

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

The Time

AND Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

NO. 43.

JUBILEE BOOK,

CONTAINING

INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES;

To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX.

For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

For the DIOCESE of HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON.

For the DIOCESE of OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL.

For the DIOCESE of ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWEENEY.

For the DIOCESE of ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCKINNON.

For the DIOCESE of MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET.

EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK.

Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 \$5

D. & J. SADLER & CO.,
275 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Examus in Jus.

PLAUT. *Pomilius*, Act v.

Dogberry. Are you good men, and true?

Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MONSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE TENTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

(CONTINUED.)

ANTRIM JACK, AND HIS GENERAL.

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

Scott.

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 accordingly 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 jealousy, 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 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 Farrell.
"In the beginning of the chase, when the were close to us, as we came through the Scalp."
"Oh, nothing, sir," said Farrell.
"Come, come," said O'Dwyer, "that fellow said something to you, tell me what was it."
"A pinch of snuff he wanted," said Farrell.
"A pinch of snuff," said O'Dwyer, with surprise.
"Yes," said Farrell.
"Do you, tell me that the fellow asked you for a pinch of snuff?"
"Yes," said Farrell.
"None," said O'Dwyer.
"No, nothing," said Farrell, "sure you don't think he is a meddling fellow."
"I'm quite sure of it," said O'Dwyer.

"Egad then you needn't," said Farrell.
"Well," said O'Dwyer, "you're a pleasant 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 Farrell, "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 Farrell, "nor as much as would make a bee sneeze."
"Well," said O'Dwyer, smiling, "you were true to your colours at any rate."
"What," said Farrell.
"I say," said O'Dwyer, with more distinctness, "you did not desert your colours, you refused him the pinch of snuff."
Farrell coloured slightly as his commander said this, and there was a pause for some moments.
"Tell me, Farrell," said O'Dwyer, after looking into his face for some time, with a glance that few, even of the guilty could withstand, "did he offer you any thing in return for the pinch of snuff?"
Farrell coloured again slightly, and said he did not.
"Well, this was still more unreasonable, when a man asks a pinch of snuff of a person, he has no right to expect it from one who 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.
Farrell was silent.

O'Dwyer paused for some time. "Well, Farrell," 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 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." Farrell was about to offer something in explanation, but was stopt by O'Dwyer, who saw there was no probability of obtaining any further acknowledgment from him. The circumstance was suspicious 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.

Farrell 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 raising 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 stretched 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 night-walker, 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 sea, and wasn't dead 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 transport 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 transported for life. I don't think he heard anything to his advantage."

So Ned thought too; first he wanted them to hang him—at least he wanted to have 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 prefer, Will?" said Farrell to the last speaker, "hanging or transportation."
"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 Farrell, "I have no fancy myself for either one or the other whatever Antrim Jack may do. I'll be off to-morrow."
"I never doubted you," said Jack; "I never saw you but throwing cold water on everything we have in hand."
"Why, what do you expect?" said Farrell. Do you ever expect to have the comfort of dying in your bed?"

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."
"Who would you leave after you?" said Farrell, in his customary tone of raillery.
"I know what you mean by your question," said Jack, in a melancholy tone; "you mean the general,

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 Farrell'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 flew with incessant activity from one object to another—first he endeavoured to beat Farrell at his own weapons, but the complete 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 notwithstanding 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 equanimity with which he had hitherto proceeded. Farrell 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'Dwyer's ears, who entered the cabin with a face of much anxiety. He separated the combatants before Farrell 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.
"Farrell, I saw you attacking Jack; what was that about?"
"When he hit me a blow o' that toot," said Farrell, "that would kill a horse."
"Jack, what did you hit him for?" said O'Dwyer.
"When he wouldn't let me alone, said Jack; 'he's for ever gibin' at me."
"What right have you to hit me?" said Farrell.
"Wasn't that a purty instrument 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, "wasn'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 Farrell 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 told him to let me alone."

O'Dwyer was greatly irritated. "Farrell," he said, "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 with you."
"What more can a man do than his best?" said Farrell.
"You could have told the truth," said O'Dwyer, "you didn't do that."
"I did," said Farrell, 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 Farrell, sulkily, "if you don't like me, can't you get others to do your business?"
"If I had got others to do it," 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, ay," said Farrell, insolently; "Jack is the great man with you, there's Jack there. That I mightn't dare, 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! Farrell," 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?" Farrell, he continued, "I have no hesitation in telling you, I'm not satisfied with you, and that we must part."
"I'm satisfied," said Farrell, rising in a rage, "and the sooner the better. I'll leave you this instant."
"No," said O'Dwyer, "not to night, you'll stay here to-night, when the morning comes, you may go off as early as you please."

