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#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## VOL. XXIX.—NO. 29

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1879.

#### IN THE WOODS.

Written for the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

O human heart! thou contradiction all ! What is the myst'ry of thy restlessnes? Spring, summer, whater, and the painted Fall, Are loved, when not—when here, sadly oppress ! Ah ! heart! thou wast created not for here, Nor for Time's petty, shifting scenes below ; The partial being of this changing sphere ('ontents thee not, because half loy, half wee !

· 11.

II. Why doth the contemplation of the flower Lost in a mossy nook deep in the wood, The spring of tears strike with a mystic power, Wo know not how how, yet sweet and pure and good? It strikes a chord, and to the listening soul, The universal harmony wollan breathes, And yet, 'mid cause of joy, the glorious whole Seems gentle sorrow with her cypress wreaths.

· III.

Spirit of solitude! art thou some life, Half stained by the primeval angels' fall, Doomed to sad wanderings 'mid this earthly

Strife, Walting by lonely brooks the Father's call Unito those regions whence a desperate pride Sent thee sad forth to sigh, perchance to dream, And supplicate the Power erstwhile defied— Pale in the moonlight by some forest stream.

It's only deaf who calls the forest dumb; It's silence is wise Nature's eloquence, Whose meaning unto him shall never come Who lacks the right attuned intel ligence; But, for that ear which lists the highest things, There is a meaning in the humblest sod; For, grasp that blade of grass, and Nature sings From that faint note a hymn that ends in God!

v. L'ar in the Afric wilds there are deep woods, Whose tail trees taper to the torrid skies— All verdureless; where death eternal broods; Benenth whose gloom the brightest sun ray dies; And yet, the winds that roll above their heads Change them to pipes harmonious sweet as reeds

reeds Blown in his marshy solitude by Pan Which fill the soul and heal the heart that b.eeds.

vr.

O, saint of Africa ! thy words of fire Sing through the ages, true to-day as when Thy soul, like some strong engle, did aspire To something holler, than the ways of men : Heaven's holiest inspiration shaped thy word, True for all time and for eternity; " Our hearts, created for Thyself, O Lord ! Shall never rest until they rest in Thee!"

FR. GRAHAM.

#### IRISH NEWS.

This is the coldest winter remembered in Ireland. Birds have been discovered eating each other.

The condition of Dr. Butt is not improved March 3). There is still ground for grave pprehension.

The Earl of Dartrey, with characteristic liberality, has sent a cheque for £10 to the Rev. D. Hearn, C.C., as his contribution towards the completion of the new convent

SCOTCH NEWS. The Free Church at Fairlee, Ayrshire, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.

Symptoms of returning animation appear in the linen trade of Fifeshire.

The Dundee millspinners have found it necessary to give notice of another reduction in Wages.

Lord Colin Campbell has been elected vicepresident of the West of Scotland Literary Association.

The Duke of Sutherland is reported to have joined the movement in favor of "reciprocity," which is the new name for protection.

The Duke of Argyll was at the end of last month still suffering from a severe attack of gout, and was not able to be present at the opening of Parliament.

Lord Elcho has sent the silver Challenge Cup he promised the Agriculture Society's show at North Brewick, for the best or cleanest kept farm in the county.

The Town Council of Leith, at a special meeting held Jan. 28th, resolved to recommend the carrying out of an improvement scheme, under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, at a cost of £60,000.

The ice on Loch Lomond was on the 20th Jan. so strong that skaters were able to reach Inchmurrin, where the three first arrivals were in accordance with immemorial custom, each presented with the antlers of a deer.

Curling matches are being played rapidly in Clackmannanshire. Stirling Castle has vanquished the Alva men by eleven shots; Tillicoultry has beaten Dollar by ten shots; Tulliallan has had to succumb to the superior playing of the Alloa men by three shots

The Theatre Royal, in Glasgow, which was burned recently, was the largest theatre in Great Britain. It could seat 4,000 people, which is 400 more than La Scala, of Milan, and 300 more than the Great Pavilion at Whitechapel. The size of the stage was next to that of the celebrated Grand Opera House, Paris.

The death is announced of Captain Watters, at the age of thirty-two years. He was the son of the late Mr. Andrew Watters, through whom he acquired a connection with the Glasgow Herald. At an early period of his life displayed a great taste for art, and this led him to spend a considerable portion of his time abroad. Some very excellent sketches have proceeded from his pencil.

Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, has been for sometime undergoing a number of extensive

CATHOLIC NEWS. CONVERSION OF A PROTESTANT MINISTER AND HIS FAMILY .- From the Baltimore Sun we learn that Rev. Dr. Daniel Gans has resigned the pastorate of the Third Reformed Church in that city, and that he and his family are under the instructions for their reception into the Gatholic Church. Dr. Gans has a son practising law in Baltimore, and his wife and daughters are preparing to enter the Church manner. I had my carly pleasures, now my with him. His conversion is the result of eternal woss commence. She whom I pitied twenty years' deliberation and study, during for dedicating herself to Almighty God, on which her found himself and himself. which he found himself gradually estranged from Protestantism and drawn towards Catholic unity. "It is regretted by all, but by none more

than the clergy themselves," snys the Catholic Columbian, " that priests in this country have to deal in financial affairs. Yet churches, schools and asylums must be built to meet the wants of a constantly-growing Catholic population ; and it takes money to do all this. However, it redounds more to their great mission ; onerous as the burden often may be, yet, as a Protestant lately said, 'Of the thousands of dollars passing daily through the hands of Catholic Bishops and priests, not one dollar is missued."

The same journal informs us that "a Protestant minister of some standing in one of our rural districts was asked to hasten and baptize a dying infant. Going to the door of his snug parsonage, he cast a searching glance at the ominous clouds, bethought himself, and replied, that since 'Baptism was only a matter of form, and not absolutely necessary, his recent indisposition and the advice of his physician would not permit him to venture forth. This 'man' draws his salary for delivering choice pieces of poetry and flowery discourses, not for tramping through the woods, even though it were to baptize a dying child. Zelus domus tur comedit me."

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE AND THE GREEK CHURCH.—Referring to a rumour that the Marquis of Bute has left the Roman Communion for the Greek Church, the Western Mail says :- "We are in a position to state that nothing whatever is known of the alleged change on the part of his lordship by the Roman Catholic clergy of Cardiff. Lord Bute, who left Cardiff on Monday, after a stay of some weeks, had Divine service, according to Catholic rites, celebrated as u-ual at the Castle, and was described to a representative of this paper on Wednesday, by one of the priests as being 'as good a Catholic as could be met with in a day 'smarch.' It is supposed the ru-mour which has gained currency, owes its origin to the fact that Lord Bute and the Roman Catholic clergy of Cardiff some time ago contemplated acquiring the Greek Chapel at the docks for the purpose of a Catholic

school-an idea which was subsequently abandoned: and that the fact having become known. has been somehow perverted into the remour one storey, has been raised to a uniform height | according to which his lordship is represented as having joined the Greek communion."

"society." The loss is bemoaned and all ex-claim 'what a pity!" This means, 'hew sad to see so much that is good and beautiful dedicated to the service of God, when the world, that is opposed to God, could have enjoyed them.' At the ond of time, however, when for dedicating herself to Almighty God, on earth, has had her sacrifices most meritorious and she is now about entering upon eternal de-lights.' "Again, the poor girl, who has nothing buta life of drudgery in some one's kitchen or workshop, who is not admitted to the same table as her more worthy mistress; is looked down upon as a slave, is conside ed in her

proper place. But let her enter a religious Order, where all live in a holy, happy commu-nity, working out their eternal salvation, and these employers, these mistresses that regarded her with disdain, will raise their hands and roll their eyes, in holy horror, at the machinations and diabolical schemes of papists and their nunneries This is not an overdrawn picture. It is an every day occurrence. We will warrant that many such individuals

could be found in this city to-day."

The Catholic Review remarks how " zealous people often wonder 'Why don't the Bishops found a university; why don't they erect seminaries; why don't they give us a normal school and better teachers ?' and so on, down with human material, must be given credit they ought to be in the necessary works open to public inspection. which they attempt, is not to be questioned. We met at the gate Mr. 1 We commend to the really zealous and to the negligent a note appended to Chancellor Preston's circular concerning the collection for the seminarians of New York. Last year their expenses were \$21,901.74, while the collection for them in the preceding October amounted to only 11,968.69. We commend the fact, with its lessons and its moral, to the generous Catholics of New York, and also to the 'over zealous,' who are not always the

generous," "St. Francis Xavier's name still continues potent in working miracles," says the same journal. "At the late exposition of his body in Goa there was one very remarkable maniestation of his power, in the cure of a wellknown citizen. Of this an Indian paper says: With regard to the case of Mr. Vanross, we are in a position to say that the facts as to his gerated. We known that he has been bedTERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advar. ce.

### LETTER FROM HINGSTON.

#### A Visit to the Penitentiary.

DEAR Sin,-Perhaps a brief sketch of what have seen and learned during a short visit to the Kingston Penitentiary might not be altogether muinteresting to the readers of the Post and TAUE WITNESS. This long estab-lished penal justitution is situated in the Village of Ports routh, on the shore of Lake Ontario, about two miles distant from the City of Kingston. The buildings, consisting of dormitories, workshops, dining hall, chapels and female prison, &c., &c., are constructed of cut stone, forming three sides of a square surrounded by high and massive walls of the same material, with watch towers on each wall. The buildings and yards cover about 12 acres of ground. The warden's house on the cast side of the road leading past the prison, is a very fine residence, built of cut stone, surrounded with ornamental and shade trees, graperies, &c., &c., attended and kept in order by convict labour. There are about 80 officials connected with the prison, including about 40 guards, who keep constant watch day and night, and judging from the arrangements a convict has but a slight chance of escape. The Warden, John Creighton, bears the reputation of being a humane and efficient

officer. The Deputy-Warden is John Flanigan, and is much respected. The Rev. P. A. Tohey is the Catholic Chaplain to the prison, his time being much occupied with his duties among the inmates. The Rev. Mr. Cartright through all the catalogue of Catholic wants attends to the spiritual wants of the Protestant in America. After all, our Bishops, working prisoners. The prison at present contrins about 800 convicts, including some 25 or 30 for some of the difficulties of these proposed females, who are employed doing housework, tasks. That often they are not supported as knitting, &c., &c., but that department is not

We met at the gate Mr. McGuire, an official connected with the prison for over 20 years. He at first stated that it was not visiting day, but added that strangers from a distance were privi eged by a standing rule. Each visitor has to pay 25 cents, but on presentation of our cards the amount was returned by the bookkeeper. So much for the privileges of the fourth estate. Entering under the grand dome we have at once a general view of all the corridors dividing the blocks of cells for cally from A to F, and numbered from 1 to 65 tiers high. To one who had never been inside a penal institution, the size of the convict cells is not a little astonishing, 7 feet long, 7 feet high and 30 inches in width; a humorous remark was made that the smallest bed-clothing could not fall off the occupant previous condition are not in the least exag- while asleep. We were then conducted through the various workshops. First, the ridden for several years, and that in conse-quence of his inability to move about, he had to throw up his appointment in the office of metal chairs, such as are to be seen in the

#### Eulogy.

The poet of the Gaze'te in a sublime 'eulogy of John A., recently, strangely enough forgot the following lines :-

the following lines :-To the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdas 'ald. K C.B. dc., dc., dc at the opening ' of Parliament, 1879.
As ne'er before with power and honor crown d' Thou enterest just the same our talking holi; Inclined Pacifically-N. P. bound;
Though bold Mackenzie foam and Geordie bawt. 'Welcome Premier 1 thou blosson of the Crown Unto to John A. full loyal and sincere;
Thou happy mingling of the suce and clown. To office-scekers thou art very dear?
Bind us still closer to the golden pap Thou dost with such a lavish hand dispense.
With hangers-on fill our Dominion map In spite of reason and of common sense?
Quench not the smoking flax of patriot zeal, Which dott aspite to serve our country well.
Ard prosperous crown our happy rommon well.
For such dear blessings we will tolf; and pay Shall be increased to serve our country well.
Mon do nor alless the full erib feeds!
Defend our sinceures; the allens foil When each true donkey at the full erib feeds!
Defend our sinceures; the allens foil Whon sevolfsh eyes uper the spolis are bent; Releve the draudful burden of thy toil With wiskley straight, or eke, full paperennint. John A, thou man of promises fieltitous! Thy henchmen worstap thy portentous

bre mes! A. BRITON.

### The RabSft.

The introduction of the rabbit has been a curse to the British colonies in the South Pacific. In the plains it is possible to keep them under, but in rough country they drive out everything else. Thousands of pounds have been expended in Australia on their destruction, and even then the slighest relaxation of vigilance sees them raake head again at a terrible rate. New Zealand seems to bb. suffering quite as much, and more than one bill has been introduced to deal with these; pests. Nothing short of a combined effort on the part of the settlers will ever uproot them where they have once fairly got a hold.

#### Mr. Gladstone

A correspondent of the Shefiield (England) Telegraph says: A great many. Protestants have been somewhat perplexed, if not scandalized, by Mr. Gladstono's acceptance of the dedication of a work on "Catholic Eschatology," by the Rev. H. N. Oxenhem, which adthe prisoners, which are arranged alphabeti- | vocates very distinctly Roman Outholic dogmas and especially the doctrine of purgatory; and the inference is that if Mr. Gladstone does not approve of everything contained in the book, he at least sympathizes with the general drift of its ideas. More is likely to be heard of the matter ; and it will certainly of the cells have, at least, one advantage: the not be overlooked when Mr. Gladstone appears to seek the suffrages of a Scotch constitu-

#### Aquatic.

ency.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26 .- Australian

schools at Kilmacthomas.

In Belfast, where the deaths from all causes numbered 5,152 there were 776 from the seven zymotic diseases-viz., 36 from small-pox, 204 from scarlatina (100 of which were recorded in the last quarter), 199 from fever, 209 from diarrhoa, 69 from whooping-cough, 52 from measles, and 7 from diphtheria. No deaths from smallpox were registered in the last quarter.

We regret to announce the death of the venerable and esteemed pastor of Kilmore, diocese of Armagh, the Rev. Father Irwin, who has, after many years spent in the sacred ministry, gone to enjoy the reward of his carnest labors. The deccased was one of the oldest clergymen in the archdiocese of Armagh, and was much esteemed whereever he was known. Father Irwin was at the time of death in his 70th year.-Ulster Examiner.

MONTALITY STATISTICS .- The respective death-rates, represented by the deaths from the seven principal zymotic disases, registered during the ; year in the seven provincial town districts included in the weekly returns. are :---Belfast, 4.3 per 1,000 of the population, according to the census of 1871 (or, allowing for increase since that year, 3.4 per 1,000) Cork, 2.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1871 Limerick, 2.6 per 1,000; Londonderry, 1.4 Waterford, 5.2; Galway, 6.1; and Sligo, 2.0 per 1,000.

" Almost every day, says the Dublin Nation, "The Irish University question is made the subject of discussion in the British journals, but no longer do the comments of those organs of opinion run in the same vein. Some of the papers still hint at the Examining Board plan, others at something better, while others still hint that the Irish Bishops having been sounded upon the question, and having been found to maintain their old position, the Government have dropped the whole affair as one would a hot potato. Amidst these conflicting rumors it is difficult to hazard a guess as to what is going to happen, but we ourselves would not be surprised it the last mentioned report were true. .: It is impossible to think that the Bishops would exhibit a change of front, and to please both them and the English Parliament is a task which the Government will probably not attempt except under a kind of pressure to which they have not yet been subjected."

