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VOL. XXVI

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

JUBILEE BOOK, CONTAINING

INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE. AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES:

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For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the

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For the DIOCESE of MONTREAL, containing the have a knife, and PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP he'd say 'wink'"

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BRING ME BACK TO MY ERIN

Bring me back, bring me back to my Erin-To the fair Emerald Isle of the west : Bring me back to my own mother Ireland, Till I sink on her bosom to rest, I know that my days are near numbered,

For my arms thro' the lapse of long years Have lost all their proud strength and vigor My pale cheeks are furrowed with tears, Mine eyes, once as bright as the osprey's,

Are dimmed and fast fading away; Ah! this heart will soon cease its wild throbing, And sink to its home in the clay...

But not in the land of the stranger-No! not neath the cold alien loam; But the turt on my bones shall rest lightly, When laid in my own Island home: When laid in the green, well-known churchyard, Beside the old Abbey's grey wall, Where the sun-beams at eventide linger,

And the dew drops so lovingly fall; Where my own loving friends may kneel o'er me, And breathe a fond pray'r for my rest; And the land I have loved from my boyhood, May clasp my cold form to her breast.

Oh! then bring me back to my Erin; Away o'er the deep, seething sea; The dark, sweeping tempests of ocean, Can wake no wild terrors in me,

Oh! bear me away from this city-Away from its bustle and glare; I long for repose, calm and tranquil, In Erin, green Erin the fair.

I long for the deep, peaceful quiet— Sweet rest with the angels on high;

But oh! let me see my own Erin, And bless her again ere I die!

JOHN LOCKS.

(From the Dublin Irishman.)

THE RAPPAREES OF THE WOOD

A TRADITION IN TRELAND IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

By Dr. J. T. Campion.

CHAPTER XXII-ESCAPED .- (Continued.) Dullard slinged up the passage now called Lec's

lane, keeping on the gloomy side of the way, and girding up his loins for an anticipated struggle and a race for life. Not a sound fell on his car-not a single stray wanderer crossed his furtive path, until he arrived almost within reach of the half-open ponderous iron gate dividing the town from the country.

Now he heard the tramp of the yeoman on guard, and an occasional rollicking laugh from the guardhouse, where the civil force, on duty, was assembl- lected wrongs in full blow within his memory, and, ed. It must be very near nine of the clock, and at that hour and at the first peal of the bell the gates would be slammed to, and locked, and barred, and bolted, and all chance of exit effectually prevented for the night.

"Hallo!" (from the guard-house), "fellow out there in the dark; come here and swallow your night cap.'

The sentinel thus addressed leaned his halbert against the wall, and drawing his sleeve across his mouth, proceeded at once to answer in person the very welcome challenge.

Now was the time for the adventurous Pariah to make good his escape from the military, civil, and ecclesiastical powers. He made a rush-that usual buffalo, blind rush of his-stumbled, and fell. The noise attracted the swigging sentinel, who rushed from the guard-house to seize his halbert with a ery of—
"Who goes there?"

"I goes here, and you goes there !" growled Dullard fiercely, as he seized the coveted spear, and with a tremendous blow of its staff sent the mitching yeoman headlong again into the apartment

which he had only just vacated.

fugitive's hearing, as he swiftly left all his enemies. behind, and then he heard no more until he reached the very top of the perpendicular steps leading to the old cathedral of St. Canice. Here he paused; he thought he might do so safely, for there were now several roads of escape free and open to him, and he had no fear of being overtaken in pursuit by any of the folk he left behind him. The great elms of the churchyard were over his head, and the rooks rustled and croaked in the boughs at the sound of his hurrying footsteps. He heard the rush of groups of rats and reptiles, and the bounce of the weasel. and the sharp cry of its victim as it carried away its foul supper for the night. But he heard, too, very soon, indeed, what indemnified him for all the hor-PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP rid sounds around him—the toll of the welcome curfew-bell, and the banging of the big gates of the silent "Marble City."

He seated himself on the top stone step, and peering down through the growing gloom, chuckled to himself for the first time since his pressing troubles

'Ho, ho!" he muttered, "I'm better since I floored that fellow below there; before that I felt as if the world was making a rushmat of me. I wonder would there be any use in trying Whammond any more? I might ring at the gate, maybe, and send up a message. Blowed! but I'll try it anyhow." He jumped up at once, and proceeded to put his design into execution.

"I know, if we meet, we'll fight, for he won't listen to reason; but he shan't make an aim cock of me this time, for, if he has a pistol, I happen to have a knife, and I'd take a paring off him before

With this consolatory assurance Mr. Dullard pursued his way to the gate of the palace of the Right Reverend the Lord Spiritual Whammond, at which he was about, unhesitatingly, to knock and ring, for it was his wont always to act, however wanting in decorum, when once his mind was made up on any course of procedure. But, just as he was about to assail the gate, he saw that the door on the opposite side of the way, leading to the Cathedral of St. Canice, was ajar, and the keys protruding from the lock. This discovery altered matters altogether.

Who was in the church at that hour?" Service was long over; the scanty congregation that burrowed for the time in an angle of the desecrated building, had long since dispersed. No light appeared in the tinted windows, and the side entrance, at the end of the covered passage, was closed. He could sec the prominent carved angel heads on either side, and a glare of light should pour out be-tween them if the place was lit up within. No, the entrance was closed.

He turned into the open door, and scarcely walked a dozen of paces, when he encountered, face to face in the now open moonlight, the foremost object of all his thoughts, plans and meditations, the Right Reverend Doctor Ebenezer Whammond in propria persona !

CHAPTER XXIII.—WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK THEN COMES THE TUG OF WAR.

We left James Dullard and his bishop in the graveyard of St. Canice's Cathedral late in the gloaming, with tombs and sepulchres at every side of them, and the red barvest moon just arrived above the scene, with that dramatic glars which precedes, on the stage, some approaching phenomenon.

"What! you here, after all," exclaimed the astounded prelate. "How dare you pass the guarded town gates, and why do you dare to appear in my presence before the proper time-in my court, tomorrow?"

"The way 1 passed the gate was by knocking down the gatekeeper," said Dullard, sulkily, "and the reason I appear before the proper time is more by chance than good luck, for, in good sooth, I was just going to leave the town without your lordship's

blessing."

"Get out of my sight, sirrah!"

"See here, Bishop Whammond, you had better not drive me into a corner, or I'll bite."

"I'll soon draw your teeth, dog! Leave my way." "No, I won't! You made an idler and a vagabond of me; you took me from my home and my trade for your own swindle; send me back again where you found me-me and mine. Will you, will vou ?"

Here the divine endeavoured to sweep past his obstreperous follower, but Dullard planted himself stia ght in front, and resolutely disputed the intend-

ed invasion. " Nay! nay! by---(a horrid oath) you and I will settle matters, one way or the other this same lucky night, in the presence of the Irish ghosts and hobgoblins, or".

A tremendous blow in the neck from the representative of the disciple of the church militant was the only and instant response, and Dullard went down, as if he had been in the ring, and his antagonist a fully recognised and scientific bruiser, but he was on his feet again in an instant, with fury in his eves and vengeance in his heart, and all his colwith a ringing yell, and his head like a battering ram, he plunged at his assailant. The soldier reformer never moved, but drawing his bright pistol from his breast, levelled, and fired. The bent bison head barely escaped the ball, but it struck its mark, nevertheless, not the bone, but it burrowed the scalp from the forehead to the vertex, tearing it off like a ploughshare, and producing a torrent of spouting blood. It did no more, it did not stay the impetus of the wild attack, and only elicited a roar of rage and anguish from the wounded savage. Whammond, therefore, met the shock and tumbled over, overwhelmed by the brute force of the unchecked assault, but, as he fell, he seized his assailant by the throat and easily turned him under; then planting his knee upon his chest, the power of his sinewy grasp, and the weight of his heavy bony body must soon have ended the shoemaker's earthly career, had the grasp and the incubus continued only for a very few fleeting moments of time; but instead of which the deadly grasp gradually relaxed, the heavy weight wavered on the prostrate body, and the gaunt frame of the tall athletic ecclesiastic strangely succumbed, swayed to either side for an instant, and then fairly rolled over on the lank

trampling, for a few minutes or more, within the | panting and quivering, but yet breathing freely once |

Bishop Whammond was dead, and James Dullard's sharp, thin, murderous blade was red with his heart's blood. The long lank dead body, garbed in a black sutane, lay at its full length upon the earth, the head resting upon a horizontal tombstone, and the gaunt limbs upon a nameless grave.

The murderer gasped a gulping gasp several times before he recovered from the effects of the terrible throttling he had endured, and then drew up his legs, turned on his side, and rolled over and over, drawing heavy breaths, and with heaving chest and labouring heart, essaying with the greatest apparent exertion, to renew the lost function of est apparent exertion, to renew the lost function of the captain and his men. A spy had his lungs, and to calm the throbbing of his brain been captured at the outposts, a creature of the and the burning pain of his lacerated scalp. It was some time before he succeeded in coaxing back anything like circulation through his battered carcase, but when he did he sat up and leaned his back against a rugged tombstone. Then he put his two hands over his wounded head, looked at them -they were covered with blood. He rubbed them in the rank grass, and feeling it wet with the night dew, he plucked handful after handful, and patted it down on his scalding skull.

It was very refreshing, and cooling, and soothing. His reason returned, and he looked about him, and began to realize the events of the night.

At first he blubbered and was unmanned by the misery of his mind and body, but his coarse nature could not sustain any amount of feeling, even for himself, for any length of time; it must be action, and not meditation. What was next to be done?

He scrambled up on his feet; looked up inquirin ly at the broad, meaning moon, and then down at the stark, dead form, black and still and metionless on the ground.

" It was a fair fight," grumbled Dullard, " and he went down, that's all. But who well believe me? Nobody, by--- ! Well, there's no use in snivelling. What am I to do? The blood from his wounded head came dripping

into his eyes. He wiped it away with his sleeve, and pulling more of the wet grass, applied it to the ailing part, instead of that already soddened there; then taking an old kerchief from an inner pouch, he tied the cold mass over all his crown with a smart knot under his chin.

"That's better, he muttered, : "but it won't well stand the daylight. However, the sooner I toddle off out of this, I trow, the safer for myself, atho' I bayn't clear where I'm to steer to. It's dommed hard for a chap to streck a course when he's in trouble, a'a'nt it? He'll put his foot in it two offers out of three: but I'm no goslin, that I a'a'int, and I can see that there's but one road open to me."

The battering and bleeding of Mr. Dullard's skull seemed to have cleared his intellect and afforded him coolness and foresight in endeavoring to extricate himself from the terrible dilemma.

The first thing he did was to lock the open door that had given him entrance about an hour before, and put the key in his pocket.

"It is a maxum wid shocmakers," soliloquised Mr. Dullard, "that there's nothing like leathat's not all true--money is more liker ! A man without money is like a bee without honey. But, see here, Whammond, I know I'm a bad un', an ugly man and a bad christian,' as the saying is; but blaster me ! if I turn a fellow's pouches inside out, on'y in a case where there's a nothing else for it. Where I'm going" continued the philosophical ghoul apologetically. "I can't go empty handed, they wouldn't have it no way, I must have lush, and lashin's of it, or make a head stroke into the pavin' stones, like yourself, Bishop Wham-

mond." During these affecting and extenuating explanations, the unwilling victim of urgent necessity and compulsory prudence, was busily engaged in rifling the dead man's person.

"This pistol may stay where it is-it was near giving me my gruel, and I don't like it; besides it will puzzle the people who finds the body. Ay, ay, this is more to my mind'-as he drew forth a heavy purse, and held it up in the moonlight-" this is honest, solid gold, for his lordship didn't deal in jackstones, I'm thinkin'. And I'm blowed if here be'nt a pouncet box of the self same metal. Pistol bullets! I don't want them; but here is a bully ring, big enough for a bull's nose-this is worth summut. The rest may stay where it is, for when the gold is got the dross is left; and so, by, by, my old friend and bitter enemy, you loved your own sole, and waxed your own thread; but you finished off the wrong man."

Whatever plan the midnight marauder had marked out for his future, it seemed at least, satisfactory to himself; for, after another long look at the dead man, to ascertain to a certainty that no flickering ray of life hovered about him, he cooly unlecked the passage door, steped out on the causeway abroad, turned the key in the lock, and then flung it high and clear over the broad churchyard wall

CHAPTER XXIV .- JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, BUT FRIEND-SHIP TO A FEW.

It was a busy day at Glory Wood, on the Freshford road, or rather a busy morning. Something important was evidently ou foot in that famous lo-

The Rapparee captain's voice was heard in command without intermission, and the men were all hurry, and confusion, and preparation. An entire change of garments seemed to be the

prevailing object, and the tumbling out of the contents of several receptacles, long intended and used as wardrobes for the melo-dramatic necessity of the band, was the work of several hours, while the captain's surveillance of the selections made by the several enrobing parties, constituted his present

care and supervision. The Rapparees were evidently on the move-a permanent move, too, it would appear—for the missionary priest was in their midst giving directions and receiving promises, and conferring benedictions for good resolves for the future, altogether plainly intimating that the interesting banditti were about to quit their predatory mode of life, and seek in a foreign land that honest and honorfliction of British sway, and bearing nothing of their | undergone such condign punishment within the own with them but an undying hatred to their cruel conquerors and plunderers, the only personal property inheritable by their posterity, and which life exists in foreign lands, and as long as Babylon is Babylon, but no longer.

However, those poor plundered exiles were not fated to be expatriated without a further interruption of the common enemy: for, after the priest had bade them a last farewell, and given them his final blessing and advice, there was an uproar in the silent wood, of noises, vociferations, and disturbance, which put an effectual stop to any immediate enemy-in fact, he admitted as much himself-and instead of exhibiting any fear or apprehension on the occasion, was very boisterous and unruly; railing at his captors in rather unmeasured language, and refusing to give any satisfaction of any kind until he should be conducted into the presence of the great Rapporce chief himself.

That eminent outlaw leader was in very bad humor indeed to receive a visitor from Englandno matter in what capacity or for what purpose such a representative appeared—but the moment the captive appeared before him a flush of anger and excitement suffused his whole countenance. He recognized the man instantaneously.

"Above all Saxon bores what brings you here, sirrah ?"

"What brings me here, sirrah!" repeated the prisoner, with a leer that was intended to excite curiosity and promise a satisfactory explanation. 'I suppose a fellow may come as a friend as well as an enemy ?"

The men in their different travelling garbs, gathered round the two speakers, to hear the growing colloquy. There was danger and determination in their captain's eye, and that omnious frown upon his brow, which it never lost since the myrmidons of the Eng'ish King plundered his happy homestead and confiscated his land. "You come as a friend ! do you ?"

m" I might," grinned Dullard (for he was a cap-tive) with an increasing assurance.

" With a threat or a scheme from the new fanged bishop? If so you came on a dangerous embassy. "Ho! ho! ho! haw!" laughed Dullard, grotesquely. "You're out! Captain, you're as green as

a caterpiller after all! Give me your hand! By Pharoah I'm your friend! See that now!" O'Dwyer folded his arms, drew back a step or two

and looked as black as night. "Ho! ho! haw! laughed the repudiated friend. "I'm thinking we'll shake hands all round bye-and-bye, when you hear a little story I have to tell you, atho' you put up your paws for the pre-

More disgusted than ever O'Dwyer exclaimed : " See here, catiff, out with it. What brought you here? Speak plainly, and at once, or it will go

hard with you!" "Did you ever here such appealed Dullard to his auditors, but he only met mid-day light in the depth of that silent wood on gloomy faces, suspicious looks, and a leaden sil-

"Whammond is dead !" growled Dullard, in a fierce and offended tone. "Whammond dead?" repeated all the men a

once. "Ay! retorted Dullard, swaggeringly," dead as

the devil! Look at that blade! That was in his heart about an hour ago! Now, who's your friend, Mr.

O'Dwyer looked incredulous, his followers astounded, and the avowed murderer, believing that he had produced the effect that he had contemplated surveyed the whole band, with the air of a man who had been doubted and despised, and was now awaiting the recognition of his work and the reward of his services, but seeing that astonishment and incredulity were the prevailing expressions on every face around him, he fumingly broke out-

"Dom ye, whoy do ye look at me loike stuck pigs? Do ye think it is too good to be true? Do you see that? There's his viscopy ring! There's his gold pouncet-box ! and there, ye goggling rascals, is his heavy purse of gold ! Come, I'll be second captain. Ho! ho! haw! Let us shake hands all round, and make a day of it, my hearties. No use in coming to your quarters without swag. Ho! ho! ho! haw!" "Infernal villian !" broke out the captain, in a

paroxysm of fury, "do you take us for murderers and robbers? Seize him, men, and bind him!" " Seize me / and bind me / Is that your game ? Is that my thanks ?" retorted Dullard, darting out of the circle that nearly surrounded him, and branish-

ing his bloody knife around his head, "What the blazes else are ye, or does anybody take ye for, but robbers and murderers? Ye sha'a'nt try your hands on me though, nor bone my swag, and leave me out for the rob." 'Seize him | I say!" cried O'Dwyer, fiercely "Or,

stay, stop, he may hurt some of ye; bring me a stout quarter-staff, and I'll soon lay this evil spirit! The men well knew their leader's prowess with the weapon in question, and the certainty of his conquest, so the cudget was produced, and O'Dwyer, balancing it a moment in his hand, and without uttering a word, approached the object of his anger and disgust.

"Don't come near me! or I'll skiver you! Mr Captain," threatened Dullard, truculently, lowering his body and advancing his knife, "let me go my way, and I'm done with ye,"

The captain advanced, still without a word, and the men, filling up the background, cut off all re-

The wretch saw his position at a glance; his only hope was to fell O'Dwyer, with one home and lucky blow, and then fly for his life. And he was right, if he could only carry it out; but his old bull-headed tactics were not, by any means, the method to realise success. Nevertheless that was the very system he adopted, he shot forward, headforemost, with an impetus that must be irresistible, if he encountered the object of his attack full front, but unfortunately for him such was not the case; able occupation of which, with their rights and pro- his antagonist gave him no such chance, for, stepperty, and freedom, they were basely plundered in ping swiftly aside, with a mere tap, he struck the both reached the immediate rendezvous of the their own. And so from that day to this men have knife from his hand, and the back blow came sharp Rapparees almost at the same time. Three men There were noises, and voices, and rushing, and grass, leaving the half-strangled wretch beneath, left Ireland smarting under the penalties of the in- and heavily on that hapless skull that had already constituted each deputation.

past four-and-twenty hours. The next moment the self-accused murderer and plunderer lay helpless and prostrate on the earth, bound hand and foot, must be duly and truly existent as long as Irish and completely at the mercy of the "Rapparees of the Wood."

"Now," said the victor, flinging aside his quarterstaff, "what's to be done with this accomplished rascal ?"

"As no doubt they have a crowner's quest on old Whammond in the town yonder, I think we ought to try this fellow by judge and jury here," said one of the Rapparces.

"Try him by jury by all means," assented several-

"Very well," replied O'Dwyer, "I'll be your judge, and as the rascal is self-accused, and has produced indubitable proofs of his own guilt, I have only to add in addition, that he is the same man who stood at the ditch, arquebus in hand, to shoot the poor boy who fled with the sacred vessels of the altar on the day we rescued the officiating priest from Whammond's myrmidons. Now go! Ye may consider your verdict."

The men retired a few paces into a shady copse, and after an absence of about a quarter of an hour returned a verdict of "guilty, both of the murder and the robbery, and of intent to murder in the boy's case,"

The captain walked over to where the prostrate wretch lay.

"Do you hear, fellow! You are found guilty of murder and robbery! Have you anything to say in your defence why sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon you?"

"To hell with ye all!" muttered the stupified malefactor. "To hell with ye all!—to hell with ye all!—to hell with ye all. Ho! ho! ho! haw! that's all I have to say. Now, come share the swag, Pil be second captain! Captain James Dullard! By the laws what will Angela and Lina think of that? What are ye all but murderers and robbers? Irish scum in the way of all the world!" and the miserable man whose brain had succumed under the joint effects of drink, battering, excitement and terror, rolled over and over on the ground swearing, and fuming, and menacing in the most hideous and revolting manner. His last words had scaled his fate. A long thick

rope was speedily produced and noosed about his neck, and the extremity of it being flung over a strong prominent bough of an old oak tree, the raving, ranting, blaspheming vagabond was rapidly strung up, and after a few convulsive struggles his miserable and eventful existence was at an end for

A square piece of canvass was then poked up, and on it was traced, in the red blood of the ominous elderberry, the following significant superscription:--

" EXECUTED BY THE MEN OF THE WOOD, AFTER A PAIR RIAL AND CONVICTION, FOR THE MURDER AND PLUNDER OF EBENEZER WHAMMOND, FORMED AND REFORMED BISHOP OF KILKENNY."

This label was fastened on the breast of the pendant corpse, and a horric the banks of the River Nore.

