sullivan was the National Club, and the hon, member wished to know whether the presence of Count Munsier there and his delivery of such a speech was in accordance with diplomatic custom, and if the Government meant to take notice of the affair. Mr. D'Israeli replied that he had read the newspaper accounts of the proceedings, and that it appeared to him to be a private and personal remark The hon: member described the Olub as "political." but he should have rather thought it religious. As to whether the conduct of his Excellency was in accordance with diplomatic Custom, he should say that it was not, but it was a custom which he did not wish to discourage. He thought it hardly became a British Minister to discourage free speech under any circumstances, and with respect to those particular observations he should say that it was not impossible that his Excellency might pay a visit to Ireland in the course of the autumn, when he would find that there was no analogy between the situation of the Roman Catholic subjects

Referring to the above proceedings in the House Rôme the head of that mystical body the Catholic of Commons the London Standard says ... As Mr. D'Israeli hinted on Thursday night a little better fill its appointed place—and that a high and acquaintance with Ireland and the present temper important one—in the service of the altary h solf out, and calmly he passed away. He was from the indiscreet reference upon which he the work in which they are engaged; how

ventured at the National Club dinner. Perhaps view which seems for the present to have taken possession of German public men there can be no more instructive study than that of the religious even such men as the Duke of Wellington and the two great statesmen began in 1829 by the grant 

Mr. Sullivan deserves the thanks of the Catholic people all over the world for having elicited from the English Premier and a leading and influential journal such an unqualified disaproval of the Bismarckian persecution now going on in Germany and such a crushing refutation of the charges waged against the Catholics of the Empire in Mr. Gladstone's stultiloquent "Vaticanism." That " look to Ireland" was meant for Mr. Gladstone's ears as well as for Count Munster's. We hope both will take a look, and profit by it.

### ASHAMED OF 'EM?

A correspondent-apparently, a very bad case of State-Schoolism-wrote to the St. John Talegraph: "If not asking too much, I would like, as I have not a copy of the official debates, if you would through the Telegraph inform the public as to the New Brunswick M. Ps. who spoke out on the ques. tion, as well as those who were silent." To which the Editor replied: "We will bear our correspond ent's request in mind and gratify it when we can Our telegrams and extracts, at the time, contained the information now requested." This very medest request and very ungracious reply appeared in print on May 25th. We have carefully examined every number of the Telegraph since that date, expecting to find in some one of them the honored names of the M. Ps. from New Brunswick who spoke out during the debate in March last, but we have been repeatedly disappointed. Why this extraordinary reticence on the part of the Telegraph? It does not require the least exertion to tell who spoke out, and there is no need to mention who didn't. The Telegraph knows well that Mr. Appleby was the only one who spoke out, and he put his foot in it every time. He said that the Catholic minority opposed State-Schoolism because it was their object to set up a State-Church; and every one present smiled at the "orator's" woefal ignorance of the fact that the State-Church principle is exactly the same as the State-Schools' principle. He also said-in a braggart way-that the majority of Mr. Costigan's constituents could not read; and it was audibly remarked on the floor of the House as well as in the galleries that they were less to be pitied than Mr. Appleby, for, better far not to be able to read than to read to one's own stultification. Mr. Appleby, in speaking out made such a mess of it, that two other New Brunswick men, who took the floor after him, we very careful not to speak out, and their addresses were so conspicuous for non-reference to the subject under debate, that they might have been delivered, with just as much profit to the House and the country, on the saw-dust nuisand or the manufacture of Beet-Root sugar. As w said before, the Editor of the Telegraph knows all this, and we can't understand why he is so s about telling it-he who is always in harness, read to fight for the cause-unless,-if such a thing ca be-he is ashamed of the whole lot of 'cm, Mr Appleby who spoke out, and all the others wi didn't. And if he isn't ashamed of 'em, there isn shame in him.

OUR CHOIRS: WHAT THEY ARE, AND WHAT THEY MAY BECOME.

(Concluded.)

We want musicians; boys who can understan music in all its various styles, who will grow into a competent knowledge of the science, a so be able in after life to continue in the chair and take office as choir masters, or, it may be organists. And in these "various styles" we clude Gregorian as well as modern music. Net was there a more entire mistake than that which treats Gregorian music as characteristically es in comparison with later compositions. To n dern ears and capacities it is most difficult requ ing a peculiar training to render its execution all what it ought to be. But mere musicians w not content us, however, accomplished they m be; because the office they have to fill is one of higher and holier character than a simply musi one. As ministers of a holy Church, they have apply, their peculiar gifts and knowledge to h service, and in the especial way she has point out. Hence it is at once evident that we me train them as thoroughly for their especial offic as we would train a priest for the duties of the sanctuary. "Thus Latin becomes an essential fe ture in their course of study; the least we can t quire is that they should understand what the sing; but over and above this, they must und stand what they have to do; no amount of drilling will fit them for assisting in the divine officers functions of the Church so well as familiar quaintance with those offices and functions the selves; they must be taught the meaning of all which they take a part, and know why the Chui requires this claborate ceremonial, and why she so precise in details. Thus, must they be reared her courts and trained in her ways; and then consciously they will imbibe her spirit, and mointo what she would have them to be. The musical talent will be duly fostered and health developed. Educated in a spirit of devotion, will learn to offer to God their best; and so understand that all that art and science can do render their service acceptable must be carelo sought after and diligently used that music

will their teachers be to inspire right principles in their minds and to enkindle holy aspirations in their hearts; and how innumerable will the opportunities be which present themselves, and of which, when really in earnest, they will not fail to take advantage, to initiate these young servants of holy Church into the profound mysteries which are so strikingly set forth in the appointed ceremonies of religion. And thus will they, as they grow in years and advance in temporal knowledge, acquire a deeper and fuller insight into the things of God, and learn to recognize His hand in forms which to many are without meaning, and to hear His voice in words which to too many ears sound in vain.

Trained in such a system as this, what may we not hope for in time to come? Ignorance, now so often the fruitful source of irreverence and confusion, will be banished from our choirs; for a few such as these will be the salt to season the restwill be the leaven to leaven the whole. The zealous priest will no longer fear or distrust his choir: but instead of a grief they will be a joy to his heart; instead of spreading confusion whenever they take part in functions, and giving disedification by their light or irreligious behaviour, they will be his readiest assistants and most trustworthy ministers, glorifying God as well by their knowledge and behaviour as by their musical skill and ability.

Nor let it be supposed that this is a mere Utopian dream-a thing to be wished for, but beyond our realization; for what is needed to carry it out but that a few zealous and active men, impressed with a due sense of its importance, and having a clear view of the work to be done, should unite in founding a really good school for this especial work? Not that we would wish to limit the work to one school; it may be more or less fully carried out in almost every parish.

THE JURILES.—Last Sunday the Jubilee procession from St. Patrick's church to the different Stations was continued. The congregations of the parishes of St. Ann's and St. Bridget's, under the direction of their different pastors, commenced their visits in performance of the Jubilee on the same day.-At each church visited brief services were held.-It was edifying to see the solemnity and deep religious feeling that universally prevailed amongst the persons both young and old who took part in the exercises of the Jubilee.

JUBILLEE.-The special jubilee of the Church in Toronto commenced on Sunday last. At four o'clock a procession headed by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, and the clergy was formed at St-Paul's Church, and proceeded to St. Mary's Church by way of St. Michael's Cathedral, and St. Patrick's Church. Appropriate prayers were offered up at each church. The jubillee will be continued next Sunday.

THE CARMELITE NUNS .- Six of these ladies who a short time age arrived from Rheims, France, and were since staying at the Hotel Dieu, opened their Convent at Hochelags on Sundanlast. They were accompanied by a large number of clergy and members of religious orders, and after arriving at Hochelaga, prayers and religious services appropriate to the occasion being gone through, the strangers left after bidding a warm good-bye to

PERSONAL .- We had the pleasure of a visit this week from Mr. W. J. Oliver, of the United Irishman, Liverpool, England, a new paper published in the interest of the Irish Home Rule confederation of Great Britain. We understand that Mr. Oliver has undertaken to visit this country and the United States in the interest of the paper. From the prospectus before us we take the following

"The main object of the new organ will be the advocacy of the right of Ireland to distinct legislative independence, as defined in the Home-Rule programme. It will be specially devoted to an active and earnest propagandism of the principles of Irish Nationality, will foster the growth of real Irish opinion, promote the increase and consideration of Home-Rule organization, supply Reports, &c., from the various Branches in Great Britain, and hence be the medium of intercommunication between them all. The formation and education of Irish National opinion shall be one of the special objects aimed at, and with this view, Irish Intelligence will be amply supplied; and the additional aid of Essay and Lecture, Song and Story, will be called in to make the new journal a faithful reflex of the patriotism and intellect—the soul and sentiment—of the Irish people."