THE BISHOP OF BUFFALO IN SLIGO .- The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, the distinguished and beloved Bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., accompanied by his accomplished chaplain, the Very Rev. Patrick Cronin, visited Sligo this week with a Mandamus" from Rome, and was for some days the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly. Dr. Ryan visited our several religious institutions, and expressed the greatest gratification | little church-going. But woe to the theatre at the progress religion has made in Sligo, under the folicitous guardianship of the deservedly reverend prelateof the diodeseof Elphin. Dr. Ryan and his amiable and pious chaplain left on Thursday for Dublin, 'en route for his distant diocese, the good and truly devoted amongst them after a protracted absence in Rome, where 'he proceeded last September on his triennial visitation." He'will sail in the 'City'of Chester," which leaves liverpool on the 21th inst. We must sincerely wish the illustrious prelate and Father Cronin a safe and Atlantic.—Sligo Champiou.

improvements, which are now approaching completion. The eastern wing, formerly of with the other wings of the building, while the various apartments on its ground floor have been more commodiously arranged. The improvements are estimated to cost about £4,000.

By the will of the late Mr. Thomas Kerr South Grange, which is worth about £60,000, is left to his old friend, Mr. Thomas Throw, formerly solicitor in Dundee, in life-rent, and in fee to his son Mr. David Throw, the latter of whom is also to have the option of taking North Grange reckoned at £18,000 to £20,000 for the sum of £9,000. The estate of Newbigging (estimated at about £10,000) goes to Mr. Thomas L. Drimmie, son of Mr. Kerr's former neighbor and friend, the late Mr. Daniel Drimmie.

On the 24th January a grand county bonspiel came off on Loch Lomond, opposite Auchendennan House, for a pair of curling stones, presented to the Dumbartonshire Club by Mr. J. M. Martin, sr. of Auchendennan. After a keen competition the Helensburg Club gained the prize. Dumbarton and Duntocher being next, and equal, a second prize in money was equally divided betwixt them. One hundred and four curlers took part in the contest, which was witnessed by about 1,000 spectator

The death is recorded of Christian Ross better known in Easter Ross as "Kirsty Roy," who lived alone in the lodge at Kincraig, Ross shire. Kirsty was an eccentric "bodie," and did not associate much with her neighbors, and only a select few were allowed to enter her domicile. Her house was found in a state of absolute filth, and her body was covered with vermin, and it is said that she had not been in bed for a year. In her house were found £7 17s. 7d., a tubful of tea, a large quantity of sugar, etc. The floor of the house was strewn with iron, bones, rags, dishes, and a heterogeneous lot of stuff unmentionable. Several sums of money belonging to her were held by other persons. 1.161

"They are awfully religious in Scotland," says the London Universe. " Every one ought to know that. At least, they are on the surface awfully religious. To sing or whistle or play your piano on a Sunday is one of the most serious of offences. To get drunk publicly in a public-house on a Sunday, as we do in England and Ireland, is illegal, but to carry bottles of whisky about with you on a Sunday, and swipe " and get drunk on the roadways and at home, is no disrespect to the Scottish Sabbath. They have also peculiar fast days in Scotland, which are remarkable for their public feastings, excursions, general jollity, and a that keeps open on one of those fast days! Feastings and excursions and general jollity are quite the proper things for a Scotch fast day, it appears; but the moral line must be drawn at the playhouse. An actress named Baldwin has brought an action against the Catholics of which will hail with joy hisreturn lessee of a Glasgow Theatre to recover £50 for breach of contract. Miss Baldwin was engaged: to: appear: a' certain number: of nights, and the lessee rofused to pay her. for one (ahave not heard the result. Scottish law is gion. She said that when a young lady of re-1 suggestive, so ethereally soulid, so highly too smart to live long, and he was too awfully ing the process of teething its value is incal-have not heard the result. Scottish law is gion. She said that when a young lady of re-1 suggestive, so ethereally soulid, so highly too smart to live long, and he was too awfully ing the process of teething its value is incal-have not heard the result. Scottish law is gion. She said that when a young lady of re-1 suggestive, so ethereally soulid, so highly too smart to live long, and he was too awfully ing the process of teething its value is incal-be calculated to woo the mind from earthly ignore angry, when his wife congratulated, him on the to woo to woo the to woo to woo the to woo the to woo to woo the to woo to woo to woo the to woo to woo the to woo to woo to woo to woo the to woo to happy passage over the broad bosom of the should not be surprised if the young lady has world curses afresh the invalid have about in and allayavall paint thereby giving sued in vain."

The New York Catholic, a new and sprightly weekly, published at the Boys' Protectory, Westchester County, N.Y., which we gladly welcome to our exchange list, remarks that very little is heard "just now about Dwight . Moody in the Lord's vine-yard. As behimself admitted some time ago, he is 'run drv.' When Brother Moody went to Boston in the spring of 1877, he announced that ' what God had done for other places is as nothing as to his case well. Considering their well-known what he is going to do for Boston.' Brother Moody's work in the great city of culture was an utter failure, productive of much harm, which there was but little good to counterbalance. Yet, notwithstanding the sacrilege of his assumed familiarity with the Deity, there were enough believers in him to make possible a \$30,000 building for his temporary use. Those who put up their money expected to get it back again, but in this they were disappointed, as they richly deserved to be. Had the people of Boston possessed that religious feeling which they claim to possess, Brother Moody would have been scathingly rebuked for his blasphemy. But, as no rebuke was administered, it is to be inferred that such piety as they possessed was not seriously da-maged by the 'Evangelist's, vagaries. The blasphemous mountebank now admits that he is 'run dry.' Like all adventurers, he has not been long in reaching the end of his tether."

"It is singular," remarks McGee's Illustrated Weekly, "how disagreeable very pious people can be. By 'pious people' we mean your professedly pious person, who takes so much credit to himself for neither murdering, stealing, nor running away with his neighbor's wife-things which he is never tempted to do -that he deems himself privileged to indulge in minor sins and neglect all the little virtues. Ill-natured sarcasm, meanness and uncharitabless are peccadilloes with him; only very venial faults, which many sed him to Purgatory, but which would, if he saw them in a less pious neighbour, assuredly be worthy of damnation. His small imperfections make his family miserable, but he beats his breast a great deal scatters, holy water with a lavish hand, and doesn't think of such trifles. He does more harm to religion than the most impenitent reprobate. "He prays against the things that do not tempt him, and, cloaked in religion, falls a willing victim to the temptations that beset him. The mud splashed by such a man on the royal robes of religion mars her beauty to the eyes of many who would otherwise find her tair. He is one of a legion of Pharisees who thank Heaven every Sunday, in long prayers and with much rolling of the eyes, that they are not as other men. Whether he really believes in himself or not is a question, and that he can believe in the greatness of God and yet hope to deceive Him, seems strangely inconsistent."

The Catholic Columbian says it, " heard a Catholic mother make some appropriate remarks apropos to the little sensation a Catholic father created, because his daughter preferred to better her condition and embrace the most perfect state, that of a Sister in reliso many charms that would have shone in | somely illustrated volume, which," etc., etc. | of these women!

greatest difficulty that he could feed himselfin fact, his helpless condition excited the sympathy and commiseration of all who saw him. That he should be able, after his pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier, to stand up and move about freely, is a fact which conclusively shows that the age of miracles is not yet past. There are many who do not belong to the Roman Catholic faith who have seen Mr. Vanross in his helpless state, and know scepticism in the matter of miracles, we shall be glad to know how they account for the sudden improvement in his physical condition after the most eminent surgeons of the day had pronounced his case to be almost incur-

#### GENERAL NEWS.

-England had one daily paper in Queen Anne's reign. -The Emperor William is the only ruling

able.

European sovereign born in the last century.

-The wife of a prominent physician in Lexington, Ky., became deranged after at-tending a revival meeting, and was found wandering six miles from home, carrying a message from Christ to a friend.

-A writer on village life in England says that the support of illegitimate offspring is attempted to be evaded by reckless denials and an array of false witnessee such as would disgrace one of the corrupted courts of Hindostan.

-Theirhabitants of Finland (Russia) bury the dead only on Sundays. To preserve the bodies for the day of funeral they are put in the cellars where milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and other articles are kept. The doctors have taken ground against this custom and have given alarm by declaring it to be one of the surest ways of propagating such contagious diseases as cholera and typhoid fever.

A baggageman on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad has been detected in mail robbing, after having opened about 20,000 letters within a year. He broke off the locks from the bags in his car, took out the letters that he judged contained money, and put on new locks, of which he had a supply. The case bafiled the detectives for a long time, and the guilty man was at last exposed by privately marking the locks.

-With alum in his bread, coloring matter in his butter, sand in his sugar, and poison in his liquor, the average man has hard work in getting food and drink that will not make him a skeleton nor kill him. Now comes the adulteration of coffee with date stones, which has been discovered in England. Several tons of "melilotine coffee" (a. compound of coffec, chicory and date stones) were seized in Manchester recently.

Jerusalem! Another volume of poetry Another miserable, utterly unreadable, perni-cious mess of undiluted, hog-wash! Who in thunder buys such nauseating twaddle . Well, it's got to have a notice. ; Here goes : " We heve seldom, perused anything so tenderly

the Commercial Agency at Alleppey. We are Academy of Music and other opera houses. assured by his friends that it was with the This foundry has furnished the greater part of the metal work for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa and the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, the blacksmiths' shop furuishing most of the wrought iron work for the above named places, also, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The shoe department turns out all the work required for the inmates, and, besides, has lately filled an order for the Northwest Mounted Police. The quarries connected with the penitentiary and wharf are worked on an enormous scale, supplying all the stone required for building and other uses in the penitentiary, a large quantity for (lovernment and private sale. The convicts cultivate a farm produce to supply the entire wants of the institution. The carpenter department employs about one hundred men, and here, also, has been done much work for the Military College, of Kingston, and the Department of Militia and Defence. The tailoring department employs about sixty men, and, besides clothing required for the institution, we saw in course of manufacture several very showy garments, intended as presents from the Gov. ernment to the chiefs of the Northwest

Indians. We saw among the convicts some splendidlooking fellows, some hard and determinedlooking characters, also soveral Indians and darkies. Under the management of Mr. Creighton, cases of flogging are very few, and the convicts appear to be well fed and clothed. Each one is, of course, numbered, and his clothing is made of different-colored

material. We were well received by the keepers of every department we visited, and left with the conviction that the Kingston Penitentiary also partook largely of the character of a reformatory.

Kingston, February 27, 1879.

#### What the Mounted Police cost.

The cost of the Mounted Police, 300 rank and file, is divided up in this way :- Pay, \$100,638; guides, teamsters, and interpreters, \$12,791; provisions, \$52,171; clothing, \$22,-513; cartridges, &c., \$7,202; board of men and travelling expenses, \$5,576; carrying mails, \$5,629; freight charges, \$31,332; saddlery, &c.; \$6,338; horse feed, \$60,028; waggon furnishings, \$1,129; hardware, lumber, &c., \$10,603; stationery, \$1,050; stoves, \$3,911; wood and coal, \$11,003; postages and tele grams, \$1,236; general furnishings, \$2,358 medicines, \$3,151; sundries \$5,784; miscellaneous, \$5,561; total, \$344,376, less \$9,628 sale of stores, &c., leaving the actual cost of the force \$334,748. Of the supplies, Baker & Co., of Montana, furnished last year no less than \$116,000 worth. The cost of each man each horse is \$200 a year, or four dollars.a

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week.

advices state that at the anniversary of the foundation of the colony regatta, the championrace occurred for the belt and gold modal between Trickett and Laycock. The latter won. The former subsequently challenged Laycock to a further contest for £200.

Mr. F. Davis, of Fortland, who, in his match with poor Regan on Silver Lake last fall, made the fastest four miles on record, intendsto challenge any man in America to row afour-mile single-scull race for \$4,000 a side.

Frank Emmett, of Jarrow, who is matched against Wallace Ross for a race on the Thames, on March 10th, rowed his second, race with Authony Strong, of Barrow, for £100 side, on the 6th inst., on Walnoy Channel, two miles, and won by a length and a half with comparative case. The first race, on farm of 170 acres, on which is raised sufficient | January the Oth, out of which the present contest rose was, it will be remembered, won by the referee's decision, after three fouls, by Emmett, although Strong reached the winning post three lengths ahead. For the race. in January Strong was in capital condition, but on the 6th inst. be appeared stale, while Emmett was as fit as he could possibly be made.

Courtuey was "interviewed" latery in Man York by a reporter as to the correctness of the rumor that he would measure oars with. Hanlan during the coming season, and he distinctly gave it to be understood that it was: entirely improbable that they would ever come together again. He has a great opinion. of the Toronto boy, and thinks he will makethe English professionals hump when he meets them next summer.

SUDDEN CHANGES IN THE WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found, than in the use of " Brown's Bronchias" Troches." 28&29

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE COR-RECTED either in early or later stages, by the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-CEA and Family Liniment. It is strange that people will postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks them. It should ever be in the house

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST, WHAT IS THE best punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Everyone engaged in selling drugs knows this fact. For children and even adults, who are sometimes troubled with worms, these comfits are just the thing. 

HEADACHES .- Spring and early summer are the seasons of the year at which most persons suffer from headaches; produced almost invariably by a sluggish and disorganized liver. Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills have been compounded with especial reference is over \$1,100. The cost of maintenance of to the correcting and toning up of that most wonderful organ the liver.

SURE TO BEGUTLAE THE BOWELS Mas. WINGLOW'S BOOTHING SYBUP is "Darn a fool," says Harkins, who was vexed the only thing that mothers can rely upon for-at his wife. "So mote it be, said Mrs. H., flourishing a darning-needle, whereabouts are you worn out?" Harkins said some people were too smart to live long, and he was too awfully ing the process of tething, its value is incalrest to the ohild, and comfort to the mother. 

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### WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1879.

In Memoriam.

ANNIE SYMONS, AGED 19. Т. Oh, our hearts are sad and weary,

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They are aching at our loss. And we're bowed and nearly fainting With the heavy, crushing cross. 11.

For we dream not that our dear one Would so soon be called away, Till the sliver chord was loosened— Broken from her life's short day.

ш. Early have her footsteps lingered, Walking in the way of life; Early warled she is resting From the tumult of the strife.

IV.

While we still are moving onwards, Bowed with sorrow, care and pain, And our loss, though deep and heartfelt, Proves indeed to be her gain.

٧. Annie lives in realms of gladness, In a glorious heaven of love, Walks among the shining angels, In the golden streets above.

VI.

She has left a world of trials. Where God's friends awhile must dwell, To the land of rest and glory— Would we have her bid farewell?

VII. We too soon shall hear the summons, Hear the angels' whisper "Come," Then we'll pass the pearly portals Of our bright eternal home.

VIII.

Then we'll meet our own loved Annie, Who has only "gone before," Then within our Father's mansion We shall meet to part no more.



A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER XXIV .-- CONTINCED.

Pincher's conscience was by no means tight-laced, he preferred, however, swearing only what was literally true, when truth jumped in accordance with his interests and sufficed to attain his ends.

The next day the neighboring pounds were full of cattle, and such of the tenantry on the Martin and Blake estates as had not the means of meeting their engagements, were made to feel that the expression of their true sentiments could not be indulged in with impunity.