"I'll be off this moment," said Farrell, in a paroxysm of anger. "I'll not stop here for any man living."
"Take care my good fellow," said O'Dwyer, in a 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."
Farrell 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 Farrell 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; Farrell get up, and see if it is day. Do you hear me, Farrell?"
There was no answer from Farrell, after repeated calls.
"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 he have got out?" said O'Dwyer; "surely I fastened the door, so that it could not open."
"It did not, either," said Jack.
"Then how could he 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 Farrell 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 he get out unknown to us?" said Jack, "and through so small a hole, too? I never thought Farrell 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 voice—
"Oh, General—the soldiers! we're pinned!"
"Where?" said O'Dwyer.
"Just inside—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 on looking 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 non-commissioned 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 hardest 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 'em."
"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 I 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 purpose. Thick wreaths 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 assistance, for resisting any attempt upon the door. More than once, indeed, he began to consider, whether it would 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 designs, and waited by the door until some accident of fortune should make this course appear more feasible, or until they should be otherwise driven to adopt it.

"This easy to see," said he; "there isn't an officer,

among them. You never see these things done in the presence of a gentleman. Ho! look at Farrell! 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 perceive the ghastly and wretched attempts at levity, with which he joined in their jokes, and endeavoured 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 occurs at any point, be ready in an instant to cut through them."
Jack's attention seemed absorbed by Farrell, and his answer was not to the purpose. "General," he asked after a pause, "isn't it a horrid thing to see him trying 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 again—their 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 satiated. Hopeless—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 sortie 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 companions 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 conflagration 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 it—but 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 approaching—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: "This all up with us."
"Well," said O'Dwyer, "and suppose so—let us meet it like men—why, Jack! I'm surprised 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 fall into the hands of these fellows."
"My poor fellow!" 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 ay," 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 for some occasion. No—whatever pains I may have taken to preserve my life, I was always ready to meet 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—
"We must start from this place presently," he said; "and remember, if we are to be taken we must be taken dead; and death—give me your hand."
Jack did not seem to attend to this speech, but it was scarcely ended, when he suddenly caught

among them. You never see these things done in the presence of a gentleman. Ho! look at Farrell! 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 perceive the ghastly and wretched attempts at levity, with which he joined in their jokes, and endeavoured 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 occurs at any point, be ready in an instant to cut through them."
Jack's attention seemed absorbed by Farrell, and his answer was not to the purpose. "General," he asked after a pause, "isn't it a horrid thing to see him trying 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 again—their 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 satiated. Hopeless—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 sortie 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 companions 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 conflagration 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 it—but 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 approaching—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: "This all up with us."
"Well," said O'Dwyer, "and suppose so—let us meet it like men—why, Jack! I'm surprised 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 fall into the hands of these fellows."
"My poor fellow!" 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 ay," 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 for some occasion. No—whatever pains I may have taken to preserve my life, I was always ready to meet 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—
"We must start from this place presently," he said; "and remember, if we are to be taken we must be taken dead; and death—give me your hand."
Jack did not seem to attend to this speech, but it was scarcely ended, when he suddenly caught

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

Old Dwyer's hand between both of his, and looking... "Oh, I know how well I manage it."

At the conclusion of the song, which was received... THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF. Before entering on a description of the battle...

At day break on that memorable Friday the aged... Brian would gladly have postponed the conflict...

the same time unless there are dark rooms provided... DISCUSSION CLASSES. The age is one of intellectual activity. General knowledge is more widespread than it used to be.

out boundary. It is the simplest thing in the world... A DIPLOMATIC BUSYBODY. A French wit once remarked that if three Englishmen...

"You're not going to deceive me, now, General?"... "My poor fellow," said O'Dwyer, "I thank you more than ever, but I had no such intention."

Which he won from the proud invader." Unhappily, 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...

Long his loss shall Erin weep, Never again his likeness see; Long her strains in sorrow sleep, Strains of immortality.

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.

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 ex parte version of the struggle between Rome and Germany now raging on the whole line.

Know ye not that lovely river? Know ye not that smiling river? Whose gentle food, By cliff and wood, With wildering sound goes winding ever.

THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF, GOOD FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL, 1814. Brian would gladly have postponed the conflict, unwilling to make this solemn anniversary a day of carnage and strife.

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.

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.

It is not a series of acts of tyranny (hear, hear). It is not oppression; it is not war against the Roman Catholic religion; but it is a policy founded on the principle that the State is bound to protect its subjects, and bound also to protect their liberty of conscience, and to promote their Christian education (cheers).