College of OTTAWA .- We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement issued by this college which appears on our sixth page. The college is under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, and is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City of Ottawa, Students attending these have the benefits of country atmosphere and aspect, with all the conveniences of city life. It is admirably situated with regard to health. The water water the

The daily attendance of a competent Surgeon is produced for the College, and in case of illness the students are confided to the care of the Sisters of Charity who are in charge of the infirmary.

On the whole we would recommend those of our friends who would find this College convenient not to fail in seeing for themselves.

As the prepayment of newspapers from publication offices must begin on the 1st October next, our subscribers are warned not to make prepayment of postage at the receiving offices beyond that date & In the meantime we request such of them as are in arrears to remit at once, and all others to renew their subscription, as after that date worshall, without exception, discontinue sending the True WITNESS to all who are in arrears, and also to those who have not renewed their subscriptions

Poronto is to have a Foundling Hospital. The illegitimate births in that City are numerous and the mortality amongst those is very great, not less truly marvellous sagacity of Dr. MacHale in his than seventy per cent.

RISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Trish Home Rule League was sheld on the 1st inst, in the St Patrick's Society's Hall, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets. The President, Edwd. Murphy, Esq., occupied the chair.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and approved, the Chairman briefly reviewed the Home Rule news received since last meeting. He referred to the loss of a Home Rule member for Kilkenny City and expressed his regret that Mr. Dwyer Gray, son of the late Sir John Gray, had been defeated on that occasion; he, however, observed with satisfaction, that Mr. B. Whitworth, the successful candidate, although not a pledged Home Ruler voted on every division with the Home Rule members in their efforts to defeat the Coercion Act. In reference to the Tipperary election case, he reported that the law Courts had declared Mr. Moore elected on the ground that the late Mr. Mitchel was not eligible, he having been an American citizen at the time of the contest. He, then referred to the gallant fight made by the Home Rulers in Parliament against the renewal of the Coercion Act, they fought the battle, bravely contesting the Bill Clause by Clause, and even word by word, till they had exhausted every legal means at their disposal to defeat that infamous measure, and to this end divided the House from thirty to forty times, carrying all their amendments by large majorities of the Irish members (in some cases three or four to one) but were overwhelmed by "hostile British votes." Although some concessions had been gained by their valiant and well sustained opposition to the Bill, still the "Irish Coercion Act of 1875" stands before the civilized world an unnecessary and unwarrantable outrage on the liberties of a quiet and religious people. A great injury has been imposed by a strong nation upon a weak one, and carried by might over right. He was pleased to see that the firm, united and temperate stand made by the Home Rulers had won for them the support of several liberal-minded English and Scotch memhers and even clicited praises from some of the British papers.

He reported having attended the meetings of the O'Connell Centennial Committee and gave a general outline of the festivities to be held on that occasion, first a grand religious celebration in St. Patrick's Church, to be followed by a mon-ster procession, and in the evening by a Grand Concert with orations after the procession and at the Concert. A lasting monument in our City to O'Connell was also resolved upon, and subscription lists would be opened for that object. He stated that Mr. William Doran, who was a member of their Council in this city, would shortly visit Ireland and represent the Association as an Irish Canadian Home Ruler (applause). Mr. Doran would be present also at the great O'Connell Cen-

tennial celebration. Mr. J. J. Curran made a short and eloquent speech, and after the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

We take the following brief biography of His Grace the Most Rev. John MacHale, the patriotic Archbishop of Tuam, from the London Tablet turnished to that paper by its Dublin correspon-

"His Grace is one of the most remarkable Prelates in Christendom. Born at Tobernavecen, on the south-western shore of Lough Conn., under Nephin, parish of Addergoole; diocese of Killala, in 1789, he is now 86 years of age; yet the Archbishop appears to be in the enjoyment of as unimpaired intellectual faculties and bodily activity as he was in the prime of manhood. But a few days ago his Grace presided at the obsequies of the late Bishop of Achony, who was nearly his own age but not half as long in the Episcopate. He has never had a coadjutor, and performs all the duties of his extensive diocese with activity and energy, having only lately administered Confirmation in the island parishes which are in those cyclades, as Arran and Clare, that gem Clew Bay and the western coast. The Archbishop of Tuam is three years an older man, and many years an older Bishop, than the Holy Father. After a brief education of only two years in Castlebar he entered Maynooth College on the 20th September, 1870, at the age of 18, in the second lass of humanity, was the diligence and ability that he displayed that on Dr. Delahogua's health failing the Rev. John MacHale, then 25 years of age, was appointed lecturer under him in dogmatic theology on the 30th of August, 1814, and on the 21st June, 1820, he was appointed successor to Dr. Delahogua in as embodying the objects for which the paper is that Chair of Theology. From 1820 to 1825, when he left College, he published his celebrated letters signed "Hierophilus," some of which were ad-dressed to the English people, some to Mr. Canning, and some to Dr. Magee, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. These letters, like those of the some period by Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin (signed J. K. L.), caused intense excitement. Some of them were answers to the Rev Dr. Phelan, Fellow and Professor in Trinity College (an apostate), who published several highly offensive pamphlets under the name of Declan, and to another apostate Rev Mortimer O'Sullivan to whom Moore devoted many of his satrical poems. Some of the letters are against the Bible societies, the proselytising schools, and the New Reformation, as was called, then opening. But perhaps the most remarkable topic discussed by him is the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church, many years before Catholics were emancipated, and nearly half a century before the Irish Church Act of 1869 was passed. Dr. Wald-ron, Bishop of Killala, being infirm, desired a coadjutor, and for two or three years urged the appointment thereto of Professor MacHale, of Maynooth, as a distinguished subject of the diocese. At length he succeeded, the Holy See having appointed Dr. MacHale Bishop of Maronis, in partious and his consecration took place on the 5th of June 1825. Dr. MacHale was then 36 years of age, eighteen of which he had spent at Maynooth, seven as a student, and eleven as a lecturer and a Professor. In 1825, after his consecration. Dr. MacHale was examined for several days before the Royal Commission on Education in Ireland, in reference to the authorship and publication of the letters of Hierophilus, a charge of violation of the College statutes having been preferred against him for publishing them without the authority of the President and circulating them in the College. His defence of his act, and of the political and religious opinions in the letters is a masterly triumph. On the death of Dr. Kelly Dr. MacHale was translated from the See of Killala to the Archiepiscopal See of Tuam on the 8th of August, 1834, having then been Bishop for nine years. When the national system of education was proposed in the latter portion of the year 1831 Dr. MacHale and a few other prelates urged the Hierarchy not to accept it even as an experiment and assured them that if they held out a little longer the Liberal Ministry of Earl Grey would grant a Catholic system of edu-cation. Unfortunately timidity and temporizing prevailed; and here we have the fons et origo of the mixed system, State model and training schools, Queen's Colleges, a secularized Trinity College, and a charterless and struggling Catholic University. Experience of 44 years has affirmed, the

which he incurred painful enmittes and estranged ardent admirers; but they were only temporary and he has lived them all down. His Grace has published two volumes of Christian Evidences, trans-lations of most of Moore's nelodies into Irish, and also of the earlier Books of the Pentateuch into the native tongue, which he speaks with eminent fluency and power. It is 68 years since he was appointed to a Chair of Theology, 50 since he was consecrated Bishop, and 41 since he was appointed Archbishop of Tuam. More than sixty Irish Bishops died withing the fifty years of his episcopate, so that with the present living prelates: he has been the contemporary of 100 Irish Bishops. apart from at least fifty others who were called from Ireland to fill colonial or other sees. Of few living members in the Hierarchy of the Church could such a marvellous statement, he made. Of thirty Archbishops and Bishops now in Ireland, excluding his grace the Archbishop of Tuam, only one has worn a mitre for 27 and two for 25 years while only five have been more than 20 years on the Episcopal Bench."