CHAPTER XXV .-- THE DELEGATES. We left the Marble City in a state of siege, or

rather of civil war, the myrmidons of King Henry afire with zeal for the Reformed faith, and ablaze for revenge of the foul murder of the flower of their flock. We also left the stout Catholic burghers, fully

bent upon holding their own and keeping on the defensive, fully confident that whilst they stood shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, that the Defender's creatures had no power either to affright or harm them, but quite the contrary. The streets were empty, the market-place vacant for the peasantry were not allowed to enter the

town, and when any burgher ventured abroad, he went fully armed and resolved to effect the object of his dangerous quest at the point of his skene or the twang of his how-string. However, the civil or military power of the day did not care to test the prowess of the Celt or to act against his liberties or privileges, except they had all the advantages of men and arms on their side; and even then they only too often came off second best, usually running away howling to their paternal government to save them from the atrocities of the barbarian Irish. At present they did not relish at all the general

appearance of affairs abroad - those barricaded houses, closed and shuttered shops, the sentineled gables, the deep and ominous stillness, the signals, the flags, the envoys and couriers that were continually flitting noiselessly about, fearlessly exchanging pass-words, answering orders, passing badinages and compliments, and altogether exhibiting an amount of self-reliance, resolution, and display, that told pretty plainly that although the burghers were acting on the defensive, it was merely their adopted tactic, nothing more. Both parties waited for reinforcements, and were

quite contented to take stock of each other until the expected contingents should arrive. In the meantime the delegates from the two belligerent parties wended their respective ways to "Glory's Wood," each party ignorant of the design of the other, and each intent upon culisting the

services of the famous outlaws in their cause, the burgesses for love, the king's men for money. The latter carried a white flag of truce is they entered the dangerous precincts; but the burgesses, having sailed by water, marched boldly into the familiar haunts, with the air of men depending on

their fellow-countrymen for both sympathy and support. The men with the white flag made a very satisfactory progress through the zig-zag pathways of the wood. They were not surprised that their passage was undisputed, for they attributed the

fact to the appearance of their peaceful standard. The burgesses, on the other hand, who were also making their way to the centre, were very much astonished that no vidette, no sentinel, no warning bell, as usual heralded their approach. No, nothing of the kind. The king's men and the Irishmen

The two representative bodies marched into the place of the rude bowers, artificial caves, and woven-wreathed breastworks of the erst evervigilant woodsmen, with undisguised wonder and amazement—the nest was there, but the birds had

Dermod O'Kelly was the first spokesman; he was well armed with sparthe and spear, and a goodly bow, ready-strung, and a sheef of arrows loosened in their quiver and ready for immediate

action. "Both on the same mission I guess," he said, with a short laugh, as he made one step and drew up before the leader of the king's soldiers.

"By Jupiter I believe so," grinned the puzzled arquebusier; "it looks as if our friends here have

flitted." "Plant that flag of yours between us," suggested O'Kelly, "and let us have a palaver."

The staff was planted, accordingly, but before any palaver could be originated, an ominous cry, loud, resounding, and echoing of a huge carrion crow over their heads sent a shiver through their frames, and a tingle through their ears, and a foreboding, too, through some of their hearts, for no man's head was ever safe on their shoulders in the days of the bluff King Hal.

"There he is," cried O'Kelly, "on the low bough of that great oak tree yonder." So saying he fixed an arrow to his bow string. "I see his big beak wide open, and his red throat all aroar. Look—his feathers are staring out over his whole body and his wings erect—an easy shot even at this distance,"

The spectators watched the birds pointed out to them so palpably, and expecting to see it drop in an instant, were considerably taken back by the delay and then by the appearance of the archer -The arrow fell at his feet and the bow into the hollow of his hand, whilst he gazed with a look of uncertainty and surprise at some object which had evidently and suddenly riveted his attention.

"Come on here," he cried, "follow me, all of you-I can't be mistaken-come." The whole party followed at a rush, and the next

moment stood beneath the oak tree where the carrion crow was croaking.

From the very self-same bow was hauging the body of a burly man, suspended by a cord or wythe, his face distorted, his limbs relaxed, and his frame swaying feebly in the forest's blast.

The first act of O'Kelly was to draw his skene and sever the rope—the dead body plumped down heavily upon the sward.

One and all, at the instant, recognised the mortal remains of Bishop Whammond's former henchman, but latterly discarded apostle, the miserable James Dullard. Dermod O'Kelly was greatly moved at the sight; but much more so when raised the placard attached to the breast of the corpse, and read aloud the inscription written in crimson-tinted letters of the elderberry ink.

There was whispering amongst the king's soldiers, and evidently a hasty council, for whilst O'Kelly and his men stood silent and aghast at the shocking spectacle before them, the other party coolly turned the stark body over and subjected every part of its garb to a rigid scrutiny.

The Bishop's signet-ring first turned up, and then the pouncet-box, next the polished steel pistol, and last of all, the long purse of gold sovereigns, that light coinage of old Hal's declining reign, but not at all the less prized on that account by the causes has been made, some squashed, by the felimen who now exhumed them from the pocket of their dead confrere.

This discovery of the precious purse and its valuable contents made a wonderful change in the opinions, and policy of the English diplomatic ambassadors—in fact, they felt puzzled about the step they were next to take, so as to secure to the full their own especial interests, and at the same time time to raise no unpleasant issue with their new associates, with whom they had became so inconveniently familiar.

"Well," said O'Kelly, "what do ye think of this new turn of affairs?"

purse in his hand, and the ring and box, in his the Protestant protests against his idea of Catholipocket, "I think there was a grudge between the city; not against what the Catholic Church really bunches of violets, 200,000 of wall-flowers, and two dead men, and there lies the culprit; but the is, but against what he imagines it to be. Not one three times that number of roses are disposed of in paper, and the box, and the ring are quite enough | Protestant in a million has had a reasonable estitown, without troubling the authorities at all in | deed, it is impossible for any one who is not a Cathe matter of the purse and its golden contents.-That, I should say, ought to be the finder's per-quisite—eh, neighbors, do I speak your sentiments?"

"You do not!" blurted out O'Kelly, promptly .-"We will have no blood-money; settle that between yourselves and your masters; but put the saddle on the right horse with regard to Whammond's death, and that is all we want in the whole matter."

This was a new and unexpected turn of affairs: so new and unexpected that a general peace and died within twenty years. Its name killed it. quietness seemed very likely to be the sequel of the double visit to the haunts of the "Rapparees of

"That's rather a surly answer, neighbor, I trow." would you have?"

"Dom it, mon, the surliness is cheap of the gold," interposed another soldier. "O'Kelly is right; the tin belongs to our side of the house." "To be sure it does," laughed O'Kelly, " for ain't

ye 'The Defenders of the Faith.'" and the sovereigns were forthwith emptied out on | nacity of its own. the grass, duly examined, and scrupulously counted. The leader had the lion's share and the filigree

purse, but he still offered a few pieces to O'Kelly refusal.

"You won't peach, O'Kelly?" "We haven't learned that trick in Ireland yet,"

taught, we'll know where to go." The taunt was lost upon the persons addressed, who were busy stowing away the gold in the cun-

ningest parts of their garments. "What's to be done with this brute?" asked the first soldier touching the stark dead body with his

"Let him rot there and be----"

man's body must be given up to the authorities, and if it makes peace between us all his miserable death will be productive of a great good indeed." "Will you and your men bear a hand?"

"Willingly." A sort of bier of boughs and shingles was soon rudely woven together, and the corpse being duly deposited thereupon, the men of both parties relieved each other on the road as they carried their

lugubrious burden on to the guarded gates of the disturbed "Marble City." Then with a slight but ready greeting and parting, O'Kelly and his companions wended their way to their general place of rendezvous in the centre of the town, whilst the soldiers conveyed the mortal remains of the wretched stark reformer to the military quarters, there to receive a judgment and a sentence already undergone before the tribunal of

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

eternity.

An editor who is evidently a man of family, sagely remarks: "A boy who will yell like a Tartar if a drop of water gets on his shirt band when his neck is being washed will crawl through a sewer after a ball and think nothing of it." THE ANGLO-NORMAN CASTLES. Those grand old structures of the past,

By time's hand garbed in grey, That stand in all their stately strength, Or slowly pass away; Types of the race that reared their forms, Its greatness and decay.

Types of the strong, symmetric frame, And the gracefulness of might, That masked its systems, iron clasped, And its legions in the fight; Types of its power so firmly based, Yet raised to proudest height.

How like it, too, the fragments grim, Of those away that pass; Like theirs the bond that knit its force, And made it firm as brass-They came not down by slow degrees, But mighty mass by mass.

The sole memorials of their power, In skill and art combined, In them doth Norman genius live, As books enshrine the mind; Naught truly great e'er passed from earth, But left its stamp behind.

As the tides of Norman conquest flowed, And ebbed across the plain, They rose as foot-hold, firm and sure Like rocks above the main; Round which th' opposing waves of war, Oft roared and dashed in vain.

How long and sombre they appear, Mid lovely landscapes seen, Like shadows thro' the present cast Of ages that have been: Their dark, grim frown, and nature's smile, What contrast strong between.

Or from our time they seem to stand Apart, in sullen pride, As if the thought of greatness past Might with them still abide; As conscious that their structure proud Our feeble age deride.

What, tho' they symbolise the power Our lovely land that dyed With native blood, and o'er its fields Spread havoc far and wide, 'Gainst which with effort brave we strove, But fitful unallied.

What, tho' they stand to tell the tale, Accurst of foreign sway; The sons of those that nursed it here Are Irishmen to-day-Then let our fathers' deadly hate Be buried with their clay.

Norman and Gael have mingled long, Have mingled by the hearth, Have mingled in our history's page, And mingled in our earth; And from their union let us hope An Inien Nation's birth.

WILLIAM GAHAN.

RELIGIOUS PARTY NAMES. A dictionary of party names would be vastly instructive. It would certainly prove that there is much in a name; that the prosperity and length of life of many movements have depended largely on the names which were attached to them; that some city or infelicity of their names. This is true in politics, in social changes, in fashions; but it is especially true in regard of religion—or, rather, in regard of all heresy. Take such a word as "Protestant," which has managed to live heartily since the time of the Diet of Spires, and which still shows a future. How comes it that such a horribly ugly gevity? We suppose the reason to be that to "protest" is very easy; it is also very gratifying to pride; it is, moreover, consistent with almost infinite ignorance, and commits Protestants to no particular prove his guilt, and restore the peace of the mate of the teachings of the Catholic Church; intholic to understand the Catholic faith. But because it is a splendid thing to "protest"—and. also. the very easiest creed in the world-therefore, the word Protestant has continued to be popular, and

will probably last out this century. Certain nicknames have been fatal to their causes; but "Protestant" could not possibly be one of them. Take the word "Puseyite," which quickly died out; because the habit of affixing an individual's name to a school which was presumed to be "Catholic" was too inconsistent to be continued. "Puseyism" "Tractarianism" was another word of the same class, which had not life in it to endure. "Anglo-Catholic" was too ridiculous to take a hold; for the idea of a man being an insular kind of Catholic was "Surly or no surly," retorted O'Kelly, "it is the felt by every body to be absurd. "Anglican" is, right answer to the straight question. What else perhaps, a good word; not committing its patrons to anything definite, and, therefore, likely to see a long life. "Ritualist" must be doomed to a very short career; for it savors of sticking to forms and to formularies; and such things are unreal to the soul. Yet all these words are but feeble compared with the word "Protestant" which, besides including A roar of laughter followed this apt rejoinder, all the schools we have named, has a glorious pug-

Let us take the low church names; and first "Evangelical." This was a bappy invention. You have only to say that you are Evangelical, and of and his men who only shrugged their shoulders in course it must follow that you are so. The Protestant theologian who first hit on that word deserved the fond praise of all Protestants. It was so capital a word that it has braved scores of party changes, said the Celt sternly; "but when we want to be and is even now dying hard amid the respectful regrets of those who believe in good names. "Bible Christian" is a trifle too pretentious; for every one knows that a so-called Bible Christian is one who makes his bible for himself, and who would no more permit interference with his "views" than he would suffer a real Papist to instruct him. So "Bible Christian" has been relegated to the sphere of half-educated or ophemeral sects, and is secretly laughed at "Not so," interposed O'Kelly. "The hapless even by those who assume it, as being deliciously evasive of creed. A similar fate awaits the "scriptual person," who is only scriptual as far as Scripture agrees with him, and bends its own meaning to his.

The class of words which have been invented by Protestants, to cast discredit on the Catholic religion, are ingenious in their simple vulgarity; and this is their only real merit. "Popish," though intended to mean the same thing as Papal, is really a very different word indeed; and "Romish," though designed but to signify Roman, is equally in bad English and in bad taste. These words have served Protestants a good turn. Give a cause a ridiculous name, and the common mind is content to despise it; hence a religion which is "Popish" and "Romish" is assumed to be positively imbecile. Not one person in a thousand really thinks for himself, or judges a cause by its merits; and the Protestant mind has been poisoned for centuries by this burlesquing of good English words. The "Popish religion" and "Romish priests" have been by-words of ridicule and contempt; whereas, the "Papal religion" and "Roman priests" would have saved much bad English and bad faith.

Recently it has been found desirable to abandon this slang, and to invent more imposing expressions. The high intellects and noble characters which are for the bard times.

acknowledged to be "Catholic" seem to rebuke the employment of vituperation which is exceedingly small and uneducated. Still, to concede the word "Catholic" as sufficient in itself is more than any Protestant will do; so it is pretended that there are two kinds of Catholics, and one kind is called "Ultramontane" This is a far-resounding word. It seems to be fetohed beyond the Apenines, and to have a savor of distance and discredit. Such a very fine word must surely be heretical, or, at least, it must be something out of the common. Not one Protestant in a thousand knows what it means; and this makes the word the more useful. The Times, about a fortnight ago, lamented "the rapidity and completeness with which the old distinction beween Catholics and Ultramontanes is everywhere becoming obliterated." It was added, however, that the distinction was never, perhaps, a very logical one;" "but," continued the writer, "men's practice is sometimes better than their logic." Now it happens that there was never any distinction between the meaning of "Catholic" and "Ultramontane;" though between "Gallicans" and "Ultramontanes" there was for some time a real difference. The Times surely knows this. But the old habit of calling Catholics by queer names cannot be all at once abandoned. It is quite useless, we are aware, for Catholics to assure Protestants that a Catholic is simply a Catholic; that a Catholic who is not an Ultramontane—in the conventional sense of the word—is not a Catholic at all. The Vatican Council has settled that question. Since every Catholic who is not an Ultramontane—that is, who does not believe in the Vaticau dogma-is excommunicated by the act of his unbelief, there is no need to persevere in a quibble which has lost all pretext and all sense.

Nicknames will always be employed to cast obloquy on those whom we dislike; but it is time that this foolish word "Ultramontane" was obliterated from respectable writings. It really has no meaning; and Protestants know it has no meaning; and therefore, it is not educated to use it. No doubt it is very difficult for Protestants to acknowledge the unity of the Church; for in that acknowledgment is their self-condemnation; and this is extremely disagreeable. Yet since the fact is so glaring, the affectation of not seeing it can only make matters much worse; for every one understands that the word Ultramontane is but the affectation of ignoring the truth. As the Times confesses, the "distinction is not logical:" it is, indeed, simply nonsensical; and it is time that it should be put on one side, as making those who use it seem silly .- Catholic Standard.

"GOD'S POOR."

FLOWER GIRLS OF LONDON-IRISH AND CATHOLIC-THEIR TEMPTATION-"WE NEVER MISS MASS."

There must in London be upwards of a thousand girls who carn their livelihood by selling flowers in the streets. As a rule these girls are Irish, and consequently Catholics. Were it otherwise they would rarely pass unscathed through the lives of hardship which generally fall to their lot, and the temptations to which they are exposed. The chief of these temptations perhaps lies in kindness, these poor girls are sometimes offered drink-an offer more tempting, perhaps, then we can easily realize. They are already tired out yet must trudge for weary hours until midnight, before their flowers are sold: nor will there be any fire to welcome, or supper to refresh them, when they return to the cellars and garrets which we hardly dare to call by the sacred name of home; and they are shivering, and wet to the skin; and the drink, they are told, will warm them. And thus perhaps, little by little, a fatal habit is contracted, in whose train, as we all know, walk misery and crime and death. But instances like these are the exceptions, and will, let us hope, bepower of vitality that promises good life for the come more and more so in the future. There are six or more girls to every one boy engaged in the word should have attained to such a splendid lon- flower trade; and the ages of the girls range from six to twenty, while the boys are usually much younger. The flower-sellers rise early to purchase their supplies at the markets, and with the help of wire they arrange flowers, with marvellous rapidity, "Think!" repeated the Saxon leader, with the belief. If it means anything at all, it means that into little button-bunches, which fetch a penny in the streets. It is estimated that over 100,000 three times that number of roses are disposed of in

A Protestant some years ago made many interesting investigations among the poor of London, tells us that he formed the acquaintance of two flower-girls, sisters who lived in one of the streets near Drury-lane. The elder was fifteen and the younger eleven years of age, and they were orphans. The walls of the room which along with their brother, a lad of thirteen, they occupied, were bare and discolored The furniture consisted of a crazy with damp. table and few chairs, and in the centre of the room stood a large four post bedstead. In answer to Mr. Mayhew's questions, the elder girl said :

"I sell flowers, sir, so does my sister: all kinds. but it's very little use offering any that's not sweet I think it's the sweetness that sells them. I sell primroses when they're in, and violets, and wall flowers, and stocks, and roses of different sorts, and carnations, and mixed flowers, and lilies of the valley, and lavender, and mignonette. We do best of all with moss-roses—young moss-roses. Prim-roses are good, for people say: Well here's spring again to a certainty!' Gentlemen are our best customers. I've heard that they buy flowers to give to the ladies. Ladies have sometimes said: 'A penny, my poor girl? Here's three half-pence for the bunch! Or they've given us the price of two bunches for one : so have gentlemen. I have never had sixpence given to me in my life-never. I never go among boys: I know no one but my brother. My father was a tradesman in Michelstown, in county Cork. I don't know what sort of tradesman he was, I never saw him I was born in London. Mother was a char-woman, and did very well. She died seven years ago. I've got myself and my brother and sister a bit of bread ever since, and never had any help but from the neighbors. We've always good health. We can read;" and this statement they proved by producing and reading from a Catholic book or devotion. " I put myself," continued the girl, "and my brother and sister to school the Catholic school. My brother can write, and I pray to God that he'll do well with it. I buy my flowers at Covent-garden on Farington street. I pay a shilling for a dozen bunches of whatever flowers are in season; out of every two bunches I make three, at a penny a piece. We make the bunches up ourselves. The two of us dose'nt make less than sixpence a day, unless its very ill luck. But religion teaches us that God will support us, and if we make less we say nothing. pawned anything; we have nothing they would take in at the pawn-shop. We live on bread and tea, and sometimes we don't cat a bit all day when we're out : sometimes we take a bit of bread with us, or buy a bit. We never miss mass on a Sun-

Never miss Mass. What a secret lies in these words? And from what we have ourselves witnessed of the labors of the Catholic clergy in the districts where flower-girls mostly dwell, we cherish a hope and expectation that this secret will cre long be brought home to every one of these children of toil and poverty-the secret of how a hard life may yet be a happy one—of how seeds sown in sorrow, and matured in patience, bloom with an evernew fragrance upon the eternal shore!

A Pennsylvania printer who is the father of life! twenty-six children is puzzling himself to account

DEATH AT THE TOILET.

"Tis no use talking to me, mother, I will go to Mrs. P sparty to night, if I die for it that's tall You know as well as I do, that Lieutenant - is to be there, and he's going to leave town

N— is to be there, and he's going to leave town;
to-morrow—so up I go to dress.
"Charlotte, why will you be so obstinate? You
know how poolly you have been all the week, and
Dr.—says late hours are the worst things in the
world for you."
"Pshaw, mother! nonsense, nonsense."
"Be persuaded for once, now "P begt Oh dear,
dear, what a night it is too—it pours with rain, and
blows a perfect hurricane! You'l be wet and
catch cold retwor it Come now, won't you ston.

catch cold, rely on it. Come now, won't you stop and keep me company to night? That's a good girl'i

"Some other night will do as well for that, you know; for now I'll go to Mrs. P---'s, if it rains cats and dogs. So up—up—up I go " singing jauntily

"Ob she shall dance all dress'd in white. So ladylike,"

Such were, very nearly, the words, and such the manner in which Miss J expressed her determination to act in defiance of her mother's wishes and entreaties. She was the only child of her widowed mother, and had, but a few weeks before, completed the twenty-sixth year, with yet no other prospect before her than bleak single-blesseduess. A weaker, more frivolous and conceited creature never breathed—the torment of her amiable parent the nuisance of her acquaintance. Though her mother's circumstances were very straitened, sufficing barely to enable them to maintain a footing in what is called the middling genteel class of society, this young woman contrived by some means or other to gratify her penchant for dress, and gadded about here, there and everywhere, the most showily dressed person in the neighbourhood. Though far from being even pretty-faced, or having any pretensions to a good figure, for she both stooped and was skinny, she yet believed herself handsome; and by a vulgar, flippant forwardness of demean our, especially when in mixed company, extorted such attentions as persuaded her that others thoughtso.

For one or two years she had been an occasional patient of mine. The settled pallor, the tallowiness of her complexion, conjointly with other symptoms, evidenced the existence of a liver complaint; and the last visits I had paid her were in consequence of frequent sensations of oppression and pain in the chest, which clearly indicated some organic disease of her heart. I saw enough to warrant me in warning her mother of the possibility of her daughters's sudden death from this cause, and the imminent peril to which she exposed herself by dancing, late hours, &c.; but Mrs. —'s remonstrances, gentle and affectionate as they always were were thrown away upon her headstrong daughter.