his Excellency proceeded to deliver himself of his sentiments respecting other countries in the following choice terms:—
 "You see that in all countries of Europe the same struggle is proceeding more or less (cheers). There are countries which fancy themselves safe, but which I fear are not so safe as they think (hear). You see Switzerland, Republican Switzerland, engaged in the same struggle. I hope this struggle will be spared to this country for some time. I think when you see what is going on in Ireland you will not have far to look to see what should be prepared for in this country (hear)."
 "We might ask his Excellency what is going on in Ireland, and we might feel curious to know what dispensation, *horrendum quia ignotum*, "we would be prepared for in this country?" We might ask him whether his employer had perchance received private information of a new gunpowder treason or plot threatening St. Stephen's. We might ask all these questions, but instead of doing so we wish to remain his Excellency of that good old English maxim; Mind your own business! What 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 Catholic Church in England, and point to his own Catholic Church as an example to follow? If English bigots want to re-establish the Ups-tree in Ireland, and restore the penal laws to work in harmonious concert 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. Some twenty 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 Univers.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—The Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland held its 17th 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. Woodcock, D.D.; Rev. James Daniel, C.C.; James McDermott, 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 in the event of any monthly meeting being necessarily postponed, due notice of such postponement be given to all members of the council." On the motion of the Lord Mayor it was resolved that an address of congratulation be presented by the Union to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. On the motion of Mr. James McDermott, J.P., 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 McCloskey, Dominick Burke, Esq., 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 instead of the first Thursday of the month.

On the 6th ult., the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly Bishop of Galway, laid the foundation stone of the new Church of the Immaculate Conception at Glencor, parish of Shrule, in presence of a vast assemblage of people. The site of the new church is on the road from Headford, to Cong and Dallinrobee, about three miles from Headford, and adjoins the residence of the late Colonel Ouseley Higgins, M.P., for Mayo, who at his death bequeathed a considerable sum in charity. His sister, Mrs. Higgins, a Sister of Charity at St. Vincent's Cork, having plied funds at the disposal of the parish priest of Shrule, the Rev. John Goode, to erect the new church at Glencor, in memory of her late brother, 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, Esq. In the morning he celebrated Mass, and presided in the church at Shrule, and proceeded at 12 o'clock, with the Rev. Father Goode, to the site of the new church at Glencor, where the people of the Glen and the surrounding districts had congregated. Triumphant arches were erected, decked with evergreens, at the entrance to the site of the new church, and there was a splendid marquee to provide against unfavorable weather. Happily, however, the day kept very fine until after the ceremonies had concluded. Mass was celebrated at a temporary altar, in the open air, by the Rev. Father Kierman, the vast congregation kneeling around and forming a spectacle which could scarcely be seen anywhere else outside Ireland. After the celebration of Mass the foundation-stone was blessed, and laid by the Bishop in accordance with the prescribed ceremony of the Roman Pontifical. After the ceremony his lordship, still vested with mitre and crozier, and holding the pastoral staff in his hand, addressed the vast congregation present. He eulogized the generous liberality of the founder of the church—the late Colonel Higgins—and said he felt that the people 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 ROSARIO CHURCH, LIMERICK.—It is stated that a spite of elaborate design will be erected in connection with the Church of the Redemption, Fathers, 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 Gosson), one of the nuns of the (Manquilla) Convent, Rathmines. This lady, who was over half a century in religion during her long life, laboured earnestly for Catholic education, and her demise will be universally regretted.
 The *Freeman's Journal* states that the following clerical changes will soon take place in the diocese of Ferns:—Rev. Henry Williams, Administrator, Baldoyle, will resign, to be Administrator of Rathangan; Rev. Canon Garratt, Laurence O'Toole, deceased; Rev. Robert Sinnott, O.C.; Woodford, to be parish priest of Baldoyle; Rev. Martin Fortune, C.C.; Aughrim, Rainham, to be parish priest of Killavenny; Rev. Canon Walter Sinnott, P. P., deceased; Rev. John Breen, C.C.,

CraneFord, to be C. C., of Annacura; Rev. Jas. Keating, C.C. Morritown, to be P. P., of CraneFord; Rev. John Wall, C. C., Ballyfane, to replace Rev. J. Keating; Rev. Andrew Kavanagh, C. C., Glynn, to be C. C., of CraneFord; Rev. M. O'Donoghue, C. C., Guseeran, to be C. C., of Glynn; Rev. Nicholas Harpur, Newtownbarry, to be C. C. of Ballougher; Rev. Nicholas Fanning, Wexford, to be C. C. of Newtownbarry. The parish of Ballougher, lately administered by the Rev. H. Williams, has been divided in two parishes, Rathangan has also become a Bishop's parish.

The Limerick Reporter of the 11th ult., says:—
 "On Wednesday morning last several young gentlemen left here for America, with the intention of becoming ordained 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 Dublin. 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 that 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 1863 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.—*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 ease 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 Coercion 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 failure, as Mr. Gladstone still reads on all important occasions), though he voted for the bill, pronounced it to be "a shame and a disgrace." The new act is the first of its kind ever enacted to be in force for five years, most former coercion bills being for two years only. We rejoice to see that the Home Rule members intend next session to propose a repeal; so that another opportunity will be afforded of dragging into the light of day its persecuting provisions. England is very fond of lecturing other nations and telling them how they ought to rule

their subjects. With what unanswerable force could the most arbitrary and despotic governments in the world ask her to look at home and to say why it is that she dares to boast of being the home of constitutional freedom as long as she has upon her statute-book as draconic an act as the new Coercion Act, by force of which an innocent man may be dragged from his home, flung into gaol 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 Killmore Hill, Tallow, and Col. Henry Downes Sheppard, of Monatun House, Youghal.