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY AT VILLA MARIA'

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-Knowing well that your columns are ever ppen to communications bearing on the vital subect of education, especially when the future wives and mothers of Canada are concerned, I send you an account of the seance given at the Convent of Villa Maria, Monklands, this week; trusting that you will gratify the numerous friends and well-wishers of that Institution by inserting it. Now, though the course of study followed in the establishment be very complete, embracing the many new branches of science opened of late years to the female mind, and which were as sealed fountains of knowledge to the greater number of our grandmothers; it was not to assist at any brilliant display of intellectual proficiency on the part of the pupils that a large circle of ladies met in the chief hall of the convent on Thursday last. The object in view was to examine into and test the knowledge possessed by the senior girls of a science in which the respected grandmothers just mentioned are supposed—with what correctness I am not exactly prepared to state—to far surpass the present generation-the science of domestic economy, otherwise housekeeping, including, of course, the culinary art. An hour's close questioning on all topics connected with the subject in hand, from the manner of guiding and governing domestic servants down to the relative merits of soda and soap for laundry purposes, elicited answers and receipts accurate as they were intelligent, and evincing knowledge which will later be of inestimable value to the young pupils when the onerous mantle of housekeeping shall have fallen on their now unburdened shoulders. The culinary art is carefully taught by one of the ladies of the establishment, and in practice as well as theory; for once or twice a week the pupils following the course don loose calico dressing gowns and descend with their teacher to pantry and kitchen, where they individually test and prove the efficiency of the receipts studied and written out in the classrooms above. Mr. Editor, had you only "been there to see," or still better to taste the dainties and delicacies covering the long table in the hallthe back-ground of substantial dishes, such as galantine, roast fowl, salads, nutritious soup, with an advance guard of tempting creams, jellies, meringues, truffles, and other marvels of dessert skill you would, I feel convinced, have written an are ticle yourself on the subject. The contents of another table excited quite as much, if not more, the attention of some of the experienced matrons present, consisting of needle-work in all its varietics, fancy well as useful; braiding, knitting, plain sewing, including mending and darning, the latter done with such admirable skill as to almost render a rent in one's hose more ornamental than otherwise when so repaired. Space does not permit me to dwell on the admirable music, vocal and instrumental, nor on the clever burlesque— so cleverly acted—turning on female physicians, with the subsequent witty and animating speech on woman's rights, all of which served plainly to prove that the time given by the fair young pupils of Villa Maria to the study of housekeeping in its various departments, in no manner interferes with he other branches of their education. But I have already monopolized too much of your valuable So, I remain, Mr. Editor,

Respectfully yours, SPECTATOR. June 4th.

## CONCERT AT PERTH.

The following, dated May 28th, should have apeared in our last, but was crowded out. A Grand Concert was given here on the 24th inst.: deserving of much praise. It was given in honor of the day, (Her Majesty's Birth Day), and certainly passed off creditably to all concerned.-The parties who specially distinguished them-selves, were: Miss Chisholm, Miss F. Hicks, and Miss Lynch (of Ottawa), in the instrumental line; and Mrs. P. Ryan, Miss McCormack, (who never sang better), Miss Christie McCormack, Miss N. Reid, Miss Kearns, (of Glentay), Mrs. Wade, Miss Mowat, Miss F. Hicks, Miss C. Hicks, Mrs. M. E. O'Brien, Mr. Scales, and Master Burt, in the vocal line; added to which, were the really good voices of Miss McNee, Miss Lynch, and Miss Fraser, (of Brockville), to swell up the choruses. All passed off cheerfully, harmoniously, and without a single hitch on any side, and all assuredly merit credit to themselves, for the masterly, perfect manner in which all was executed. The Hall was neatly decorated, and the attendance highly respectable and appreciative. W. H. Radenhurst, Esq., Mayor, occupied the Chair, supported by J. G. Haggart, Esq., M.P.; and judgment on all sides accord, that the Management certainly deserve full merit for the whole entertainment.

The weather for the past few days has been excessively warm, and cries are beginning to be felt for more rain.

We had a heavy storm on Tuesday, torrents of rain falling, and cooling the air very much.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

LE CANADA MUSICAL-June, 1875 .- A. J. Boucher, Montreal.

This is a Musical and Literary Review published on the first of each month, a choice piece of music accompanies each number. The number before us contains a biographical notice and very fine portrait of the late Rev. L. A. Barbarin, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

LA CREME DE LA CRRME.—We are in receipt of the June number of this popular Musical Monthly, the contents are as follows :- In the Gondola; La Gazelle; The Zephyr; Spanlied. La Creme de la Creme is a collection of music for advanced players and may be had from the Publisher, J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New York for \$4 per annum; sin. gle numbers, 50 cents that are the solution of a

TORONTO, June 4 .- This evening a young student

than seventy per cent

Grace-has lived to witness the gradual conversion

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## CKALCÁNADIÁN ITEMS.

Miss. Langevin, sister of Bishop Langevin, and the ex-Minister of State, has joined the Order of the Carmelite Nuns, who, through the instrumentality of her brother have established a branch of their Order at Rimouski. Although only in the country a few, months, they have already laid the foundation of a large convent and chapel. Miss Langevin, who has given to her new friends the whole of her means, formally took the veil on Sunday week.

The Right Rev. Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, delivered a lecture on Sunday evening at St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Ont. The church was densely crowded, the subject of the lecture was "The Catho lic Church the Mother of Works of Charity."

VILLA MARE.—The medals presented by His Excellency the Governor General to this institution have been received. One is of silver and the other is of bronze, and, both are exquisite in design The names of the young ladies who are to become the hyppy recipients will not be known until the distribution of prizes.

Mr. A. Brogan, Notary, has been duly commissioned to take affidavits in the Province of Quebec to be used in the Province of Ontario.

The total liabilities of the chartered banks in Ontario and Quebec on the 30th April last were \$95, 528, 966; total assets, \$175,918,503.

The Government has ordered an enquiry into the alleged Customs frauds in this city. There seems to be too good reason to believe that gross dishonesty has existed in that department. Inspector Kavanagh is conducting the examination.

RAILWAY CHANGES-GOOD NEWS .- Commencing on Sunday last, the train leaving New York and Boston on Saturday evenings will run through to Montreal, thus avoiding the unpleasant detention at St. Albans to which passeagers have hitherto been subjected. This is an arrangement which will be welcomed by our citizens who are in the habit of traveling to and from New York. The Grand Trunk Company has, we understand, after a good deal of solicitation, prevailed upon the connecting line to run the train to St. Johns, from which place they have always been willing to run it into Montreal,

DEATH OF A RACE HORSE .- About 5 o'clock Monday evening, while Mr. James O'Brien was paying a visit to his son, a student at the Catholic Commercial Academy, a favorite horse (Duchess), which he left at the door with his buggy, suddenly took fright, ran out of the courtyard, and in recklessly endeavoring to jump over a quantity of building timber lying by the sidewalk broke her leg and seriously damaged the vehicle. The animal was subsequently shot. She was very valuable, had run successfully in several races. She is said to have originally cost between \$2,000 and 3,000.

It is estimated that an expenditure of \$4,850,000 will be incurred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, on the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. Four and a quarter million dollars are estimated to be expended on Dominion canals during the same period .- Ottawa Times.

The Militia Department is making arrangements for the early distribution of the money granted by Parliament at the last session to the veterans of 1812. It is probable that the payments will be made about the first of July. There are nearly three thousand applicants, but is is likely that many of these will be unable to establish their claims. It does not seem possible that there can be any such number, now alive, of the militia force in active service sixty-three years ago .- Times.

OTTAWA, June 6.-This morning a fire-alarm was given. It was discovered that the Gilmour Company's new steam saw mill was on fire. Despite every effort on the part of the hands and the complete sistem available on the premiser, which included a huge tank and a hundred horse power cylinder engine, the entire building was destroyed, the engine and boiler alone being saved. A terrific wind was blowing at the time, but fortunately from the northwest, otherwise the whole City of Hull must have been destroyed, as there were nine million feet of lumber on Glimour's piling grounds alone, which is adjacent to that of Batson and Currier, and this connected with the tenements, residences and lumber yards at Hull. The saw mill of Gilmour & Co, was considered one of the finest in the world. having lately been supplied with all the modern pointments. It was crected last summer at a cost of \$145,000.