It was striking eight by the church clock, when Miss J-, humming the words of the song above mentioned, lit her chamber-candle by her mother's and withdrew to her room to dress, soundly rating the servant-girl by the way, for not having starched some article or other which she intended to have worn that evening. As her toilet was usually a long and laborious business, it did not occasion much surprise to her mother, who was sitting by the fire in their little parlour, reading some book of devotion that the church chimes announced the first quarter past nine o'clock without her daughter's making her appearance. The noise she had made over-head in walking to and fro to her drawers, dressing-table, &c., had ceased about half an hour ago, and her mother supposed she was then engaged at her glass, adjusting her hair, and prepar-

ing her complexion. "Well, I wonder what can make Charlotte so very careful about her dress to night!" exclaimed Mrs. J.—, removing her eyes from the book, and gazing thoughtfully at the fire! "Oh! it must be because young Lieutenant N—— is to be there. Well, I was young myself once, and it's very excus-able in Charlotte—heigho!" She heard the wind howling so dismally without, that she drew together the coals of her brisk fire, and was laying down the poker when the clock of --- church struck the second quarter after nine.

"Why, what in the world can Charlotte be doing all this while?" she again enquired. She listened— "I have not heard her moving for the last three quarters of an hour! I'll call the maid and ask." She rung the bell, and the servant appeared.

"Betty, Miss J is not gone yet, is she?" "La, no, ma'am," replied the girl, "I took up the curling irons only about a quarter of an hour ago, as she had put one of her curls out; and she said she should soon be ready. She's burst her new muslin dress behind, and that has put her into a way, ma'am,"

"Go up to her room, then, Betty, and see if she wants any thing; and tell her it's half past pine o'clock," said Mrs. J The servant accordingly went up stairs, and knocked at the bedroom door, once, twice, thrice, but received no answer. There was a dead silence, except when the wind shook the window. Could Miss. J—— have fallen asleep? Oh, impossible! She knocked again, but unsuccessfully as before. She became a little flustered; and after a moment's pause opened the door and entered, There was Miss J -- sitting at the glass. "Why, la, ma'am!" commenced Betty in a petulant tone, walking up her, "here have I been knocking for this five minutes, and"- Betty staggered horrorstruck to the bed, and uttering a loud shrick, alarmed Mrs. J.—, who instantly tottered up stairs, almost palsied with frieght—Miss J.— was dead!

I was there within a few minutes, for my house was not more than two streets distant. It was a stormy night in March: and the desolate aspect of things without-deserted streets-the dreary howling of the wind, and the incessant pattering of the rain-contributed to cast a gloom over my mind, when connected with the intelligence of the awful event that had summoned me out, which was deep-ened into horror by the spectacle I was doomed to witness. On reaching the house, I found Mrs. J—in violent hysterics, surrounded by several of her neighbours who had been called in to her assistance. I repared instantly to the scene of death, and beheld what I shall never forget. The room was occupied by a white-curtained bed. There was but one window, and before it was a table, on which stood a looking-glass, hung with a little white drapery; and various paraphernalia of the toilet lay scattered about — pins, broaches, curling-papers, ribauds, gloves, &c. An arm-chair was drawn to this table, and in it sat Miss J —, stone-dead. Her head rested upon her right hand, her elbow supported by the table; while her left hung down by her side, grasping a pair of curling irons. Each of her wrists was encircled by a showy gilt bracelet. She was dressed in a white muslin frock, with a little bordering of blonde. Her face was turned towards the glass, which, by the light of the expiring candle, reflected with a frightful fidelity the clammy fixed features, daubed over with rouge and carmine—the fallen lower jaw-and the eyes directed full into the glass, with a cold dull stare, that was appaling. On examining the countenance more narrowly, I thought I detected the traces of a smirk of conceit and self-complacency, which not even the palsying and the Bishop, and a similar sum from the workmen touch of Death could wholly obliterate. The hair of the corpse, all smooth and glossy, was curled of accounts £50,000 had been already expended on with elaborate precision; and the skinny sallow the structure. neck was encircled with a string of glistening pearls. The ghastly visage of death thus leering through the tinselry of fashion—the "vain show" of artificial joy—was a horrible mockery of the fooleries of

Indeed it was a most humiliating and shocking is not large, I have a large number of tenants in

act of sacrificing at the shrine of female vanity She must have been dead for some time, perhaps for twenty minutes, or half an hour, when I arrived. for twenty minutes, or half an nour, when I arrived, for hearly all the animal heat had described the body, which was rapidly stiffening. I attempted, but in vain to draw a little blood from the arm. Two or three, women present proceeded to remove the three women present proceeded to remove the corpsetto the bed, for the purpose of laying it out. What strange passiveness! No resistance offered to them while straightening the bent right arm, and binding the jaws together with a faded white riband, which Missi had destined for her waist that evening.

On examination of the body, we found that death had been occasioned by disease of the heart. Her life might have been protracted, possibly for years.

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life might have been protracted, possibly for years, had she but taken my advice, and that of her mother. I have seen many hundreds of corpses, as well in the calm composure of natural death, as mangled and distorted by violence; but never have I seen so startling a satire upon human vanity, so repulsive, unsightly, and lonthsome a spectacle, as corpse dressed for a ball !

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Rev. Patrick Cook, C.C., Innismagrath, has been appointed burser of St. Patrick's College, Kilmore, Cavan.

John Myles, Esq., eldest son of the late Thomas Myles, Esq., of The Crescent, Limerick, has been called to the Bar.

Richard Henry Copinger, Esq., second son of William Richard Copinger, of Webbville, county Cork, Esq., solicitor, has been called to the Bar.

Henry Arthur Blake, Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabularly, has been appointed a resident magistrate, and will be stationed in the King's County. Reception.—On Jan. 4, in the pretty little chapel

of the North Presentation Convent, Cork, Miss Nora O'Brien, in religion, Sister Mary Magdalen, was The police station at Toam, Blacklion, Cavan, has

been abolished, and a joint station formed at Belcoe, and a new station has been established at Curlough, parish of Templeport. Constable Heron, of Kilnaleck, and four men under his command, proceeded recently to the town-

land of Drumkilly, where they captured a still and upwards of one hundred gallons of poteen. The Castlebar Quarter Sessions were opened on the 11th ult., before J. N. Richards, Esq., Chairman, who congratulated the Grand Jury on the peace

and good order which prevailed and the lightness of the calendar. At Tulla, Co. Clare, on the Sult., a respectable man named Patrick Neylan, while in the act of pointing scollops, accidentally cut an artery in his thigh, which caused his death in a very short time

after. Father Delay has issued an appeal on behalf of the families of the five fishermen whose drowning at Bantry Bay has been reported. Their names were -Cornelius Murnane, John Lynch, Jeremiah Ley-

hane, Edward Flynn and Wm. Cronin. The criminal business of Ennis Quarter Sessions opened Jan. 10. His worship addressed them in congratulatory terms on the peaceable state of the county. At Kilrush neither at the last nor previous sessions was there a criminal case to be disposed

At the Knockmahon Mines, Waterford, the copper ore raised in the past half year amounted to 954 tons, as compared with 1,122 tons in the previous half year; and the sales were 1,199 tons. There has been a loss at this establishment of £1,732 5s. 7d. during the half year.

As a farmer's wife of the name of Cloney, who resided at a place called Forestalstown, was returning home from Enniscorty, the car on which she sat was overturned, and she was almost instantly

EJECTION OF A PRIEST.—We regret to learn by the Mayo Examiner that the pious and indefatigable Father Griffin, P.P., Park, has been served with an ejectment. Father Griffin has expended an immense deal of time and money in making his house a beautiful residence, and in bringing the lands to their present state of fertility.

Joseph Skelly, Esq., merchant, died at his residence, Longford, after a short illness, on the 27th December, aged 35 years. Deceased was widely respected for his integrity and honest dealing in his business, and his early demise is deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was a brother-in-law of Messrs Peter, William and John Donovan, of Leagan.

The Drogheda Corporation, acting as a sanitary body, have given orders for the closing up of the National schoolhouse of St. Mary's Parish, in James street. The Very Rev. Mr. Allen, Administrator, has been served with the necessary notice to that effect. The rev. gentleman has just completed the building of a splendid school on the Dublin road, to replace the unsightly one which drew down the ire of the Corporation.

At Westport Land Session on the 8th ult., an important claim was heard by J. H. Richards, Esq., Chairman, V. O'C. Blake claimed the amount of £580 from Lord Clanmorris, respondent, for improvements on the lands of Park and Ruane, which were held under a lease made by Lord Clanmorris to M. G. Mahon, after demised to C. G. Mahon. After a prolonged hearing of the claim, the court adjourned the case, reserving the question of costs. The case concluded the session.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the subscribers and parishioners of Maryborough, to prepare the address and presentation to the Rev. Thomas Morrin, C, C., met on the 10th ult., in that town. It was announced that the amount received for the object was now about £85, and it was decided that an address be ordered, and a list of the subscriber's names published. During a residence of nine years Father Morrin has won the full esteem of the entire parish.

At the Slievardah Colleries, Co. Tipperary, the output of coals and culm in the past six months was 17,201 tons, and the sales were 21,227 tons, showing a substantial diminution in the large stocks of culm. In the corresponding period of 1874 the output was 18,803 tons, and the sales were 18,490 tons. The profit during the half year at these colleries has been £1,178 15s. 9d, after expending a further sum of £335 13s. 11d. on the fitting" at the new pit at Lisnamrock, which is now finished, and capable of raising a large additional quantity of coal and culm of excellent quality.

On the 9th ult., a meeting of the parishioners of Queenstown was held to make arrangements for raising funds for carrying on the works of the new cathedral at Queenstown. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of the diocese, presided. Resolutions were adopted carrying out the objects of the meeting, and a subscription list was opened. The handsome sum of nearly £1,000 was subscribed on the spot, including a subscription of £100 each from Mr. Ronayne, M.P., at the building. It appeared from the statement

THE O'DONOGHUE AND TENANT RIGHT .- The O'DORoghue made a strong speech in advocacy of Tenant Right before the Tenants' Defence Association at Tralec, Jan. 10. He said: "I have never oppressed a tenant. Although the value of my property spectacle. Poor creature struck dead in the very Kerry and Cork. Not one of them can say that I

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 11, 1876.

ever came the maintain over him, or gave him to understand up to the rails to partake of the Bread of Life from the statute book at him, or gave him to understand up to the rails to partake of the Bread of Life from the hands of the Bishop, and the assistant Fathers. (cheers). I am in favor of fixity of tenure. I would invest the tenant with the absolute right to dispose of his interest as tenant whenever he wished to leave his farm, or was compelled by any cause to do so. I would prohibit the landlord from interfering at all in the transfer of the tenantcy.

At the Luganure mines, Wicklow, the raisings of lead ore during the pust six months amounted to 941 tons, as compared with 809 tons in the preceding half year. The deliveries of ore to the Ballycorus Works were 856 tons, of the value of £9,909 19a. The profit on the operations of the balf year is £2,508 18s. 5d, after an expenditure of £392 2s. 10d on works of a permanent character. A forge-house has been built in a central position for the use of the new mines and dressing floors, and the system of dressing the increased quantity of the ore, has been entirely remodelled. Under the direction of Capt. Mitchell, new and improved dressing machinery has been erected at a moderate cost, which works in a very effective and satisfactory manner, with a considerably saving of time and

Sir Edmund Charles Workman MacNaghten, Bart, died on the 6th ult, at his residence, Dundarave, Bushmills, at the advanced age of 86 years. The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1790, and in 1843 succeeded his father, Sir Francis, first Baronet, created in 1836. In May, 1827, he married the only daughter of Edward G. Watkin, Esq., and leaves issue three sons and one daughter. Sir Edward was a D.L. of the counties of Antrim and Londonderry. He graduated as M A. in the University of Dublin: was called to the Irish Bar in 1813, and at one time held office as Master in Equity in the Supreme Court in Calcutta-his father having been Judge of the Supreme Court in Bengal. From 1847 to 1852 Sir Edmund represented the county Antrim in Parliament.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, having transferred to another parish the Rev. Edward O'Shaughnessy, P.P., Miltown-Malbay, a large and respectable meeting of the parishioners was held on Sunday, Jan. 9ta, to protest against the action of the Bishop. The tone of the meeting was rather defiant, as indicated by the resolution passed as follows:-"Resolved-That in the event of the Bishop of the diocese appointing a parish priest, we pay him neither Christmas nor Easter dues. Resolved-That a copy of this resolution be telegraphed to the Bishop, and that a deputation of the parishioners be appointed to meet his Grace at Killaloe, to remonstrate with him on his present course of action." Father O'Shaughnessy was present at a latter stage of the proceedings, but strongly remonstrated against interfering in any way with the decision of the Bishop of the diocese, to whom he said he was bound to bow in the spirit of implicit obedience.

On the 9th ult, Mr. W. L. Hackett, barrister, died at his residence, Clonmel. Mr. Hackett was a gentleman universally respected both in his proression and outside of it. As a politician he was well known in his native borough and native county, and rendered many services to the Liberal cause. His fellow-townsmen showed their respect for him by twice electing him to the office of mayor, a post which he filled with honor and success. His father was the first Catholic mayor of Clonmel since the Reformation, and his brother, Mr. O'Connell Hackett, has also worn the chief magistrate's chain. Mr. Hackett was one of the most amiable and beloved of men, of cultured intellect, kindly nature, high principle, and warm heart, and was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

At Waterford City Presentment Sessions, on the 10th ult., application was made on behalf of the citizens for £44,000 towards building a free bridge across the Suir, to connect the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Wexford. The bridge to be built across the river, opposite Little George street, and that part of the opposite side of the river, which the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company are seeking to obtain possession of under their extended system bill, to be promoted in Parliament next 3288ion. Mr. Joseph Ambrose, Solictor to the Waterford Toll Bridge Proprietors, appeared to oppose the scheme. He contended that the Court had no power to entertain the application, as some formalities regarding the non service of notices on certain parties had not been complied with. A poll being taken, six voted for the presentment, and five against, and it was carried.

According to the will of the late Charles Bianconi Esq., the famous car owner, which was made in 1860, there is a bequest of all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of Tipperary to his daughter, Mary Anne O'Connell. After her death the property is to go to certain other parties the "ultimate remainder" being to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland forever, to be applied towards the establishment and maintenance of schools for poor Catholic children, in which the Society of the Christian Brothers are to be employed in preference to any other society or body. The testator directs that in case of the happening of certain events which he mentions, the rents of the property shall be paid to the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Waterford for the time being, to be applied by them for the relief and education of poor persons in their respective dioceses. His only surviving child, Mary Anne O'Connell, to whom he leaves the property in the first instance, is the wife of one of O'Connell's grandsons.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., presided on the 10th ult, in the Round Room, Rotundo, Dublin, during a competition which took place between several of the fife and drum bands of the city, and at the close of the performances he presented valuable prizes to those bands which were successful in the former competition. The Round Room was crowded with an audience largely composed of the friends of the different bands. The first competition of the evening was between the St. Kevin's, Protestant row, the Kingstown Sentinel, and the Longford street bands, which performed a piece of music specially written for the occasion. The judges, who are masters of military bands, awarded the first class to the Kingstown band, and remarked that that band played well in tune and kept good time. The result of the competition between the bands of Britain street and Dispensary lane was declared in favor of the former, which was awarded first prize for second class. Mr. Sullivan then distributed the prizes-a clarionet to the Foresters' band, a cuphonium to the St. James's band, a cornet, as third prize, to the Painters' band, and a solo to the band of the Denmark street Orphanage. Mr. Sullivan made some complimentary remarks to the bands when delivering the prizes.

The retreat which is given annually by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Most Holy Re-deemer to the Arch Confraternity of the Holy Family was brought to a close on Sunday, January 9th, at the church of St. Alphonsus, Limerick. This branch of the Confraternity comprises St. Mary's St. John's, St. Munchin's, St. Patrick's and Parteen parishes, and has been strengthened this year by the addition of four or five hundred members. The members to the number of nearly two thousand, were in their places in the church long before the Holy Sacrifice commenced, and their conduct was edifying in the extreme. The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, celebrated Mass, at which there was organ accompaniment, by M. de Prins. The Rev. Father Berkman, C.SS.R., the Spiritual Director of the Society gave out the prayers, and hymns were alternately sung by the members and \$75; a unique lion of Queen Mary, struck in 1553, find in our Protestant contemporaries a perfectly choir. The scene was most impressive, and calculated with the crown and arms of Scotland between two sickening record of the crimes and of the casaulties or pistol at a person in jest or in carnest. It is lated to stir the most callous heart, particularly at cinque-foils, brought \$525; a thistle-dollar of the consequent on the annual debauch. Five dead certainly a good law.

ever came the landlord over him, that I ever shook | the Communion, as each section in its turn moved up to the rails to partake of the Bread of Life from At the conclusion of the sacred ceremonies the gregation.

The Orange party in Armagh have met with another severe reverse. The petition against the return of Captain Beresford, whom that party bitterly opposed at the last election, and who, as it is now established, owes his success to the Catholic vote, has failed. The trial lasted twelve days, no less than one hundred and twenty-five witnesses having been examined, and the result was that the presid-ing judge declared all the charges unproved, and censured severely the manner in which the petition had been prosecuted. Mr. Corner Peel came in for a good deal of animadversion at his hands, and "Northern swearing" was contrasted with Southern, very much to the advantage of the latter. After this, it will not be surprising to know that judge Fitzgerald not only refused to unseat Captain Beresford, but condemned that gentleman's opponents in all the costs the of cause.

Whether the Irish people be rich or poor, whether fulness or famine be in the land, their feelings on the national question will remain the same. They will never willingly submit to the national extinction contrived for them in the accursed act of Union, and they will never rest until that act is undone.

As long as Erin hears the clink Of base, ignoble chains, As long as one detested link Of foreign rule remains-As long as of our rightful debt,

The smallest fraction's due, So long my friends, there's something yet For Irishmen to do.

To do that something we shall seek in this new year that opens so hopefully on us. We call for action, action, from one end of the land to the other; action on the part of the Tenant-Right societies: action from the friends of freedom of education for the Catholic youth of Ireland; action on the part of the Home Rule members in Parliament and the Home Rule organizations of all sorts throughout the country; patriotic action of various kinds-but no there can be no rest, without loss of honor, for the Irish people until they have crowned with success the struggle of their race, and won back for their country the high position and the noble attributes of a nation.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.—The announcement of the approaching marriage of the Marquis of Ormonde has been received with a great and general interest. It is impossible it could be otherwise, connected as this noble family have been by the ties of property, ancient rank, and 500 years' residence with this city, where their stately residence, like a sentinel on the wall, has been, in time of war and tumult, the chief bulwark, as it has become in more peaceful times the chief ornament of the city. In the year 1391 the third Earl of Ormonde became possessed of the Castle of Kilkenny, previous to which the principal strongholds of the family in Kilkenny or Ossory were the castles of Gowran, near this city, and Granny, or Grandison Castles, near Waterford, as were the castles of Carrick and Thurles, in their County Palatine of Tipperary, or East Munster, or Ormonde. During all these ages the kindly race of Butler have been to the inhabitants of this city their landlords, or protectors, or patrons, or friends. The hereditary office of chief Butler of Insland, from which the family name is derived, was conferred in the year 1085, and so continued until 1810, when the Marquis Walter, great uncle to the present possessor of the title, sold the Butlerage and Prizage of Wines to the Crown for £216,000, since which the designation of the Office has been "Honorary Chief But-ler of Ireland." To attempt a detailed account of this family and vicissitudes would look less like a family history than a history of Ireland, with which for seven centuries their names are so intimately connected. It is enough to say that different members of it have governed the kingdom, made treaties, commanded armies, suffered defeats, and obtained victories. The second Earl of Ormonde was tained victories. The second Earl of Ormonde was ance on a table, causing, of course, considerable great grandson of Edward I. Queen Elizabeth was commotion and a general stampede. The intruder great-granddaughter of the seventh Earl. The much-abused Act of Settlement (in the estimation of statesmen a most healing measure) was the work hand, and, running up his sleeve, came out between of the great duke. The holder of three Irish Peer his waistcoat and shirt at the neck. The unforages, of respectable antiquity, bearing the ancient tunate man had his mouth open, and the mouse, name of Butler, acknowledge the Marquis of Or- on the look-out for some convenient place of monde as their chief, and thirty distinct creations of peerages, including all its orders, have been made by the Crown in favor of the male descendants of the first Chief Butler of Ireland; a fact, we believe, without parallel in the annals of the British Peerage. The Grosvenor family, with which the Marquis is about to be connected, is of high antiquity, though only enobled in the reign of George III., were baronets of an early creation, and in possession of wealth for many generations. The present head of the family has attained the highest order of the Peerage, and is believed to be the wealthiest of the wealthiest aristocracy in the world. Their connections, without getting much outside the line of near consinship, would include almost a moiety of the peerage of the three kingdoms, and are duly chronicled in the books of Burke and Dodd. We understand the marriage is fixed for the first week in February .- Kilkenny Moderator.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The loss to the county of Somerset during the past year through foot and mouth disease is reported at £150,000.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established in London in 1835, has obtained since that time no less than 25,209 convictions.

The English Government is about to introduce stamps of the value of 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s., to be used in payment of telegrams. In future all telegrams are to be prepaid.

The public baths and wash houses, which have for years been established in some of the most popular parishes of London, have proved such a great boon to poor families, especially in winter, that they are being introduced by the vestries in most of the other parishes.

Sir Andrew Lusk, the sitting magistrate at Guildhall, in London, the other day discharged a girl, apparently of dull intellect, brought before him for being in unlawful possession of a milk can belonging to the Cranbrook Farm Dairy, maintaining that the prosecutor had no right to put temptation in the way of thirsty and starving persons by leaving cans of milk in the street.