The linen and flax trades are said to be at present in 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 Bibston Garstin, of Greenhill, Killiney, Esq.; Molyneux Cecil Botham, Esq., of Bedford House, Blackrock; Thomas Synott, Esq., of Innismore, Glengary, 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; estate John Boyd, petitioner. Part of the townland of Banagher, 65s. 1r. 2p.; held in fee; barony of Tyrrawley; net annual rent, £66 12s. 7d. Sold to Mr. McArdre, 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. 1d., and found to demit 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 subjects, 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 no man for interfering with the liberty of one of his 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 10,000 to 20,000 mackerel. And if we add to those 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 Registrar-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 17,730, against 22,249 in 1874. In 1851 the total emigration was 152,600; in 1852 it stood 190,322; it then fell gradually till 1859, 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 2,343,619.

Last week (says the *Daily Express*) the crew of a curragh, consisting of three men, captured a cuttle-fish of extraordinary size off Bofin 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 powerful 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 hours, 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 accidentally 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 hoops sticks in which the hands, apparently rested. The body was enveloped in what had the appearance 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 there. On the legs, were tight trousers reaching to the knees, over which stockings seemed to have been drawn, and them strapped on and buckled. On the feet were curious made shoes and silver made buckles, and the hands had gloves, while on the head—the hair of which still remains, and must have, reached the shoulder was a long cap. The discovery has created much interest in the locality, and many rumours are afloat as to who the deceased was. That he was a soldier, seems pretty certain, but who he was, or how or when he met his death, remains a mystery, which, it is hoped, may soon be factually solved. It is the article found on the body were forwarded to the Royal Irish Academy, they might serve to throw some light on the affair.

Funereral processions (says the *Clare Advertiser*) composed of large contingents from all quarters of the county round, may be daily seen wending their way towards the quay of Killybeg at Cappa, where numbers, joining in the cortege, take a last farewell of friends they never more shall see on this earth, and gaily "outward 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-taking, 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., Knockagreen, Dingle (says the *Trale 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 Burton, 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 Agricultural Society, when he (Mr. Burton) reflected unscrupulously and unwarrantably on the inhabitants of this country, and the mode and manner of living 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 Siena; 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 England. 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 true 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 martyr-saint 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, yet we can at least ask a martyr's intercession for the return of our country to the unity of the faith.—*London Univers.*

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC 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 6000 persons, and 8000 spectators were present. The ceremony was performed by Father Peduzzi. Upwards of 600 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 gaol 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 ult., 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 Capping machine. Some way or other the head was caught by the machine, and before the girl could be released she was literally scalped. She was immediately taken to Dr. Creyke, 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 conceals the right of strangers 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.
 Upwards 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 Wales.

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 himself with English party tactics, and thus setting the example to his colleagues, some twenty Irish Liberals, tinged with Home Rule sympathies are on the list of this club.
 A young man named Donkin, who had backed the winner in a quail-match at Newcastle-on-Tyne, became so excited, that on reaching home, he was seized with a fit and died in ten minutes. A strange and lamentable coincidence exists in the fact that exactly twelve months ago a brother of the deceased's attended a similar event at Newcastle, and on returning home he dropped down and expired in an almost similar manner.

The *Daily Medical Journal* says—"The town of Rothery, in the Island of Bute, has come to the 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."

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 MIGN.—A man named Samuel Whitehead, 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 resided 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 Monday evening, upwards of £100, in sums varying from a few coppers to as much as £11 and £12, had been discovered. The deeds of some freehold property were found among his papers. The deceased had not followed any occupation for a considerable period.

A MODEL PETITIONER.—The *Pall Mall 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 raised from £2 2s to £3 3s the year after the Rinderpest when the number of Cows Grazing on the inches were about 100. Last year the number was about 150, and the Grass is more Destroyed now than at that time, and is the Lady Gosling Club to git liberty to cut half acre of the Best of the Grass on the inch for three Gamis as they have been doing for some years back. 3rd is the Militia and Volunteers to scrimshing 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 thurfors Please your Hours to modify the Rent of Grazing 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 stogings 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 inflicted 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 falsely 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 numbers of the workmen day by day drop back to work at the 15 per cent. reduction.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment has been passed at Gravesend on a ship's steward, in default 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.—PORTLAND, Me., June 2.—Right Rev. James A. Healey was today consecrated Bishop of this Catholic 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 Redemptorist College, of St. Clement, Rochester, Md., his Grace Archbishop Bayley, conferred the Priesthood upon the following candidates:—Philip Kummert, Baltimore; Francis Murphy, Pittsburgh; August McInerney, New York; Henry Dressmann, Cumberland; 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 Reham, Baltimore; Nicholas King, Baltimore; Adolph Kuhnmann, New York; Edward Weigel, Rochester, New York; and Augustine, (Mr. Alexander, a S. S. cordius, Canton, Ohio); and James, (William Ryan; Pittsburgh), of the Passionist Monastery.