HAMILTON, June 5 .- As the workmen who are employed on a building being erected on King street, were this morning hoisting up a wheel-barrow full of bricks to the upper storey, the tackling, by means of which the barrow was being raised, broke and the barrow, with its contents, was dashed against the scaffolding, on which several workmen were engaged in laying bricks. The eastern gable of the building was finished, and when the occurrence took place, two of the purlins, owing to the vibration, gave way and the eastern gable fell in, together with the two chimnies on that side, hurling the debris with tremendous force through the storeys and causing a perfect panic among the workmen, about 20 of whom were in the building. Three were injured, but none seriously. Another very destructive fire broke out this morning at two o'clock in Hill's cabinet factory and extended to several adjoining buildings on either side. Herald's piano factory, North's tin shop, two ware-houses in connection with Copp's foundry, two dwelling houses and a large quantity of wood, lumber and moulding frames were destroyed, besides several small sheds attached to the several buildings. Copp's foundry was saved with a great deal of trouble. Loss over \$50,000. The fire is the work of an incendiary.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure on on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st May,

1875 :—	;
Customs	<b>\$</b> 1,250,698 G3
CustomsExcise	444,387 93
Post Office	98,615 57
Public Works, including Rail-	
WAVS	106,919 34
Bill Stamps	27.659 04
Miscellaneous	. 25.801 88
Total	. 1.954.081 39
Expenditure	1,602,097 68
The distribution of the money v	oted at last ses
tion for the veterans of 1812 is abou	it to take place
and payments will be made about	the first wee
Tale Make and little chart 2 At	Mannifornte

### in July. There are little short 3 000 applican REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Grafton, F.R. \$2; Baie Verte, N B, J. D. 50cts Grafton, F.R., \$2; Baie Verte, N B, J. B, 50cts; St. Johns, T.S., 4; Kingston, N B, J H, 2; Wausau, Wis, A. H. McD., 86cts; N.S. River, D M, C, 1; Morrisburgh, P, W, 2; Mongenais, J K, 2; Constableville, N,Y; Miss M N L. 1; Collinsville, Conn, Rev. B, O, R, S, 5; Lacelle, J G, 2; Ste. Philomene, J B, 3; Rock Forest G Jet, 3; Lindsay, F G, 2; St Eugene, Rev. E, T, 2; Ormstown, F F, 1.50; Moantjoy, Miss C, 1; Per, L W, Ottawa—Self, 2; Thorn Centre, B Mc N, 2; J S, 42; Market Mc

N; 2; IJ S, 22:6 (110705) B R, 1.50; Glen Murray

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Sr. Marr's, June 4.—A very disastrous fire occurred in this town last night by which the extensive agricultural works of Mr. Jas. R. Moore, together with the flouring mills of D. Patterson, adjoining, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

BREARFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT me.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Fpps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide. 510.5

MUNTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)
Flour & bri. of 196 fb.—Pollards & 75 60 \$2.00
Superior Extra
Extra Superfine
Fine 3.70 @ 3.75
Strong Bakers' 4.35 @ 4.55
Middlings 3.40 @ 3.45
Person per bushel of SC lbs 0.00 @ 0.70
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.06 @ 1.07
do do do for May delivery 0.00 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.85 @ 0.00
Lard, per lbs 0.16 @ 0.161
Cheese, per IDS
do do do Finest new 0.10 @ 0.11
rork—New Mess
Thin Mess 20 50 21 00
Ashes—Pots 5.05 @ 5.15
Firsts 0.00 @ 0.00
Pearls-Firsts 670 @ 670
Butter-Market dull; rates are 13c to 15c. ac-
cording to quality. New at 19c to 20c.
TOPONTO FARMENCI MARIETTO

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TORONTO	FARMERS' MARKET,-(	Plobe.)
Wheat, fall, pe	r bush \$0 91	0 93
do spring	do 0 91	0 91
Barley	do 0 00	0 00
Oats	do 0 50	0.00
Peas	do 0 78	0 82
Rye	do 0 00	0 00
	er 100 lbs 9 00	9 50
Beef, hind-ors.	per 1b 6 50	8 00
" fore-quarters	4 50	6 00
Mutton, by care	case, per lb 8 00	9.00
Potatoes, per bu	18 0 00	0 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0 20	0 24
" large ro	lls 0 16	0 17
tub da	iry 0 18	0 20
Eggs, fresh, per	doz 0 14	0 14
" nacked	0 12	
Apples per bri	0 00	0 00
Geese each	0 55	0 75
Turkeys	0 70	1 00
Cabbage, per de	oz 0 50	_ ,
Onions, per hus	ih 0 90	0 60
Turning we ha	ısh 0 20	1 60
Hay	14 00	0 25
Straw		16 08
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THE KING	STON MARKET _ ( Reith	Which \

HE KINGSTON MARKET.—(Britis	å <b>ች</b>	Thig.)
Butter, tub, per lb 0.18	to	0.22
do print 0.20	to	0.21
Eggs, per dozen 0.12	to	0.14
Cheese, home made 0.11	to	0.14
Hay per ton12.00 Straw " "4.00	to	14.00
Straw "4.00	to	4.50

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

(Corner of Foundling.)

MONTBEAL. May 1st, 1874.

NOTICE-To meet the convenience of His Emi nence Cardinal MacCloskey, Archbishop of New York, who has consented to be present, the Con-MENCEMENT at Mr. St. Mary's College Emmitte-burg, Md., will be held this year on WEDNESDAY, 23rd, INSTEAD of WEDNESDAY 30th, JUNE.

May 28. JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pres. 41-3

### OPERETTAS AND CANTATAS SUITABLE FOR

# SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

An Hour in Fairy Land. A Cantata in One Act. No change of Scenery requred, except for Tableaux introduced behind the main Scene. Price, 60 cents, in paper; 75 cents, in boards. Maud Irvin; or, The Little Orphan. An Operetta in Five Acts, for children's use. Dramatic, Singing, and Tableaux. Price, 60 cents, in paper;

75 cents, in boards. New Year's Eve. A Cantata in Three Parts representing the Four Seasons. No change of Scenery required, except for Tableaux introduced be-

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MARK WALSH, of the city of Montreal, Plasterer & Trader,

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 127 Nazareth, street Montreal, the 22nd day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignce.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Montreal, 5th June, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1669.

& Trader,

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Toronto, June 4.—This evening a young student of Upper Canada College was at the Marlborough JMON, 1.50.

Hotel, when a cabman who drove him down asked toisee a revolver, that the lad had. In carelessly handling it it exploded, and the ball lodged in the boys abdoment. He now lies in a precarious condition.

The estimated outlay upon the Canada Pacific Railway up to June, 1878 is placed at \$5,600,000; in Per H. McC, A theistan—Self, 1.50; CF, 1.50

Reflections are not for analy is \$4,200,000.

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The estimated outlay upon the Canada Pacific Railway up to June, 1878 is placed at \$5,600,000; in Per Very Rey R. A. OC, Barrie—Utopia H. S. 1.

Per Bey B. OB, St. Patrick's Hill—T. C. 2.50

Hontral of the stimulation of his made an Assignee at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs and o'clock' A. M. to receive statements of his affairs and beautiful assignment. The insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs and beautiful as a could be a supplied to meet at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs and beautiful as a could be a supplied to meet at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs and beautiful as a could be a supplied to meet at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made an Assignment of his affairs at the Insolvent has made and his Creditions at

FOREIGN: INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FRANCE

the Feast of the Ascension; through a number of workmen being employed in the Palace making a new kitchen for the President of the Assembly . It is strange, to say the least of it, that the President should violate the law in such a public and defiant

manner: Ohm .... SCIENCE AND FAITH.—The Rappel has published an article in which it highly eulogises the labours of the French astronomers, M. M. Leverrier and Puiseux, who were mainly instrumental in deter-mining, from the recent Transit of Venus, the important question of the exact distance of the earth from the sun. The Univers, commenting on that article, asks the pertinent question, How is it that the Rappel, and journals of its stamp, who ceaseless-Faith can reconcile the latter declaration with their praise of savants who are of the Faith? These two gentlemen know all that as yet can be known of astronomy—"they are, in our country, astronomical science embodied. "Both are ical science embodied. "Both are members of the Institute, both are in the first rank

of the scientific world, and both are outspoken Catholic. These eminent representativés of science, have also the gift of Faith. They know, and they believe. If science presents some difficulties as regards Faith, they do not ignore such difficulties. They know better than anyone else where they lie; perhaps they discover new ones for themselves; yet they are Catholics. Neither the Bible, nor the Sun of Joshua, nor the case of Galileo are for them obstacles in the way of Belief. We have heard M. Pulseux, before an audience of working men, justify, from the loftiness of his scientific position, the Church against the accusations which ignorance makes in the daily Press in regard to the Galileo af-What, then, do the clever ones of the Rappel, and similar papers, think of this agreement between Faith and Science? If in principal the two things are so incompatible as these writers pretend, how can they be practically reconciled in these men who are, according to the Rappel itself, themselves science and progress embodied ?"