A great railway transaction has just been completed in England. The Great Western Railway Company has bought the Bristol, Exeter and South Devon lines for a sum of about \$42,000,000. The result of this fusion will be to give the Great Western Company control of a network of some 2,000 miles in extent covering all the west of England and the southern part of Wales.

Mr. Wingate's famous cabinet of ancient Scotch coins has just been sold in London together with specimens from several other similar collections, the whole bringing a little less than \$20,000 in round numbers. A farthing of Robert Bruce brought \$200; a half St. Andrew of Robert III. (very rare), | ful in the extreme. And yet it only gives us the

same Queen, of 1578, \$105. A "union," struck after the accession of King James VI. to the English crown, brought \$75.

Some very disagreeable revelations as to the manner in which physicians' prescriptions are made up are contained in a report by Mr. Allen, the borough analyst, at Sheffield, giving the result of an experi-ment lately tried with the view of testing the accuracy and honesty of druggists. Various prescrip-tions, each including a full dose of some costly remedy capable of ready and accurate estimation in a mixture, were presented to certain druggists. A series of three samples in which 120 grains of iodide of potassium were prescribed were found on analysis to contain 122, 120, and 76 grains respectively. Of three samples, which should have contained 16 grains of sulphate of quinine, one contained only 91 grains. Another sample, which should have contained 40 grains of sulphate of quinine, had but 30 grains. Of twelve samples of glycerine only five vere pure and of the standard strength.

EMIGRATION RETURNS .- During the past twelve months the emigration from the Mersey shows a falling off, as compared with the year 1874, of 33,903. The total number which left the Mersey during the quarter ending December was 12,132, and of these 7,952 were English, 90 Scotch, 932 Irish, 2,565 foreigners, and 593 whose nationality is not given. These figures show a decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1874, of 8,500. In December the number of emigrants sailing from the Mersey, was 2,270, and of these 1,008 sailed under the terms of the Émigration Act to the United States. Not under the Act there sailed 1,059 to the United States, 26 to Africa, 8 to West Indies, 42 to Nova Scotia, 25 to Victoria, 34 to East Indies, and 68 to South America, which shows a decrease as compared with December in 1874, of 1,192.

Several foreign naval powers, says the London Standard, are directing their attention to the practicability of establishing telegraph stations in midocean, by which messages can be sent from any part of the sea along the line of the cable to the terminal points on shore, and vice-versa, so that communication with iron-clads, mail steamers, and other vessels, when out at sea, may be established. The invention consists of a hollow sectional column with a base-plate attached by ball and socket joint, which column is lowered into the water, and anchored rigidly to the ground. The branch cable is coupled to the main cable, and carried along the column to the surface of the water, to be there connected with instruments on board the vessels. By this invention it is proposed to control naval and strategical movements, while a ship in distress could communicate her exact position and the nature of her disasters, and thus procure assistance.

The Leeds Mercury says in its review of last year:-Our Colonies generally continue their steady and healthy growth, though they, too, are not free from the delusions of Protection. Canada, however, has had a year of severe trial. Her two great lines of railway show a heavy decline of traffic, and her commercial failures reach a serious total. She is vigourous enough to maintain a large and sound trade if she will but restrict it within due proportion to her capital, and if English merchants and manufacturers will not continue to spoil her by granting credit for six months (and often longer) to men whom, at home, they would not trust with half the amounts for six weeks. We regret her failure during the past year to give extension to her trade with her great neighbour, and we believe also with ourselves, by her proposed Treaty. We trust that her efforts in that direction may soon be resumed with happier prospects of success, unless they be rendered needless by the spontaneous alteration of the United States tariff. the meantime she is doing well not to retard the improvements in her water carriage. She has perhaps, unequalled facilities in this respect, and her right use of them is a most important element in her prosperity.

An extraordinary occurence was brought to light at an inquest held on the body of a man in South London. In a workroom where many young girls were at work a mouse suddenly made its appearwas seized, however, by a young man who happened to be present, but the mouse slipped out of his concealment, entered the man's mouth, and he, in his fright and surprise, swallowed it. That a mouse can exist for a considerable time without much air has long been a popular belief and was unfortunately proved to be a fact in the present instance, for the mouse began to tear and bite inside the man's throat and chest, and the result was that the unfortunate fellow died after a little time in horrible agony. Several witnesses corroborated the above facts, and medical testimony as to the cause of death having been given, a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

Personal Statistics .- The oldest member of Her Majesty's Privy Council is the Right Hon Holt Mackenzie, 89; the youngest H. R. H. Prince Leopold, aged 23. The oldest duke is the Luke of Portland, aged 76; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 29. The oldest marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 89; the youngest, the Marquis of Camden, aged 4. The oldest earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 90; the youngest, the Earl of Norbury, aged 13. The oldest viscount is Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, aged 88; the youngest Viscount Clifden, aged 13. The oldest baron is Lord Chelmstord, aged 82; the youngest, Lord Southampton, aged 9. The oldest of the titled heirs of peers is Viscount Kirkaldy, heir to the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 69; the youngest are Viscount Crowhurst (heir to the Earl of Cottenham) Viscount Forbes (heir to the Earl of Granard), Viscount Kingsborough (heir to the Earl of Kingston), and Viscount Stavordale (heir to the Earl of Ilchester), each of whom is in his second year. The oldest member of the House of Commons is the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P., for Oxfordshire, aged 83; the youngest, the Hen. William F. O. O'Callaghan, M.P., for Tipperary, aged 24. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 80; the youngest, the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, aged 52. The oldest judge in Ireland is the Right Hon. James H. Monahan, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, aged 72; the youngest, the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, LL.D., Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 45. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session is Lord Neaves, aged 76; the youngest Lord Shand, aged 47. The oldest baronet is Si Richard John Griffith, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Henry Palk Carew, aged 6. The oldest knight is General Sir John Bell, G.C.B, aged 94; the youngest, Sir Ludlow Cotter (eldest son of Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bart), aged 23. The oldest Recorder in England is John Bramwell, Recorder of Durham, aged 82; the youngest, George E. Dering, Recorder of Faversham, aged 35.

A CARNIVAL OF INTEMPERANCE .- A heavy tale of drunkenness and its results come to us as a New Year's gift of most unpleasant nature, from across the Border. One of our Glasgow correspondents calls the orgy by the name we have placed at the head of this paper, and certainly his story is pain-

And the Mary of the Ref. To Sec. 2.

bodies found in the Clyde-bodies of those who, when last seen, were drunk. Children of tender years, some of them mere infants, drinking themselves to death on whiskey left lying about by besotted parents; accidents, many of them fatal, of all sorts and kinds and degrees—fractured skulls, broken limbs, bodies smashed up into pulp; unconscious infanticide committed by drunken mothers; sudden deaths from the poison of an overdose of whiskey; fights without end or number, assaults more than can be reckoned, brawls in the streets, and the use of the knife. These facts do not refer to Glasgow alone, but to the various parts of Scotland as well, and it is quite plain that the "celebration" of the New Year is in only too many places a simple abomination. If these be "imported vices" as our correspondent states is the judicial opinion of a certain bailie, they have thriven in the most wonderful manner ever known; and we must be excused for crediting the Scotch local magistrate with a too partial love for his countrymen, at the expense of the few Irish Catholics who were snapped up by the police. We do not find that in Ireland there was any such deadly list of horrors as in Scotland, and we have therefore reason for agreeing with our correspondent in his remark on the vicious effect of evil communications. But however the burden of all this intemperance is to be divided, it is in itself so monstrous as to call for the strongest preventive measures; and we hope that by this time next year the cause of Total Abstinence will have waxed so strong as to diminish the crime of the present Carnival of Intemperance. - Liverpool Catholic Times. NEW CHURCH AT NEWTON STEWART .- On Christ-

mas Day the foundation-stone of the new Catholic church to be creeted here was laid by the Rev. Rudolph Risack with the usual ceremonies of the Church. The present chapel, which has 250 sittings, has always been much too small, but with a congregation almost wholly of the working class, and widely scattered, there was difficulty in increasing the accommodation. The accession, however, of the Marquis of Bute, who has property in the distrist, removed the greater part of this difficulty, as he and Miss Monteith, Duncree, volunteered to erect a suitable building, and Mr. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, offered a substantial subscription towards the interior furnishings and decorations. Owing, it is understood, to the ceremony taking place on Christmas Day, the Archbishop was unable to be present and the recent interesting event at Rothesay having prevented the attendance of Lord Bute, the ceremony, as stated, was performed by the Rev. Rudolph Risack, pastor of the congregation. Before laying the stone Father Risack said: Dearly beloved Brethren,-We begin a great work to-day. We are going to build a house for the Lord our God. With Solomon we must exclaim-" who can be able to build Him a worthy house? If heaven and the heavens of heavens cannot contain Him, who am I that I should be able to build Him a house?" and with David—"Unless the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it." Let us, therefore, commence this work in His name let us pray that He may bless our humble efforts to build a new church to His glory and in honour of Our Blessed Lady, the Mother of our Saviour, and in honour of St. Ninian, the apostle of Galloway. May the church we are building be a house of prayer-a house where the word of God is preached to those who are of God. May the sinner do penance here and find the peace of his soul again by true repentance. May it be for us all a resting place in this vale of tears, and a source of grace, solace, and peace, and may the glory of the Lord fill the house of God when that sacrifice shall be offered in the new church of which the prophet says-" From the rising of the sun, even to the going down, My name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My name a clean oblation." (Malachias i. II.) Let us hope that we may see the church soon finished, and let our prayers in the new house of God be offered for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those who have so generously contributed to it. In a scaled jar in the cavity of the foundation-stone were placed gold, silver, and copper coins of the realm and a paper with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—"In the year of the Lord, 1875, Pius IX. being Sovereign Pontiff of the Church, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre, Administrator-Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, this stone was laid on The plans show that the new church will be a handsome building. It occupies ground to the northeast of the parsonage. The length inside is 82 feet 6 inches; width, 26 feet. Of this a considerable portion is taken up by the sanctuary, which is at the west end, and raised a foot above the level of the floor. To the south of the sanctuary, and in an offshoot of the building, and adjoining the present parsonage, is the sacristy or vestry. Beside it, in a similar offshoot, and opening from the nave close to the sanctuary, is the Lady chapel. A commodious porch, surmounted by a tower and belfry, which rises 9 feet above the roof, is built near the south-east corner. The building will, we believe, cost over £1,400, while the interior fittings, windows, and decorations will depend very much on the amount of subscriptions for that purpose. The building will have sittings for over 400. The architects are Messrs. Goldie and Child, London .- Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

--:0:--Lands in the black belt of Alabama have doubled in price this year.

Oswego farmers are holding their butter for fifty cents a pound.

A coloured man named Walls is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor

in Florida. Tea culture is continually gaining ground in Georgia, many families never using any but the home-raised article.

In New York, petitions are in circulation for opening at night all the schoolhouses as libraries and reading rooms. The tonnage employed in the whale fishery of the

United States 38,883, and the number of vessels 160, against 668 vessels, with a tonnage of 208,339, in 1854.

The Chinese immigration into California last year amounted to 18,144 persons, while the State gained a total increase of population of 69,172. A proposition is made to raise the Bureau of Ag-

riculture to the dignity of a Cabinet Department.

There is talk in the Ohio Legislature of restoring capital punishment in that State, and consequently abolishing Lynch law. Not a drop of rain or flake of snow has fallen in

the neighborhood of Pueblo, Cal., since about the 20th of last September. At a convention of railway company representa-

tives held in New York it was decided to reduce the fares to the Centennial Exhibition twenty-five per cent. A Catholic priest has established a mission

among the Esquimanx of the Artic circle. He travels over an immense district with sledges, sleeping nights under a snow hut. A clerk in a Baltimore dry-goods store was cow-

hided the other day for scowling at a lady who had tumbled over his goods for an hour and walked out without buying anything.

A Bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania

A large colonization scheme is being organized in Minnesota, by the Catholic dignitaries of that State' for the acquisition of a large tract of territory for the settlement of Irish families, who will be brought over from the Green Isle.

Maine had only twenty-one railroad accidents last year, fourteen persons having been kiled and seven injured. It is for claimed Maine that it has less crime in proportion to population than any other State in the Union.

The druggists of Minnesota are much concerned about the enforcement of a law passed in the Legislature of that State, authorizing the levying of a tax of ten dollars on every druggist for the support of the State inebriate asylum.

Washington ladies evidently do not allow the hard times to interfere with their desire for dress, for the Star says of them: It is universally the subject of remark that the dressing this season is more magnificent than has ever been the case before in Washington.

Next St. Patrick's Day will be the hundredth auniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British, and it is said the Irish Societies of Boston and its vicinity will celebrate the festival with more than usual pomp. The lumber receipts at Albany by canal for the

year were 269,945,000 feet of sawed lumber. On hand at the commencement of the season, 94,597,-500 feet; now on hand \$8,000,000 feet. Sales for the year, 272,524,000 tect.

It is estimated that over 500 tons of rock fell the other day from the point south of the Bridal Veil, Niagara Falls. The tremendous shock created quite a sensation among those who happened to be in the vicinity.

At a meeting of the Catholic Union of Minnesota, in St. Paul, Jan. 11, the Executive Committee was instructed to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the Catholic position on the School Question at the present time, contending for a firm adhesion to the claim for united religious and secular instruction, and opposition to all attempts to heathenize public institutions.

Lumbermen at Whitefield, N. H, are working for \$6 a month and board. A good teamster with four horses, sled and chains, all equipped for logging, gets \$2,25 a day, and has to pay for his own repairs at that. Woodmen get all the way from \$8 to \$15 and board, with here and there an extra hand at \$20, or foreman at \$26.

The Baston Globe sums up Presidential candidates thus far as follows :- On one side may be mentioned Grant, Morton, Blaine, Bristow, Washington, Conkling, and Hayes; on the other, Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, and on the other side, perhaps, Charles Francis Adams.

The value of the farm-land in New Hampshire twenty-five years ago was \$55,000,000; ten years later, \$69,000,000; and in 1870 \$80,000,000. The average size of farms in New Hampshire has diminished from 184 acres in 1850 to 149 acres in 1850, and to 139 in 1870. Another indication of better culture. The number engaged in agricultural pursuits is reported to be 46,573; and when we consider that 44,000 and more of these agriculturalists are native born, their value as citizens is greatly increased.

The annual refort of the State Salt Inspector of Michigan shows a decided increase in that branch of productive industry. The total amount of salt inspected in the State during 1875 was 1,081,768 barrels, or 5,409,325 bushels. From the statistics of the Michigan works it is evident that they were not run at much more than half their actual working power, since there are ninety-eight salt blocks, and 4,371 solar salt covers, having an aggregate capacity of 9,000,000 bushels. The reports of the Michigan works during the past six years show, with one exception, a steady increase of the product. In 1867, 2,003,272 bushels were manufactured; in 1870, the production was 2,486,408; in 1871, 2,912,700; in 1872, 2,879,924; in 1873, 3,293,384; and in 1874, 1,107,916 bushels.

Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Iowa are the only States which have abolished the gal-lows. Minnesota, Illinois, and Louisiana forbid capital punishment, unless the jury unanimously recommend it. New York and Indiana have two degrees of murder, one punishable by death, the Christmas Day by the Rev. Louis Rudolph Risack," other by life imprisonment. A person indicted for in the first degree may murder in the second degree, which is punishable by imprisonment for life. Maine, New Hampshire, and Kansas send the convicted murderer to State Prison for one year prior to execution, after which it is optional with the Governor whether he will or not issue the death warrant. As a result, so long as the prisoner is well-behaved, a warrant is very rarely issued.

The work of retrenchment in the direction of millions was inaugurated in the House Committee on Appropriations, where the items of expenditure for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government were reduced largely. The salary of the President, after March 4, 1876, was put at \$25,000. The salaries of Senators and members are reduced 10 per cent., and three officers of the House are abolished. The salaries of all officers of Congress are not only put down from the increase of last session, but are reduced 20 per cent., as are all the clerks and bureau officials in the various departments. A sub-Committee of the Appropriations was appointed to confer with the Senate Committee regarding these reductions, which are estimated at \$5,000,000. The Military Comittee also had a meeting on Gen. Banning's Bill to reduce the pay of the army.

OBITUARY .- DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES O'LEARY, D.D.-The Rev. James O'Leary, D.D., a gifted and learned Irish-American priest, many of whose lectures and discourses have appeared in the columns of the Irish American, died in this city on the 22d ult., after a lingering illness. The deceased, who was well known as the author and translator of a number of valuable works, and for his strong Irish national feelings, had been for a short period assistant pastor at St. Joseph's church, Sixth avenue, from which his funeral took place on the 24th ult. A solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated over his remains, a large number of clergymen assisting and the laity being well represented. The Rev. Sylvester Malone paster of the church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, preached the funeral oration dwelling in a special manner upon the intellectual attainments and simplicity of charater of the deci ased. His remains were then conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where they were interred. May he rest in peace. Amen.-Irish American.

"DAMN AN IRISHMAN."-A strange case of sudden death occurred recently in the 9th Ward, New York. Shortly after ten o'clock a tired and apparently starving man opened the door of Britton's saloon 126 Greenwich-avenue, and humbly asked for food.

Among the persons in the saloon at the time was William M'Cutcheon, aged about fifty-one years, who responded to the beggar's appeal by taking from the counter a piece of bread. As the beggar reached for the bread, M'Cutcheon suddenly changed his mind, exclaiming, as he withdrew the food, Damn an Irishman." Pointing at the same time to two young men sitting at a table in another part of the saloon, he continued, "There are two of your Irish friends; go to them." As he uttered these words, M'Cutcheon put the bread into his own mouth, and the beggar turned away. A moment afterwards the attention of those in the place was attracted by a peculiar noise being made by M'Cutcheon, and, rushing towards him, they found him Legislature making it a penal offence to point a gun | choking. In a few seconds he was dead. The bread or pistol at a person in jest or in carnest. It is which he had denied the mendicant choked him to death .- American Paper.

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Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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Editor-Rev. Dr. O'REILLY, Miss. Ap.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1876.

Friday, 11-Of the Feria. Saturday, 12-Office of the Immaculate Concep-

Sunday, 13-Septuagesina Sunday. Monday, 14-St. Valentine, Martyr. Tuesday, 15—Prayer of Our Lord. Wednesday, 16-Of the Feria. Thursday, 17-Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Ritualists have been attracting, attention in the religious world; a programme of conciliation with Rome, was said to have been signed by one hundred clergymen and 250,000 of their congregations. The moment this got abroad Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, the veteran leader of the extreme Ritualists,-rector of St. Alban's, Brooke st, Holborn, London, sent a virulent disclaimer to the papers, signed, it is said by another hundred clergymen, who denied any sympathy with the movement declaring the basis for such a negotation impossible, until the Vatican decrees, are retracted and repealed, with as much formality as they were promulgated. They will wait awhile.

The Protestant papers however, lay great stress on the rumor from Rome, that Cardinal Manning conceived the idea of leading a great number of those victims of Protestantism, to the pale of salvation by conceding certain previleges. It is asserted that the Cardinal went to Rome to defend this scheme, but the Congregation of Rites opposed it: that even still some representations of the Cardinal are before the Holy See and referred formally to the consideration of the holy Congregation.

Our Anglican friends are in a pitiable plight, especially since the recent decision of Lord Penzance in the Tallastone Ritual case; it has been declared, the cross, the Stations of the cross, and solitary communication, are illegal.

Indications of a speedy eruption of Mount Vesuvius are steadily increasing.

As a sign of relaxation in the persecution in Germany, Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, was released from prison; he is allowed to remain in Berlin, but not to return to his Diocese. The Government notwithstanding its pretended clemency, is wincing under the manifest failure of the Falk laws. However, sad acts of persecution and injustice, are permitted in the Provinces.

It was announced in London that the Princess Beatrice is engaged to the Prince Louis of Battenberg, son of Prince Alexander, brother of the grand Dake of Hesse, and a Field Marshal Lieutenant, in the service of Austria. He has not yet reached his twenty fourth year and is at present with the Prince of Wales in India. Of course if the engagement come to anything-for it is denied in some circles, -Parliament will be asked for dowry and Hide Park Corner, will ring with republican indignation.

Despatches from Rome announce Cardinal Antonelli seriously 111.

The International Channel tunnel Commission have assembled in Paris.

Subscriptions are being raised for a testimonial to Mr. Butt, the Home Rule leader.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a colliery at St. Etienne, in Belgium, on the 4th inst., and 230 in the pit at the time; 24 have been recovered alive; as the earth is falling into the mine very heavily no hope is entertained of saving the rest. At latest' accounts 70 corpses have been taken out.

A specimen of the knowledge that English school masters have of Catholic history is ludicrously shown in a discovery made by one of them in Yorkshire. He discovered that at one time, the Catholics were not permitted to live, and paraded the thrilling fact at a soirce to his astounded hearers. Here are his startling announcements. "I have before me a copy of a statute, and I find terrible penalties against those who are described as Popish recusants-namely, those who were suspected of being Popish, or Popishly affected. They were summoned to a court, and they were compelled to swear adjuration of the Pope. Failing in obedience to that command so to swear they forfeited their goods, and they were severely punished, and if any man attended Mass he was liable to imprisonment for the space of six months and to a fine besides of £100, £50 of which went to the informer." We wonder did the enlightened Yorkshire people ever hear of hundreds of Draconian statutes, of bloody penal laws, intended to crush out Catholicity and only partly repeated in '43. In their eleventh hour sympathy for the poor Popish citizens of Great Britain, do they forget they are the offspring of a cruel tyrannical race of persecutors, who only now after 309 years, open their eyes to the stain that history has branded forever on their country.