Pincher, who had always hitherto scoffed at the pretensions of the rumored claimant for his wife's estate, became now fully aware of the precariousness of his position-he flew to the judge for counsel, by whose advice Mr. Sharp, being fully admitted into his confidence, was apprised of every new piece of information that turned up, and consulted upon every step about to be taken. Blatherwell foresaw that an active and unscrupulous agent might be required in the progress of events and none could he found more fitting for their purposes than Sharp, whose personal interests would secure his fidelity and render him zealous in the cause of his patron. He had been now for some years " Receiver " over the Dunseverick estates without having ren. Pennant's legitimacy, and no difficulty in esdered any account of the large sums of money which had passed through his hands—he well the mode of proceeding. Could the child of knew if Colonel Blake succeeded in satisfying a man sentenced and executed as a felon sucthe mortgage that a most rigid investigation of his receipts and expenditure would be the would, he felt convinced, ultimately throw Dunseverick property into l'incher's hands, who, content with his acxuisition, would not object to the final passing of his own account in any form which he might please present it. The scandalous robberies then perpetrated by officers of the Court of Chancery have since extorted a partial reform in their proceedings-they are now bound to pass an annual account, and, doubtless, the losses sustained by their defalcations are neither so numerous nor so heavy as they were formerly. It was no part of Pincher's policy to look closely after the receiver's management-for intending to become the purchaser himself should the estate be brought to sale, it favored his purpose to allow the interest on his mortgage to accumulate, so that there might be the less chance of redemption by the owner. Pennant's proceedings were of such a nature as forbade the hope of compromise, and they were all the more alarming, because although his opponents knew that the documentary evidence against them had been destroyed, they were fully aware that more than one living witness could be found who would be able, and might be willing to damage their cause. The enmity of those dreaded persons had been roused by the steps which Pincher had taken to rid hin self of their importunities-it became absolutely necessary to conciliate them now, if that were practicable; and the delicate commission of disarming the bostility of Leonard and Brown was committed to Mr. Sharp. The first step to be taken was to deprive Pennant of the benefit of their testimony-this might be accomplished by buying them off and sending them out of the country-but experience had taught Pincher the folly of relying on the professions or promises of such men; and he dreaded, that if left free agents, they might refuse to emigrate, or return again, after having pocketed his money, and then go over to the enemy. Their abduction before the assizes seemed the only method by which they could be effectually secured-and it was determined to have recourse to this measure-Sharp undertaking the execution of so hazardous an expedient. Before having recourse to physical force, the shrewd partisan determined to sound Leonard, and ascertain whether it might not be possible to accomplish his object in so far as it regarded him, by fair meads. Brown could easily be disposed of-a person in the receiver's confidence would pay the debt for which he was imprisoned-and after his liberation, invite him to dinner, when, dosed with whiskey until he became insen. sible, there could be no difficulty in conveying him to a place of security, and rendering his captivity agreeable by a copious supply of his favorite beverage. But Leonard was by far a more dangerous person to deal with-of a determined and desperate character-he was the well-known leader of the secret society in the district-his sudden disappearance would excite unusual alarm-and his whereabouts. would be sought after by those whose lives lay at his mercy, should he betray them, with all the energy inspired by personal danger, backed by the almost certain means of discovery which the ramifications of their confederacy, so amply afforded-Sharp therefore considered it advisable to have a personal interview with him-and try his hand at per-suasion-this could be easily accomplished. 13 M -

he entered into, without affording any reasonhave been now desperate but for Rory Mahon's privately administered bounty, of which none but the recipient, Leonard's wife, was at all aware. From the threats held out against those who should harbor, assist or cmploy him, the tenantry avoided all open communication with him. and he dragged out a miserable existence, in apparently the most abject poverty. Some nocturnal depredations on the poultry of the neighboring farmers, supposed to have been committed by been but too happy to see him removed by course of law, so that they were not called upon to prosecute a person who had it in his power to consign many amongst them to transportation, were he minded to better his own position by "selling the pass."

When they were alone in his office, Sharp commenced proceedings by expressing his surprise that Leonard had not as yet applied for the money promised to take himself and family to America-his manner was conciliating and friendly, and he event went the length of expressing regret that such summary measures had been taken against him. Leonord at once frankly admitted that he had not claimed the money, because he had not as yet made up his mid to go, the fact being, thrt he knew something, as Mr. Pincher Martin was well aware, that might damage that gentleman and serve his opponent at the approaching trial, if he only came forward to state itand that having a helpless family to support, he was determined to make the most of his secret, and act as his own interests dictated; of the two, he would rather, on Mrs. Martin's account, be on her side, but he might have anything he liked from the others, as Mr. Mahon had been already with him trying to ferret out what he knew, and made him the fairest promises if he would only tell his tale [which he declined to do] and take part with Captain Pennant; he stated what he should expect if he kept out of the way at the assizes, candidly admitted that he would be at the service of the highest bidder-and declared that a pound, one way or the other, would decide him. At the conclusion of the interview, during

which Sharp had succeeded in accomplishing his object with more facility than he anticipated, it was arranged that Leonard should have an answer to his proposition in a few days; that meantime he was to give every encouragement to Pennant's agents, and keep them on hands, by leading them to suppose that to secure him they had only to come up to his price, until matters were finally arranged between himself and Mr. Pincher Martin, when he should apprise him (Sharp) of the nature of the proposals made, and inform him regularly of all the movements and plans of their adversaries. "We are richer," he remarked, on parting, "than they are, and willing to pay liberally for the services ren-

dered us." Mr. Pepper was in costacies with the case laid hefore him. The written evidence to Squire Ulick's profession of the Roman Catholic faith, and the certificate of Pennant's mother's marriage, which was, under such circumstance, perfectly valid, were in Father Stephen O'Mally's hands, who was on the spot to prove the two events-which he could now safely do, in consequence of the altered state of the penal laws-while Rory Mahon would identify Lloyd as the child that he had carried to his sister to nurse, by means of the peculiar formation of his foot. So far the Case was clear. There could be no doubt of tablishing it. Then the question arose as to ceed to the inheritance without first establishing the innocence of his father? This was consequence-this, he believed, could only be the grand question which might admit of night-fall. The porter was in the act of lighteffected by the aid of Pennant-and his defeat protracted litigation, were it not for the discovery made by the letters. If the facts contained in them could only be substantiated, a turned the ladder on which the porter stood, much more expeditious and couclusive course who, falling, extinguished the candle which might be adopted. There was a barrister of great legal acquireing from pain, and Mike stood in the dark, he ments, though of moderate practice, an inheard a great disturbance above stairs, and timate friend of Mr. Pepper's, who, conceivsupposing that he had committed an indiscreing that such important matters could be best tion in calling at such an hour, he immeinvestigated on the spot, requested this gendiately retired. Tim, for he it was who had tleman to come to the country immediately, admitted him, rushed into the drawing-room, on a half-professional, half-friendly visit. The various consultations held, and enquiries made, resulted in a determination to abandon all claims arising from Pennant's direct descent, and to sue for possession of the property of Castlemore, by simple ejectment, as next heir-at-law, to the father of Mrs. Pincher Martin. This would be by far the most easy and expeditious method of proceeding, and the men of law conceived that they had documentary evidence sufficient to establish their . case, when backed, as it would be, by the testimony of living witnesses. The sensation which Fennant's appearance created in the country may easily be imagined. Mrs. O'Mahony drove from house to honse, extolling his character, and announcing (what she was really ignorant of), that the most strange disclosures would be made at the approaching trial. Meantime, Pincher Martin was not inactive-when the first surprise had passed away, he instantly wrote to the Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle, informing him that Mr. Pennant, who had fled to France, and been dismissed the navy for treasonable correspondence with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, had again returned to the country, and demanding authority to arrest him; for, although quite ready to act on his own responsibility, he was restrained from taking so decided a step by the advice of Judge Blatherwell, who recommended caution and patience, as any violence on his part towards a person who was an avowed claimant for his wife's estate would have a vindictive appearance, and might seriously prejudice him hereafter in a court of justice-and thus Pennant was left at liberty to look after his own aflairs, to make himself fully ac-quainted with all the steps Rory Mahon had taken in his behalf, and with the nature and extent of the evidence he had collected to substantiate his claims. Exaggerated accounts of what he had accomplished, in the the bracelet. The shops were all shut, and way of fluding witnesses, who could benefit his cause, hourly reached Pincher; at one time it was Brown who had gone over, at another it was Leonard who had given important information. Rory Mahon was known to be in communication with both, and Pincher well knew that the testimony of either would be damaging to him; he therefore became seriously alarmed, and determined to proceed to Dublin himself, in the hope of forcing the government into action, and thus, at least for on a charge which, if proved, would not only disqualify him from establishing his civil rights, but even consign him to the death of tained an interview with the Private Secretary of the Viceroy, and learned, to his dismay, that it was useless to take any further pro-

tions. The unfortunate man's position would no uneasiness as to the result of the pending her drawing-room, Mike was astonished to enquiry, relative to his asserted connection meet a person whose face he at once recogto save Mike-when he was cheesed by the man to whom she had been warmly attached proclamation granting a general and unconditional pardon to all persons who had been implicated in the rebellion. It is possible that Mike would have been excluded from the act of grace, as the first who had taken up arms, were he known to be in existenco—but him incensed them, and they would have the report of his death was so universally circulated, and so generally believed-that the government considered it unnecessary to make any exception in their measure of mercy. Pennant immediately wrote to him, under an address that had been agreed upon between them, apprising him of the happy turn things had taken, and assuring him that he was then a free man, and might wander where he wished,

without the least fear of consequences. Mike's first impulse, after reading the letter, was immediately to quit the dreary attic, in which he had so long lain concealed-snatching up his hat, he sallied forth, and striking into St. James' Park, he proceeded up Con-stitution Hill, and was passing through Hyde Park, on his way to Kensington Gardens, when, as he reached the end of the drive along the Serpentine, his attention was arrested by a loud shrick. Looking in the direction from whence it came, he saw a carriage dashing furiously down the hill-the driving seat had given way, and fallen forward on the horses' backs, who were plunging and kicking against the weight which pressed upon them -the next moment they cast the seat off, and came galloping at full speed towards him. Mike sprang into the centre of the road, and quickly taking off his coat, wound it round his head, in the hope of arresting their flight. He fortunately struck the horse next him on the nose, who, frightened by the blow, threw himself against the other and knocked him down -in an instant Mike had the bridle of the standing horse in his hand, and his foot upon the head of the fallen one, to prevent his rising. It was early in the day, and there was

no person about to render him assistance, so that he could not guit his position to attend to the occupant of the carriage. Just as the servants who, were fortunately unhurt, came up, a friend, who happened to drive by, offered the lady, who was alone, a seat, and carried her off, before she was sufficiently recovered from her fright to notice or thank her deliverer.

The servants, however, were loud in their expressions of gratitude, and the coachman, when taking away the vehicle and horses, apologized for his mistress' apparent neglect, and assured Mike that her ladyship would be greatly displeased if he returned home without the address of the gentleman who had so seasonably come to her rescue. Not wishing to let his humble residence be known, Mike said that it was probable that he should leave town that evening, upon which the man informed him that his mistress was Lady Clifton, of Curzon street, who, he had no doubt, would be happy to receive and thank him, if he could but make it his convenience to call. Mike, when left alone, spent some minutes in dusting his coat and arranging his dress; on recrossing the road to continue his walk, some distance in advance of where the horses had been stopped, he picked up a valuable bracelet, which, he doubted not, must have fallen from Lady Clifton's arm, in her endeavor to open the carriage-door. It would serve him with a good excuse to call, and he determined to deliver it on his return into town. He was so delighted with his liberty, and so exhibirated by the pure air and exercise, that he struck into the country and went so far that he only reached Curzon street by Clifton's door-and the person who opened it immediately rushed off, d in his fi nt ove

which now became unavoidable. Although zon street; his relatives were not there—but Pennant, conscious of his own innocence, felt Lady Clifton was at home—and on, entering in her girlhood, and who, in common with his friends, she believed to have been for some years dead-she was not afraid of a ghost, explanation of all that had befallen himself -after which he learned, to his no small dethe conclusion, that her feelings in his regard were as favorable as he could desire. They laughed heartily over Tim's assertion

that he had twice seen his ghost-but Lady Clitton advised him, by all means, to make a preparatory communication-[of which she undertook to be the bearer)-before he ventured to call upon the Solonel, as otherwise cousin a shock-for even he seemed latterly to give credit to Tim's reiterated declarations, from the fact of his having, as he firmly believed himself, met Mike in Bond street, where he instantly and most unaccountably disappeared. Ordering the carriage, and taking Mike with her, she set him down at the corner of a neighboring street, after giving him the Colonel's address, and telling him to follow her to the house in twenty minutes. Those twenty minutes were occupied in apprising her friends of the happy discovery of Mike's existence-and, just as she concluded her recital, his knock was heard at the door. Tim, speechless with delight, burst into tears as he admitted him, and warmly shook his hand-and Kate flung herself into his arms before he had half traversed the hall. The poor Colonel was deeply affected at again embracing him—and happiness attended in his wake. Instantly, and before making any other enquiries, he demanded of Kate if she voted to her first love?" On being answered in the affirmative, he again took her in his arms, and then praised her for an honorable fidelity, which he could never bring himself fully to doubt, however much appearances were against her. He then detailed his own and Pennant's adventures and escapes-told how they had seen her riding with Mr. Charlton at Deal, and heard of her certain and approaching marriage with that gentlemanhow Pennant, in despair, had set out for Ireland to regain his father's inheritance and right his fair fame-while he himself, deterred by his position, did not dare to seek any communication with them, for fear of implicating them in his misfortune, until the royal clemency had set him free. He assured Kate of the unaltered love of Pennant, and depicted the misery he endured on learning that she was about to become the wife of another. Without a moment's delay, he wrote to Pennant, apprising him of all that had occured, and of the groundlessness of the reports regarding Kate's intentions, which they Lad heard through the officers and waiters at the Deal hotel-and pledging himself for her

#### CHAPTER XXV.

truth and loyalty to her promise.