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Bishop of Orleans has received the following letter from the Pope, congratulating him on his pamphlet against Freemasonry":-

VENERABLE BROTHER, - Salutation and apostolic benediction. In this war waged on all sides against the Catholic Church by the Masonic sect, your publication was most useful and opportune, especially because this sect, long secret, has now unmasked itself. It avows its designs, and in a certain country, not under the pretext of public rights, but | data:in its own name, does guilty battle with the Church. It is useful because, the neferious character of the sect being known, there is no honest man who must not turn from it with horror, and perhaps many members who do not know the secret mysteries will now withdraw .... What is particularly useful is the perspicacity with which you demonstrate to all attentive minds the real tendency of the taking words, "Fraternity and 'Equality," which have de ceived and seduced so many, and the true origin and object of the much-boasted liberties of conscience, of public worship, and of the press. After reading your work nobody can doubt that all this came from Freemasonry to overturn civil and religious order, and consequently the Church has wisely condemned those who practise and defend such liberties. It sect, and the more honest they are the more disastrous is their support to such principles. We therefore wish you many intelligent readers, for it is no small advantage to perceive the snare, and, as a pledge of Divine favour and our special good will we give you, venerable brother, from the bottom of our heart, to you and to your diocese, our apostolic benediction. In the twenty-ninth year of our Pontificator 10148 X 10 Pius IX, Pope,

AUDACIOUS SWINDLING.—A communication from Rheims (Marne) of the 14th says:—"Some inhabitants of our city have just been the victims of an audacious swindler. This individual, whose name is Parsigny, had altered a letter of his name, added the particle de and taken the title of count. Thus in a moment the adventurer had become Count de Persigny. Being thus ennobled, he had associated himself with a journeyman mechanic, and set himself up as heir to a sum of 600,000fr, which he destined for the creation of a considerable foundry But to instal such an establishment, a proper piece of ground and some engines were necessary; a trifling circumstance for these unscrupulous gentle-The two rogues call upon a notary and an agent de change of our town, and pass a condi-tional contract at the office of the former for the purchase of land worth 150,000fc. The agent de change is told that he has only to go to Paris, to the house of an avoue, where he will receive the money. If necessary the city of Tours, to which the pretended count had lent 200,000fr, during the invasion, would reimburse the sum. In fine, a steam-engine worth 43,000fr. was purchased at Lille. Everything went on well; the two swindlers were feasted in all places; and the count borrowed money without scriple from all purses. But the agent de change got nothing at Paris or at Tours. The judicial authorities proceeded to an inquiry and the sharpers have been arrested.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—We gather from the Poirte that the French Ambassador at Berne, the Comte d'Harcourt, has addressed to the Swiss Government a diplomatic note protesting against; the expulsion from Helvetian territory of a French citizen, the Abbe Perry, accused of having been the cause more or less, voluntarily of a sacrilege com-mitted at the time of the burial of an old heretic. The accusation appears to have no foundation in fact | Beligious Orders cannot be considered as other and the Patric attributes it to the intolerance of the local authorities towards a Frenchman whose antecedents have been beyond all reproach. Count Harcourt calls on the government to institute a

## BELGIUM

Some interesting details are published about the Some interesting details are published about the rise and progress of the Belgian iron trade, which thousands of the most loyal ditigens who wrongs inflicted on the Holy rather through the rise and progress of the Belgian iron trade, which manufacturers by underselling them in their own manufacturers by underselling them in their own markets. The first blast furnice, was not erected manufacturers by underselling them in their own markets. The first blast furnice, was not erected markets. The first blast furnice, was not erected working; order producing annually 807,373 tons working; order producing annually 807,373 tons proof of the most convincing participation in the demonstration. The police fore despaired vot. France, was an encourage at 12,800,000. But the most convincing participation in the demonstration. The police fore despaired vot. France, in return, would never despaired to the cause of the cause of the high respondent to the fact, bitterly remark that in the days of Lord trade returns of that country. While in 1850 the trade returns of that country. While in 1850 the devotion of Frenchmen to the Holy See, not merely in deputrade returns of that country. While in 1850 the Palmerston the insult to Great Britain would not excess of exports over imports of manufactured iron have been allowed to pass unquestioned.

offence at the Spanish pipeciar office, and Moriones has been "invited" to proceed to Vichy in France for the benefit of his health. Plain speaking will do anywhere but in Spain. Not only is the whole of the native press gagged and fettered, but all foreign papers not friendly to the present regime are henceforth to be kept out. Thus the Paris Univers and Union have been prohibited, and the like fate has befallen that very harmless small print la Carta, a Spanish paper recently started in London by Senor de Loma y Corradi, we believe: In Guipuzcoa a few shots have been exchanged lately. There is a place called Gueteria where the Carlists occupy the whole town as far as the Straights of Chorivatompe and Ezquergabea, while the Alfonsists have hitherto been holding undisputed possession of the Fort St. Anton and the Fuente de Mazopasrriya. Within the last few days the Carlists have begun to bombard the places held by their opponents, but no success seems to have attended their efforts. They might, in fact, have saved themselves the trouble, for the forts of Gueteria are very unimportant, and not worth the powder and shot wasted on them .- The Universe.

THE CARLIST WAR .- The negociations for the submission of the Carlist battalions in Guipuzcoa have been broken off in consequence of the exorbitant demands put forward by them. Hostilities will consequently be resumed along the line of the Orio. A victory is said to have been gained over the Carlists at Bruch on Mount Monserrat. The royal troops carried the positions occupied by the Carlists. On the side of the Royalists there were 93 killed and wounded, including three officers. The Carlist losses are unknown.

CARLIST PROGRESS .- Castella's victory, in the Province of Huesca, was greater than was at first announced. The Cruzada Espanola, whose correspondent was present on the field says that Castella fought after a forced march of twenty-six hours, surprised Delatro, and after an obstinate battle gained the day. Delatro, was killed with three hundred men, 400 were made prisoners and there also fell into the hands of the victorious Carlist Leader two guns, 110 horses, a great number of mules, 600 rifles and a large quantity of munitions of war.

### GERMANY.

RESULTS OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.—There is nothing so editying as the statistics of the results of existing religious warfare in Prussia. A tabulated statement of these results was given a tew days ago by the Frankfurter Zeitung, from which we extract the following

"During the first four months of this year the aggregate sentences of imprionment found against various persons guilty of an infraction of the May laws represent a period of fifty-five years, eleven months and six days; and the fines for similar offences amount to £1362. 38. 9d. Among those sentenced to fine or imprisonment we find 241 ecclesiastics, 136 newspaper editors and 210 other laymen. Forty-one convictions for insulting the emperor's majesty (Majestatsbeleidigungen) produced twelve years, eight months and fourteen days, and sixty-eight similar effences against Bismarck were punished with an aggregate imprisonment of eight years five months and eleven days, and fines to the extent of £31 11s. Cd. Besides, 30 newspapers were seized, 55 persons arrested, 74 domiciliary searches is manifest that all partizans of these liberties, made; 103 persons were either exiled or interned, albeit unknown to themselves, favour the Masonic 55 associations were dissolved and 72 persons ac-

By the side of all these punishments we are not surprised to find that some of the worst offences remain constantly unpunished. According to the old laws of Prussia, any one insulting or ridiculing a recognized creed is liable to fine and imprisonment; yet, while scores of papers constantly delight in reviling the Catholic faith and its ministers, not a single prosecution has been brought on against any one of these since the let of January. Thus it appears that in Prussia it is an indictable offence to say a word against the majesty of King William or against Bismarck: whereas insults to God's majesty and to the faith of millions are but venial offences. and appear as

Faults so contenanced, that the strong statutes Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop, As much in mock as mark.