Statements from Spain, always unreliable, are more conflicting than ever. A French paper stated Don Carlos was completely routed,—the Don himself finding refuge on French soil; and the cart-

ridge manufactory blown up at Vera. Since the above had gone the rounds of the gullible news-vendors, we find the Carlists still hold all their strongholds, active preparations are being made at Vera for a coming battle. It has been

now and then to retire, and the Madrid press immediately reports thrilling victories, fortified towns seized, factories blown up, etc. A few weeks, after the great success was found to be only on paper. The 200,000 men, for reinforcement have dwindled down to eight battalions. Moriones has returned to Santander, disgusted with the Lords of the Capi- the bloodiest wars that stain the annals of human cannot return to Spain; several deputations have been sent to pacify her.

THE "MOCK-TURTLE" MOVEMENT.

A sensational morceaux has been going round the press during the lest week, stating that one hundred Protestant clergymen and two hundred and fifty thousand of their congregations, petitioned the Holy See to be received into the Catholic Church.

We merely noticed the rumer in our last issue, fearing, from the vague character of the despatch and the unusual good news it bore, there might be some mistake. We are now in position to assert although such an application did not actually go before the Holy See, yet the document was drawn up, and merely stayed in its destination to swell its numbers by hundreds of thousands of names, of those who at the last moment heard of the proceeding and wished to join in the appeal. The plotif we may so characterize the longings of the hapless children of doubt - was prematurely made public; the press raised a storm of indignation, and the timid memorialists, who wished to kneel at the feet of the Successor of St. Peter, crouched into corners, denied the extent of their doubts and the widespread popularity of their movements.

The Morning Post got from some one concerned a series of conditions, which were to be the basis of change.-The document runs somewhat in this strain:-

" Seeing that our bishops have committed ecclesiastical suicide in recognising the complete authority of the State over the Church;— "That our consciences do not permit us to sub-

"That we recognize the Pope as chief of the Church of God on earth ;—
"That we accept all the Holy See teaches includ-

mit to these false prelates ;-

ing the Decrees of the Vatican Council;—
"That, whereas, many amongst us ecclesiastics of the Church of England, are married, etc. Would it please your Holiness to consent to the formation of an United English Church, like to that of the Armenian and Coptic rite; in communion with the Church of Rome, but with national independence? In case that Rome would not recognise the validity of our orders, would the Church of the Vatican consent to a conditional re-ordination; the Holy Father granting a dispensation, permitting those who are married to remain in that state, whilst those unmarried, should remain celibate; -celibacy being the rule of the future?

"The petitioners furthermore desire to preserve the national character of their worship, with the exception that the Mass should be said in Latin. "If these concessions be granted, the petitioners will separate from the established church of England, and form an English United Church, re cognising the Holy Father as the Head."

In deep -- rtfelt sympathy we recognise the dilemma of those candid Ritualists. They feel they are broken branches torn from the tree of life, sinking daily into greater separation and decay. For years they hoped by decking those rotten branches with the verdant leaves and dress of the flourishing plant, they would induce the vivitying principle to flow again through their decayed limbs; in vain they went through their mimicry of the Catholic worship; they put on vestments and erected confessionals; they called themselves Catholics and abused their Anglican neighbors. But conscience cannot pander to a sham; they know they are as much separated from the Church as the Mahometan or the Freemason; and the twilight of the awful night, in which no man can work, is wrapping in fearful gloom the untold destinies of the future .-If they remain in the Anglican church they are hypocrites; they recognise no Divine appointment, no stability of doctrine, no orders! How happy would they be if they could drag down the Catholic Church from her throne of unalterable majesty, to grant favors and concessions—to make Christianity as it is in England, the whim of circumstancesthe creature of the State.

A clergyman of this party of doubt, writes a long letter to Cardinal Manning, from which we quote a few brief passages, which give an able defence to the contemplated movement :---

"The charge of unfaithfulness, if it is to be urged at all, will be judged by posterity rather to lie at the door of those who, in the recesses of Lambeth Palace, conspired against their own convocation and the liberties and privileges of their own Church and clergy; who advisedly placed the constitution and discipline of the Anglican Church at the mercy of a Parliament-for membership of which even the bare profession of Christianity is not now a necessary qualification-and who forced the Public Worship Regulation Act to the Church by means of the secular Parliament after a formal resolution of the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury deprecating the prosecution of the measure.

"What Anglican can condemn it? The bishops? Are not the bishops of the Church of England constantly singing the praises of Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and all the rest who defied all the ecclesiastical authorities of their day, in order to bring about the so-called 'Reformation.' The bishops who are living, and pride themselves upon living, out of communion with the rest of Christen-The Anglican bishops who fraternized, even dom. as to the Holy Scriptures, with every denomination of dissent or misbelief. The Anglican bishops, who have counived at and encouraged the so-called alt-Catholic movement in Germany. If it is lawful for priests and laymen to band together to resist their bishops because the Pope has been declared infallible, and his degrees final and irreformable, and that by a council of 800 bishops, how much more cause is there for priests and laymen to band together to resist a handful of bishops [mere nominees of the Crown] who declare that the decrees of the Judicial Committee, which have not even a shadow of a claim to infallibility are final and irreformable and bind the whole Church of England beyond hope of redress. Whoever might be entitled to criticise the (from a Christian point of view) undoubtedly irregular and anomalous position which the deprived clergy would occupy, it would not be the Anglican bishops. Quis tulerit Gracchos de saditione querentes.

New York, Jan. 25, 1876.

The Messrs, Fairbanks have received this week species of guerrilla campaign; it suits his plans 'Best Scales' exhibited at their last Exhibition.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

The war-cloud that has been for some time past darkening the political horizon of Europe, has shadows for the English nation, deeper than is tal. Queen Isabella is reported to be furious, she strife; and England dragged unwillingly into the malee, may have to fight for her very existence as a nation. For the first time in her history her statesmen look out from their watch-towers with tribulation. Time was when stalwart legions would spring into being at a few sounds of martial airs from drum and fife. This was before famine had decimated, and misgovernment exiled, the Irish race. The cabins that studded the hill-side, swarming with a hardy and martial race, are ruins .-Bullocks and sheep browse in large fields, that were wont to ring with the merry laugh of the harvest. An aged father remains to brood near the tomb that awaits him, over the misfortunes that drove his able-bodied sons to the far West. The sinews of war are gone and England is forced to study the feasibility of conscription for the army of the future. Yet conscription for England bristles with difficulties almost unsurmountable. In all the large cities of England, there are tens of thousands of Irish. Are they to be forced into the British ranks? They are no longer to be trusted sojourn in the land of their persecutors make them forget the injuries of the past, and help to keep in power the nation that would trample on them, if chance offered, and chain them more firmly to their impoverished condition? Then, if the Irish refuse to be forced into the ranks, will the Government except them? Will the English workman, when he sees a hundred thousand exempt in London, the same in Liverpool and Manchester, will he calmly consent to be taken from his employment, from his wife and children, the victim of that effete legislation that has robbed the country of its sinews of war-its stalwart Irish sons?

The leaders of Irish opinion are watching the course of this momentous question; it will probably be in debate the turning point of the great Home Rule Question.

SACRILEGE IN MONTREAL.

We have not, perhaps, found, in the annals of ofanation and sacrilege, anything to equal the outrage offered to the Most Holy Sacrament, a few days past, by the apostate Chiniquy. This unfortunate man having exhausted his calumnies about Catholic institutions, turns to insult God himself, in the gravest of the dispensations of his mercy. Using the privilege of his orders, he is said to have consecrated the host, broke it in pieces, trampled it on foot, and scattered some of the particles through a crowd of his hoodwinked followers, asking them if they recognised any divinity in this God of the Catholics. We know not which startles most, the patience of God, or the blasphemous temerity of the apostate priest? Protestantism must be very low to accept this buffonery. We believe there is a better spirit in Montreal amongst our separated brethren, than to applaud an insult, offered to at least half of the population of the city. When the canaille of a clique, when the fanatical followers of a degraded minister, make their conventicle a scene of pantomimic insult to peaceful citizens, we believe the honest and sincere gentlemen of the city, ought to protest against such proceedings, more strenously, than we who have been so grossly insulted in the mockery of our faith. The venerable Bishop of Montreal, in a Pastoral read in the churche Sunday, recommends the faithful to receive the Communion of reparation as was established since the Jubilee. The Pastoral concludes with these eloquent words: "At the mere mention of this horrible attempt, this unbeard of sacrilege, this frightful profanation, there can be but one sentiment of grief throughout the entire Diocese. A plaintive sigh will be heard not only in the religious communities, but in every Christian household. Our Blessed Lord would seem to address us from the depth of the Lamb of God, full of mercy and sweetness, allows himself to be implated and held up to mockery see if there be a sorrow equal to mine! O vos omnes qui transitis per viam atdendite et videte si est tolor sicut

"O daughters of Sion, holy religious souls! seize your mourning garb, and let your mournful wailings be heard, for the blood of the innocent victim, has been shed in profane places; his sacred flesh has been trampled under foot; his heart which loves men so much, has been pierced again, crowned with thorns, and covered with repreach. 'The world' knew him not, his own received him not?"

THE COMING SESSION.

In a few days the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will again be in Session to legislate, we hope for the best interests of the country. In view of the present difficulties of the situation it will require the best efforts of our statesmen to devise measure that will insure the material progress of the Dominion. On all hands there are meetings convened in the various interests to urge their demands on the legislators, and the whole country will watch with anxiety the measures to be proposed for the amelioration of the position which has never been worse than at the present moment. For our part, we sincerely hope that our law makers may be guided by prudence and animated with a noble patriotism such as the occasion absolutely requires. No doubt that at an early day in the Session the Hon. Postmaster-General will be afforded an opportunity of informing the House whether he meant what he said in what has been appropriately termed his "Startling Deliverance", at Argenteuil. The Government cannot afford to remain silent at all events in a matter of such vital importance. Mere idle words about grand principles of toleration, cannot be accepted in such an emergency. The people of the Dominion have been plainly told by a Minister of the Crown, speakstated long ago that Don Carlos has adopted a from the American Institute, a Silver Medal for the ling on the hustings in the interest of the Govern-

the main plank in the Government policy. This language is so plain and pointed that there can be habit of styling themselves conservatives or liberals, will not tamely submit to such utterances. A disimperatively demanded, and nothing less can allay the apprehensions that his menacing speech has resignation. We anxiously await the action of our Catholic representatives in the Government and on the floor of the House in this important juncture.

MR. DONAHOE OF BOSTON.

It is seldom we have heard such an universal murmur of sympathy as is just now bruited about through the press of America, over the financial difficulties of the great publishing house of Patrick Donahoe of Boston. The cloud of depression that subject, this lecture is to take place on the 15th passed over the States during the last two years, has when enlisted in the old soil-will their short | dimmed the prospects of many an energetic deserving citizen; perhaps the noblest victim, that is likely to succumb to the pressure of the times, is the esteemed proprietor of the Pilot. "Forty years of honorable exertion, during which his hand was never shut against charity, public or private; forty years of good work for the cause of his religion and his race; forty years of spotless integrity as one of the first Irishmen in America," are facts not ignored and forgotten by millions of his countrymen, nor by a vast circle of admiring friends across the Atlantic. The liabilities of Mr. Denahoe amount to \$300,000, but the assets, if their value could be realized would nearly cover this sum. On every side expressions of confidence exonerate him from the least suspicion of dishonesty or reckless management. ,It seems that much of his financial difficulty arises from kindness in backing a friend; this kindness has ruined many a hard-earned fortune. The firm of Donahoe has not yet closed and we feel convinced with its widespread popularity with the enormous circulation of the Pilot, and with the confidence universally placed in our enterprising countryman, it will weather even this storm, and the paper, the publications and the name of the firm, will be again s household word, and a theme for benedictions in every Catholic house in America.

LITERARY NOTICES.

POPULAR LIFE OF DANIEL O'CONNELL .- DONAHOE, Boston.-In the Kaleidescope the same objects are constantly brought to view but each twist and turn of the glass presents them in some new charming variety of light and colour. There are literary kaleidescopes and this work on O'Connell so beautifully got up, presents old matter with a happy air of novelty. There is no speech or sermon or lecture, that we know of so eloquent as Ventura's brilliant panegyric; yet this masterpiece of oratory has gone out of print for years; there are hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic Irishmen who have not read it and who perhaps are only waiting to be told where it can be had. It was a happy thought therefore of the publisher to reproduce it and perpetuate with it in book form the admirable pronouncements of Father Burkeaud Wendell Philips.

CEREMONIAL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- FOURTH Edition.-This work sent us by Messrs. Sadlier, is the neatest of the kind we have yet seen. Its utility and necessity is apparent. It should be in the hands of every pastor who recognises the importance and even the grand effect of the Catholic Ceremony. In many country parishes practices of the most arbitrary kind have been introduced by pastors who have not any authorized ceremonial at hand. These ceremonies so introduced are in many his tabernacles, these moving words, 'O you who instances ridiculous. They lessen the majesty of come into this city, and pass by this way, in which the divine service and become a source of amusement as well as distraction to the intelligent stranger passing by. This could be obviated by by the hands of an apostate and sacrilegious priest, the outlay of a small sum to purchase such a work as we now so strenuously recommend. Messrs. Sadlier, & Co. will mail the Ceremonial to any address for \$2.50.

THE HOLY HOUSE OF LORETTO .- By the Most Rev. P. R. Kenrick. St. Louis, Cummiskey, Philadelphia. This little work so well worthy of reproduction has been brought out in a charming new edition by the enterprising house of Eugene Cummiskey of Philadelphia. The venerable author still presiding over the Archdiocese of St. Louis, loved his subject and treated it with masterly precision. Perhaps there is not one fact in the history of the middle ages so extraordinary or so well authenticated as the miraculous translation of the holy house. The lovers of the marvellous, would find in this little volume matter for thought; the lovers of the holy Mother of God would shed tears of devotion over this touching history of the humble little dwelling of Nazareth. The Sanctuary of Loretto is one of the most remarkable in the world and is annually visited by thousands of devout pilgrims Its history, so ably pourtrayed in the little work before us, must render the devotion and reverence for this sanctuary greater than ever. We feel we can not only cordially recommened this little volume but we can thank the spirited publisher for preserving to posterity those touching records of Mary's house.

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The Monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, was held on Tuesday, the 1st inst, in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, the President, Edward Murphy, Esq., in the Chair.
The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting which were approved.

The President briefly reviewed the Home Rule news received since last meeting, referring to the conference of the Home Rule Members of Parlinment, held in Dublin on the 4th ult., he said it was largely attended, their deliberations lasted five hours and he was happy to report the greatest unanimity prevailed at it. The great Irish questions of the day, viz: "Home Rule" "Education," "Land Tenure," " Coercion," and other matters of national importance were fully discussed. A broad and comprehensive programme was adopted, which will ment of which he is a member, that the principles | magnificent demonstration is said to have been the | heavens is measured by light, which travels at the

of his party are in direct conflict with what he is most crowded and enthusiastic ever held in Dublin pleased to style "Ultramontanism." That this under the anspices of the I. H. R. League, the tam must be driven from the land to more congenial patriotic trades were fully represented at it, and no less than twenty members of Parliament were preclimes—in a word, that he is prepared to resign his sent. The crowning event of the evening, as regenerally believed. It is possible in a few months portfolio, if the doctrines obnoxious to every Cath-ported in the Dublin Papers, was the hearty and the whole of Europe may be embroiled in one of olic, which he says he has always upheld, are not universal shout of applause that rent the building leadership of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

On the 11th ult, the Home Rule League held no mistaking its meaning. The Catholic people another meeting which was largely and influentially of the Dominion, whether they have been in the attended, Mr. Butt, Professor Galbraith and other leading men were present. But the great event of the month was the inaugu-

ral ceremony of unvailing the "Grattan Statue"in tinct disavowal of Mr. Huntington's sentiments is College Green, which took place on the 6th Jan. this ceremony was one of the most imposing as well as interesting ever witnessed in Dublin. There was an immense gathering of Catholics and Protestants, aroused, even though such disavowal should have the patriotic trades and citizens of Dublin and also the effect of causing the Hon. Postmaster-General numbers from various parts of the country attended, to put into execution his threat of instantaneous thus proving the veneration of Lishmen for the services and principles of the immortal Grattan. The procession to the site of the statue was second only in size to that of the O'Connell Centennial Celebration. In the evening of the same day the Gratan Banquet, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, took place, the leader of the Irish people, Mr. Butt, President, it was attended by 220 gentlemen, and was a perfect success in every respect (great applause). In conclusion the President said he was happy to inform them that the St. Patrick's. Total Abstinence Society had secured Mr. O'Conner Power, M.P., for a lecture on a very popular Irish inst. in Mechanics Hall, and he warmly recommended the members of the League to do their best in selling tickets, so as to make the attendance at the lecture a credit to the Irish of the city. The Treasurer of the Temperance Society was in the room and he had no doubt would furnish them with tickets (cheers). This recommendation of the President was supported by several gentlemen. Mr. Dillon then announced that he was ready to furnish members present with tickets for the Lecture, when quite a number were taken up.

After the transaction of the usual routine busi-

ness the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in

THE DIGNITY OF THE MOTHER OF GOD.

(At the request of the Proprietor of the TRUE WITNESS, we have consented to publish for the benefit of leaders at a distance, the following extracts of a sermon, preached last Sunday at St. Patricks.)

We celebrate a transfer feast of the Blessed Virgin; although a minor testival, yet it suggests for our first appearance amongst you a theme in harmony with your devotion.

Purification, supposes maternity. Strange to say, in the old Jewish dispensation, the maternal dignity, notwithstanding its divine appointment and all its endearing associations, was considered to imply a blemish. But 'tis of faith, that the soul of the divine mother was never tainted with any fault either original or actual; no shadow of profanity fell on the crystal purity of her being; she was not therefore required to pass through the Jewish ceremonial of purification.

Yet she retained all the dignity and perogatives of the mother. The infant that the aged Simcon held in his trembling hands, was her child; that voice wailing in feeble cry its early infantile suffering, was the same that said "Let there be light; those hands tied with swathing bands, moulded the heavens; that countenance bathed in tears, forms the bliss of millions of heaven's court; He was the child of Mary, he was at the same time the eternal son of the eternal God! On this grand mystery the stupendous fabric of Christianity has been raised.

This question of the union of the two natures in Christ, has been from the commencement of vital importance to the existence of Christianity. Take away the divinity of Christ, and there is no mystery -no incarnation; -take away his humanity there is no suffering-no redemption. The divine nature of the son of Mary—denied in latter times by Straus, Benan and the infidels of the French school was first questioned fourteen hundred years ago under the following circumstances.

in the commencement of the fifth century, a man named Nestorius, ascended the See of Constantinople: his faith not being suspected, he ruled for some time the church still guided by the sainted memories of a Gregory Nazianzen and the sublime Chrysostom. Assuming a system of private interpretation, his faith was wrecked on the rock of pride; he moved from doubt to error, and finally nerved his conscience for the fatal plunge into open heresy. The people of Constantinople, crowded one bright Sunday morning into the majestic basilica erected by St. Chrysostom. They were astounded to bear Nestorius tell them, it was not lawfull to call Mary the Mother of God.

They heard this announcement with consternation; the whole city became alarmed and excited as in a time of public calamity. The report of the outrage offered to Catholic faith was carried abroad; the whole Christian world was disturbed. Africa, with the great Cyril of Alexandria, sends forth its cry of condemnation; Asia and Europe respond with loud expressions of protest against the new doctrine. Pope Celestine called the Bishops together; a general Council is held at Ephesus; over two hundred bishops assembled from all parts, of the then known world; with unanimous voice they condemned the false teaching of Nestorius and deposed him from his Sec.

The assembly did not separate until night had far advanced, but such was the fervour of those early times, the people had gathered in thousands around the church door, impatiently awaiting the decision of the Fathers. At length the doors were thrown open; St. Cyril at the head of the two hundred bishops acting as delegate of the Holy See; announced the condemnation of the heresiarch; immediately the city resounded with acclamations of joy; the fathers are led to their homes in triumph; beacon fires were kindled on every hill and by a species of preconcerted telegraphy, the decision of the council, rolled from mountain to mountain, until the whole Catholic world sent a mighty hymn of joy and congratulation to the throne of its Queen.

It was on this occasion the church added to the angelical salutation the words "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for as sinners, now and at the hour of our death.

Dearly Beloved in Jesus Christ. In this decision of the Council of Ephesus we find a plea for the Catholic practice of honoring the Queen of Heaven. We believe that Mary is the Mother of God!

Here is the keystone of the arc that supports the altar of Christianity. Here is the explanation of all our enthusiastic praise; of the pomp and solemnity of her festivals; of her exalted position in the love and confidence of angels and men.

We must grasp the dignity of the Son to tell that of the Mother. The prophet says "He weighs the waters of the ocean in the palms of his hands; the earth is his foot-stool and the pillars of heaven tremble at his beck."