The return of post brought Mike a reply, covering one letter to Kate and another for her uncle, on whom a subporta was subsequently served, to enforce his attendance at the forthcoming trial as a witness-and thus I do, for your sake as well as my own, but secure his personal safety should any attempt make my way to you for money to take me be made to arrest him under the attachment off? If I asked help elsewhere or hegged, I be made to arrest him under the attachment obtained in the chancery suit. In Pennant's might be known and arrested, and that would letter to Kate he explained the reasons which had actuated his hitherto inexplicable con- life and you your wife's estate." duct-"while the brand of felony remained imprinted on his father's memory he did not had been undecided upon. The jailor was dare approach her, personally or by written communication-nor would his love have per made it necessary afterwards to publish an acmitted him to make her the partner of an incount of death, it might be said that that offiherited disgrace-but now that the innocence he held in his hand. As the man lay groan- of his unfortunate parent was certain, and about to be established in the face of dayhe waited not the legal decision regarding his property before he demanded the fulfilment as to how and why the parties had met in of her solemn promise to become his wife." It was inconsistent with Kate's character for candor and honesty to trifle with such scntiments; she frankly but most modestly avowed her continued and unaltered affection -and the only difficulty she raised was one which, as a matter of course, had not the least influence on her lover. She detailed to him the sad change in her worldly prospects -informed him that she was now absolutely penniless-and that her only doubt was, if she should be justified in incumbering him, with a dowerless wife, and thus, perhaps, ruin his professional advancement, in the event of a legal decision, hostile to his interests, being the result of the approaching trial. She therefore set him free of his engagement, if his inclination led him to wish or his interests required it-" but she bogged him to believe that, whatever his determination might be, hers was irrevocable-never to marry another." The response may easily be surmised. Pennant assured her that, independant of all contingent expectations, the fortune already in his possession was more than ample to enable them to maintain their position in societythat to enjoy her love was the motive of all his exertions, and that he looked to it as the crowning reward of all his sufferings, and as the only thing now wanting to complete his worldly happiness. To the Colonel he 'expressed his gratitude " for the unceasing exertions which he had made to restore him to his rights; he assured him that any resentment he might have felt regarding his conduct in the prosecution of his unfortunate father---(against whom he admitted the circumstantial evidence to have been strong)was obliterated by his open endeavors to atone for an unintentional wrong-and he fondly trusted that all prejudices arising from the supposed criminality of his father being removed-principally by his own instrumentality-that now he would sanction the union which he had before, when laboring under erroncous impressions, so solemnly forbidden." In a few days atter this correspondence Colonel Blake set out for Ireland to attend the Assizes-Mike remaining with Kute. From mutual explanations he soon learned that the four hundred and fifty pounds, the price of his annuity, which he had remitted before his escape to France, had never reached its destination-but having, fortunately, kept an account of the notes, and the dates of their transmission, he had no difficulty in recovering them at the dead-letter office. This recovery was a great consolation to him-for it not only put him in possession of fundsbut clearly proved the sincerity of his desire to minister to the wants of his relatives, even by the sacrifice of the small pecuniary means still left at his disposal ; his time now as well as Kate's, now passed gaily away, in the amusements of London and the genial society of Lady Clifton-cheered as they were by the prospect of a prompt and happy termination to their doubts and anxieties.

letter-evidently from some poor person the neighborhood, who did not wish to be known, as it was thrown into the box during the night. The Dunseverick postboy having come at an earlier hour than usual being, in enquiry, relative to ins asserted connection with the United Irishmen, he, from the spirit which he saw prevailing amongst the loyal party, entertained serious doubts of being able ton was no less surprised to see before her the before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton was no less surprised to see before her the ton the the back of the trift was most she had no time to form a topic statist of the contents, but the suggested that it was most probable written by some witness who wanted to change sides and "sell the pass," if well paid for so doing. Mrs. Lalor, with laudable however, as it was full daylight, and she set pradence, studied to conciliate what was likely about unravelling the mystery by asking a to prove the winning side. Mrs. O'Mahony series of questions, which led Mike to a full immediately communicated those suspicions to Mahon, who, although pretty sure of his men, at once took measures to have the office light, that his former flame was then free, strictly watched by a person on whom he could that her recollection of past times seemed still vivid, and her whole manner led him to to which Mrs. Lalor alluded, he was overwhelmed with astonishment and fright-it. came from Johnson, the escaped convict, who informed him that his ship having been wrecked on the coast of Donegal, he alone of all the crew was saved, and that being utterly destitute, he came for aid to enable him again to quit the country-that he would either meet Pincherat a certain place named, during his unexpected appearance might cause his | the night following that date or go to Dunseverick, if that was preferred-and he requested that an answer might be left for him in the hollow of a decayed tree, of which he described the locality-naming the hour and place at which it would be received. He concluded by stating that he heard of Captain Pennant's being in the neighborhood, and promised to suggest something which might be of great importance at the forthcoming trial. The interview could not be refused -but Pincher determined that it should take place under circumstances which would secure him against any act of violence on the part of his visitor. He left his answer where directed, appointed ten o'clock that night for the meeting, at a summer-house in a lonely part of the demesne—and immediately afterwards he set out to concert measures with the county jailer, on whose devotion he could depend. It was arranged that the latter should come privately to Dunseverick, so as to be in time for the interview—that he was still constant in her affection-"still de- should tap at the parlour window, when Pincher would come out to join him-and that them both, well armed, should proceed to the place of rendezvous-the jailor to remain in ambush close by, ready to rush for ward to Pinchei's assistance on hearing the diccharge of his pistol. They set out before the appointed hour, so as to anticipate Johnson; and Pincher having carefully conccaled bis companion advanced alone-he | hand being thrown up, the ball passed high locked the door of the summer-house behind him and opened one of the windows, which stood some feet above the level of the ground, and there he remained, occasionally coughing to attract attention. After a short delay he saw the sailor coming towards him, and when he was near enough to hear distinctly, Pincher spoke-

> "Look, now-you can't have your will o me as you had the last time we met-I'm well armed-and if you attempt to come one step nearer to me than you are now I'll shoot you dead-you know I can't be punished for it-you're a convicted felon-and any one may kill you as they would a dog."

"I didn't come to harm you, sir," Johnson replied very submissively, for he was evid-ently disconcerted by Pincher's manner, and the preparations made for his reception. "I didn't come to harm ye-I was cast away in the Anna Maria-you may have seen an account of the shipwreck in the papers-(as indeed he had)-and that but one of the crew was saved-I am that man; and what could be equally bad for both on us-I'd lose my

Up to that moment Pincher's plan of action brought with him that, in care he dealt sumnarily with Johnson, and that circ

bonor with you-take them and return as you came."

came." "Avast there," replied Johnson. "I'll not touch them till the port-hole's closed-d'ye think I'll give ye's chance of delivering your broadside-shut the winday." "Pincher did as he was directed, and waited

in the summer-house until he heard Johnson take the money. He allowed him time enough to be at a safe distance, and then rejoined the jailor, to whom, however, he did not communicate the entire result of the

meeting Pennant walked about daily, from Mrs. O'Mahon's to Pepper's to note the progress of his legal preparations, and on his way passed one of those ancient castles, so common in Ireland, whose ruins form lasting monuments of Cromwell's ruthless barbarity, or of the desolation spread over the long-suffering land by some preceding spoliator—its outer walls, which formed a square, with flanking towers. where ivy-covered and lofty-and the public road running along two sides of them, formed at the turning point a sharp angle-from the narrrow windows and occasional breaches, caused by the besieging cannon, or the ravages of time, a person concealed within could safely, and without the possibility of detection. watch the approach of any one coming on either side—and from thence (the grassy floor being many feet higher than the road below) an assassin might fire upon his victim in nl. most perfect security-for, before the assailed person (were he fortunate enough to escape unhurt) could reach the only door which gave admission to the interior, his assailant would have ample time to shelter himself from pursuit in a wood close by-and here, since dawn of day, Johnson lay in ambush, to murder his former shipmate. At length Pennant appcared in view, advancing towards him-as he drew nearer and nearer, the murderer's nervousness increased-he felt the handle of a Spanish knife, which he carried in his breast, ready for close quarters, and carefully examined the pistol in his hand-to see that the hammer was at full cock, and the pan well filled with priming. To calm his agita-tion, and steady his aim when the moment for action approached, he took a deep pull from a bottle of whiskey, which he flung upon the ground, as he stepped to a breach in the walls and fired. Pennant, roused from a reverie by the shot, sprang forward and turned the corner; here, the assassin, having only to cross the narrow angle, was again before him : but, just as he drew the trigger of the second pistol, he was pinioned from behind, and his over his intended victim's head, who thus escaped unhurt, the first bullet having merely traversed the breast of his great coat. As Johnson struggled to free himself from the grasp of the person who held him, a large pea-jacket, in which he was mufiled, burst open, and his hat fell off; so that Pennant had no difficulty in recognizing a face already well known to him. Hearing the struggle still continuing between his preserver and the man who had attempted his life, he ran round the ruin in search of the entrancewhen he discovered it, the assassin had fled leaving his pistols behind him-whilst Roddy the idiot, lay upon the ground, bleeding prefusely from a deep gash in his neck. Pennant's first care was to staunch the wound in

the best manner he could, and then he set out to seek assistance. Meeting Mahon, who also was on his way to Pepper's, he sent him on for aid, and returned himself to watch by the wounded "natural." Seeing the bottle. and having ascertained the nature of his contents, he poured the little of the whiskey left into the poor fellow's mouth, who soon exhibited signs of recovery from a fit of weakness. When he opened his eyes, he smiled and pointed towards the door, uttering dis-connected words, the meaning of which Pen-nant could not understand. When Pepper arrived, followed by Rory and a servant, and learned the particulars of the attempt made on his client's life, he cautioned him in the strongest manner against mentioning the

cerned in the insurfection, as an amuesty was actually signed; and would be in a few days Leonard still retained possession of the published. Dispirited and crestfallen, he re- had most probably saved in Hyde Park; and for the approaching trial, Mrs O'Mahony was rains of his former habitation, and a negotia- turned home, and occupied himselt, with the that both familles were then in London ; he informed by the postmistress that Pincher.

where the family and some friends were assembled before dinner, crying out as he entered: "There he is again-go and see him how yerselves-the Lord defend us!" as he fell on his knees behind his master's chair, " will none of ye stir ?- in nomine Patris. It's no joke-for the love of God, boult the door -Holy Mary protect us !--- I tell you, master, he's in the hall-oh, Father Barney, it's badly ye behaved to me if the pound note reached you-but maybe the post-mistress, bad luck to her! kept it." The Colonel at once proceeded down stairs, but there was no person below, for the porter had been removed by the servants. It was far in the night when Mike got to bed, for he had indulged in a good linner, and afterwards went to amuse himself at the theatre -he slept so soundly, his mind being now comparatively free from care, that it was late next morning when he awoke. Having determined at once to follow Colonel Blake into Kent, and ascertain the truth, as regarded Kate's intended marriage, he was occupied during the remainder of the day in purchasing an outfit, and preparing for the journey, so that it was only after dinner that he bethought him of the bracelet. Unwilling to hazard another visit to Curzon street, and not, indeed, having time to call there, as the coach by which he intended to travel left

town at six next morning-he considered that the best thing he could do was to leave it with the head waiter of the hotel at which Pennant put up, and thus, without giving his name, write a note to Lady Clifton, stating, "that the gentieman who had the good fortune to stop her horses in the park begged to inform her that he had found a, bracelet close by where the carriage passed, which he presumed must be hers, and that she could have it by sending to the ...... hotel, in Bond street.' Having posted the note he proceeded to leave he was so absorbed by his own thoughts, that he noticed little what passed around him; he could not, however, help remarking, as he turned from Clifford street into Bond street, that a person stepped out of his way, in a manner calculated to attract his attentionbut the door of the hotel was the first beside him, so he went in, and passed through the hall to the sauctum of the head waiter, as he

had seen Pennant do on other occasions. Never having been present when Lady the moment, retard the proceedings of his | Clifton's name was mentioned, during his adversary, by having him committed to prison, short stay at Deal, Mike was ignorant of his relatives being on a visit at her house-but as he knew that the Colonel was staying somewhere in that neig borhood, he could a traitor. On his arrival at the Castle, he ob- casily ascertain his whereabouts from the waiter at the hotel, who had given the account of Kate's intended marriage. To Deal, therefore, he went, on the morning after his ceedings against persons who had been conarrival at Dover. There he learned that Colonel Blake and his neice had been on a visit to

tion with the agent for their surrender might aid of his uncle, in preparing for the trial lost no time in returning, and calling in Gur- Martin had received a dirty and ill-directed them on the ground. "You see I deal on in similar sentiments, could be fully relief

cial had attempted to arrest an escaped convict, and meeting with resistance had shot him. But then explanations might be asked such a place and at such an hour ?---and this consideration hitherto deterred him from taking justice into his own hands; but the speech and manner of Johnson now provoked him to immediate action. The hammer of his pistol was noiselessly drawn back to full cock, and he prepared to fire-when the sailor, who had paused for a moment as if waiting a reply, again commenced to speak-"I've thought on a business which might save us both-and I could do it before leaving. Come, now, what will you give me if I shoot the Captain and stop yer lawshoot?" The unexpected proposition turned the current of Pincher's thoughts into another channel-the hammer of the pistol was brought down to half cock, while he rapidly considered the pros and cons for and against its acceptance -if the attempt to murder Pennant failed, the immediate destruction of Johnson, in a personal struggle, would most probably be the result; if it succeeded, there would be an end of the claims he so much dreaded, and his tormentor would probably never return-the means of extorting money being moved by his own hands; should the assassin prove unsuccessful and be taken, why then his former sentence would be immediately carried into execution, and the revelations of such a man under such circumstances, when unsupported by Bradly's declaration, which Pincher believed to have been burned at Castlemore, could do him little damage; he therefore determined to hazard the chance, and tacitly

agree to the proposal. "Come, now," cried Johnson, impatient at his delay in answering, "be quick, and tell me what yer inclined to do-I won't be hard on ye-fifty guineas to take me off, and the double of it to rid me of the Captain."

"Nonsense," replied Pincher, "if you got the money, you would remain until you spent it, and then come and ask for more-you wouldn't shoot the man, I believe, if you could, and you couldn't if you would, for you have no arms and .no means of getting them."

"As to the shooting of him, I'd willingly do it on my own 'count, ye see, 'cause 1 owes him a bud turn; but, natural-like, I wishes to gain a summut at the same time. As to the arms, I've got them, and good ones, too. I took them from the wreck, thinking I might have need on them-they belonged to the captain," and while speaking he drew a pistol from each pocket-"d'ye think I'd be such a blowed fool as to come here without being prepared for a bout with ye, if it, had so turned out. But, look ye, let's be kindly together; I haven't been doing nothing for lowing; and he desired that an answer should the few days I've been in the country-I know how and where to do it, and if you but give the money I'll settle 'counts with Mahon's first object now was to discover this the Captain to-morrow."

ask this time, but never let me see your face | the keeper at Dunseverick, an old family seragain-you well know the danger you run by remaining hereabouts, where all concerning | was burned, removed with them to their new you is so well known ; therefore whatever | residence. The father was firmly attached to happens, be off-here-here's the hundred the old stock, considered Pincher and his guineas," and he threw a bag which contained wife as mere interlopers, and his boy, bred up

matter to any other persons, and for greater security ordered the wounded idiot to be carried to his own house.

Mahon at once remarked, "Then, Johnson is the writer of the letters Mrs. Lalor gave us notice of, and we must try to have him." He lost no time in going to Mrs. Q'Mahony, and prevailing on her, without assigning his reasons, to aid him in the measures he intended to adopt, for the purpose of securing possession of any similar letters addressed to Pincher that might for the future be dropped during the night-time in the post-box. It was necessary for his purpose, that any such letter should be immediately delivered to the Dunseverick post-boy, lest delay might excite suspicion, and it was equally necessary that he should learn its contents before it reached its destination. He therefore arranged that Mrs. O'Mahony should arrive in the village late at night-ask for a bed at Mrs. Lalor's, as she had done often before-and on the pretext of wishing to get early possession of letters which she expected to be sent to her privately, by the sub-sheriff, on the Captain's affairs, that she should obtain possession of the key of the office; for himself, he selected a room on the ground floor of a pot-house, where his spy could arouse him by tapping at the window immediately, if he noticed any one throw a letter into the receiving-box, and from whence he could easily reach the street, and awaken Mrs. O'Mahony by a preconcerted signal. Everything went well: Mrs. O'Mahony dismissed her carriage outside the town, and walking in, reached Mrs. Lalor's without being noticed. If the letter did not come on that night, she determined to keep her room, and lie concealed until it did; and as she was accustomed to make such mysterious visits, when her husband was in trouble, her hostess and the servant (always well rewarded for, her fidelity) were sure to

conceal her presence. The good natured lady had not long retired to rest before she was roused from her sleep by some sand thrown against the window, and saw Mahon standing in the street below. Throwing on a dressing-gown, she opened the hall door, and then striking a light, they proceeded to the office, where they found the expected letter. In a few minutes the wafer yielded to the influence of steam (a kettle of boiling water having been kept in her room, in readiness for the operation), and she read the note, the meaning of thich she could not understand, as it was anonymous, and referred to the attempt on Pennant's life, of which she was kept in ignorance. It merely stated, "that the writer had missed-and lost the bag-and could not go-that he expected Pincher to leave what was needfal for him, where he had left his last letter: or, if preferred, that he would meet him at a place which he named, on the night but one folbe left next day in the hollow troe, saying which alternative Pincher preferred. mysterions tree. The youth who had so care-"Well," said Pincher, "I'll give you all you fully watched the post-office, was the son of vant of the Martin's, who, when Castlemore

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upon. Mahon ordered him to watch Pincher's movements closely all next day, and at once to carry to where he would be in waiting any thing which his master might place in the hollow of a decayed tree. The lad sauntered about, asif in the discharge of his duties ; and when Pincher came out he, concealing himself, kept him within view, until he saw him deposit something in the side of an old beech, which stood alone in a remote part of the demesne. When his master re-entered the castle, he at once carried the letter to Mahon -who was hidden not far off-and as immediately replaced it, after it had been read. Pincher preferred a personal interview, and appointed twelve o'clock next night at the place of Johnson's selection. Mahon quickly set out to reconnoitre the ground, and take his measures.