A NEW CATHOLIC PARISH.—The Roman Catholics of New Jersey have procured a brick mansion, situated on rising ground, about a mile from the Denville station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which they have converted into a "Parishory." It was originally the Gwadsworth homestead. It is the intention of Bishop Corrigan to open the house at once for the reception of vagrant lads, and already a few have been received from South Orange. The present buildings accommodate forty or fifty boys; one priest only will be in attendance, but there will be ten Brothers, of the third order of Franciscans, as assistants. Five of these Brothers from St. Joseph's Parishory at Cincinnati, arrived two weeks ago, under the supervision of Brother Aylson. A new building will be erected next year to accommodate two hundred boys. It is estimated that only 10 per cent. of the inhabitants of New York City are of native born parents while nearly 83 per cent. are foreigners, the children of foreigners.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half in advance.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up.

S. M. PATTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE—1875.

Friday, 11—St. Barnabas, Ap. Saturday, 12—St. John of San Facondo, C. Sunday, 6—Fourth after Pentecost.

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.

The rumours that Austria is taking steps at Rome to have Austrian-Silesia detached from the Bishopric of Breslau, gain strength in the continental Catholic papers.

Don Carlos has written a letter to his brother, congratulating him on having being pursued by the hatred and persecution of the revolution.

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 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.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau has left his cathedral city and crossed the frontier to his castle of Johannsburg, situated in the Austrian part of his diocese.

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.

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

We have been favored with a copy of the Statutes of the Province of Quebec for 1875.

during which the latter was strongly attacked by members of the Left for not being sufficiently hostile to the Church.

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 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 Gaspé, which elections will be held fifteen days later.

Some interesting and curious remains of the past have been discovered from the foundation of a house in Notre Dame street, Quebec, on the river side at Levis, which was burned last year.

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 followed by others next day, and on the evening of the 30th a fearful shock occurred, doing much damage to buildings.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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

We have been favored with a copy of the Statutes of the Province of Quebec for 1875.

THE TWO CENTENNIALS.

The world will shortly witness the celebration of two centenary anniversaries. One hundred years ago a handful of American Colonists entered upon a struggle whence they were to emerge a nation.

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.

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?

Let us then go about this celebration with a due sense of the important event we are about to commemorate. Let us endeavor 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.

In the English House of Commons on May 20th, Mr. Sullivan put a question to the Prime Minister relating to a speech recently delivered at the dinner of "a political Club" by Count Munster.

Mr. Sullivan put a question to the Prime Minister relating to a speech recently delivered at the dinner of "a political Club" by Count Munster.

Mr. Sullivan put a question to the Prime Minister relating to a speech recently delivered at the dinner of "a political Club" by Count Munster.

Mr. Sullivan put a question to the Prime Minister relating to a speech recently delivered at the dinner of "a political Club" by Count Munster.

gone, but his works remained behind him. A nation wept for his loss, and would not be comforted; a Church—we should say, the Church—prayed for him in tears, but as she prayed her tears almost gave place to joy for something told her that her faithful son had left the Church 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 "Catholic Emancipation." His task was the task of a giant, his triumph the triumph of right; but his work gigantic as it was was carried out by moral force alone, his triumph was secured without the wasting of a drop of blood, or the shedding of a single tear.

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum Non civium ardor prava jubentium Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatit solida"

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 partisans but patriots.

Let us then go about this celebration with a due sense of the important event we are about to commemorate. Let us endeavor 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.

LOOK TO IRELAND.

In the English House of Commons on May 20th, Mr. Sullivan put a question to the Prime Minister relating to a speech recently delivered at the dinner of "a political Club" by Count Munster.

ventured at the National Club dinner. Perhaps he may now be induced to study the matter with some care, and to report the result to his chief. If so, he may be able to submit considerations which even yet may be productive of good to Germany. For those, indeed, inclined to take the 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 difficulty in Ireland.

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 disapproval 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."

ASHAMED OF 'EM?

A correspondent—apparently, a very bad case of State-Schoolism—wrote to the St. John Telegraph: "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 question, as well as those who were silent?" To which the Editor replied: "We will bear our correspondent's request in mind and gratify it when we can our telegrams and extracts, at the time, contained the information now requested."

OUR CHOIRS:

We want musicians; boys who can understand music in all its various styles, who will grow into a competent knowledge of the science, so to be able in after life to continue in the choir and take office as choir masters, or, it may be, organists. And in these "various styles" we include Gregorian as well as modern music.

will their teachers be to inspire right principles into their minds, and to kindle holy aspirations in their hearts...

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...

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...

The Jubilee.—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...

Jubilee.—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.

The Carmelite Nuns.—Six of these ladies who a short time ago arrived from Rheims, France, and were since staying at the Hotel Dieu, opened their convent at Hochelaga on Sunday last.

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.

"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 propaganda 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.

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.