Stand in fancy on the arc of the rainbow that spans the heavens when the sun has banished the storm-cloud; look up at the myriads of worlds that bespangle the great unfathomable vault, rememberthat away far away beyond the vision and even bebe no doubt carried out with their usual tact and youd the ken of the highest intellectual grasp, thereenergy. He next referred to the great meeting of is another, and another, and then another interminthe League held in Dublin on the 5th ult., this able vista of revolving worlds. The scale of the

rate of twelve millions of miles in a minute. Since the discovery of the astral parrallax, we find there are stars whose light take six thousand years to reach the earth. If you were to travel on a beam of of light at the enormous speed of twelve millions of miles a minute for one hundred thousand years, perhaps you will have then passed the confines of utilized space, and beneath you, perhaps, would lie, as seen by angels, the vast ocean of creation. No. after travelling twelve millions miles a minute for he not hear the petition of his own immaculate for one hundred thousand years, you have but arrived in the heart of the universe; there is Arctuous on tude, fearing the glance of our offended God, we ed in the Mortin, there is Orion on the East, the brilliant seek ber intervention. In her there is nothing constellation of Hercules, is studding the azure vault above you, and the myriad worlds of the milky way burst on your startled vision as a brilliant congries of revolving spheres of clustered stars and gigantic suns! Firmaments are spread out like maps unrolled through space; for every star we see in the heavens, there is a universe behind it. Mighty worlds of thousands of miles in diameter, orbs fifty times larger than our sun roll their stupendous masses like gilded atoms through immeasurable space. Scanning the motions, the revolutions, the mechanics of the heavens; enveloped in the ocean of light bursting from millions of burning centres; ravished with the brilliant panorama of Creation, man must read in the entire work the greatness, the Omnipotence of God. That God became man, his mother was the humble virgin of Nazareth. The united intellects of men and angels could not conceive a higher dignity; no created tongue could express a higher eulogium.

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Thus we can understand the rapturous addresses of the saints which have been termed enthusiastic. Let the gifted pen of Ephrem, dictate the burning sentiments of his fervid spirit and style her the unspotted, brighter than the rays of the sun and the lightning, more honored than the scraphim, more holy than the cherubim; let Cyprian call her the living and immortal temple of the divinity, let Chrysostom pour forth the golden flood of his eloquence, and salute her as the brightest color in the rainbow of the modern covenant, let Augustine dogmatically assert the great flood of primeval guilt, which criminated the whole human race, found the barrier of an impassible decree in her immaculate soul; higher and grander than these patristic effusions, let an archangel come direct from the bright court of heaven and pondering in his transit through space on the sublime message entrusted to him, burst suddenly into the presence of his queen, and cry out in language of awe and veneration, "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee,"-the vessel that is full cannot hold any more; the expression, "The Lord is with thee" was an old Hebrew benediction, to intimate the closest union of the Creator with the creature, such as when an object is caught in the light cast from a strong reflector; let in fine everything grand or magnificent, that has been said of her from the commence ment, be poured out in one thrilling flood of eloquence, it would fail to tell the dignity of the Mother of God. In vain would we fly on the wings of thought,

above the cold atmosphere of carth, and penetrate the distant glories of the starry firmament, in vain we scan the bright galaxy of heaven's saints, and seek a standard of comparison amongst the peerless spirits that chant the endless alleluia's around the throne of the Eternal; we must mount higher than the scraphim, higher than the cheru-bim, higher than the archangels, and if there be anything in Creation, as the illustrious Basil has said, more brilliant, more perfect than these, it would still fail, in comparison, to tell the least of Mary's glories. Looking up from the valley of our nothingness, we contemplate with love and awe, the noblest work of the Creator's hands enveloped in the rays of glory that burst from the bosom of the Omnipotent, "O sacred and immaculate virginity," cries out St. Augustine, " with what praises to extol thee I know not, for thou hast borne in thy womb, Him whom the heavens cannot contain."

Yet Mary is not God. She is as far from God as heaven from earth ;-as far as the Creator from the creature—as the finite from the infinite. She is first in the order of creation, and as such we recognize her as our Queen,-"for so shall she be honored whom the king hath a mind to honor."

But you will agree her lofty position demands our admiration and respect out bringing her into such active co-operation in the work of grace. We will answer this difficulty, but crave attention for a moment whilst we suggest a touching analogy from another fact in the history

At the time the Tribunes seized the reins of government in the ancient Commonwealth of Rome, they banished from the city a great general whose pride became obnoxious. He took refuge in a neighboring hostile state; at once he was placed at the head of a large army and supplied with the means of revenge on his countrymen. He marched through the Roman territory with devastation and pillage; he was already encamped beneath the walls of the city before the people knew of their danger. When the news reached them, they were terrified and ran to and fro in the greatest consternation; they knew the skill of the great general who had led them on to victory, now marshalled in battle array against them; they knew his haughty spirit would never brook an insult, until he had steeped his sword in the blood of the offender; seeing it was impossible to stay his triumphant march, they wailed over the threatened doom of their beautiful city, which soon they expected would be a smoking mass of unsightly ruins. The wisest and best met in council and agreed to send a deputation to appeal to his mercy; to that sentiment of patriotism which is found in the most depraved heart; to remind him it was in their city he first drew the breath of life and that he was about to reek his sword with the blood of the companions of his youth. But the haughty conqueror was inexorable recommendation will have no reason to find fault and in the triumph of his revenge, he told them, in a few hours he would destroy Rome. They sent another and another deputation to him; the patricians and nobles, went out in mourning costume, making the most splendid offers if he would let Brownson, LL. D. them live to serve him; they met the same stern repulse; he bade them tell their citizens the cry of a perishing people mingledwith the crash of their public monuments would be the music of his revenge.

There was one ray of hope in the dark cloud that was gathering around them; it was his mother; they justly hoped the entreaties of an aged parent whom they knew he loved, might bond his cruel resolve to destroy Rome. She went. No sooner did she appear before Coriolanus, when the tears of the sturdy warrior, fell thick and fast on his mailclad bosom; the haughty impulses of ambition and revenge were hushed in the sobs of the grateful child. He descended from his scat, approached to embrace his mother, crying out from the depths of Rome, but ruined thy son!"

He withdrew his army and in a few days was murdered for treachery by the Volscians.

Dearly beloved in Jesus Christ, there is no tie so sacred, so solemn as that of the parent to the child; twining with the existence of the soul, it is like it indestructible and immortal; it follows the soul subscriptions of those in Perth or vicinity who may beyond the tomb, and will be its characteristic in desire to become subscribers. eternity. When the Son of God became man, he chose His mother from the maidens of earth ; He

munion of Saints, who more powerful than the Mother of Jesus?

Will he not hear her prayer who made the sun stand still in the heavens at the prayer of a Josus, who opened the waters of the Red Sea and gave a dry passage through its unseen depths, to the people Israel, at the prayer of Moses; who checked the fire in the furnace for the children of Babylon; and heard the prayer of Daniel in the lion's den; will mother? Penetrated with a deep sense of our ingratiharsh, nothing anstere; the thunders of divine wrath, which must ever ring in the ears of the sinner, are bushed in the sweet murmurs of her intercessory prayer. That prayer is more powerful than an army set in hattle army; it was the secret agent that sunk the Mussulman in the waters of Lepanto. When we have shaken off the mortal coil and appear on the shores of eternity, many a fortunate child of Eve will look up and recognise as the instrument of his salvation, the prayer of her who crushed the serpent's head.

(FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.)

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

As was announced a few months ago, the first number of the above-named review has made its appearance. When the announcement was first made it seemed to give general satisfaction, and the prospect of having a well conducted periodical of a high character, was hailed with delight. The names of the managers and contributors lead the Catholic public to entertain high expectations. The appearance of this, the first number, has not disappointed these expectations, and if it can be taken as a specimen of the future numbers, Catholics will rejoice at having a periodical which will rank among the highest of the kind in the land. From the perusal of the articles of the present number the reader will readily form a high idea of the intellectual ability of the writers and he will derive much valuable information and pleasure.

The critic disposed to look for blemishes and imperfections should bear in mind that the shortness of time between the time when the Review was first suggested and the time of the publication of this the first number, hasput some of the contributors to great disadvantage. It would indeed, in our opinion, be inopportune and ungenerous to find fault with or criticise at the present moment, those who in addition to their ordinary and many onerous duties as Bishops, and Priests, and as Laymen, engaged in pressing business, have imposed on themselves the task of furnishing to the Review, valuable articles in defence of religion and truth. Every motive urges them to aim at the highest point of perfection. The defence of a noble cause, viz., of religion and truth. Their own expectation, the high expectations of their friends, and the confidence of their publishers, who have staked their menns, are motives which would spur on minds less willing and energetic to secure the success of their undertaking.

They that devote their talents, their time and

their energies to this undertaking, which is as important as it is arduous, deserve cheering words of encouragement and praise, and substantial proofs of sympathy. The best expression of sympathy is a large subscription list. It is to be hoped that many of the clergy and laity in Canada as well as in the United States, will be subscribers.

The presence of the Review in the library of a clergyman or a layman will not be merely an ornament, but a very valuable addition to it.

We would venture to say, with all due respect to laymen, whose position in society brings them in contact with persons of every religion or of no religion, that to them the Review is indispensable, It will be to them who take it a storehouse of knowledge which will furnish the means of learning well, acd of discussing intelligently some of the most

important subjects of the day.

The press is doing incalculable evil to religion and morals, but the press can be made to promote the cause of Religion and morals. Many years ago we were acquainted with a pious priest who was engaged in disseminating good books-He said that he was thus engaged so that the evil one who made conquest through the aid of the press, might be in turn overcome and conquered by the press. was wont to make use of an expreandremain in passive admiration of her dignity, with | Preface of the passion in the Mass, substituting the word "typis" for the word "ligno" in the original "ut qui in typis vincebat, in typis quoque vinceretur"-To counteract the mischief produced by the pressit should be the endeavour of Catholics to use it more extensively and constantly. Those who have at heart the cause of religion and who desire to elevate the tone of Catholic literature, should not hesitate for a moment to sustain the present undertaking by large subscriptions. It is not one wire that supports a suspension bridge but the union of many-so likewise it is not one five dollar bill that will sustain the present laudable enterprise, but the accumulation of many. Let therefore Priest and Layman, by their subscriptions, make a strong and united effort to enable the conductors to carry out their design as expressed in their prospectus-viz., "to render the Review an able and efficient auxiliary to the Church in her warfare against modern error."

The mechanical getting up of this number reflects a great deal of credit on the Publishers, the Messrs. Hurdy & Mabony, of Philadelphia.

Its outward appearance is as pleasing to the eye as the contents are agrecable to the mind. In a word, the quality both of the intellectual and mechanical work, is of such a character, that it cannot fail to secure to it, a general welcome from the

Catholic public. We here give the list of the articles contained in this number without making any comments. In recommending persons to subscribe, we do so with the full assurance, that those who will follow our

with us. 1. Salutatory. 11. Anti-Catholic prejudice. Very Rev. James O'Connor, D D.

III. The Philosophy of the Supernatural. By O. A.

IV. The Classical Education of the day. By the Rt. Revd. T. A. Becker, D.D V. The Jesuits. By the Very Revd. James A.

Corcorna, D.D. VI. The Bugbear of Vaticanism. By the Revd. Edward McGlyun, D.D.

VII. The Divinity of Christ. By the Rt. Revd. P. N. Lynch, DD. VIII. Modern Physicists and the Origin of Man.

By George D. Wolff. IX. The Catholic Church in American History.

X. Book Notices. It is announced that the following Gentlemen will be among the contributors to the second

April number :--Right Rev. T. A. Becker, D.D., Rev. Aug. I. his softened heart "O mother you have saved Thebaud, S.J., Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D., Rev. Charles J. White, D.D., O. A. Brownson, L.L.D. T. W. M. Marshall, LL.D., General John Gibbon, George D. Wolff, Very Rev. Edward Jacker.

The Review can be had at the store of Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier of this city. Price per copy, \$1.25, and \$5.00 per year.

The Rev. Dr. Chisholm of Perth, will forward

It is stated that the Ottawa authorities have reparticipated in all the feelings of human nature. It is stated that the Ottawa authorities have re-He gave her all the privileges of a mother. Here fused to grant the application of the Quebec Govis the secret of our confidence in the intercession enment asking for the old Government bakery in of Mary. In the sublime prerogative of the com- St. Ann-street for offices for the railway commission. | confidence shown him, and remarked that he con- | Per R E, Brockville-P K, 2.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c. &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. John GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Postoffice Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

St. Patrick's National Association .- On Morday night last a large number of the most influential of our Irish citizens met in the Seminary Hall, Notre Dame street, and formed themselves into an association under the above name. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed; nearly a hundred gentlemen signed the constitution, and about three hundred dollars were collected for initiation fees. The constitution having been adopted, the following gentlemen were elected provisionally until the first Monday in March next, when the annual election will take place :- President pro tem, M. Donovan; Treasurer, R. McCready; Secretary, M. Gueria; Council, J. Hatchette, M. C. Mullarky, W. Wilson, and R. McShane. The meeting adjourned until next Monday evening.

NEW AGENT .- We have appointed Mr. Senior of Niagara, our duly authorized agent in his locality.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN A THEATRE. The allegory of the "Great Republic" has been played upon the stage of the Robinson Opera House, Cincinnati, for the past few nights, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Relief Union, the proceeds being applied to the relief of the suffering poor of the city. The performers, numbering nearly 600 children, were taken from the public schools of the city. The matince audience on Saturday in most part was composed of women and children. While the great house was densely packed, and the thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, either through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire as the red light from the colored fire used in the piece flashed out from the wings. Every inch of the theatre was occupied, and a dense crowd was pressing and surging about the stair cases and in front of the doors. Some one in the audience took up the cry of "fire," and it was re-echoed from near the door by some who caught a glimpse of the red glare from the stage. There was an immediate rush for the front door, a child was pushed down the steps, and immediately after a man thrust his arm through a window, and his scream and the crash of broken glass was enough to set the panic in full force. The scene was a terrible one. In the narrow vestibule leading to the street, the people in rear, mad with fear, pushed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. Men terror-stricken, struck down helpless women and children in front or climbed over their heads to top of the stair-case, and precipitated themselves upon the screaming and bleeding mass of women and children in the hall-way. The scene in and about the Opera House after the accident was heart-rending. Up to nine Saturday night, the following had been reported killed and injured:

Mrs. Alfred White and her son Harry, aged twelve;

Mrs. Nancy Clark, reported to have died from heart disease, caused by excitement; August and Fred. Loesch, two brothers, aged eight and ten : Hattie Leslie, aged twelve; James Crowly, seven; Annie

CITY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

story is generaly discredited.

A meeting of the shareholders of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held on Friday 28th January, Mr. J. B. Beaudry Vice President, in the chair, when it was ununimously resolved :-

Mai Rienzi, of Alton, Ill.; Miss Terovica Massalt, age twenty-two; Mrs. Henry Kessler, suffered severe

contusion of the brain. One unknown woman is

dead. Among the injured are Fred. Strasburg, Miss

Humphrey, Master Harry Bliss, and a child named

Coddington. Considerable prominence is given to

a report, that the alarm was started by pickpockets,

who intended to profit by the stampede; but this

"Thatit is the duty of the Directors of this Company to express in their own name and in that of the members their most sincere regrets with reference to the loss caused by the death of their esteemed President, Benjamin Comte, and to offer their most sympathetic condolence to his family.

"That the Directors should, in memory of the late Benjamin Comte, publicly express their indebtedness for the services he had rendered to this Company as President during more than sixteen years without wishing to accept any remuneration therefor, and for having, by his wise administration, made it one of the most prosperous and useful institutions of this city.

"That the members of this Board could not more fittingly express their indebtedness towards the said Benjamin Comte, and at the same time serve the interests of this Company, than by offering the position of Director to Mr. Joseph Comte, nephew of the lamented President, and at present one of the members most largely interested in the success of this Company.

"That the Secretary be requested to present the above resolutions to the family of the regretted deceased, and to invite Mr. Joseph Comte to come and take his soat at the board."

The newly-elected Director having responded to the invitation, thanked the meeting for the testimony of obligation and sympathy presented by the Secretary, and stated that he believed it to be his duty to accept the position, not on account of personal merit, but as a homage tendered to the memory of his uncle.

The Board being thus complete, it was unanimously resolved :-

Vice-President.

The new President thanked the Directors for the

sidered his election a high honor; he thought that they might have made a more judicious choice, but he hoped that, with the assistance of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Dumouchel, whose devotion and experience had been tested for a considerable period he could efficiently superintend the interest of this

Society, which interests were moreover his own. The Secretary desires to express how greatly the loss of the lamented President has been felt in the most poignant manner, by the employees in the office who in him have lost an excellent master and to how large a degree this Company with which the deceased was, so to speak, identified, has been benefitted by his experience and devotion. thanks the newly elected President for the kind words spoken in his regard, and he further adds that he is fully convinced that as long as the Board will continue a wise and vigorous administration its exertions will be, as in in the past, crowned with success.

ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.

PAID AT LAST .- The sum of \$1,578.09 has been paid to Lt.-Col. Fletcher for the Volunteers who were called out to preserve the peace on the day when the remains of Guibord were interred.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY .- The Governor-General Lady Dufferin and their friends left Montreal for Ottawa at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. A company of the Hochelaga Light Infantry turned out as a guard of honor, and the drum corps of that regiment was present and performed some excellent airs

THEFT .- A man named Lauzon, 45, laborer, while passing along St. Joseph street on Saturday afternoon last, snatched a pair of boots from the door of Morris & Reynolds, No. 171 St. Joseph street. Mr. Reynolds happened to observe the thief in the act, and after a sharp chase succeeded in capturing his man, whom he brought to the Chaboillez Square Police Station.

The total amount of imports for the month of December, 1875, was as follows:-Dutiable goods, \$2,759,930; amount of duty, \$645,247.15; free goods, \$1,530,362. Total exports:-Produce of Canada, \$3,522,204; coin and bullion, \$54,000; goods not the produce of Canada, \$50,267. Circulation and specie :- Notes in circulation, \$11,250,235,-29; amount of specie required to be held by law, \$2,925,117,50; excess of specie, \$101,181,69. Authorized discourt on American invoices, 11 per

Hon, Charles S. Rodier, a member of the Quebec Legislative Council and Mayor of Montreal for four successive terms, died in this city on Friday. He was also a Commissioner to settle the losses arising | Oats out of the rebellion of 1837-38.

INGERSOLL, February 5 -About seven o'clock this morning smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the market building and town hall, which was entirely gutted leaving the brick walls standing. There is \$3,000 insurance in the Provincial and \$3,000 in the Western, which will probably cover

In consequence of recent outrages on the Upper Ottawa, C. Rankin, of Temiscamingue, factor of the Hudson Bay Co., waited on Mr. Blake, on Saturday and represented to him the necessity of appointing magistrates at the Mattawa and Kippewa, or the appointment of a stipendiary at mattawa-where there is a lock-up-with power to act in both Provinces.

When the new Parliamentary Library in Ottawa, is completed it will be one of the most beautiful buildings on the continent,

The price of four-foot wood has been fixed at a meeting of the farmers of Minto and Wallace at \$2.25 per cord, and two-foot wood of 128 feet cubic measure at \$2 50 per cord.

Quenec, Feb. 5 .- Detective Skeffington is in Megantic, hunting up evidence in connection with the murder of farmer O'Donnell, in that county, some months back. The alleged murderer is to be tried for the offence at the next criminal term in Artha-

The Belleville branch of the Royal Canadian Bank now does business on Saturdays until three o'clock, instead of closing at one o'clock on the day. This is a convenience to its customers, who appreciate it more that Saturday is the principal business day of the week, and the very day on which late banking hours are required.

RIMOUSEI, Que., Feb. 6 -On Saturday evening at 7 pm., a fire broke out in the dwelling and store owned by J. C. Nolan. The flames spread rapidly, the occupants having barely time to escape with their lives. Building, stock, and furniture are a total loss; partly insured. The flames also extended to the adjoining building, owned by the late Edward O'Doherty, which was totally destroyed; no insurance. Cause of the fire unknown. Total loss, \$20,000.

Died.

At Halifax, N.S, on the 5th inst. after one bour's illness, Mr. William Barron, a well known Merchant and Citizen, and for some years one of the Aldermen of Halifax. Of your charity pray for the happy repose of his soul.

At Southport, P. E. I, on the 14th ult, William Patrick, youngest son of Captain John Aylward, aged 1 year and 3 months.

On the 10th ult., at Hay River, P. E. I., Mr. Alexander Gillis, in the 70th year of his age. At Souris East, P E. I., on the 18th ult., the be

loved wife of Capt. Simon Cheverie, in the 40th year of her age. May she rest in peace. On the 17th ult., at Head of Souris, P. E. I., Mr

George McCormack, aged 51 years. On the 18th ult., at the same place the infant

child of Mr. William McCabe, aged 13 months. At the South River, N. S., on the 23rd ult, Hugh McIstac (son of the late Donald McIstac), aged 25 years. Fortified by the rites of the Church, he departed this life into a happy eternity, a consoling reflection to his many relatives and numerous friends.—R I.P.

At the Salt Springs, NS., after a shortillness which he bore with Christian fortitude, on Sunday, the 23rd ult., in the 83rd year of his age. John McDonald (Kell). The deceased by his industry and honesty gained for himself the favor and respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. R.I.P.