The mud walls of a roofless cabin, where the meeting was to be held, stood in an angle, formed by the crossing of two roads, on ilistant from any other habitation. It had formerly been a "shebeen," where illicit whiskey was purchased from the makers, and retailed to travellers, or sold to the less scrupulous of the neighboring gentry; and was built upon a sort of neutral ground, between the producers and consumers; but a large scizure of contraband spirits having been effected by the gaugers, the proprietor was committed to prison for fines which he was unable to liquidate—and the unoccupied dwelling soon tell into decay. There was not a tree within miles, and Bory was sadly puzzled to find any place of concealment suitable for his pnrpose. Two roads, running up the ascent from different directions, intersected each other at right angles. Just in front of the ruin, being only fenced by low and hedgeless ditches, they could be commanded for a long distance by persons standing within its walls, so that by them it would be impossible to approach it on either side unnoticed. In one of the angles formed by the intersection of the roads stood the wreck of the shebeen, and in the opposite one, its for-mer occupant had laid out his little garden, which now overgrown with weeds was surrounded by a ditch, the back being turned to the road-in its front, on the garden side, grew a stunted whitethorn hedge; and in the dyke, under its shelter, there was a possibility of concealment, but the chances of discovery were great; and it must be occupied long in advance of the appointed hour. About ten o'clock, fonr men dressed in caubeen hats and coats of frieze, such as are worn by our peasantry, had reached the cross road by a pathway leading through the fields—one of the party carefully examined the old walls, and then all four lay in the garden ditch, two taking their positions at either end, so as to command a view of both roads, the other two being placed in the centre immediately opposite the roofless cabin, and keeping a sharp lookout towards the mountain. The sky was clear, and a little before midnight they perceived Johnson de-scending the hill. When he came within a short distance, he halted, close by a patch of furze bushes, while he took a survey of his surroundings-after having apparently satisfied himself that all was safe, he entered the walls, but soon again returned to his first position, where he remained crouched amongst the furze, until the noise of approaching horsemen was distinctly audible-he then crept down to the back wall of the cabin, and from thence anxiously watched the direction came alarmed ; for he at once retreated on all fours to his place of refuge on the hill side ; bat when only one of them alit, and was walking forward alone, while the other remained stationary with the horses, his confidence seemed restored, and he again ventured down. As Pincher entered the old walls those who lay in the garden ditch could hear the sailor bid him "welcome;" the reply was a shot. Then there was an exclamation of "villain," immediately followed by the discharge After th ot a secon man with the horse came galloping up, and before the concealed party had time to determine what they should do, Pincher cried to his follower : " I've stopped that scoundrel's tongue anyhow; he has one ball through the head, and another through the body."

upwards of ten years every Friday similar scenes have taken place, witnessed of thousands and tested rigorously and scientifically by distinguished professors, physicians and theologians."

#### A Whole Day Without Food !!!

Wm. Williams, General Secretary of the "French-Canadian Missionary Society" writes a letter which appeared in Saturday's Witness. Mr. Williams intends his letter to be taken au serieux, but people who cannot see through their spectacles will think ic more funny than wise. He first insinuates that the French Canadians are working for the "great movement" in order to leave the church en masse and then he gives the following touching account of his experience :

"A man received a Testament from one of the colporteurs, got his wife to read it to him, and they marked every passage which he thought was contrary to the teachings of his the side of a bleak and desolate mountain, far Church. Then he went to the priest and began to question him. But the priest bade him begone, adding that he could no longer regard him as a Catholic the moment he doubted the teachings of his Church through reading the 'Swiss' gospel. The man on this determined to get the Roman Catholic version to compare with it, and he did so as follows: One day, leaving for Montreal with but little money, his wife asked him to try and save enough to get a little cloth-stuff for her. But on reaching the city his first thought was for his new Testament. He found one of the Archbishop's version; but its price was a dollar and a half. He counted his money and found he had not enough for his expenses, for the book, and for the cloth. He determined to reduce his expenses by going without his supper, and, if necessary, to postpone the purchase of the cloth; but the book he must nave. By the time he reached home he had been a whole day without food. Beginning to compare his new book with the one obtained from the colporteur, he was soon convinced of their substantial agreement; and also that the teachings of his Church did not agree with either. He had another interview with his priest, which ended in his leaving the Church of Rome. He is now regarded as a zealous Protestant, intelligent, and anxious to speak of the truth to his Romanist neighbors."

"A whole day without food !" Comment ncedless.

#### Lenten Reflections. [New York Table1.]

We are again in solemn season which the Christian Church has for more than eighteen hundred years annually set apart for penitential works, for prayer, and meditation. Year after year, when the winter is passing away and giving place to reviving spring, the Church. that mother tender and wise, calls upon all her children to arise, with the awakening year, from the cold torpor of the sad winter time, and enter upon a new life of grace and fervor. She invites them to retire with her Divine Spouse to the desert, and far from the poise and tumult of the world, with thoughtful mind and contrite heart, consider the great eternal truths, the shortness of time, the length of eternity, the certainty of death and judgment, and the uncertain duration of life. By every means in her power she disposes the hearts of her children to unite with her in the penitential exercises of the Lenten time, to mortify and restrain their evil inclifrom which the sound proceeded. On the nations, to practise self-denial and humilia-appearance of two persons, he evidently be- tion, and enter seriously into themselves. so that they may see how they stand before God.

To the true Catholic Lent is a time of sweet and hallowed associations. Whatever little acts of mortification or penance we may perform, whatever prayers we may address to the throne of mercy and the heavenly court, we feel that the faithful throughout the world are fasting and praying in unity of heart and spirit with the intention of the Church, and that when myriads of holy men and women in peneath the sun are engaged in erv land

#### Yon Moltke.

When Von Moltke was a traveller in Turkey, the plague raged in Constantinople. So great was the horror of infection that very few would give aid or comfort to the sick or dead. The Prussian officer excepts a Catholic priest, who not only did his own dutics in the hospital, but waited on the sick as a nurse, attended and dressed them, and buried those who died. Testimonies are ever cropping up of the heroic devotion of the priesthooddevotion surpassing, as Moltke says, the courage of the soldier in battle.

#### On "Good Authority." (?)

LONDON, February 28 .-- With respect to the reported offer of a Cardinal's hat to Dr. Newman, it is stated on good authority that there has not been any time during the past ten years when Dr. Newman could not receive this honor had he been willing to accept it, but that he made it clear to the late Pope that he wished of all things to spend the remainder of his days in his institution at Birmingham, and would only accept the hat if positively ordered to do so. When the pres-ent Pope came to the throne he caused an intimation to be conveyed to Dr. Newman to the effect that an additional English Cardinal was thought to be desirable, and that his promotion to the scarlet would be made if he wished it. Dr. Newman made the same reply as before, and the matter has since remained in that position.

#### Quite a History.

QUEBEC, February 26 .- A farmer named Burns, of Fort Fairfield, Maine, and O'Brien, of River du Loup en bas, arrived in town yesterday morning in search of one Chas. Seymour, who had been in Burns' employ, but had stolen a team of horses and a young girl's heart and cleared that part of the country. Burns traced him to Moncton, thence to River du Loup, where he found O'Brien on the same track, both joining in pursuit. With the aid of Detective Skeffington, of this city, they succeeded in arresting Seymour yesterday afternoon, conveying him back to River du Loup. The prisoner has quite a history. Some years ago, being a waiter on one of the boats running between Quebec and Saguenay, he was suspected of stealing a diamond ring from a lady of this city. He was some time afterwards arrested for robbing and sent to the Reformatory, but after two years made his escape, and the summer before last stole a sum of money from a Capt. Walker, and likewise a quantity of clothing from another person. He has several aliases, amongst others Drolet, Moisan and Martel.

#### Obituary.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we chronicle the untimely death of Mr. Patrick Molloy, of Bridge Water Cove, Quebec. which sad event took place on the 12th instant, after a short illness of three days at the early age of 34 years. He was for the past ten years in the employ of Messrs. John Sharples, Sons & Co. as deal shipper at Bridge Water Cove, and was a member of the arch-confraternity of the Holy Family of St Patrick's Church, and Treasurer of St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba, and also a member of the Sillery Literary Association. He leaves a widowed mother and a large circle of friends to mourn his sad loss.

LUNENBURG, February 26.-There is general regret at the decease of J. H. Kaulback, Esq., for many years High Sheriff of this county, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Kaulback, though an old man, was in the enjoyment of good health until last Monday evening, when he was taken suddenly ill, and died vesterday, shortly before noon. He was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Lunenburg county. His Fathers Provincial the principles of the original grantees and settlers of Lunenburg in being a religious Order, has no other doctrine 1752. His father was appointed High Sharid appointed High SI of Lunenburg in 1788, and continued to hold the office until his denth, since which time the office was held by the deceased. His mother died only a few years since at the advanced age of 104. Mr. Kaulback leaves three sons-Hon. Senator Kaulback, C. E. Kaulback, M.P., and Rev. Mr. Kaulback, and one daughter, now a widew, to-gether with a large circle of friends and relatives, to mourn his loss. His death will create a profound sorrow among all classes of people in this county, where his uniform integrity and kindness will be long remembered. The office of sheriff will probably be offered to Mr. C. E. Kaulback, M.I'.

#### LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

The Loss of the British Reported to Be 1,500-The Colors of the 24th Regiment Safe.

LONDON, February 28.-The steamer " Warwick Castle," from the Cape, has arrived at these reports keep no account of the numbe Madeira, bringing latest intelligence. The loss of the British in the engagement with the Zulus on January 22nd was upwards of fifteen hundred, including native troops. Lord Chelmsford continues to act on the detensive. News from the frontier to February 10th reported everything quiet. A mission-ary is on board the "Warwick Castle" who witnessed the disaster to the British troops at Isandusana. Col. Pearson, who is entrenched at Ekowe, expects to be attacked by the Zulus. The bodies of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill, slain at Isandusana, were found, together with the colors of the 24th Regiment, which they had saved from falling into the hands of the Zulus. King Cetewayo is very defiant. The Boors have refused to assist the

### Horatio Davis Sheppard.

NEW YORK, February 26 .- Horatio Davis sheppard, D. L., aged seventy, founder of the first penny newspaper in New York, died at St. Luke's Hospital, at midnight, of pneumonia, complicated by disease of the heart. He was admitted to the hospital last Wednesday. His only relative known to be living is a cousin, Caleb Henry Sheppard, of Shiloh, N. J. He appears to have dropped out of sight of his friends, for none called at the hospital to visit him, and his body is still unclaimed. In 1831 he conceived the

idea of a penny newspaper, and visited the office of the Spirit of the Times, which had but recently been established. Horace Greeley was then a journeyman printer on that journal, and Francis Storey was foreman of the composing room. Greeley was not in when the Doctor called, but he came in soon afterwards. Sheppard unfolded his scheme, and was laughed at by everybody present. Greelev, Storey and Sheppard started the Morning Post on New Year's day at two cents, but it would not pay at that price, and in three weeks the price was reduced to one cent and the sales were good, but it was too late, as the capital was expended and the paper failed. Nine months later the Sun ppeared in this city as a penny newspaper. In 1830 a penny paper called the Cent was published in Philadelphia, and later another in Boston called the Bostonian, but they were mainly gotten up by unemployed printers and scarcely be regarded as newspapers, could much of their space being devoted to cheap and ordinary literature. In 1841 Horace Greelev seems to have become a convert to Dr. Sheppard's idea, for in that year he issued the prospectus of the Tribune at one cent a copy.

#### The Society of Jesus. [Philadelphia Standard.]

The falsehood that "the Jesuits" are trying to dictate to the Sovereign Pontiff continues to be circulated persistently. Yet nothing is more preposterously absurd. No other Order in the Church is so directly under the Pope as the Society of Jesus, none less able were it inclined, and less inclined were it able, to dictate to him on matters of Papal policy. As pertinent to the subject, we republish again the following letter of Rev. Father Beckx, General of the Society of Jesus, to the Provincials of the Society:

"The public and the press occupy themselves largely, and in different ways, with regard to the doctrines and the line of conduct adopted by the Society of Jesus relative to various forms of political government. In presence of these polemics, I feel obliged, by the duty of my ministry, to recall to the grandfather, Martia Kaulback, was one of the | Society in this matter. The Society of Jesus,

#### Immigration.

The Ontario immigration report for 1878 shows that 13,055 immigrants settled in this Province last year, of whom 2,075 are booked as coming from the United States. The actual European immigration was therefore 10,-080. The cost was \$31,975. It is a pity of emigrants from Ontario. They credit us with every arrival, but on the departures they are sadly silent.

#### Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Professor Crookes, of England, says carbolic acid will ward off pleuro-pneumonia from cattle. He advises farmers and drovers who have reason to suspect the infection to sprinkle crude carbolic acid abundantly about the yards and byres; and to put carbolic acid in the water in the proportion of one part of pure acid with thrice its weight of sal-soda to 1,000 parts of water. This has been successfully tried, not only in England in rinderpost times, but quite recently in New York and New Jersey.

#### -----What the Indians Cost.

The Indians in Manitoba and the North-West cost the country last year \$394,200. The Mounted Police cost \$334,700. So that poor Lo in the North-West stands us in the sum of about \$730,000 a year. The report of the Minister of the Interior for 1877 gave the number of Indians in Manitoba and the North West as 27,000; hence each Indian cost us \$27 a year. The annual payment of \$730,000 capitalised at five per cent., represents a debt of over \$14,500,000. The total Indian population of the Dominion is 99,650.

### A Fool.

Khalil Bey gambled away \$2,00,000 in Paris in three years, his last loss amonting to 360,-000. A friend, in trying tostop him, was met with the rebuke: "Remember this, my friend, I prefer losing by doing what I please to win-ning by doing as you wish." Purchasig tea services was one of his peculiarities. During his stay in Paris he brought forty-seven of them for his lady friends. Kalergis, Greek Minister in 1866, hated Khalil Bey. When the former won at cards he taunted the Turk invaribly in the words : "The days are gone by when you could split my cars;" at the same time showing his car, which had been split when he was a prisoner in Turkey. Khalil Bey died lately in Constantinople.

#### Annexation of Afghanistan.

[London Correspondent of the Scotsman.] I hear on good authority that the military ndvisers of Lord Lytton do not now hesitate to avow that the ultimate aim of his policy is the annexation of the whole of Afghanistan, and I see that such a view is put forward in very precise language by one of the chief organs of the Calcutta Government. An Indian military correspondent, in answering the question as to where are Shere Ali's forty battalions of regular infantry, says: "My expectation is that Shere Ali and the bulk of his military resources will be found in Herat, where he will probably turn up in person. Herat, well garrisoned, will take thirty thousand men to besiego it, and at least twenty thousand more to maintain our communica tions, and to keep Cabul, Candahar, &c , quiet We might by lavish expenditure begin the siege in May."