The Universe. The motives which are more impious than the law itself—for the new bill abolishing the Religious Orders, are now published in the Germania. The first "crime" of the holy people who are to bo driven away is. "that they are subject to foreign superiors in Rome or in France, and on that account there is the utmost danger that they may be the instruments for plots made against the State. Secondly, the theory of obedience is the same as that in the society of of Jesus, by which every activity of will and mind is annihilated. Thirdly, they are indicted to innumerable stultifying exercises, watched over on every step, quite separated from all who do not belong to their Order, and drilled, to be only dead instruments in the hands of their superiors. Except 176 members of Contemplative Orders, all others are employed either in aid of the parish priests, or in teaching, or attending the sick, in consequence of which they have a great in-fluence over the Catholic people." After these im-portant "Motives" a curious statement is made. The Article 30 of the Constitution runs as follows: -"All Prussians are intitled to join in societics for any such purposes, as are not against the penal, laws;" and it cannot be denied that, notwithstanding all official interpretations by that article, the right of establishing religious houses is granted to the Catholics. But the composers of these" motives" do not accept any such an interpretation, and say that as societies, for they are societies which deny "the family and property, these foundations of the state!"

In the end it is added that the Catholics cannot complain at not being allowed to establish Religious Orders, because the Orders are no material parts fresh examination of the circumstances connected with the expulsion, with a view to arrive at the just of the Catholic Chuich, and most of those Orders, because the Orders are no material parts of the catholic Chuich, and most of those Orders, which now exist, did not exist during the first thousand parts and years of the Church! Such are the reasons of sand years of the Church! Such are the reasons of that brutal Bismarck-Government for making a law

iE aous: Discessos, co. The spostate priest Bich-thofenriformerly a Canon of Beslau has (says the Monde) addressed a letter to Sitesian Catholic paper, which had called upon him to abandon his error and re-enter, the Fold of a the church, in which he declares that they ecclesisstical censures with which he has been visited render his return impossible. He winds up not course; with some violent, distribes, against athe church of his baptism; and he an nonces his intention of going a step, further, than Dollingers and taking refuge in the abyss of Landau the actions of the state theranism. seek free contemporary of I'm less, mainapath

DUTCH JANSENSTE. The Germania of 17th May has a short notice concerning 7the Jansenstic sect in Holland. At appears that & whenever, an election to a Tansenistic Bishopric takes place the Chapter at Utrecht istinounces this to the Pope and requests his confirmation: "Hereupon there fol-Although this business has been going on for much: more than a century the Jansenist Schismatics do not desist from it, but, put, themselves forward, as faithful and obedient sons of the Church, while in reality they insult her by their hypocrisy. This practice was not omitted on the occasion of the election of Mr. John Heykamp, on the 15th of December lestward of Mr. John Heykamp, on the 15th of December

last year. The answer of our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. was issued under date 31st March last! This answer is not addressed to the pseudo-Bishop of Utrecht, but to the only legitimate and Catholic Archbishop, his Suffragans, and the whole Catholic people of the Netherlands. In this Brief the annulling and condemnation of the election is pronounced with all Christian love, but with a solemn earnestness, which distinguishes all the transactions of the Apostolic Sec. It is to be observed that on the 28th of April the sacrilegious consecration took place, which entails the threatened excommunication.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS .- On Sunday morning, 9th May, between six and seven o'clock, Herr Otto Horth, the responsible Editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, was arrested and carried off to the Klapperfeld gaol; there to undergo six months imprisonment. This arrest so carried out is, quite at variance with the practice hitherto prevailing in Germany, which always permitted an interval between sentence and imprisonment in press cases, in order o allow time for an arrangement of business matters. But in the case of political opponents the Prussian Government seems to have quite given up all observance of any of the milder forms of procedure.

### AUSTRIA.

THE ATTACK ON DON ALPHONSO, (BOURBON D'ESTE) The truth regarding the late attacks made on Don Alfonso and Dona Blanca at Graetz, is now beginning to leak out, and we are not surprised that it emanated not from the native inhabitants but from the foreign students-Prussians, Servians, and Italians. It was, says the Graetz correspondent of the Liberte, directly promoted by the German Nationality Association of the University, the main object of which society is to Prussianize the local institutions. The people of Gractz were most anxious that the good Prince and Princess should remain amongst them, naturally considering it as a high honour to have such near relations of the Royal Family of Austria residing in their midst, and they are greatly annoyed that their guests should be driven away by Foreign Infidels and the creatures of Bismarck. Already the city of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, has invited Don Alfonso and Dona Blanca to take up their residence there, and a deputation of the Bohemian nobility has offered them a place in the just named city. It is probable that

the offer will be accepted. The Governor of Styria, says the Univers, has dis-solved all the University Associations of Graetz save those of a purely scientific nature. Most of these societies were Pan-Germanic in their nature, and were directed against the fundamental principles of Austrian unity.

## ITALY.

ROME.—THE VATIOAN.—May 8 .- Unfavorable reports touching the health of his Holiness were lately set about, There was no foundation for them, and it is difficult to account for them save by supposition that false rumors were deliberately circulated by the badly-disposed persons who desire a change in the Pontificate for their own purposes .-The Pope's state of health is better now and for liberate resolve, for the unfortunate man took his ck than it was carriage, his step, his strength of voice, his endurance of the fatigue of audiences, all show that no perceptible diminution of vigor can be traced this spring in Pius IX. His medical attendants pay him bi-weekly visits, as is their duty, but their visits are merely perfunctory. For a few days the sky has been cloudy, and the atmosphere dull and heavy, so that a walk in the Vatican gardens at half-past 12 or 1 p.m. is not so agreeable as a promenade through the galleries and corridors, and consequently Pius IX has preferred the latter to the former. On Ascenson Day the Pope limited his afternoon walk with his guests to the loggic of the Sala Matilda. He suffered perhaps a little from his exertion the day before in addressing the French pilgrims. Yet on that day (Thursday, 6th of May) he received several batches ef visitors, and on the day following (Friday) he received over two hundred visitors, to every one of whom he spoke a few words, made a short speech in French to them altogether, and then took his usual walk down the noble staircase to the library, where he remained conversing cheerfully with the members of his Court for half an hour. He then returned to his own apartments, in going and coming declining the assistance of his servants, and displaying a briskness in ascending and descending the broad stairs, which astonished some of the younger men who were present. On Monday, May 3rd, the Master of Herries, with his bride (sister to the Mar-chieness of Bute), were received by his Holiness in the Sala Matilda: They were accompanied by Lady Herbert of Les. On the same day the children of a charitable institution were admitted, and the Pope stood for twenty minutes, patiently standing while two very young children, a boy and a girl, delivered orations, which brought smiles to the face of his Holiness. No less than eight Cardinals were present, namely, Sacconi, Pitra, De Pietro, Franchi, De Luca, Bartolini, Bilio, and Monaco. The 5th of May was the Feast of St. Pius V., and on that day a number of French pilgrims thronged the halls of the Vatican. There were nearly 800 altogether. Some of them were men famous for their literary merits and services to the Church. Some of them bore names distinguished in history. They had previously visited the Basilicas, and on the 5th had visited that of St. Peter's, whence they ascended to the audience. The Holy Father entered the hall of audience after twelve o'clock, accompanied by ten Cardinals, many Archbishops and Prelates, and by his chamberlains on duty. Lady Herbert of Lea, the Master of Herries and the Hon, Mrs. Maxwell and several distinguished strangers were present, by special favor, to see the reception of the French pilgrims. The Vicomte de Damas read the address of the deputation, and many, of the listeners were deeply moved when the Vicomte spoke of the wrongs inflicted on the Holy Father through the