At the Old Manchester Road, NS, on the 21st ult., Andrew Boyle, aged 43 years. His life was a continuous preparation for the awful mon ent which links Time with Eternity. Always a faithful Ca-tholic, a kind neighbor, his death was the calm passage of a noble soul to the bosom of God. May his soul rest in peace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Little Bras d'Or, N.S., Rev J C, \$2; Richmond Rev P O C, 2; Sarnia, J C, 4; Collingwood, C G, 1; Loretto, R K, 2; Matlock, J McK, 2; Westport, C M, 2; Point St Charles, J C, 2; Poplar Point, Manitoba, J H C, 2; Marysville, M L, 2; Bienville, M P, 2; Papineauville, J S, 4; Martintown, R Mc-That the Vice-President, Jean Bte. Beaudry, be D, 4; Curran, Rev CG, 4; Hadlowe Cove, R W, 2; clected President of the Company for the current Halifax, S, Dr T W, 4; Mabou, N S, Rev K J McD, year, in place and room of the late Benjamin 2; St Anicet, J J C, 2; Rev J J V, 150; Quebec, Comte; and that Mr. R. A. R. Hubert be elected St P O & L I, 1 50; Napanee, M C, 2; Ulverton, D

Per J L Perth-Miss E C. 1.

Per M J K, Eganville-D L, 5; Douglas, B 11. 5 20; JF, 2; Brudenell, PS, 2; Pembroke, J'i M H, 2. Per J B, Montreal-Valcartier, R C, 2. Per L M. Seaforth—P McG, 4.
Per A McI, Antigonish, N S—Self, 1; W C, 1

Hon J McK, 2; South River, J McD, 1; Cupe George, A McD, 2. Per P J, Connaught—J W, 2. Per J O'H, Templeton—J McG, 150. Per P N, Thurso—W K, 150; M O'L, 150; W

Per JB, Mitchell-P R, 1 50; Bornholm, J H, Per P G M, Perth-Glen Tay, P B, 2.

Greenbacks bought at 112 dis. American Silver

	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)
İ	Flour # bri. of 196 h Tollards \$2.50 @	
	Superior Extra 5.10	5.224
1	Fancy	4.75
5	Spring Extra	4.50
,	Superfine 4.10	4.15
'	Extra Superfine4.90	4.95
	Fine 3.70	3.75
,	Fine	4 85
r	Middlings 3.05	3.10
L	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.20	2.25
ł	City bags, [delivered] 2.30	2.35
t	Wheat -Spring	0.00
-	Wheat.—Spring	0.00
	Oatmeal	4.70
9	Corn, per bushel of 33 lbs 0.572	0.00
- !	Oats	0.00
r	Pense, per 66 lbs	
- 1	do afloat	0.00
•	Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0 00
9		0.60
5		0.00
	Lard, per lbs	0.00
1	Chause por the	0.00
f	do do do pails 0.14 Cheese, per lbs., 0.10 do Fall makes 0.00	0.11년
,	Pork—New Mess	0.00
		21.25
f	Thin Mess21 00	21.25
;	Dressed Hogs	7.65
١!	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
	Ashes—Pots	4 80
	Firsts	
1		
r	Burren.—Quiet; 162c to 23c, according to	-
	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(G.	
9	Wheat, full, per bush \$0 97	0 99
r	do spring do 0 96	0 964
9	Barley do 0 65	กลา

do 0 34

do 0 72

..... 0 60

0 00

0 00

0 23

0 23

0 20

do

Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 7 50

Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 00

Mutton, by carcase, per lb..... 0 00

Butter, 1b. rolls..... 0 23

Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 22

large rolls..... 0 21

tub dairy..... 0 21

packed..... 0 18

Peau

1	" packed	, O	18	0 20	
	Apples, per brl	. 1	50	2 25	
	Geese, each	. 0	60	0 90	
,	Turkeys	. 0	70	1 50	
1	Cabbage, per doz	Ö	40	0 00	
.	Onious, per bush	Ö	90	1 (0	
	Turnips, per bush		20	25	
i	Potatoes, per bus	. 0	45	50	
ı	Hay	12	00		
Ч	Straw	نئل.	-	00 (:	
1	Duaw,	. 8	1,11	(0.00	
ŀ	Merry Marconnor of the same				
	THE KINGSTON MARKET	(Briti	ish H	ોig.)	
	FLOUR-XXX per bbl	6.00) to	6 50	
'	" " 100 lbs	3.00	to	3.25	
-	Family " 100 "	2.30	to	250	
١	GRAIN-Barley per bushel	0.60	-	0.70	
1	Rye " "	0.50		0.60	
Į	Poas " "	0.70	_	0.75	
-	Oats " "	9.31	to	0.13	
Ì	Wheat " "	0.90		0.95	
1	Fall Wheat	0.00	to		
١	MEAT - Beef, fore, per 100 lbs			0.00	
1	" hind " " "	4 00		5.00	
1		5.00	to	5.50	
1	her to	0.00	to	0.00	
1	Mutton per 1b	0.05		0.07	
ł	nam in store	6.14		0.15	
Í	T COL	0.00		0.00	
ł	D#C011	0.10		0.15	
Į	Pork	7.00		7.50	
۱,	Hidrs-No 1 untrimmed	6.00	-	0.00	
Ħ	u 3 u	3.00	to	0.00	
1		0.65		00.1	
1	Calf Skins	0.10	to	0.00	
1	Dekin Skins	0.00	to	0.00	
١	Lumbskins,	0.00	to	0.00	
١	Tallow	0.04	to	0.07	
1	Poultry-Turkeys, each	0.50	to	1.00	
١	Geese "	0.50	to	0.60	
1	Ducks per pair	0.50	to	0.60	
Į	Fowls per pair	0.30	to	0.40	
1	General-Potatoes, per bag	0.55	to	0,70	
١	Butter, tub, per 1b	0.18	to	0.19	
1	do print	0.21	to	0.23	
۱,	do print Eggs, per dozen	0.23	to	0.25	
١,	Cheese, home made	0.08	to	0.10	
1	llay, per ton, new			10,00	
-	Hay, per ton, old			00.00	
1	Straw,			4,50	
, 1	Wood, Hard	4.00	to	4.50	
	Coal, per ton, delivered	0.00	to	7.50	
١	Wool, per lb,	0.00	to		
1	mon per my	0,111)	10	0.00	

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

(Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL

May 1st, 1874. St. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. Society.



UNDER the AUSPICES of the above SOCIETY.

J. O'CONNOR POWER, Esq., M.P.

MECHANICS' HALL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1876. SUBJECT:—"The Policy of Irish Patriots at Home and Abroad."

-:0:-The HIBERNIAN INDEPENDENT BRASS BAND have kindly volunteered their services for the

TICKETS, 25 crs. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CTS.

DOORS OPEN at 7. LECTURE to commence at 8

o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec. I have watched thy beauty fading, And thy strength sink day by day; Soon, I know, will want and fever Take thy little life away. Famine makes thy father reckless Hope hath left both him and me; We could suffer all, my baby, Had we but a crust for thee, Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary.

Better thou shouldst perish early, Starve so soon my darling one. Than in helpless sin and sorrow Vainly live as I have done. Better that thy angel spirit With my joy, my peace were flown, Than thy heart grow cold and careless, Reckless, hopeless, like my own. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger, And my brain is all opprest-I have scarcely strength to press thee, Wan and feeble, to my breast. Patience, baby-God will help us, Death will come to thee and me; He will take us to His heaven, Where no want or pain can be. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary.

Such the plant that late and early, Did we listen, we might hear Close beside us-but the thunder Of a city dulls our ear. Every heart, as God's bright angel, Can bid one such sorrow cease ; God has glory when His children Bring His poor ones joy and peace, Listen, nearer, while she sings, Sound the fluttering of wings! ADELAIDE PRUCTOR

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

--:0:--FRANCE.

Paris, February 4.—It is thought very probable that the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier will be elected President of the new Senate. A prosecution has been commenced against the Journal La France, for publishing false news. The action is based upon a statement that M. Buffet had tendered his resignation, and declared be would only accept the Governorship of the Bank of France as compensation. Coldenfert, the defender of Belfort, has resigned his commission in the army, in order to stand as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Wallon, French Minister of Education, has received a brief from the Pope complimenting him on his life of John of Arc. The famous Pucelle, the Holy Father says, is justly called the Maid of which reveals the geniue, purity, splendid actions, and troubles of the heroine, the distinguished glory of France. Nobody will deny that God, wishing to raise up the down-trodden fortunes of France and to this girl taken from the fields a truly admirable courage and a marvellous knowledge of warlike and political matters. Ingratitude, which generally attends the greatest benefits, has been shown in this instance, and rivalry, envy, and party hatred always excite detraction, but the firmness of those persecuted for righteousness' sake and their constancy under gainsaying add fresh lustre to the oppressed and condemn the oppressors to eternal

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, PARIS .- On the morning of New Year's Day, the Professors of the three Faculties of the new Catholic University and the staff were received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, who replied to the congratulations which were addressed to him by the Abbe Conil, the Vice-Rector, in the name of the whole establishment. The Cardinal spoke, in words full of kindly aspiration, of his lively solicitude for the progress and development of the new University, and concluded his discourse by bestowing on all his apostolic blessing. The Professors afterwards went to the nunciature, to offer their respectful homage to the representative of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Gazette des Tribunaux states that 149 persons were arrested in Paris on New Year's Day, being so manifestly drunk that the most indulgent policeman could not avoid taking them up in spite of the faxity shown on those exceptional occasions. They

were discharged when sober. THE PRINCE-IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.-A special correspondent of the Figaro, who lately paid a visit to Chislehurst, gives the following details concerning the Prince Imperial :- "The Prince is of average height and well-looking: his teeth are extremely fine, and his mouth like that of the Empress, whilst the remainder of his face resembles his father's. On the upper lip a small brown moustache is beginning to make its appearance. His voice is full, sonorous, and well fitted to command. To sum up the Prince has all the grace of his age; he is gay imaginative, and French. Showing me a small piece of furniture in which all his school exercises were placed, he said-' I preserve and regard them with pleasure; do you know why? Because I am enchanted at not having to do them again.' His daily labour is something extraordinary for one of his age. Rising at daybreak, he sets apart all the morning for study. His professors are English, residing in London. He is now of age to be admitted to Oxford, but it was preferred that he should study at Chislehurst the higher branches of education. After lunch the Prince rides out; he has three saddle-horses, and amongst them Heros, the well-known sorrel of the Emperor. Sometimes, in tine weather he walks out with the Empress. Two or three times a week he goes to London to take lessons in fencing, which is his great amusement; he also practises at home with Count Bassano. Without being attached to the British army he occasionally takes part in the drill of a battery of artillery to which some of his Woolwich comrades belong; it is a fete for them when he goes to Aldershot. If I stated the Prince said nothing about France no one would believe me. But, as my in-structions are not to occupy myself with politics, 1 am restrained from giving an account of our conversation, which lasted nearly 35 minutes; I can only say that when I left the Prince I was absolutely charmed."

SPAIN.

CARLISTS AND ALPHONSISTS .- LONDON, Feb. 1 .-The Times this morning publishes a letter from San. Sebastian, from which are gleaned the following details and results of some of the engagements between Royalists and Carlists in northern Spain. The movement by Royalists towards Vern on the 25th of January was only a feint to cover a real attack on Guetoria. Guetoria is the only point the Carlists have held on the Cantabrian coast west of San Sebastian, since the commencement of the war. Gen. Moriones, returning to San Sebastian cm. | bundred years ago the pious Princess Iolanthe, | possess tender, gentle, and lovable qualities such as

barked two pattalions of troops which landed at Guetoria before daylight on the 26th. These immediately attacked and captured the heights of Garetemendi, which commands the town of Guetoria The Carliets fled without firing a shot. It would: be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this their pious predecessors. But this is, of course, movement. It completely alters the condition of only another proof of the advances we are making the Guipuzcoan campaign, and renders necessary the abandonment of Carlist positions from which they bombarded San Sebastian and opens an easy route whereby Gen. Moriones may advance into Biscay, threatening Durango and other Carlist centres to a junction with Gen. Lome's forces now advancing from the direction of Bilbos. Thus, Gen. Moriones' movements have commenced most favourably, and should subsequent operations be crowned with equal success, Carlism will soon have received its death blow in the western Provinces.

A CARLIST VERSION OF RECENT ENGAGEMENTS .-Tolosa, Feb. 1,-The Carlists deny they were defeated at Santa Barbara. They claim that their Ger. Perula repu'sed the Royalists and pursued them to Puente La Reine; that the Royalist division advancing on Lorca was defeated and retreated precipitately, and that Gen. Moriones received a serious

check on the 29th. ROYALIST SUCCESSES .- A Times' despatch from Santander says the town is partially illuminated to night for the capture of Durango by Gen. Lomais. Reinforcements have been sent hence to San Sebastian. Trustworthy intelligence has been received at Paris that Gen. Delatres' columns entered Elizondo and St. Jean de Luiz yesterday, Tuesday. An Alfonsist attack on Santa Barbara, near Manern, has been repulsed. The Carlists have abandoned another place named Santa Barbara near Oleiza. An attack by Alfonsists on Lorca failed. The reverse in that quarter caused a panic at San Sebastian, and a large quantity of specie was sent into France. It is also reported that Alfonsists entered Elizonda on Monday, and are now blockaded by Carlists marching from Vera. Carlists troops are enthusiastic. General Rivera has captured the Carlist position situated four kilometres from Estelle, and the Carlists in the Province of Biscay are retreating upon Sornozo.

Tribunals, composed of three judges in each of the royal courts, have been instituted to try offences of the Spanish newspaper press, and penalties are imposed for attacks upon the king, the royal family, and the constitutional monarchy.

BELGIUM.

FRARFUL EXPLOSION .- ST. ETIENNE, Feb. 4 .- An explosion of fire damp took place to-day in Jabin colliery. The men were at work in the pit at the time, to the number of 230; of these only 26 have Earth is been taken out, two of whom were dead. falling in immense masses. Consternation prevails through the district.

A Congress and International Exhibition of means, appliances, and instruments for saving life and preserving health, will be held in Brussels from June 15 to October 1, 1876. This movement-of which we gave a brief account a few months agooriginated with the Royal Humane Society of Belgium. The Congress and Exhibition are under the special patronage and protection of the King of the Belgians, and of the City of Brussels, with the Count of Flanders honorary president. The call, which has been made by the philanthropists of Belgium upon the civilized nations of the world, has been warmly responded to in Europe, and committees of co-operation have been formed for promoting the object of Orleans, for the prodigies by which she relieved the Congress and Exhibition. In England the that city, and M. Wallon has omitted nothing committee is composed of one hundred of the leading citizens of Great Britain, with the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge as president and vice president; while in Austria and Germany the Archduke and Crown Prince are the respective heads give it its legitimate King, chose what was weak to orerthrow the strength of the mighty, and accorded can committee is presided over by Chief Justice can committee is presided over by Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme hourt, with Charles Francis Adams as vice-president. The Governors of the several States with prominent citizens in each State, form the Committee. A central committee, for practical purposes, is situated in New York.

GERMANY.

RELEASE OF CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI .- LONDON, Feb. 3 .- A Berlin despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says the small town of Ostrowo, about sixty-seven miles south-east of Posen, where Cardinal Ledochowski is imprisoned, is filled with sympathizers gathered to testify their joy at his liberation to-day. Among those present are many of the high Polish nobility, including the Emperor's nephews, Princes Edmund and Ferdinand, of Radzeville. There will be special thanksgiving services to-night, and the town will be illuminated. The Posen Courter's statement that Cardinal Ledochowski will be interned at the Fortress of Torgan, on the frontier of Saxony, is disbelieved. If it proves correct, an appeal will be made to the Emperor. Legal proceedings will also be taken, since the imposition of any further restraint upon the Cardinal without a further judgment would be unlawful.

Ostrowo, February 3 .- Cardinal Ledochowski was released from prison this morning. He proceeded by rail in the direction of Berlin. He was informed that if he entered the provinces of Silesia or Posen, or districts of Frankfort on the Oder or Marienwerder, he would be interned at Torgan.

HERR REICHENSPERGER'S PAMPHLET -Herr Reichen sperger's pamphlet, which has just been made public, argues that the ecclesiastical laws transcend the State's right to invade the sphere of inner ecclesiastical life, and that the resistance of bishops and priests is not only commended by Christian doctrine and good sense, but fully justified by the express determinations of the Prussian law. The pamphlet is temperate in tone, but unyielding in substance. He declares that a modus vivendi is possible only by a reinsertion of the climineted clause of the Prussian Constitution, or by an understanding with the Vatican, or a complete separation of Church and

Carrying on the process of endeavouring to banish episcopal government from the Prussian dominions steps are being taken, preparatory to instituting proceedings against the Bishop of Treves for viotation of the May laws, and so ordering his "deposition." Several young priests, ordained last August, have been summoned to give evidence as to whether the Bishop commissioned them to exercise ecclesiastical functions in their respective homes, but with the greatest circumspection. The Governor-general of Russian Poland, Count Kotzebue, has issued three edicts. The first forbids any priest to baptise any child which is the issue of a marriage between a Catholic and a United Greek who has gone over to the "orthodox Church." The second forbids all the press have indulged in, I cannot imagine. They pilgrimages with banners and emblems. The third appear, with the jealous appetite of bull-terriers, to requests Catholic priests to celebrate, in their churches, "every extraordinary event in the Imperial family" without waiting for the previous instructions of their Bishops. The official organ of the Province of Hanover, contains, says the Monide, a fresh decree of the Government issued against the Bishop of Paderborn. An ordinance of the district government of Upper Silesia notifies the parish priest, Herr Engel, of Deutsch Mullmen, that he is "excluded" for the future from giving religious instrution in the schools within his own parish, and that he will not be permitted to give any instruction in those schools, even in the absence of the regular teacher. The Gnesen prison now holds within its walls as prisoners two Bishops, the other being Mgr. Cybichowski, the Assistant-Bishop for the Gnesen portion of the diocese of Cardinal Ledochowski. The famous old primatial city never before probably witnessed such a spectacle during its long

whose bones still rest in their sarcophagus by one of the altars in the Franciscan church of Gnesen, founded a convent for holy virgins. In its place there stands for the last two years a strong prison, whose usual dwellers present a marked contast to in civilisation.

THE BISHOP OF RATISHON, BAVARIA.—The great subject of the day is the utter defeat the Minister von Lutz has sustained in his attack on Mgr. Senestrey. On the 14th October last, in his place in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, he charged the Bishop with having issued orders to the clergy of the diocese to use all their influence against the Government candidates at the elections. The Bishop denied the charge, and challenged him to produce a single Pastoral or letter of his containing any such directions. Gradually the controversy came to be narrowed to this point :- The Minister contended that a public or official rescript of the Bishop, of the date of this present year, had been read last May to the clergy of the deanery of Geisenfeld in the diocese, and contained a passage which was substantially of the purport mentioned by him in the chamber. Further without actually stating the name, he clearly pointed out the present Archbishop of Bamberg, Mgr. Screiber, who last May was parish priest of Engelbrechtsmunster, a parish within the deanery of Geisenfeld, as the person who had given him the information. But all this story has proved only a house of cards. On 18th December the whole of the clergy of the deanery published a collective declaration, signed by every one of them, and stating that the rescript addressed to them for last Easter from the Bishop's office contained no reference whatever to the elections. Further, the Regensburger Wochenblatt published the whole of the text of this episcopal letter, which was addressed to all the clergy of the diocase, and was read to those of the dennery of Geisenfeld last May. Availing of the occasion of the parochial reports of de statu animarum, it gives advice how the people may be taught to set greater value on the Church and love her more; but the coup de grace was reserved for the Archbishop of Bamberg, who published, on 22nd December, a declaration in which, after stating clearly the Minister's charge against the Bishop, he shows that it was clearly without foundation, and that not a tittle of evidence can be adduced to give even color to the accusation. The defeat of the Minister is so great and thorough that people now begin freely to speculate on his resignation as a matter of necessity. The newspapers published last week a Pastoral Letter, dated 21st December, addressed by the Bishop of Ratisbon to the clergy of his diocese, re capitulating the whole affair and ending thus :-"I closed my published letter of 18th October with the words : Retractation or Proof! To-day I must finish thus: Since proof has not been given of this charge, retractation remains a duty of honour and justice."

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS. DION BOUCICAULT'S NOBLE ACTION IN THEIR BEHALF .-ANOTHER LETTER FROM BOUCICAULT.

To the Editor of the London Telegraph : Sir-If, in addressing people through Mr. Disraeli, the fate of the Fenian prisoners, which was becoming buried under other political matters, has been raised into a living question, an important result has been gained. Since Monday last more than 300 provincial journals, and fifteen leading London newspapers, have given it editorial prominence. It matters very little what sneers, scoffs, and ribaldry have been expended on me. Had I not afforded the op-portunity and object for ridicule, and had the question been brought forward on its simple merits, it would have been dismissed as vain, troublesome, uninteresting, and ruled out of court as a case already decided. By raising a side issue the whole subject has been let in, and I accept my bespattering of mud with almost gratitude, wiping it away with good humor, as I reflect that even great statesmen, when seeking to serve their country, are frequently saluted on the hustings with rotten eggs and offal. Why should I not receive the political baptism of dirt?

I thank you for the gentleness of your philippic, while I beg to dissent from its argument. You say the drama may not be regarded as a field where any discussion of an important and serious nature can be carried on, but is merely a region of fiction where nothing is sought but for amusement. Neverthe less, Mr. Dickens employed fiction to expose and reform many social and political evils. Mr. Disraeli has employed fiction to illustrate his political views, and to ventilate his theories. Is " Lo. thair" intended simply to amuse, or to convey covertly, instructions? In what does fiction in the dramatic form differ from fiction in the form of a novel? I answer the dramatic form is more effective, and therefore, more important. For the reader is solitary, and his feelings expire in his own breast. But the spectator of a drama is one of a multitude where organized expression becomes an important fact. Therefore the Government stopped the caricatures of Messrs, Gladstone and Ayrton at the Court Theatre, but never dreamed of interfering with precisoly similar caricatures in Punch. I decline, then, to accept your limitation of the scope and functions of the drama, believing it has greater powers, however unworthly I may wield them.