#### Secret Societies. (New York Sun.)

A marked effoct of the failure of public life insurance companies is the increase in the mutual beneficial associations among secret societies. As a rule, the assessments per death amount only to one dollar. Some of the older associations, having a considerable fund invested, pay stated sums at death, from \$500 upward, the average being \$1,000. A

#### The Plague.

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The plague now ravaging parts of Russia is not new to that country, and the epidemic of this year recalls to the people the horrors from which Russia suffered a century ago (1770). Those were days of trial for Russia; from the south were pressing the formidable masses of Cossacks and peasants under Pugatcheff, who shook the Czardom and terrified the serfholders; while inside the empire was an enemy even more formidable, the plague. The people became reckless and cared for nothing but their lives ; they fled from the cities and villages, hid themselves in the woods, and there died from starvation as well as from the epidemic. Moscow, the heart of Russia, was in a state of anarchy, and there seemed to be no ruler but the plague. The victims died by hundreds in their houses, and the streets were strewn with dead bodies. There were not enough undertakers, and money could not procure the needed service, and it was at last necessary to employ prisoners who were promised pardon. The criminals went to word and put the dead into waggons which they drove to the places of interment; but they often seized the dying, who uttered their pitiful cases in vain, and many persons were buried alive. In those days children were afraid of their parents and parents of their children; everybody suspected everybody else, and many perished from neglectand starvation. These are the experiences of the last century, now recalled in Russia.

The Public Accounts for 1878. The l'ublic Accounts for 1878 were laid on the table of the House by the Finance Minister on Monday, 17th ult. They are of an unusually interesting character. The total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of July, 1878, was \$149,578,912.93, as compared with \$117,626,-107.38 on the 1st of July, 1874. The total liabilities of Canada on the 1st of July, 1878, were \$174,957,268.96, as compared with \$141,-168,551.33 on the 1st July, 1874. The total interest on the total public debt was on the 1st July, 1878, \$7,100,033.17, as compared with S6,122,844.30 on the 1st July, 1974. The average rate of interest on liabilities on the 1st July, 1878, was 4.73 per cent, but this rate has been further reduced by the late negotiations of Mr. Tilley in substituting a 4 per cent loan for liabilities bearing interest at 6 per cent. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 1st of July, 1878, was \$6,657,200.36. The increase of public debt in 1878 was \$7,126,-760.88. The receipts from Customs in 1875 were \$12,782,824.35; from excise, \$4,858,-671.63; from bill stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,375,011.38. The total expenditure as compared with the receipts was \$23,503,158.25.

The deficit for the past year, therefore, is \$1,128,146.40. Hence Mr. Cartwright's account with the electors of the Dominion stands as follows:

Surplus 1874-5	935.700
Surplus 1874-5\$ Deficit 1875-0\$1,900,700	
Dencit 1976-7 1.460.000	
Deficit 1877-8 1,128,000	
	,488,700

#### Net deficit.....\$3,563,000

### Canadian Customs etc., as Neen by Yankes Eyes.

["J. C.," in Inter-Ocean.]

Ottawa, Ont., February 8.—Nearly every-body in Canada wears a cap in the winter, and every fifth man who has reached his fortieth year is bald, and his head looks like a light, shining billiard ball-only the head is the larger of the two balls, but may not be so hard. On the American side fewer caps are worn, yet the Yankees are more hot-headed. It is marvelous how their hair stays on. 412.

On the Canada side, when breakfast is announced, usually at 8 o'clock during these short days if anybody is up and dressed, no-\$500 upward, the average being \$1,000. A compilation of annual reports for the year 1877 places the number of such associations in the United States in that year at 204, with American side the unst stroke of the dinner bell brings everybody to his feet, and there is a rush to the table, on the part of half the guests, as though they had not tasted food for thirty-six hours. Here people go to all their meals like a culprit on the way to the gallows, or a young man about to be introduced to his mother-in-law.

" Is he dead?" demanded the person addressed.

" He must be, if he had as many lives as a cat."

" Be sure of that," added the other.

(To be continued.)

#### Louise Lateau.

An extract from a recent letter from Bishop S. V. Ryan, of Buffalo, to the Catholic Union of that city, says :

"You have heard of Bois d'Hame and Louise Lateau. Well, with the good Rector of the College, Rev. F. Pulsers we started Thursday evening and at dusk we reached that outof the way place, now however, world-renowned, and visited by strangers of every nation. I only say that I carried the most Holy Sacrament to her Friday morning, accompanied by a crowd of pious pilgrims more than enough to fill twice over her little room. After administering to her the Blessed Sacrament, while she in ecstacy communed with her God, I uncovered the bleeding wounds of her hands to the gaze of all present, and looked myself in wonder and a species of awe, now at her costatic countenance, now at the blood flowing from the open wounds on the back of this time with the parish priest alone, and had this time an opportunity of seeing her and speaking with her and examining the stigmata, not now bleeding, but fresh and open as if a nail had actually pierced her hands.

"Again at 3 r. M., a crowd had assembled, but this time mon, for women are now excluded at this hour, much indeed to the disgust of several ladies who had come from a long distance. But there were there besides Ourselves physicians and distinguished gentleman, lay and clerical, from different parts of Belgium, France and Germany, and here she lay in ecstatic rapture insensible to all around her, the blood flowing profusely from her hands. We recited prayers and psaims of the divine office, she seemed to unite with us at times, and even raised herself up with a wonderful expression of countenance at certain parts of the same. Physicians present wiped the blood from her hands and examined the same, others dipped, handkerchiefs and other articles in the flowing blood. Belics of the holy cross and other blessed things were presented, and she smiled and bowed in recognition. 1 quietly took from my neck my episcopal cross and placed it over her, when she arose immediately to a sitting posture, stretched out her bleeding hands and seized it with holy joy. I left it for some time in her hands and then gently withdrew it, she fell back again upon the bed. I sat thus, by her bedside and watched the varied expressions that were depicted on her countenance, which I must not now describe, and when all others but the parish priest were excluded, Isaw her toturn from this wonderful cestacy, and again spoke with her, while medestly and neturally she tried to hide her bleeding hands. I only relate the facts myself have seen, let, others

the same penitential exercises, ours, poor and imperfect as they are, will find favor before God, even for the sake of those just ones who walk always in his presence.

Lent is a time of hope for the repenting sinner; it is, indeed, "the acceptable time," and its days are "days of salvation," if we only use them aright and avail ourselves of the special graces then offered to our acceptance. If we solemnize Lent in the way that our Mother the Church points out for our guidance, uniting our intention with hers, this very Lent, which may be the last to many of us-will, certainly, to some-may be the salvation of our souls, as it will undoubtedly be our condemnation if we refuse to avail

ourselves of the advantages it offers. What a privilege it is for us to belong to a

Church who holds out to her children so great spiritual advantages, who loses no opportuniy of directing their thoughts to God, and of renewing in their minds the saving recollections of his sufferings and death. Many Catholics do not sufficiently realize the inestimable value to their souls, and even to their bodies, of this calm, grave, solemn season, following closely on the long round of thoughtless dissipation which, especially in cities and large towns, winter is sure to bring. Even the rest to mind and body, the greater degree of recollection, which Lent brings to one and all, are, in themselves, benefits which cannot be too highly estimated.

The Church in her Lenten garb, her peniflowing from the open wounds on the back of tential purple, with her grave and mournful her hands. At 10 o'clock I returned again, music, her unadorned altars, her continued prayer and fasting, presents a solemu and most impressive sight to the eyes of the outer world; why will not all her children do as she does during this time commemorative of Our Saviour's mysterious fast in the desert? It is little to the credit of any Catholic who does not conform to the precepts of the Church in Lent, and give up, in compliance with her wishes, the vain amusements, the tumultuous pleasures which have all year long engrossed his thoughts and his affections.

And never was there a time when the children of the Church had greater need of following her wise counsels and humbling themselves before God in prayer and penance. Not even in the days of Nero, Decius, Trajan, or Diocletian, did the fire of persecution burn more fiercely around the Church than it does now, and that from end to end of the whole earth. In view of the condition of affairs in Rome and all Italy, in Germany, in France, ia Spain, in Poland, and even in our own free country, have we not need of showing ourselves faithful children of that wronged and persecuted Church against whom even some who call themselves members of her communion have raised their sacrilegious hands? If God was appeased by the fasting of the Ninivites of old, may we not hope that he may now be moved to compassion by the fervent prayer and penitential works of his own oppressed people? The Church has tyrants to overcome, nations to reclaim, rebellious children to bring back to subjection, as she has many a time done in the ages past; penance, and prayer, and sacrifice are her weapons, and we can each of us wield these in ing was decorated with banners and an eleher defence. Now is the accepteble time, now | gant inscription bearing the word, " Chateauare the days of salvation." Lent comes but guay " was displayed to great advantage. once a year ; shall we not make good use of its Altogether, it is a celebration which will be attempt to account for or explain the extraor- precious days and hours are they fleet back long remembered with pleasure by all those dinary phenomenon, remembering that for into that "dread eternity, how surely ours?" present.

#### Anniversary.

CHAMBLY, February 26 .- The grand entertainment given here last night, which has been looked forward to with such interest for some time past, in honor of the hero of Chateauguay, whose services to the country during the war of 1812-13 render his name illustrious, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his death, was a brilliant and enjoyable affair in every respect, and the committee of management deserve credit for the success which attended it. The hall was elaborately decorated; the walls were hung with appropriate motioes and banners of every description, arranged with exquisite taste, and presented a remarkably fine appearance.

Col. D'Orsonnens, of Montreal, delivered a fluent oration alluding in suitable terms to the bravery of the valiant hero and voltigeurs of 1812 and 1813.

L. O. David, of Montreal, delivered an eloquent enlogy of the deceased hero, followed by Judge Dugas and Mr. Globensky, Mr. Bernier, advocate, of St. Johns, and Messrs. Martel and Willett, of Chambly, and others, all of whom were greeted with reiterated ap-

Mr. Dion, of Chambly, effectively recited some appropriate verses, which were received with applause.

The pupils of Chambly College sang some verses composed by Mr. Benjamin Sulte for the occasion, which were enthusiastically received.

Letters of excuse of presence were received from Hon, R. Masson, Hon, J. A. Chapleau and from Messrs. Taillon, Loranger and a number of others. The stormy weather of late, which blocked the railway and deprived us of a special train, disappointed many who would have been present. Excellent music was furnished by the different bands of Chambly, which greatly enlivened the proceedings, the Canton brass band being particularly noticeable by the manner in which they executed the different pieces furnished

by Pepper, of Philadelphia. A'grand dinner was given after the pro-ceedings by Mr. Joyce, of Chambly, at which speeches were delivered by L. O. David, Lieut. Bernier, J. P. Stebenne and J. Taylor. The ancient residence of the Hero of Chateauguay, at present occupied by John Yule, was beau-tifully illuminated. The front of the build-

as my predecessor, the Rev. Father Rootham, was led to declare in 1847. The greatest glory of God and the salvation of souls-such is our true and only end, at which we are aiming by the apostolic works suitable to the institution of St. Ignatius.

" In fact and in theory, the Society of Jesus is, and declares itself, a stranger to all political parties, whatever they may be. In all countries and under all forms of government, it confines itself exclusively to the exercise of its ministry, having in view only its end, which is far superior to human politics. Always and everywhere, each member of the Society loyally accomplishes the duties of a good citizen and a faithful subject to the power that rules his country. Always and everywhere, the Society says to all by its teaching and its conduct: Render to Casar the things that are Casar's, and to God the things that are God's.' These are the principles which it has never

never depart." The testimony of history from the first formation of the "society of Jesus" proves the sincerity and truth of these statements. They have been accused, time and sgain, and in every country, of exercising undue influence in the government of the Church, and also of interfering in politics. Yet, when the accusations have been sifted, they have been uniformly found not only entirely false but to have been inspired by envy, jealousy and malice. -

The members of the Society arc shut out by their express vows, and by the Constitution of the Society, from aspiring to or accepting any dignities or ecclesiastical offices in the Church. They cannot become

Cardinals, Bishops, or even Vicar-General to a Bishop, without a special dispensation from the Sovereign Pontiff and ceasing thenceforth to be members of the Society. The acceptance of any such dignity or office severs at once all connections between them and the Society. Their number is less than that of almost any other religious Order, not one-tenth that of the great Orders of Benedictines, Augustinians, Dominicans and Franciscans.

due to piety, devotion, zeal, conjoined with learning.

As regards the charge of their interfering not only been proved false in every instance in which it has been made, and that, too, by the unwilling, unintended testimony even of the enemies of the Society, but it has also been proved that one special reason of the enmity against the Society, and of the calumnies invented against it, is that courtiers and politicians have found themselves disappointed, time and again, in their efforts to employ the influence of the Society for their own purposes in politics. They have attempted constantly to employ that influence, to enlist the members of the Society in their political intrigues and schemes, and use them for their furtherance. Failing in this, finding that they could not so use them, in revenge they turned against them and accused them of doing what they could not be induced to do. These facts, in the light of recent researches into the history of France, Spain Portugal and

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contestible.

a membership of 155,686, divided as follows: Masonic, 55,758; Odd Fellows, 38,280; other similar societies, 61,048. The total number of deaths was 5,476; the death rate per cent. 1.03; average amount paid by deceased members, 18.92; average amount of insurance paid, \$710.34, and average cost of insurance, \$6.93 per \$1,000. The sum paid to beneficiaries by Masonic organizations was \$3, 996,704.85; by Odd Fellows, S,457,490.50 and by others, \$2,113,136.74-making the handsome total of \$7,567,332.00.

#### Grain Product of Europe.

The average grain product of Europe is reported at 5,000,000,000 bushels, of which Russia raises one-third, France and Germany 520,000,000 bushels each, and Austria 500. 000,000. The United States produces 1,600,-000,000 bushels (about the quantity that Russia does), which, in proportion to our population, is a much larger production than any other country can boast of. Counting our inceased to profess, and from which it will habitants at forty millions, we raise forty bushels per head, and Europe's inhabitants at three hundred millions, she raises but sixteen bushels per head. Russia has twenty-six, and Great Britain only four bushels per head. The amount of grain consumed being generally fifteen bushels per head, we produce nearly three times as much as we want, Russia al most twice what she needs, and Great Britain not more than one-fourth of her requirement. Thus it will be seen that the production far

exceeds the consumption, but the excess is absorbed by breweries and distilleries at home and abroad, which, more than any other cause, keep up the price of breadstuffs .- New Fork Times.

#### Chinese Slavery.

#### (From the San Francisco Examiner.)

women slavery among the Mongolians in this State was exemplified by the testimony of a Chinese woman named Wong Ah Sing, given in the police court on Saturday afternoon during the trial of a Chinaman named Lee Cheun, who was charged with having com-They can exert no other influence over mitted a battery upon her. Through the in-the Sovereign Pontiff than that which is terpreter she said that she was twenty years of age. Ten years ago she was purchased from her parents in China for twenty dollars, by a woman known to her as the "gray-haired in the politics of different countries, it has lady." This woman brought her and another girl to this city. After she had been here a few months, the "gray-haired lady" sold her to Dr. Li Po Tai for over twenty dollars. She remained but a few months, when she did something that displeased one of the doctor's wives, who induced the doctor to sell her to another Chinaman, for thirty or forty dollars. stretched with grass, and a collection This man, who kept a Joss house, had her in his charge for several months, when he gave guese word meaning inclosure. Polygamy her to a Chinese woman, keeper of a disreputable house, in part payment of a debt. From, this house she was taken to another, where she was sold to a man for \$120. At that timeshe was but twelve years of age, and her last purchaser kept her as his wife for about three years, after which he sold her to the defendant for \$160, and that she had been living with him ever since. Some time ago she found out that he was tiring of her and wanted to get a younger and prettier woman, and that other European countries, have become in- he had made arrangements to sell her to some Chinaman in the country for \$750.

If you are at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, and want some postage stamps, do not be so stupid as to go to the post-office for them; you might as well go to the poorhouse for them. You will find them at the newsdealers end the hotels, cut dont ask for them at the post office or the soup-house.

The writer once heard an Irishman declare the never saw a cutter in Ireland till he came to America." So must your correspondent declare that he never saw every style of cutter till he came to Canada. Here they are in all conceivable shapes and sizes, and 0 such sleighing, and such heavy quotidian doses of Shakespere, modern, should read here just now : "All the world is a snow field, and all the men and women merely sleighriders.'