of Frenchmen to the Holy See, not merely in depu-

tations like the present, but in various other ways? I know, the proceeded, and all men know that the times are difficult, and that all the sentiments. which er of respect or of blame, which proceed from your hearts; cannot be lopsuly; manifested; The enemies which surround and menace us are many. We must employ prudence;; which is a cardinal vir-tue, yet it will cease to be a virtue when it infringes on the rights of truth and justice. You have mentioned St. Pius V. Let us throw back our thoughts to this time, two centuries ago. Then it was the custom before entering the field of battle to try the lot of war against the pride of the infidel, to make processions of penitents and to offer public prayers to implore the aid of God; and these religious acts preceded the battles, victories, and triumphs. Nor did the prayers of that Pontiff cease with his victories, but he continued his supplications that God lows, con the part of the Holy See; the annulling of would render the fruits of victory of lasting benefit the election and the condemnation of the elected. bo His Church Just before his death he went to visit devotionally, the seven churches accom-panied by one of his most famous generals, Mark Antony Colonna, Although fainting from fatigue, the Holy Pontiff persevered in finishing his pilgrimage, and returned to the Vatican to receive in no long interval the crown of eternal glory from his Father in Heaven. Do you, beloved, remember the example of St. Pius V. when you visit these basilicas and when you perform your pilgrimages? Would that I myself could accompany you. But if the frightful spectre of the revolution prevents my going with you in person, my heart will be with you, and my prayer will mingle with yours at the foot of the altar while you cry—'That Thou mayest deign to repress the assaults of Turks and Heretics, we beseech Thee to hear us, O Lord.' Even now in Constantinople and elsewhere the churches are taken by assault and violence and given over to schismatics. The Museulman, no longer impeded by any Christ. ian Kingdom, shows his true nature of hostility to the falth. But thanks to God the Catholics, both laymen and clergy, stand firm in the truth; and schism makes no progress. If I, like Pius V., were to make known my desire to those who occupy the seats of power, my voice, I am sorry to confess it, would have no echo. Uncertainty, fear, and frequently malice, obscure the minds of those to whom I allude. Let then, my children, our prayers be our armaments. These prayers let us Marshal in order, as did Jacob, when he went to meet his offended brother Esau. First the servants, then the rest of the numerous family, and last of all Rachel, the fair Rachel, well suited by her goodness and sweetness to allay the resentment of Esau, unjustly irritated. And in like manner let us array in our favour the Saints of Heaven, the Angels of God, and, finally, the Queen of Angels and of Saints, the Mother of God, in order to beat down and destroy the enemies of Her Son and of His Church. Let us apply, lastly, the words put into our mouths by the Church on this day, namely, that by the merits of St. Plus V., Hostium superatis insidiis perpetua pace lætemur." The Benediction then followed. Among the pilgrims were the Vicomte de Levy Mirepoix, Marquis and Marchioness de Campagne, Count and Countess de la Bourdonnaye, Marquis and Marchioness de Guerry de Beauregard, Count and Countess de St. Pierrre, Baron d'Iversen, Marquis and Marchioness de Villebois, Count de Caulaincourt, Monsieur and Madame de saint Simon, Monsieur and Madame De Virien, Count and Countess de Bony, Count Roselly de Lorgues, M. and Madame de

> distinguished suicides, which took place in as many days. The most melancholy case was that of Francesco Chiesa, a cabinet maker, with a wife and two sons. He was hardly fifty years old and before the Piedmontese invasion was a well to do artisan; moreover he had by strict economy and constant toil succeeded in putting by a competency amounting to a hundred thousand francs. He invested his savings in some banking concern which has been mined in this new prosperity, and in a moment lost the labour and the saving of thirty years. His melancholy and despair were observed by his friends. and he said to one of them: There is my son (a lad of eighteen) whom I had provided for, is now a beggar, and I am a beggar, too; better I should kill him, and then throw myself into the Tiber with a stone around my neck. This of course was taken as the utterance of excitement, but it proved a deson down into the celler, after opening his the usual way, and there hacked the poor boy's throat with a hatchet, left him in the cellar, and ran out, as is supposed to execute the rest of the threat. He has not been seen since, and it was not until some hours after his leaving home that the dead body of the son was found placed head foremost in a hole in the cellar. The last seen of him was outside Porta Pia, when he ran, as if mad towards the Nomentan bridge. Next day Gherardo, Amaldoni, a road-maker of Rieti, shot himself in the throat with a pistol and died instantly. Another man, named Carlo Ramoneta, a tax-collector, went aboard a vessel just leaving the Ripetta, and when it got under weigh stood on the poop, raised his hat to the sailors, and said, "Young men! I salute you," then threw himself headlong into the stream. Other similar instances might be added, but we leave off here as it is not so bad as the rest, for this one was saved and given over to the municipal authorities. O Roma Felix! if thou art happier, better, more prosperous, with thy new felicity, as they say thou art, regenerated, reformed, renewed, where are the proofs of these good things, and whence came these horrors unknown before the rays of the new "Sun of Liberty" brought th m to light, or rather hatched them into existence

Giry, and the Count de Lansade Jonquieres .- Corr.

The Roman papers chronicle no less than five

of London Tablet.

More Centenantans .- Mr. Thomas Durley, writing under date, Instituto Educativo Internazionale, Padova, Italy, May 5, sends the following account which he has translated from the Conte Carour: -In Turin there still lives in the Institution of S. Calvario a certain Margaret Scavarda, who has attained the age of 105 years. She was born Christmas Day, 1770. She is the widow of a porter in the Royal Palace, who saw no fewer than four Sovereigns pass before his door. He entered the Royal service under the reign of Vittoria Emanuele I., and continued during the reigns of Carlo Felice, Carlo Alberto, and Vittoria Emanuele II. Margaret is in full possession of all her mental faculties Although she has lost her teeth she still masticates exceedingly well. She walks erectly and rapidly and is a real prodigy: Their Highnesses the Dukes of Genoa and Carignano, the Mayor, and many of the chief citizens interest themselves in the old lady, and assist her frequently materially."

UNITED STATES: A New Causen for Polish Catholics in Minksona.

On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss,
D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the corner-stone of a new church at Pine Creek; Minn,
where the Rev. Adolph Shigursk has gathered around him some 120 Polish families. The Pastor has succeeded in collecting some \$10,000, and the contract for the building has already been given out at Rev. Dr. Heiss will also administer the Sacrament on the day above stated.

The Catholic Church of Cleveland, Minn, has just had a new roof placed on it and it is intended to add about one-third ito its size in order, to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation.

the rapidly increasing congregation.

A man in Chicago publishes a proposal, (first add. GRAYS CHLORO CAMPHORY NEw thom out to Bishop Chency) to pay \$50,000 to any person, who will prove to a jury to be ichosen doubt by the proposer and acceptor, that the Christian Bible is inspired, infallible and authoritative indistinction. GRAY'S ETHER CITRON for removing grease from, and superior to, all tother "sacred books" of and paint from Silke, Satina, Woolfei Goods, &c., the world's literature. Elias Colbert, of the Chicago June 11, 1875.

Tribune, without preference to either side, consentsto receive overtures towards the acceptance of the challenge.

Challenge.

Systematic USE OF FORGED PAPER.—New YORK,
June 2.—A. Utica despatch says! Charles P. Washburne, miller and grain dealer at Rome; has been operating largely in the Chicago market, and the recent decline in prices involving his financial min discloses about one hundred thousand dollars of forged paper in the banks of Rome and Blica. He confessed that he had kept his forged paper moving at all times for three years past, and has been able to protect it until now, it having been his custom to provide for this paper at maturing, with drafts sopromptly that none of it ever got back to the party whose name appeared as the maker, and this prewhose name appeared as the maker, and this pre-vented an earlier discovery. His final and ruinons venture, was an attempt to carry a million and a half bushels of grain to Chicago. The Fort Stanwix Bank is the heaviest loser.