The daily attendance of a competent Surgeon is procured 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, and 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.

Toronto is to have a Foundling Hospital. The illegitimate births in that City are numerous and the mortality amongst those is very great; not less than seventy per cent.

The eastern gable of a new building in Hamilton fell in on Saturday, and three men were seriously hurt.

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 1st inst. in the St. Patrick's Society's Hall, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets.

He reported that the law Courts had declared Mr. Moore elected on the ground that the late Mr. Mitchell was not eligible, he having been an American citizen at the time of the contest.

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 furnished to that paper by its Dublin correspondent.

"His Grace is one of the most remarkable Prelates in Christendom. Born at Tobernaveneen, on the south-western shore of Lough Conn, under Nephin, parish of Aderrgoole; diocese of Killalee, 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.

"The weather for the past few days has been excessively warm, and ories 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.

LE CREME DE LA CREME.—We are in receipt of the June number of this popular Musical Monthly, the contents are as follows:—In the Gondola; La Gazette; Le Zephyr; Spinnel; 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; single numbers, 50 cents.

TORONTO, June 4.—This evening a young student of Upper Canada College was at the Marlborough Hotel, when a cabman who drove him down asked to see a revolver that he had had in carelessly handing it to a stranger, and the ball lodged in the boy's abdomen.

which he incurred painful emitties and estranged ardent admirers; but they were only temporary, and he has lived them all down. His Grace has published two volumes of Christian Evidence, translations of most of Moore's melodies into Irish, and also of the earlier Books of the Pentateuch into the native tongue, which he speaks with eminent fluency and power.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY AT VILLA MARIA

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—Knowing well that your columns are ever open to communications bearing on the vital subject of education, especially when the future wives and mothers of Canada are concerned, I send you an account of the science given at the Convent of Villa Maria, Monkslands, this week; trusting that you will gratify the numerous friends and well-wishers of that Institution by inserting it.

The course of study followed in the establishment is 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.

CONCERT AT PERTH

The following, dated May 28th, should have appeared 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 themselves, were: Miss Chisholm, Miss F. Hicks, and Miss Lynch (of Ottawa), in the instrumental line; and Mrs. P. Ryan, Miss 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 McNeen, Miss Lynch, and Miss Fraser, (of Brockville), to swell up the choruses.

So, I remain, Mr. Editor, Respectfully yours, SPECTATOR.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

Grafton, F.R. \$2; Baie Verte, N.E. J.D. 50cts; St. Johns, T.R. 4; Kingston, N.E. J.H. 2; Wausau, Wis. A.H. McD., 8cts; 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. 8; Lacombe, J.G. 2; Ste. Philomena, J.B. 3; Rock Forest, G.J. 3; Lindsay, F.C. 2; St. Eugene, Rev. E.T. 2; Ormstown, F.F. 1.50; Moatjoy, Miss C. 1. Per L.W. Ottawa—Self, 2; Thorn Centre, B.M. N. 2; J.S. 2. Per J.O.B. Inverness—J.B.R. 1.50; Glen Murray, J.M.C. 1.50. Per P.G. 2; P.E. 1; Kars, J.D. 2; Fallowfield, T.D. 2; East Templeton, J.S. 2. Per W.H. Lacombe—Self, 2; J.T. 50c. Per H.M.C. A. Belstar—Self, 1.50; J.D. 3.50. Per E.H. St. Marie—Self, 1.50; C.F. 1.50. Per Very Rev. R.A. O'Connell, Barrie, U.P. S. 1. Per Rev. B.O.R. St. Patrick's Hill—T.C. 2.50.

CANADIAN 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.

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 Catholic Church the Mother of Works of Charity."

VILLA MARIA.—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.

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.

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 passengers have hitherto been subjected.

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.

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.

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 system available on the premises, which included a huge tank and a hundred horse power cylinder engine, the entire building was destroyed, the engine and boiler alone being saved.

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.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure on an account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st May, 1875: Customs \$1,250,698 63; Excise 444,387 93; Post Office 38,615 57; Public Works, including Railways 106,919 34; Bill Stamps 27,059 04; Miscellaneous 25,801 88; Total 1,954,081 39; Expenditure 1,602,097 68.

The distribution of the money voted at last session for the veterans of 1812 is about to take place, and payments will be made about the first week in July. There are little short 3 000 applicants.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MARK WALSH, of the city of Montreal, Plasterer & Trader. Insolvent. 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 2nd day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PASCAL HEBERT, of LE COMPTE, of the parish of Montreal, Roofer & Trader. Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and his creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvent's Rooms in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 21st day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PASCAL HEBERT, of LE COMPTE, of the parish of Montreal, Roofer & Trader. Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and his creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvent's Rooms in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 21st day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

St. Mary'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.

BREKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe's has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour #4 brl. of 196 lb.—Follards \$2.75 @ \$3.00; Superior Extra 4.80 @ 4.85; Extra Superfine 4.85 @ 4.65; Fine 3.70 @ 3.75; Strong Bakers 4.35 @ 4.55; Middlings 3.40 @ 3.45; U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs. 2.75 @ 3.00; City bags, [delivered] 2.15 @ 2.20; Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs. 5.25 @ 6.00; Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs. 0.00 @ 0.70; Feas, per bushel of 66 lbs. 1.06 @ 1.07; Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs. 0.85 @ 0.00; Lard, per lbs. 0.16 @ 0.16; Cheese, per lbs. 0.12 @ 0.13; Pork do do Finest new 0.10 @ 0.11; Do—New Mess 21.00 @ 21.50; Thin Mess 20 50 @ 21 00; Ashes—Fots 5.05 @ 5.15; Firsts 0.00 @ 0.00; Pearls—Firsts 6.70 @ 6.70; Butter—Market dull; rates are 13c to 15c, according to quality. New at 19c to 20c.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe) Wheat, fall, per bush \$0 91 @ 0 92; do spring do 0 91 @ 0 91; Barley do 0 00 @ 0 00; Oats do 0 50 @ 0 08; Feas do 0 78 @ 0 82; Bye do 0 00 @ 0 00; Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 9 00 @ 9 50; Beef, hind-qr, per lb 6 50 @ 8 00; fore-quarters 4 60 @ 6 00; Mutton, by carcass, per lb 8 00 @ 9 00; Potatoes, per bush 0 00 @ 0 00; Butter, lb, rolls 0 20 @ 0 24; large rolls 0 16 @ 0 17; tub dairy 0 18 @ 0 20; Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 14 @ 0 14; packed 0 12 @ 0 13; Apples, per brl 0 00 @ 0 00; Geese, each 0 55 @ 0 75; Turkeys 0 70 @ 1 00; Cabbage, per doz 0 50 @ 0 60; Onions, per bush 0 80 @ 1 00; Turnips, per bush 0 20 @ 0 25; Hay 14 00 @ 16 00; Straw 7 00 @ 8 00.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig) 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 ton 12.00 to 14.00; Straw " 4.00 to 4.50.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—To meet the convenience of His Eminence Cardinal MacCloskey, Archbishop of New York, who has consented to be present, the Commencement at Mr. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., will be held this year on WEDNESDAY, 23rd, INSTEAD OF WEDNESDAY 30th, JUNE, MAY 28.

OPERETTAS AND CANTATAS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

An Hour in Fairy Land. A Cantata in One Act. No change of scenery required, 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.

J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, N. Y. June 11] P. O. Box, 5429. [43-4

NATIONAL MAGAZINE \$1.00 per year. The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MARK WALSH, of the city of Montreal, Plasterer & Trader. Insolvent. 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 2nd day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A grand fête in commemoration of Joan of Arc... The Place de la Bastille... The Prefect and members of the Council...

A good deal of scandal was given at Versailles... The Feast of the Ascension... The President should violate the law in such a public and defiant manner...

SCIENCE AND FAITH.—The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers... The Rappet, and journals of its stamp, who ceaselessly declare that science is incompatible with the Faith...

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..."

VERMILION BOONIES.—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... The motives which are more impious than the law itself...

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... The motives which are more impious than the law itself...

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—We gather from the Paris that the French Ambassador at Bern, the Comte d'Harcourt, has addressed to the Swiss Government a diplomatic note protesting against the expulsion from Helvetia territory of a French citizen...

BELGIUM.

Some interesting details are published about the rise and progress of the Belgian iron trade, which within the last few years has alarmed the English manufacturers by underselling them in their own markets...

only amounted to £55,000, their value in 1872 was £2,500,000, being 45 times greater... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

SPAIN.

Very little fighting has been going on in Spain... Don Alfonso's government are as anxious as ever to have done with the war... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

THE CARLIST WAR.—The negotiations for the submission of the Carlist battalions in Guipuzcoa have been broken off in consequence of the exorbitant demands put forward by them... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

GERMANY.

RESULTS OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.—There is nothing so edifying as the statistics of the results of existing religious warfare in Prussia... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

ITALY.

ROME.—THE VATICAN.—May 8.—Unfavorable reports touching the health of his Holiness were lately set about... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

THE ATTACK ON DON ALFONSO (BOURBON D'ESTE).—The truth regarding the late attacks made on Don Alfonso and Dona Blanca at Graetz is now beginning to leak out... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

AUSTRIA.

THE ROMAN PAPERS chronicle no less than five distinguished suicides, which took place in as many days... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

lations like the present, but in various other ways... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CLEVELAND, Minn., has just had a new roof placed on it and it is intended to add about one-third to its size in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH FOR POLISH CATHOLICS IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday, June 10, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wis., will lay the cornerstone of a new church at Pine Creek, Minn... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

tribune, without preference to either side, consents to receive overtures towards the acceptance of the challenge... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

BUSH FIRM.—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 Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.—WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:—Debt bearing interest in coin bonds at 6 per cent, \$1,131,516,500; bonds at 5 per cent, \$590,533,750... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

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... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

tribune, without preference to either side, consents to receive overtures towards the acceptance of the challenge... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

BUSH FIRM.—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 Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.—WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:—Debt bearing interest in coin bonds at 6 per cent, \$1,131,516,500; bonds at 5 per cent, \$590,533,750... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

UNITED STATES.