Some journals have reminded their readers that the Fenian prisoners now in goal, although not con-cerned in or accused of acts of bloodshed or violence, were guilty of a double crime. They were soldiers who to the crime of rebellion added the crime of mutiny; and it is in view of this latter offence their term of inprisonment is prolonged, when otherr convicted at the same time of the political offence only, have been liberated. Now, sir, I speak under correction when I ask this question. Have these men been tried for the military crime of mutiny by the tribunal competent to deal with the offence? If not, it would not appear they are now virtually suffering a sentence passed on them rather by England's Government than by her courts of justice. Nay, if they had been so tried by military laws, and had they been condemned to a certain period of imprisonment, surely, sir, the practice of cumulating penalties would not have been so unmercifully applied to them that their military sentences would have been made to commence when the term of their civil sentence had expired. There is no doubt of their guilt-no palliation is suggested. If there were any excuse there would be less

grace in their pardon. Why any reference to the pardon of those wretched men who have now lain in jail for ten years, should raise such a torrent of invective as some of the press have indulged in, I cannot imagine. They gnaw the Fenian bone, and resent the slightest movement to touch it with all the bristles of a canine nature. They regard my approach to the matter as a piece of outrageous impudence. The bone is their bone. Who is this actor who dares to have feelings on the subject? Who is this scribbler, who not only has the audacity to form an opinion, but actually carries it so far as to follow the Prime Minister himself, and humbly touch the tail of his cont with a petition to attract his attention? Great Mumbo Jumbo! Where's the police? Let me be pardoned if I would reply: I am an Irishman who for the last fifteen years has devoted his life to rubbing out of the world's mind the degrading caricatures which the ignorant prejudice of English literature had circulated. I have been trying to bring the English nation to a better appreciation of a sister people they have been educated to despise; to convince them that the Irish peasant is neither the history of nearly a thousand years. More than six fool nor the ruffian he has been represented, but may

those which Mr. Dickens has found and displayed in humble English life: that the Irish priest may be full of gentleness and loyalty, and as thorough a gentleman as the Vicar of Wakefield. These, sir, are the credentials entitling me to deal with the concern of my own people. Believe me, I would not have presented them if they had not been called for. -Your obedient servant,

DION BOUCICAULT.

THE IRISH PRESS ON BOUCICAULT. [From the Dublin Freeman.]

Mr. Dion Boucicault, the world-famed Irish dramatist and actor, has just addressed to the Prime Minister a pathetic appeal in favor of the prisoners yet confined for complicity in the Fenian conspiracy. The grounds of the petition are as original as the impulse which suggested it was noble. For five months Mr. Boucicault has been playing "The Shaughraun" it has inveriably been applauded by its London auditories. Irish national sentiments have been cheered, and when the hero is delivered by the intervention of the Royal clemency, the denouement has been received by the house with tumultuous enthusiasm. Mr. Boucicault now makes known for the first time that he devised the plot and wrote the play for the express purpose of eliciting the real opinion of England on the question of amnesty. He claims that he has submitted the case to a jury of two hundred thousand Englishmen, and that the reply has been unanimously in favor of setting the prisoners free. He made Mr. Disraeli the instrument of grace in the drama; he calls upon him now to be so in fact. Mr. Boucicault has argued his case himself with such ability and pathos that we can scarcely hope to add anything to his plea. [From the Ulster Examiner]

Of course with the charity for which this world is so eminently remarkable, the appeal of Dion Boucicault for amnesty to the political prisoners, which we publish to-day, will be called "shop," "a good stroke of business," "a stage arti-fice," and will be otherwise complimendenominated; but it is none the less honoring to the man that makes it, and none the less unanswerable by him to whom it is made Dion Boucicault's fame is already earned; he is himself an Irishman, and we believe that the imputation of a secondary motive as prompting his letter to Mr. Disraeli would be uncalled for and far-fetched. In point of fact, an actor like Dion Boucicault, could not, night after night, act the part of "The Shaughraun," to the life as he does, and hear the prolonged applause of the theatre, at Drury Lane, crammed from floor to ceiling, without having suggested to him the contrast between what the English people approve upon the stage and what their leaders refuse to admit in real life. By his action he has been more successful in sympathy in a quarter of a year than the newspapers for a series of years; but however it is explained away, it is a fact, and to Mr. Dion Boucicault do we give all the credit of the effect produced in England, and of the generous idea which prompted him to write his appeal for amnesty to Mr. Disraeli, which we publish to-day. He has concentrated the sympathy not only of England, but of America, on the few obscure men who still linger in chains, and who are now the only British citizens in prison for a political offence; and the letter which marks the withdrawal of his play from the London stage shall not be the least bright jewel in the crown which he has won and worn as an Irishman remarkable for his genius, in an age when it is not easy to excel.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

An advocate for the release of the Irish political prisoners has this week appeared in the person of Mr. Dion Boucicault. His noble letter will be found in our news columns to-day. Some English critics with the manliness and generosity which we sometimes find described among the best marked characterestics of the English people, have pretended to perceive a mercenary object in his proceeding. Mr. Boucleault replies to this base insinuation by withdrawing "The Shaughraun" from the London stage, where it yields him £1,000 a week, and by declining to bring it out at Liverpool, Manchester and Dublin, where he would have made £5,000 more. This sacriffce of his will not, and should not, be forgotten by his countrymen.

(From the Irishman.)

The author of the "Colleen Bawn," the "Shaugh- FOR SALE-VALUABLE-Adjoining TOWN o raun," &c., has written a letter to Mr. Disraeli, requesting him to release the political prisoners. We 130 acres cleared in a high state believe that he is perfectly sincere in his desire to see his countrymen released. It is well known that he is an Irishman of strong, patrotic feelings. would add that Mr. Boucicault has effectually replied to the charge of "mercenary motives," which some London journals have imputed to him.

Money to Spend, and none to Pay.—" No money hard times!" is the almost invariable reply to every request for the payment of little bills,-the merchant, the mechanic and the labourer uniting to sing the same song. Let a man spend a day in trying to collect money on bills against representative men of every class in the community, and he forms the opinion, and justifies it by disheartening experience, that there is no money in the place Another man, who has spent the day taking observations in the shops and the evening at some place of amusement, forms the opinion, and bases it on his own observation, that all sorts and conditions of people have more money than they know how to make a good use of. Here are two erroneous conclusions drawn from experience, the errors aris ing from the fact of the experience in each case not being broad enough. This evil of the non-payment of little bills is one of the worst that afflicts this or any other city, and should be abated in some measure, if possible. Every class of people are afflicted with it and by it. Some are so constituted that they don't mind being in debt, but with many it is different. Many incomes are wholly dependent on small items-many businesses depend on small collections for the payment of running expenses. Those are they whom the prevailing disposition to put off the payme it of everything less peremptory than a legal execution or a note in the bank embarrasses the most. The cvil is increasing instead of diminishing, and the nonchalence with which men who are known to be never without money in their pocket or to their credit at the bank plead lack of funds as an excuse for not paying little bills is astonishing. Many of these gentry affect to treat even the mildest duns as insults, being seemingly inspired with the belief that they have a perfect right to owe as long as they please. Some, in consequence of not being able to collect, are compelled to refuse payment, but thousands plead want of money who are perfectly able to pay if they would. There seems to be money enough to spond for holiday gifts, fine clothes and amusements, but none for the poor creditor. This is not as it should be. The community in which such things can be, needs a moral tonic. It is not right, not decent, not honest to keep people out of money that they have earned. It is fraud, and differs from theft less in moral turpitude than in legal liability. Ne really honest man will owe money that he ought to pay when he has the money to pay with, or spend money for things he can do without by a sacrifice of his tastes or desires when he owes to others. If all who can pay would do so, instead of shirking behind the common excuse of "no money to-day," there would be less business embarrassment and more prosperity in the country to-day .- Maritime

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

Trade Review.

12 St. James Street Montreal.

EPP'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. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point, We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Givil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London,"

WANTED-for the Catholic School at Norton Creek, P. Q., A FEMALE TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate. Salary \$17 per month. Apply immediately to WILLIAM DINIGAN, Chairman, School Trustees; or to J. L. Derome Secy., St. John Chrysostom.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED

BY THE LATE

FATHER MURPHY.

GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82," (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased).

Price, 10 cents. For Sale at TRUE WITNESS Office; D. & J. Sadlier,

275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street,

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lantern Slides. New and brilliant effects. Circulars free Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches,

ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO. Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD.

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WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

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BROWN & CLAGGETT'S,

RECOLLET HOUSE, MONTREAL. Finest Scotch and English Goods to select from. Fit guaranteed. Orders executed at short notice. Prices moderate, and best work given.

FARM

-130 acres cleared in a high state of cultivation -good barn-stable-sheds-terms to suit purchasers.-This farm is within five minutes walk of market, Separate School, and Convent. Address Box 235, Lindsay, Ont.

PRAYER BOOKS

The Subscribers have just received from Dublin a fine assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest prices-say from 10cts to \$8. Always on hand ROSARIES, FONTS, MEDALS, LACE PICTURES, MEDAIL-LONS, CRUCIFIXES, &c., &c.

Please call and judge for yourselves. FABRE & GRAVEL

Jan. 14th, 1876.

219 Notre Dame Street.

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH LOCK-SMITH,

> BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND

GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

MENEELY &'CO. West Troy N. Y.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twentyeight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the promises L C. MoINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

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

USEFUL READING.

Ammonia is the best and cheapest application to remove grease spots. Wash with clear, soft water after cleansing.

The Scientific American says: "Tubs and pails saturated with glycerine will not shrink and dry up, the hoops will not fall off, and there will be no necessity for keeping these articles soaked. Butter-tubs keep fresh and sweet, and can be used a second time."

WASH FOR BEDSTEADS -- Wash your bedsteads in a weak solution of carbolic acid. Put a small quantity of the same in the paste that is used in putting on wall paper, and you will not be troubled with bedbugs. The water used for scrubbing and scouring should also have a little carbolic acid dropped into it or you may use carbolic laundry soap.

The following water-proof harness blacking, which also serves as a polish, is endorsed by the Boston Journal of Chemistry: Mutton suet, 2 ounces; beeswax, 6 ounces; melt and add sugar candy, in fine powder, 6 ounces; soft soap, 2 ounces; indigo, in fine powder, half ounce; lampblack, 2½ ounces. When thoroughly incorporated, add turpentine, quarter of a pint, and pour into pots and tins.

Slops from the kitchen can be run upon a heap of dirt, which may be occasionally shovelled over and changed after it has absorbed a good deal of filth. It is then well worth removing as a fertilizer. It is better than running under ground a pit where the odors generally find some way of escape, often into the kitchen on account of some defect or stoppage of the pipes.

The Practical Farmer, speaking of a wash for bodies of fruit trees, recommends the following :-"One ounce of copperas to eight or ten gallons of water forms a good wash, and is advised for trial as a preventive against blight. One pound of bleachers' soda and one gallon of water forms a wash that cleans off all insects and leaves the trees with fresh, young-looking bark."

MARKING IRON TOOLS .- The following very simple directions for marking iron tools is taken from Scribner's Monthly: "To mark your tools, warm them slightly, and rub the steel with wax, or hard tallow, until a film gathers. Then scratch your name on the wax, cutting through to the steel. A little nitric Acid poured on the marking will quickly eat out the letters. Wipe acid and wax off with a hot, soft rag, and the letters will be securely etched."

How to PRESERVE SMOKED MEATS .- Take ground black pepper, the finer the better; wash all the mold or soil off the hams or beef, and while they are damp rub them thoroughly with the pepper .-Two pounds of pepper will keep thirty pounds of meat free from flies or insects of all kinds. After being thus treated it can remain in the smoke-house, or wood-house; and not a fly will approach it. It also improves the flavor of the

CURE FOR LOVE OF LIQUOR. - At a festival at a Reformatory Institution, recently, a gentleman said, of the cure of the use of intoxicating drinks: "I overcame the appetite by a recipe given to me by old Dr. Hatfield, one of those good old physicians who did not have a percentage from a neighboring druggist. The prescription is simply an orange every morning a half hour before breakfast. Take that,' said the Doctor 'and you will neither want liquor nor medicine.' I have done so regularly, and I find that liquor has become repulsive. The taste of the orange is in the saliva of my tongue. and it would be as well to mix water and oil as rum with my taste."

THE CONSUMPTION OF AN ORDINARY LIFETIME.—OUR young readers have a big task before them, if this calculation of the amount of food eaten by a man in half a century, be correct, but they need not be discouraged and should take things leisurely. He would have to climb a good-sized hill to overlook the articles, for they comprise 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, 1,200 chickens, 3,000 turkeys, 193 pigeons, 140 pounds of salmon, 150 pounds of other fish, 30,000 oysters, 6,443 pounds of vegetables, 244 pounds of butter, 24,060 eggs, 44 tons of bread, 3,000 gallons of tea and coffee, besides tons of fruit, barrels of sweatand hogsheads of water.

An Impormant Experiment .-- A new steam engine was recently introduced on one of the London passenger railways as a substitute for horse-power. The account says: The engine was entirely enclosed, and presented the appearance of a diminutive car in front of the regular tram car. During the experiments a number of handsome cabs were driven by the side and in front of the engine, the horses not being at all frightened by it. The advantages claimed for the use of this new engine over the present system of traction by horses were —a saving of £300 per annum in the working expenses of each car; an increase of speed when desirable; a more perfect control for stopping and starting than at present; and that at each terminus it can be disconnected and brought to the front of the car in less time than that taken by horses. The trials were considered very satis-

OF A CUP OF COFFEE.—It has been truthfully said, that even in these enlightened days, and in the land most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousand upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down into their graves without ever having tasted a good cup of coffee. There are many reasons for this, and the principalone, of course, must be that few persons know how to make good coffee. And yet there have been thousands of recipes and directions published which teach as how to make good coffee by boiling it; by confining the essence and aroma; by making it in an open vessel; by steeping it; by clearing it; by not clearing it; by grinding it fine; by grinding it coarse; and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these. Now we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew it as you may. The rule is simple: never decant it. Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it is made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee-pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course, if it is a consideration more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives that essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or cream already there. By observing these rules, ordinary coffee, made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed .- Scribner.

A CANADIAN WAY OF PACKING ROLL BUTTER.-The method given below was communicated to the Canadian Farmer by a produce merchant of Montreal:—"I offer the following directions to my friends, which, if fully complied with, will enable them to realize the highest market quotations for their butter, instead of the lowest, as is most generally the case, which is not the fault of the consignee. There is nothing so unsalable as badly-packed butter; but, on the contrary, if packed nicely, it sells readily, and generally from two to five cents per pound more than the same quality packed solid in firkins. Use none but the very best new barrels, and be sure that they are not burnt or dirty inside. The end you intend for the head you should turn down; and take out the bottom head, and out a piece of fine white muslin, the size of the head of May 28.

the barrel (which will be the head when open). Commence to pack your finest and smallest rolls first, being sure to pack each roll on its smallest end. Be careful to select rolls that will pack snug, so that there will be no space for the rolls to shake about. Continue packing in this way until the barrel is almost full, then shake the barrel well (to settle the rolls) and then fill it as snug as possible. In packing the last one of the layers, pack all of the rolls on their ends if possible; but if there is no room, it will not matter if they are packed on their sides, if they will pack snugly and make a full barrel. The object is to have the rolls close and tight, so that they will not shake and break. Each roll must be wrapped in a piece of white muslin or cheese capping; be sure and have it large enough to cover the roll entirely. The muslin should be scaked in strong brine before using it, and put on the roll wet. It is impossible to send rolls to market in good order without wrapping them in muslin, and no matter what the muslin will cost, it will more than repay the outlay in the increased price the rolls thus packed will bring. Before heading up the barrel, pour on two quarts of strong pickle. Cover the last layer with a piece of muslin in the same manner as you did the head. Nail up the barrel. Be sure to drive three nails into each hoop. Then turn the barrel over two or three times, so as to let the brine you have poured in work between the rolls. Mark the top in plain letters, 'Roll butter,' also the gross weight, together with the tare of the barrel, address of the party to whom you send it, and the initials of the shipper. Rolls should be made in the oblong shape, and not weigh over two or four pounds."

DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal mal-This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class Druggists. HEART DISEASE CURED.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., Ind., February 1st, 1874. Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Dicovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours, VITUS KILLIAN.

DARWINIA.

The organs of human life are so tender and delicate that rest and inactivity render them impotent through disuse. Hence indolence or sedentary habits predispose to loss of nervous and muscular element, the body is rendered incapable of throwing off the pernicious excretions, assimilation is imperfectly carried on, and a train of disease results.

To sedentary subjects Fellows' Hypophosphites is singularly well adapted; it not only induces perfect assimilation of what is useful, but also causes the healthy excretion of what is hurtful.



CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET.

---:0:----MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR.

MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875.



YMYER MANUFACTURING CO., 564 to 694 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET MONTREAL.

MAT 1, '74] ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,

ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, McGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS,

(Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.,) Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashas, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box [1v-Ang. 29, 1874 371 promptly executed.

GRAY'S SYRUP

SPRUCE GUM

Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRON-CHIAL AFFECTIONS,

HEALING, BALSANIC, EXPECTORANT, AND

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

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. 1y-41

THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario,

IS ADMITTED TO BE

THE FINEST IN CANADA,

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or

Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-including French. Address,
LADY SUPERIOR,

Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

CONVENT OF THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGA. TION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario.

The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Wook. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.)

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in French and English \$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing, &c.... 1.00 Entrance Fee 3.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superioress of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain.

Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10 00.

The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June



BEST VALUE

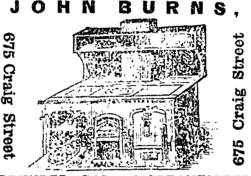
IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER

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(Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)

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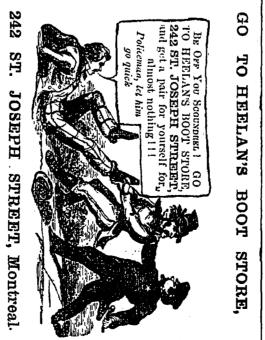
St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Couvent, Providence Nunnery, St.

Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin. City Hotel, George Winks, Dorches-

ter Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr Metropolitan Hotel

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No. 23 St. Antoine Street. BEGS to inform the public that he has procure several new, elegant, and handsomely finishe HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to

the public. Montreal, March, 1871. **GRAY'S**

CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing cooling, stimulating and cleansing.

Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Pruggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1859) AGENTS wanted GRAND NEW BOOK.

of SCIENCE with RELIGION; or, MODERN SKEPTICISM MET on 14 OWN GROUND.

The grandest theme and most vital question of the day. By the author of "Science and the Bible."-Every man, woman, and child wants to read it. It gives the Christian a reason for his Faith, proves the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony with God's Word, disproves the Tyndall assertions, and destroys the Darwin Theory. It sells beyond all expectation. First agent sold 33, second 17, third 25, first week. First agent 31 second week. Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash advertised by other publishers, and secure territory for this book, that sells because the people need and want it. Send for circular and terms to agents. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO, 21-9] 518 ARCH St. Philadelphia, Pa. terms to agents.



TEETH!

McGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

To my Patients and the Public:

In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliterious to the Teeth or Gums.

W. B. M'GOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTBEAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

Persons from the Country and other Provinces w ll find this the WOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place:

9, OHABOILLEZ SQUARD pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHIN



J. D. LAWLOR. MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES,

BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street.

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Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.

Montreal I b. 26 1875.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital.....\$10,006,706 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED,

FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referee. W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. For the convenience of the Mercantile community,

recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal 1st Ma 1875 CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT of 1869. District of Montreal,

In re XISTE VIGEO, Insolvent. LOUIS JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. The undersigned will make application for his

Discharge on the Seventeenth day of March next, according to the said Act. By PREFONTAINE & POUTRE.

His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 22nd January, 1876.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. SUPERIOR COURT PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, for the

District of Montreal. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL In the matter of MISTRESS SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS, of the City of Montreal, public Trader, wife duly separated as to property of FRANCOIS XAVIER LEDOUX, carriage-maker, of the same place, and especially authorized by her said husband,

The undersigned has filed in the office of this court a deed of composition and discharge executed by her creditors, and on Monday, the sixth day of March next, she will apply to the said Court for the confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS,

An Insolvent.

Per TRUDEL, TAILLON & VANASSE. Her Attorneys ad litem Montreal, 31st January, 1875.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME MARIE LOUISE AUBERTIN, of the parish

of "La Pointe aux Trembles," in the District of Montreal, wife of DIDACE BEAUTRY, of the same place, farmer, duly authoria . aester en justice

The said DIDACE BEAUDRY.

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause the nineteenth day of January, instant.

LACOSTE & DRUMMOND. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th January, 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEL, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ODILE DEPOCCA, of the city and District , wife of PHILIAS PELLETIER trader, of the same place, duly authorized a

The said PHILIAS PELLETIER. An action in separation as to property has been issued in this case.

ester en justice.

PREFONTAINE & POUTRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 22nd January, 1876.

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