#### The Kaffirs.

The Kaffirs, or Kafirs, who have given so much trouble to the British, with whom they had any number of wars, are a peculiar and, ethnically considered, a very interesting people. The name, however, generally refers to the tribes occupying the coast country on the east side of South-east Africa, and particularly to the natives of the region between the Cape Colony and Natal. Kafir is derived from the Arabic word Kiefir, meaning unbeliever, applied by the Mohammedans of the cast const to the native tribes to the south of them. Since 1852 the power of these savages has been pretty effectually broken, their chiefs, who had held absolute sway over the tribes, A case showing the horrible condition of having been dispersed and overcome. They are tall, well-proportioned, and generally good-looking, of dark brown or brone color, their hair growing in short woolly tufts. Toward the North they gradually become more and more like the negro type, until the two races seem to blend completely. They are brave, in times of peace, kind and hospitable to strangers, and are noted for affectionateness in the family relation. Having minds of a very acute, even logical, kind, they have often gained the advantage over the British in pa-cific arguments. Excepting their well-nigh irresistible passion for appropriating cattle, they may be said to be tolerably honest. They are very superstitious, standing in perpetual apprehension of wizards and Their huts, built by women. sorcerers. are of beehive shape, made of wattles of them is called a kraal, a. Portuprevails, and wives are commonly bought for cattle, the natural currency of the people. Albeit the chief has absolute power over property, he rarely exercises it. If any individual acquires much wealth, an accusation of whichcraft deprives him of it. Almost any crine may be atoned for by payment of cattle, and retaliation is strictly forbidden, even in-case of murder. The Kafits are strictly pastoral. The men tend the herds exclusively, even milking them, while the women culti-vate the soil, and look after the duties of the household. The side with the standing

#### land, as Bismarck now contemplates acting towards Alsace, the Inf. h difficulty would have been a thing of the pe st.

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The "Irish Canadian."

the error of supposing that we said that the

Reformers treated the Irish Catholics better

than the Conservatives treated them. This

may apply in general terms, and if it does the

Post never said so. What we said was that

in the forming of the Cabinet and giving the

Speakership to Mr. Anglin, the Reformers

did more for Irish Catholics than the Con-

servatives had done by simply making the

Hon. John O'Connor President of the Council.

The Post thinks there is nothing to choose

between the two parties, except now and

Irich Catholic vote than the other.

either side.

again, one may bid a little higher for the

Orange and Green.

The Irish Canadian of yesterday falls into

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which you receive your paper.

tending to their correspondence.

AND .

#### Fiction.

In our telegrapiaic news willbe found a minful illustration of the evil effects of reading "fix tion." A boy murderer confessed that its was because of reading fiction that he became imbued with ideas of assassination. After reading such works as "Buffalo Bill," "I felt like doing " as Buffalo Bill had done. Proof such as this is before as every day, and yet parents culpably allow vicious novels into the hands of their chil-Terms (by Mail) \$1.58per Annum tradvance dren. Vice and murder, polished by the subtle pens of mercenary scribes into truth and honor, poison the mind and leave the impress of crime upon the forming character of the young. Vicious literature is one of the great evils of the age. Free trade in such abominations is a crime against society, and we believe that Canadians would welcome some restriction being placed on the sale of books which can do no good, and which are calculated to make youths unfit for steady occupa-Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE tion. It is impossible to judge of the amount WITNESS regularly should complain direct to of harm done by vicious fiction writing, but our Office. By so doing the postal suthorities can the Government that allows it, and the be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be parents who do not prevent it, are more to blame than the poor children who indulge

#### Prince Napoleon.

in it

If Prince Napoleon exhibits as much pru duce in after life as he is now exhibiting pluck in this business of volunteering in active service at the Cape, the chances are in warlike leader, and courage appeals so dicovers a multitude of sins. A few days ago Imperial, to-day look upon him with admirahis Imperial pretensions, yet they cannot refrain from expressing pleasure at his present conduct. It is, of course, hard to tell whether this action on the part of the Prince Imperial has been brought about by "advice" or not. It may be a stroke of policy and no more. It may have been undertaken for the Catholics are influenced for good, and they purpose of sustaining the flagging energies of the Imperialists in France. But it may be Christian kindness to all who differ from a pure spirit of daring and adventure that prompted the young man to volunteer, of universal mortification, and it should be a and if that is the motive, then, if he lives, period of universal friendleness as well. that same spirit of adventure and daring will While holding to their own convictions, yct make itself heard in the world, and if guided by wisdom, will in all likelihood blace the Prince Imperial on the throne of them. his father.

#### St. Patrick's Day.

Of course we are to have a procession on St. Patrick's Day. Politics will be laid aside, The Herald is surprised at Mr. Costigan asprivate feuds will be forgotten, division, that "foul dishonouring word," will be put away, sisting the Hon. Mr. Bowell to elect Mr. John White, ex-Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ontario East, to a seat in the House of Com-mons. To be sure it may appear, to those of the Dominion, will wheel into line, and mons. To be sure it may appear, to those who are not initiated, somewhat odd to see once more we will have an "old fashioned" procession. As the Irish people like to do Mr. Costigan, Mr. Bowell and Mr. White armhonour to the day, and as there is no law to in-arm. As for Dr. Bergin he is nobody. prohibit them in the discharge of their obli-But let us draw the attention of the *Herald* to another picture in Ontario. There our congations, then it is their right to spend the day temporary may see the Hon. Mr. Fraser and just as they please. The outside world may William Robinson, M.P.P., fighting for the think it very silly and very sentimental, but principles of Reform! Is not that just as odd then sentiment is a factor in the history of nations, and the nation without sentiment is a nation without soul. Whether processions a sight as Mr. Costigan and Mr. White fighting for the principles of Conservatism. The are advisable or not is not now the quesfact is there is Orange and Green on both tion. It might be better to have all processides of the House. No doubt the Orangemen are, in the House of Commons, more with the sions abolished, or it might not, but that Conservatives, but then in Quebec they are to subject is not now on the tapis, and it becomes a man Reformers. The state of affairs is a Irishmen to make the procession a success. good deal mixed, and it is because of that mixture that some people have no great love for The next attempt at a revolution in Europe

It would be better to relax; rather than re- Orangemen and Catholics be such bad friends strain, the-gloomy limits by which Sunday is at present observed. After certain hours, we the conclusion that, politically, the whole see so reason why all the world should wear thing is a fraud, and that the "lenders" laugh long faces, and, like Trimdrum, pass the day in trying to cheat the Lord, by learning to commit sin without appearing to sin at all. The "strict observance of the Sabbath" is Puritanical, and that to us is another name for persecution and lantern-jawed piety. Af-ter a certain hour in the day we would like to see our youths go into the field and enjoy themselves by recreation. Give the morning and evening to pious exercises, but give some portion of the day to amusement and pleasure. God can be glorified everywhere, and to us it appears that it is not they who make long faces and cry out for "the strict observ-ance of the Sabbath" who always glorify Him the most.

#### Lent.

The season of Lent has come-festivities ease in the Catholic world, and a period of abstinence and penance take their places throughout a great part of the world. Non-Catholics sometimes marvel at the mortifica-tions to which Catholics subject themselves are Independent of all partics, and who put in this season, but there is after all not much | Canadian interests above party tics. Why, then, to marvel at. We believe that Jesus Christ | must Irishmen be denied the right to differ? his favour that he will yet be Emperor of was God and Man; that He died for us, and They agree upon the principles involved, and the French. A warlike race naturally love a the little penance we do is, at least, but a poor within those principles they have as much way of showing our gratitude for the humility rectly to the instincts of a people, that it of God. We mortify the flesh, but what is the little mortification we suffer compared men who would have pooh-poohed the Prince | with that of the Cross. But it is so long since Christ was, as Man, on earth, that many tion, and if they still desclaim sympathy with people look upon Him with vagueness, and not a few impiously declare that belief in Him to be "a worn-out superstition." All this, however, was foretold, and no one is surprised to hear this atheism now proclaimed. It was so from the beginning, and it will be so to the end. But Lent is a time when can experience pity for the atheist, but them in Christian worship. This is a period Catholics can experience generous respect for the convictions of anyone who differ from

#### The North-West Mounted Palice.

Sir John A. Macdonald has introduced a bill to empower Parliament to increase the Mounted Police Force from 300 to 500 men, if necessary. This precautionary measure will commend itself to the country. We have but one objection to it, and that is, why should the numbers be limited to 500, "if ne-cessary?" If trouble occurs in the North-West, why not empower the Government to raise as many men as "necessary" to successfully meet it. Sir John A. Macdonald says that the increase is only in case of trouble, and that the force will be at once reduced again when the trouble is over. The question is: Will an additional two hundred men be sufficient to meet the trouble if it ever occurs? If it is found "necessary" to employ two thousand men, the Government should have the power to do so. Perhaps they depend on the Volunteer Militia in case of serious outbreak. No doubt there are plenty of men who would volunteer for a In Toronto we notice that an effort is being campaign or two in our Northwest terrimade to induce the Irish Protestants to take tory. But it is not fair to take part in the procession in the Queen city. We men from their occupations, and break are sure that we but echo the wish of every the continuity of their labor without serious Irish Catholic in Montreal, in hoping that cause. Employers of labor do not care for it, the Government cannot afford to offend the to turn out twenty-four well instructed officers the effort of our co-subjects in Toronto may nor do the employees when it is overdone. M.P.'s, no matter if the Volunteer Militia goes every year. But few, very few, of them can not to pieces prove successful. If the same thing could be In case of serious trouble, no doubt all would to pieces.

Sunday, then the should see to the printers as well as the 'Post' office employees. If Mr. Christie was in a hurry would he refuse to take a sleigh or a cab on Sunday?. The fact appears to us that our observance of Sunday. Is too predish. Scotland is not the most vir-tuous country in the world, for all its stiff-necked observance of the Lord's Day. It would be better to relax, rather than rein Montreal? We fear we are being forced to at their dupes.

#### Differences Among Irishmen.

Why should not Irishmen have as much ight to differ among themselves as men belonging to any other nationality? In England there are Republicans, Radicals, Liberals, Liberal-Conservatives and Liberals. In France, Germany, Spain and the United States, factions divide the claims for office. Why then should Irishmen be denied the right of differing, or why should the people of Ireland be expected to exhibit a front that no Irishmen agree upon certain broad principles. They say that Home Rule, in some form, is the right of the Irish people. It is true, in this majority there may be men who take widely different views of what Home Rule should be, and it is absurd to think it should be otherwise. Canada is split into parties. There are here Annexationists, Canada First right to differ as any one else. This cry about the "difference" between Irishmen is a ruse of the enemy. Are not the French Canadians differing this instant in Montreal, and are not others differing as well? Why, then, must Irishmen be expected to agree upon minor issues? Just for this reason The people who are opposed to Irishmen want to make a point at their expense. They see the "mote" in their neighbors' eyes, but the "beam" in their own is not to be considered.

#### " Inconvenient."

A contemporary assails the suggestion of Lieutenant-General Smyth that "the arms, accontrements and clothing of rural corps should be stored at the headquarters of each battalion under one responsible caretaker." Our contemporary thinks that such an ar-rangement would be "inconvenient." We We do not in the least doubt it. It would be very "inconvenient" for some of the members of rural corps to so manage the internal economy of their battalions that order and economy would be secured. When men are allowed to take their clothes home with them, and to use for civilian purposes clothing supplied for military use, no doubt it is "inconvenient" to change. Arms get rusty, are lost, and because the Lieut.-General wants to see a change for the better made, we are contemporary writes in the interest of a few convenient" to deprive them of them.

held their own until the Romans were masters. traction : but so long as we are made to feel that we are Irish Catholics, so long will we of the sens; and Spain, France, Danes, Northmen and England alike triumphed on land as they became mistresses of the ocean. If the make others feel it tco. Chinamen go on, man the ships, and build a mercantile navy of their own, as they are doing, it will be but putting water in a sieve to attempt to keep them from going where they like, and in settling where they please. We do not care about the heathen. He is a dirty and a demoralizing creature at best, but we fear we must grin and bear him.

#### An Explanation Wanted.

One-third of the food used by Canadians is adulterated. Such is the report of the analyses furnished by the four official analysts acting under the Act in the inspection divisions of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Halifax. This is not pleasant news. These gentlemen tell us that very often, when we think we are using a good kind of food, we are in reality using an inferior article which has been carefully adulterated for our especial benefit. Milk is very often country in the world presents. The majority of impure, and they say ground coffee is adulterated with burnt meal and succory; sweets are adulterated with glutinous mixtures ; but butter appears to be tolerably pure, in some districts at least.

The Commissioner states that during the ycar, an analysis was made of the following productions :- Allspice, baking powder, bread, butter, canned fruits, cassier, cloves, cinnamon, chocolate, cocoa, cod liver oil, cream of tartar, egg powder, ginger, malt liquor, mustard, pepper, potted meats, preserved vegetables, sugars, sweets, and tea. Of 813 samples analyzed 523 were unadulterated, 271 adulterated, and 19 doubtful. Fortyeight samples of coffee were analyzed, and 36 of the number were adulterated. Out of 178 samples of milk 70 were adulterated; 38 samples of mustard were analyzed and the whole declared adulterated, and of pepper 28 out of 40 samples were adulterated

Sugar has glucose to swell its volume, but the Commissioners, on the whole, think that the adulterations were in the most cases harmless. But the odd part of the report is that while the Commissioners appear to have made such a seemingly exhaustive report yet there were only three prosecutions during the vear! One of these cases the offender was dismissed on a "technical objection as to insufficient notice," and in two cases only were convictions obtained, and even in one of these latter cases, the conviction was set aside, while the third person convicted "left the country." Thus, during the year not one person has been punished. Gentlemen Commissioners, there is some explanation wanting

#### The Military College, Kingston.

Will some of our contemporaries be good enough to answer the question-Of what use is the Military College at Kingston put to? Is it a Military College or not? As a Military College, a school for educating the young men of Canada in such a manuer that they can clothing is put to improper use, accoutrements | take command of troops if necessary, or as an institution where Artillery officers are educated; where Engineer officers are trained; or met by the plea of "inconvenience." Our where young men may be found who intend to give some portion of their time to Militia individuals, and not in the interest of the affairs, we wish the Military College a suc-Volunteer Militia. There are a few "friends" cess. But is this the use it is put to? We in its neighbourhood who want to keep their hear not. If all accounts are true, the name great coats because it would be so " in- " Military College" is a misnomer. In fact, it is not a Military College at all. It may If the country suffers, what harm; the few have some of the features of Sandhurst, but it friends of our contemporary benefit, and, as has none of the constitution of England's things go in Canada, it is me and my sur- School of Arms. The young men educated at soundings first," and the country afterwards | Kingston become Civil Engineers, profes-Perhaps our contemporary would think it sional men, clerks or merchants. The "inconvenient" if all the independent com-panies and one-half the rural battilions were their education on the assumption that they disbanded and an efficient force created; and | will be useful as officers. An annual grant this would, be believe, be done only it would of \$50,000 a year is given to support the in-be "inconvenient" for the raral M.P.'s, and stitution, and for this the college is planned the Government cannot afford to offend the to turn out twenty-four well instructed officers

guarantee has the country that these young

LION OF THE FOLD OF JUDAH JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM HIS LIFE AND TIMES **GREAT LECTURE BY FATHER GRAHAM** CROWDED AUDIENCE LADIES AND GENLEMEN,-I do not for a mo. ment imagine, in approaching one of the grandest characters of this or any other age, that I can do justice to my subject. The deeds of the great require for their proper eulogy the eloquence of the great, pevertheless, a sincere tribute of veneration and esteem from the humblest on earth may excite a smile for its

simplicity, but can never be the object of any man's contempt, because sincerity elevates the weakest cause while duplicity debases the strongest. Modern ages have produced few epi characters ; tew men deserving to be classed with the heroes of Homeric proportions who overshadow the events of antiquity.