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... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthful localities of the city... The Rappet has published an article in which it highly eulogizes the labours of the French astronomers...

WIT AND HUMOR
An old doctor being asked by a young one what was the best sign to put over his door, replied: "The smallest fevers gratefully received."

An Englishman, being asked in court for his certificate of marriage, showed a big scar on his head, about the size of a small shovel.

Philadelphia brags of having the most cleanly servant girls. They always hire, with the understanding that the mistress is to do the dirty work.

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 boards 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 pieces 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, Nevada, 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 note quite as cool as the paper which: "Just as we are going to press John Smith 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."

Compunct 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 means."

I shall insist upon a quiet and very unostentatious wedding," said Miss Wiggle 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 Barnstein'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. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut 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.

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. THE HARP. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL. (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 and 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION Hours—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CALIXTE HENRI LORD of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

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 Tuesday, 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of HENRY SUCKLING, presently residing in Sherbrooke, in the District of St. Francis, and Province of Quebec, Clerk, heretofore of the City of Montreal, dealer in fancy goods, Trader, Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES CARROLL, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PETER Z. ROMAIN, An Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of LAMBERT VILLENEUVE, An Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CHARLES ALBERT VILBON, Esquire, Official Assignee of St. Jean-Baptiste Village, District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES McLAUGHLIN, An Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES McLAUGHLIN, An Insolvent.

NEW SPRING D. R. Y. GOODS SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.

LIGHT GROUND PRINTS: 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c SAGE PRINTS, DEAR and BROWN PRINTS: 7c to 12c.

PAISLEY SHAWLS. BLACK INDIANNA SHAWLS. GRES GRAIN SILKS, EXTRA-VALUE.

TURQUOISE SILKS. BLACK DODSEINS. SPRINGS TROUSERINGS.

SILVER GREY ALPACCAS. BLACK CASHMERE. CLOTH TABLE COVERS. WHITE SHEETINGS.

BEE-TLED SELIGIAS. BLUE and BROWN DENIMS. KID GLOVES, "JOSEPHINE MAKE."

KID GLOVES, "JOUYAN'S MAKE." DRESS GOODS STOCK COMPLETE!

LINES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1/2c, 19c, 25c, 30c to 45c.

ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY ASSORTED. INSPECTION INVITED.

J. & R. O'NEILL, Dominion Buildings, McGill Str. MONTREAL. 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 undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

PAUL LAGARDE, By FORGET & ROY, His Attorneys ad litem.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court, District of Montreal. No. 2072.

DAME PHILOMINE DUFRESNE, of the Village 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 ceter en justice, Plaintiff;

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES CARROLL, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

A First and Final Dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 21st day of June, A.D. 1875; after which day dividend will be paid.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee. Montreal, 31st May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of HENRY SUCKLING, presently residing in Sherbrooke, in the District of St. Francis, and Province of Quebec, Clerk, heretofore of the City of Montreal, dealer in fancy goods, Trader, Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES McLAUGHLIN, An Insolvent.

A First and Final Dividend Sheet of the amount of Composition due, and by virtue of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, made and executed, on the 13th day of April, A.D. 1875, between the said Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, subject to objection until the seventh day of June next, after which dividends will be paid.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, 120 LOUIS STREET, MONTREAL.

GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 137 Bonaventure Street to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL. January 30, 1874.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE-MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE), IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MAY 1, '74, MONTREAL.

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. B. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 5 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Couillard's), MONTREAL.

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, AT O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, No. 269, Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL, IS P. E. BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Depot, Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

GAMPHOR, (GENUINE, ENGLISH REFINED), none other sold, For preserving Furs, Flannels, Woollens, &c., &c., from Moths.

B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Between Murray and Mountain Streets.) Montreal.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co. FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL - \$10,000,000. Montreal, Jan. 26, 1875.

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

BOYS' SUITS, \$2 to 12. PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED.

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75] Hotel and Family Ranges.

GO TO HEILIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET.

Agents Wanted. \$5 to \$20 PER DAY. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time than at anything else.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

BOYS' SUITS, \$2 to 12. PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED.

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75] Hotel and Family Ranges.

GO TO HEILIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET.

Agents Wanted. \$5 to \$20 PER DAY. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time than at anything else.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT AND TONIC.

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM in the house.

Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all Drug Stores. Prepared only by KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists Montreal. May 28, 1875.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED. CAPITAL - - - \$500,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES - A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies.

Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P.O. [Montreal, January, 23.]

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100.00 payable ten per cent quarterly.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500.00 lent at short notice 6 per cent. For sums over \$500.00 lent on short notice 5 " "

As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continues the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance.