BUSH FIRES-NEW YORK, June 2 .- A Port Jervis despatch says heavy fires have again broken out in the mountains in Sullivan and Delaware Counties, and are doing much damage. The village of Bethel in Sullivan County was surrounded two days, and was saved after a fight with the flames for a day and a night by the populace. Three buildings were burned and two men seriously burned. Near Manyunk Valley, fires were started on Thursday by a farmer named John Stanton, who set fire to a leg pole in one of his fields, and in a few hours over a thousand acres of splendid timber land, a mill and 300,000 feet of lumber, and miles of fence were destroyed. That fire has spread northward into the Sacket Pond region and southward through the town of Forestburg, carrying destruction before it. In the town of Fallsburg and Mawakating conflagrations are so fierce that families have been obliged to fly from their homes to save their lives leaving their effects, stock, &c., to be destroyed. In Delaware County loss of life is reported—that of Wm. Corben, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Bainbridge, who was surrounded while fighting fire on his farm; his remains were recovered on Saturday burned almost to ashes.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT. WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement :- Debts bearing interest in coin bonds at 6 per cent, \$1,131,516,500; bonds at 5 per cent, \$590,632,750; total—principal \$1,722,149,250, interest \$33,450,688,56. Debts bearing interest in lawful money certificates of indebteduess, at 4 per cent, \$678,000; navy pension fund at 3 per tent, \$14,000,000; total—principal \$14,678,000, interest \$181,800. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal \$7,375,810,26; interest \$208,-449,19. Debts bearing no interest, old demand and legal tender notes, \$377,135,722,50. Certificates of deposit, \$55,345,000. Fractional currency, 43,615,-773. Coin certificates, \$19,910,600; principal, \$496,907,095,50; unclaimed interest, \$23,594,84. \$496,007,005,50; uncommed interest, \$23,594,84.
Total debts—principal, \$2,240,210,155,76; interest, \$33,864,530,58; total \$2,274,074,686 34. Cash in Treasury—coin, \$84,251,602 69; currency, \$4,358, 107,77; special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law, \$55,345,000; total, \$143,954,710,46. Debts, less cash in treasury on June 1st, 1875, \$2,130,119,975 88, May 1st, 1875 \$2,131,309,431 91. Decrease of debt during the past month, \$1,189,456 03; decrease of debt since June 30, 1874 \$12,968,262 28. Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, \$64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, \$1,615,587 80; interest paid by the United States, \$26,264,10234; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$6,116,598 85; balance of interest paid by United States, \$20,147,-505 49.

## TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the TRUE WITNESS Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them :--

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittle-

by Mills.

Kennedy, when last heard of Mobleton.

Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

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The Students who wish to enter the College Band

make special arrangements with its Superintendent. N.B.—All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. "June 11: 18751 no olgan John 1 10 11 43-14

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toward and wind Montread Total withfree toward of one bus Special Atlention paid to Physicians Proscriptions.

The Specialities of this EstablishmehraTo :-

WIT AND HUMOR old doctor being asked by a young one what was the best signs to put over his door, replied:

"The smallest fevers gratefully received."

They say that Brigham - Young has so far recover-

ed from his recent indisposition as to at up and be married occasionally. An Englishman, being asked in court for his certi-

sicate of marriage, showed a big scar on his head, soont the size of a small shovel. Philadelphia brags of having the most cleanly

arryant girls. They, always hire, with the under-standing that the mistress is to do the dirty work. what have you been doin ?" asked a boy of his playmate, whom he saw coming out of the house with tears in his eyes. "Live been a chasin' a birch rod round my father," was the snarling reply.

A bull rushed into a millinery store, causing a stampede among the ladies present. The lady in charge drove the bovine gentleman out by exhibit ing the price of a winter bonnet.

A party of Sioux Indians stole a patent ice cream freezer, thinking it was a hand organ, and all the big medicine men turned the crank a week before they concluded there was no music in it.

New York boarders object to the pudding being mixed in a coal-scuttle on the ground that in these hard times the waste of fuel consequent upon the pleces being cooked with the pudding is a flagrant neglect of the poor.

A school in Vermont is presided over by a cross eyed teacher. A few days ago he called out: "That boy that I am looking at will step out on the floor." Immediately twenty-seven lads walked out in front of the astonished pedagogue. When they asked old Bill Kennedy, of Rocky

Gulch, Neveda, if he would allow the neighbors to hold a spelling match in his upstairs front room, he just took down his gun, and feeling of the lock, said. "Let 'em come; let 'em come." A paper in Southern Illinois regrets that it went

to press "one day too early to record the death of John Bates," This not quite as cool as the paper John Bases, "Just as we are going to press John Smith DEPARTMENT is being run over by the cars."

A Pittsfield lawyer drew a writ the other day, which deputy a sheriff went to serve, and found the party had been dead a week or two. The officer returned the paper endorsed . "Present place of residence unknown."

Corpulent old lady-"I should like a ticket for the train Booking clerk (who thinks he will make a joke)—"Yes; will you go in the passenger train or cattle train?" Lady—"Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall experience in the passenger train, give me a ticket for the cattle train by all

I shall insist upon a quiet and very unostentatious wedding," said Miss Wriggle to her future mother-in law. "Ma has ordered 1,500 cards for the church and only half as many for our reception at Delmonico's. Tiffany's man will see that the presents are arranged where all can see them, and I think Bernstein's is the best orchestra we can hire. I shall wear white silk, and my six bridesmaid's white tulle. Pa says a bishop and two clergymen will be ample to perform the ceremony, and \_\_\_." She paused, for the mother-in-law elect had left the room to search for her son, There is a rumor that an engagement is " off."—New York Mail.

S. M. PETTENGILL = CO., 10 State Str :e: Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.





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A / II INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of CALIXTE HENRI LORD of the City of Montreal, Trader,

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, St. Joseph Street, in Montreal, on Tacsday, the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1875, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Montreal, 4th May, 1875.

INSOLVENIT; ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of PETER Z. ROMAIN,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, James Riddell, Official Assignee, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter, and creditors are requested to Tyle their claims before me within one month.

Assignce.
Montreal, 1st June, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTE! In the matter of LAMBERT VILLENEUVE,

I, the undersigned, Charles Albert Vilbon, Esquire,

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.

AROW IT A TO BOTTON AND THE

LIGHT GROUND PRINTS:

6c, 7c, 83c, 9c and 10c

and ' BROWN PRINTS: 7c to 124c.

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KID GLOVES, "JOUVAN'S MARE." The contract of the State of th

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36-3m

April 23, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

In the matter of PAUL LAGARDE, Trader, of the City of Montreal,

Insolvent. On Saturday, the nineteenth day of June next, the On Saturday, the mineteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-

barge under the said Act. Montreal, 12th May, 1875. PAUL LAGARDE, FORGET & ROY,

By FORGET & Loui, His Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2072.

DAME PHILOMINE DUFRESNE, of the Viliage of St. Joseph de Chambly, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of IGNACE MOQUIN, farmer of the same place,

duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff; 9 1 8 th 18 7 2 vs.

The said IGNACE MOQUIN,

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, on the 21st

of May instant. Montreal, 21st May, 1875. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY.

Plaintiff's Attorneys. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES CARROLL, of the City of

Montreal, Trader, \*\*

A First and Final Dividend sheet has been pre pared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 21st day of June, [A.D. 1875, after which day dividend

ARTHUR M. PERKINS,

Montreal, 31st May, 1875:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

residing in Sherbrooke in the District of St.

Francis, and Province of Quebec, Clerk, here

tofore of the City of Montreal, dealer in fancy In the matter of HENRY SUCKLING, presently

goods (Irader, Insolvent, Insolve tified to meet at his place of business, in Montreal, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at Eleven A. D. receive statements of his affairs

- INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

this matter.

The Creditors are notified to fyle their claims before he within a month; and also that there will be held a meeting of Creditors at my office, at Montreal, No. 8 St. James Street, for the examination of the Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, subject to objection until the seventh day of June next; at two o'clock; m.

Montreal, No. 8 St. James Street, for the examination of the Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, subject to objection until the seventh day of June next; at two o'clock; m.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1876.

Assignee.

Montreal, 1876.

THO LOCK SMITH BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

HOST REVERENMENT BRISHOF LYROS. GENERAL OBBER Has Removed from: 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit. Fashion GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street,

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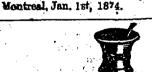
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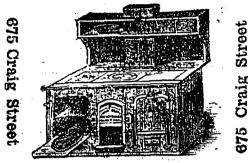
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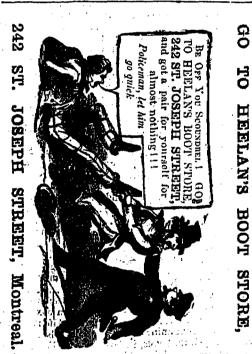
St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club,

Hochelaga Convent, Providence Numery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127

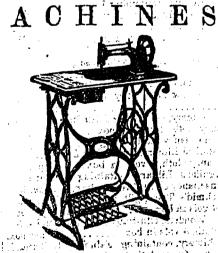
Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

REFERENCES: R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street. A. Pinsoneault, Janvier Street. M. H. Gault, McTavish

Street, James McShane, Jr Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.



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[1v -Ang. 28, 1874

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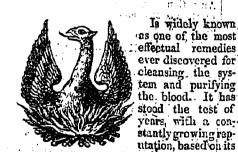
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