The nineteenth century has given us four great rulers of men. They first arose from the ranks to be master of Europe-experienced. after a career brilliant as a metcor and as the metcor evanescent, the two extremes of fortune, and passed away from earth, the amazement and enigma of mankind. The second without family influence or powerful friends, like another Atlas, took a world upon his shoulders, and, alone almost, wrested from traditional tyranny, religious freedom for his countrymen, and more happy than Spartacus, succeeded in breaking the chains of his fellow. countrymen and raising them up to the noble consciousness of proud manhood. The third saw his life culminate upon the very topmost pinnacle of earthly dignity, above rulers and kings; fought faithfully the battle of God and humanity; placed, alone of rulers, con. science above expediency and ever rebuked the excesses of men, whether attempted by trasar or by the masses of the people. The fourth came forth from the people. his whole being burning with the gentle flame of divine love and the fierce tire of the purest patriotism. From the hour that he first appeared to this day, the greatness of a soul, ever consistent with virtue and principle has been eulogized by friend and acknowledged by focs. The champion of his church and nation, he has honored the one and elevated the other. And now, in the glorious splendor of a holy, patriotic lifes sunset, he has but to speak and millions of his countrymen, scattered throughout the earth, respond with every fibre of their grateful and admiring hearts. The first was Napoleon: the second, the immortal O'Connell; the third, the illustrious and saintly Pius IX: the fourth, the glorious "Lion of the Fold of Juda," John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam

And first of all, let me say a few words about this Tuam and its associations, which may give us an idea of the hoary antiquity of the Irish Church, as an organized body. The first Bishop of Tuam was St. Jarlath, son of Loga, of the noble house of Clonmacnie. He was one of those strong, robust Irish saints, whose tremendous energy renovated the face of the earth and uplifted not only Erin, but other lands, to the dignity of true get commissions in the Artillery, and what Christian civilization. He was the founder of the cathedral of Tuam, which church was men join the Active Militia? None at all. afterward dedicated under his invocation, and called Tempal Jarlaith or Jarlaith's church. This was in the sixth century. As was usual with the holy bishops of the early Irish Church, St. Jarlaith founded a monastery at Cluanfois, near Tuam, and it speedily became a great center of religious and polite literature. Sts. Brendan and Colman, the first bishop of Clovne, were desciples of St. Jarlath, with respect to the former of whom you will permit a slight digression. It is a well established historical fact that St. Brendan visited America in 540. The sagas of the Northmenrefer to traditions among the Indians of Virginia regions concerning white men who were priests of Manitou and who came from the East, across the great waters. Virgilius, bishop of Salzburg, whose name was Fearghal, an Irishman and a great scientist for his times,-who hints at the revolution of the earth around the sun-relates the voyage of St. Brendan to America, and, it is said, that Columbus got his first idea of a western continent, or a western passage to the Indies, from reading a work of Virgilius. By-the-bye as I have digressed so far, I may as well go a step further. What will you say, ladies and gentlemen, when I inform you that the first man who reached land in the western world from Columbus' ship, was an Irishman! Father John Baptist Tornitori, in the 17th century, wrote a book about Columbus' voyage, a copy of which is now in the university library of St. Louis. In this book the good Father relates that when the small boat touched the land of San Salvador, one of the crow, wishing to be first ashore, jumped overboard and waded to the beach. And his name Patritrius Maguiras,-Paddy Maguire. This accounts, no doubt, for the fact that the Celtic race has always been first in word and deed on

### WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1879. then we become simple citizens of Irish ex.

will be to establish of an It lic. This is just as certain as Italy is now a Monarchy. Garibaldi has hinted at it. Mazzinians are busy, and when the time is ripe the blow will be struck. All the indications from Italy point in this direction. It is the result of revolution following revolution, and the effect of encouraging violence will come home to the very power that has been most instrumental in inaugurating it. The success of the French Republicant is setting | learn thatthe Italian Republicans aflanic. The country is full of Republican clubs, and a mistake or two on the part of the King would blunge the country in civil war. Arms are known to be, to a great extent. in the hands cone, numerous, buy and sell almost excluof the people. The kingly rule is already looked upon hs usual and somewhat autogratic. The Socialists, by whose assistance the revolution of Victor Emanuel was accomplished, may yet be the cause of upsetting the throne. Meanwhile, by a somewhat lasting abode; thus after making a fortune odd dispensation, the Pope, by opposing they take away the results, generally in gold, revolution, is, in a way, the best friend of the King.

An Italian Republic.

#### The Russians and the Zulus.

The Russians are helping the Zulus! At least it appears so from an incident that has just come to light. A ship, loaded with arms and ammunition, was seized at Aden a few weeks ago. This ship had a false manifest, and she was on her way to Delagoa Bay which is in close proximity to Zululand. The seizure naturally created some surprise, and the authorities set about tracing the circumstance to its source. Nor were they unsuccessful. They found, or thought they found, that the original order came from Russia, and that it was principally a Russian enterprise, and they ar once conjectured that Russia was assisting the Zulus. We are not incredulous, but we would like to see some more proof before we accept this opinion as correct. It may be true, or it may not. In the absence of more proof, we are sceptical about the story, and think it is just likely that the affair may have been a private speculation. No doubt, the original order came from Russia, but it will be impossible to prove that the Russian Government had anything to do with it.

#### Home Rule for Alsace and Lorraine.

We see by telegrams that Bismarck is reported to have favorably entertained the request of the Alsatian deputies for self-government. In Alsace, as in Ireland, laws are made by men who are not in harmony with the spirit of the people. Bismarck sees that, under German rule, the pacification of Alsace can never take place. Whatever may be his private inclinations, Bismarck is astute enough to know that in the case of Alsace and Lorraine he must bend his iron will, if the people of the annexed territory are ever to become loyal subjects of the German Empire. Bismarck sees how Austria quieted Hungary, and made the Hungarians her strength instead of her weakness. He sees how disaffected Ireland worrles Great Britain after centuries of an alliance. But if he gives Home Rule to Alsace he will disarm the antagonism of the people, and win them to, at least, the outward acceptance of the new state of affairs. Bismarck is, in this respect, wiser than Beaconsfield, and if England had ever produced a man who had acted towards Irc- of what he regards as the strict observance of

done here, we are sure that the Irish Catholics of this city would welcome it as a happy departure.

#### The Chinese Question in New Zealand.

The other day we pointed out that the Chinese sailors were successfully competing with white sailors, and that this fact gave the Chinese question a new significance. Now we

The workingmen of New Zealand have petitioned the Assembly of that province to have the immigration of the Chinese checked. They say that the Chinese, wherever they be. sively through their head men, and do not encourage the general trade of the country. The petition continues : "The Chinese headmen and merchants do not seem to consider any place outside China a lasting abode; thus after making a fortune to spend in their own land, and are then in a tion to purchase for a term of years numbers of their coutrymen in order to send them to the Australian colonies. If you permit our sailors and fishermen to be ousted from their trade by means of servile Chinese labor, you place passengers, cargoes, and ships in constant and unnecessary danger, and the English-speaking poonly must abdicate the emnese cheap labor has monopolized most of the work suitable for the youth of both sexes, and the result is that young people are driven into unlawful pursuits."

#### The Reno Case.

When Custer and his men were massacred much blame fell on Major Reno, who was in the neighborhood, for not hurrying to his Thousands of people hissed assistance. coward" in his face, and of all names that of "coward" is the hardest for a soldier to bear To see one's companions in arms shot down and not lend a helping hand, would be worse than cowardice, and a craven's grave would have been too good a sepulchre for the man who, dressed in a soldier's garb, but without e soldier's heart, could be guilty of the crime. For the sake of the profession of arms we rejoice that such s' disgrace has not overtaken Major Reno, and that he is not to be Court-Martialed. Such is the news we learn this morning. Reno, it appears, acted with judgment and with cool deliberation. If he had gone to the assistance of Custer, the two commands, instead of one, would have been massacred. Situated as Major Reno was, prudence was the better part of valor. Custer was, according to all accounts, a dashing, but he is not accredited with being a skilful, officer. Under more favorable circumstances Custer might have been the Skoheloff of the United States army. As it was, however, he tailed, and with that failure we are glad that it has been thought advisable to acquit Major Reno of any responsibility, and still more of cowardice."

#### The Observance of Sunday.

Mr. Christie has been agitating the subject of closing the Post offices in this province on Sundays. Why does'nt Mr. Christie refuse to read Monday morning's paper because it is set up on Sunday? If he is so much in favour

willingly go, but it appears to us that it would be better for Sir John A. Macdonald to take up the suggestion of Lieut.-Gen. Smyth, and form even one battalion of regulars, and these men would do all the work re-



The Press and the Ball at Rideau Hall. Some of our contemporaries are kicking up their heels because the members of the press gallery in the House of Commons were not invited to the ball at Rideau Hall. But why? If the members of the press left their cards at Rideau Hall, they would have been invited the same as anyone else; if they did not leave their cards, they should not have expected invitations. Their position in the press gallery certainly does not entitle them to social previleges. They are, as pressmen, no more and it is their own fault if they than Tom, Dick or llarry. As a class, we do not provide for contingencies. The believe that the reporters in the press gallery stereotyped phrase about "men spendof the House of Commons are intellectually superior to, and letter than one-half, if not three-fourths, of the M.P's.; yet, even that does not werrant the assumption that the arrangements at Rideau Hall should They are well paid and they should have the be set aside for their special convenience. It may be curious, and amusing, to see feet whose customary covering is but moccasins; or to rote men whose local habitation is in the Dackwoone, and whose intellectual faculties are limited to saying nothing; don the better garments which society exacts and on the strength of their position as M.P.'s, more around the drawing-room at Rideau Hall. But it is their right. Intelligence has nothing to do with it. It is not necessary for representation or for social honour. The men who were at the ball conformed to social customs, and if the pressmen had done the same, they they would have been invited.

#### Orange and Green.

Is it right that the Orangemen and Catholics of Montreal should be at daggers drawn in order to afford men who are looked upon, in some respects, as their leaders, an opportunity of making capital in Ontario out of the state of affairs here? That poor little creature, Dr. Bergin, who lisped nonentities from the platform of the Mechanics' Institute, came here and used the unhappy state of affairs in this city as a stepping-stone to popularity in the sister Province. And Mr. Costigan. Well, we do not quite understand Mr. Costi-We have been his friend, consistently gan. and frankly, and we have fought his battle play an important part in the world's future. with persistency, but if Mr. Costigan puts the interest of his party before the interest of his people, then we at least must reconsider what relationship we can hold to him in tuture. We would rejoice to see Mr. Costigan, or any other Irish Catholic, help his Protestant friend, and labor for the most intense Protestant partizan. Indeed, we would be sorry to see it otherwise. Religion should find no place in political struggles, and Protestant Conservatives should help Catholic Conservatives, and Catholic Reformers should help Protestant Reformers, but these "Grands" and "Deputy Grands" we do not understand. We, at least, are at liberty to decline being made a cats-paw of by Mr. Costigan nor by any one else. Nor will we



then they should look out for the rest. But

ment service, they almost invariably join for

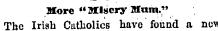
The Chinese Question.

They are now but commencing to scatter

but when the scattering becomes more gen

missed.

The country foots most of the bill, educates We cannot see any logical reason why the young men and then lets these young Government employees should be superannumen do as they please ! Now it appears to ated. 'They are well paid, have easy hours, us only fair that some precaution should be constant employment, and we see no reason taken to enable the country to get a return why they should not provide for their famifor the inducy spent on these young men's education. It is not enough to be told that lies the same as other people do Why the country should be taxed for superannuation if wanted they will turn up as Sherman, is more than we can understand. If men in Grant, Stonewall Jackson and others, who commercial life wilfully neglect to provide had been in private life, turned up during the Civil War in the United States. We may for their families, their families must suffer for it, and it should be the same with Govnever want the services of the young men ernment employees. There are no people who are educated at Kingston, but, meanwho can provide for the future better than while, we contend that they should, in some men in the pay of the State. Their money is way, be made useful. . Vould they not make sure, their incomes are paid, they know to a good paid Adjutants? Again, why not give dollar what they can afford to spend, Militia officers, who want to qualify, an oppor tunity of spending a short time at the College? There are many officers who would be ing their lives in the service of the country" glad to pay their own expenses, provided they were given instructors, and if the College at has no weight. The same men would have Kingston was thrown open to them for a spent their lives in the service of a bank or short period each year, it would be doing the Volunteer Militia service a benefit. of an insurance office, or at a merchant's desk. guarantee of permanent employment, and



if this is the best policy for the Government friend! Where do you think the discovery has been made? No one would ever guess to pursue, it becomes another question when men are summarily dismissed after years of fuithful 'service. It is true, in some cases, and, in order to save time, we will announce these dismissals may be deserved, but in the discovery-the Kingston News. Our conothers it has been proposed to dismiss men temporary is " possessed " of a desire to make for the purpose of economy, and in that case, Irish Catholics believe that it is their friend. either a pension or commutation money Not indeed that it ever did anything to war should be given. When men join the Governrant such belief in our behalf. That was not necessary. To be the friend of the Irish Catholics, all one requires to do is, it is said, life, and if by the mistake of the Governto say nothing against them. If you fight their battles you are undone. This has been the policy of the A ews and it bellows its love ment the services of these men are found to be of no value, in that case we think they should be compensated before being disfrom the house tops, and in two columns of wasted type it endeavours to prove that the Irish Canadian and the Post are the worst enemies the Irish Catholics have. And, as a It may be a serious thing to allow the Chimatter of course, the News is their friend. nese to successfully compete with Christian What say the people of Kingston ? The labor; but it may be a much more serious News, the Kingston News, the friend of the Irish Catholics of Canada! This is more thing to attempt to turn Chinese labor away. We naturally profess a preference for people "Misery Mum." What in the name of fortune of our own stock, and in the struggle for exhas the News ever done for Irish Catholics? istence would rather see the Chinese go to But, says the News, "By what authority do the wall than the Christians with whom they the Post and Irish Canadian speak in behalf contend. But this attempt to crush them out of the world's marts is unavailing. For good | of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion ?' We or for evil, the Chinese are destined to yet answer, by the authority of the support we re-play an important part in the world's future. ceive; by the authority of Faith and Fatherland; by the authority of Mutual Interest and Mutual Ties, and by the authority of the Post, which was established by Irish Catholics, for eral, the effect upon the world may be seri-Irish Catholics, and to defend their interests! ous. To keep them out is impossible. It has been tried in New Zealand, and it failed. We speak, too, by the authority of Whatever may be the ultimate consequences the Success which has attended out no one can tell, but, of a surcty, the Chinese efforts, and by the conscious knowlare abroad, and all attempts to make them | edge that we are Independent of all parties, and give allegiance to no, ties save stay at home can only be temporary in parties, and give allegiance to no tics save effect. We notice, too, that they are those which, within the law, bind the Irish now taking with vigor to the shipping Catholics of this Dominion to the advancement of their interests, as a people in a peo-ple. Is the News satisfied ? The Irish Cathotrade. In Eastern seas Chinese cheap labor is pressing opposition labor out of the field. lics of Canada, are like the Irish people at American companies plying their business in Asiatic seas are overrun with Chinamen, home, and like the Conservatives and Reand we hear of an anti-Chinese league being serve to be treated. Give us fair representation of his country sang in simple though power formed in Sydney. But history furnishes us tion-Reform or Conservative, we care not formers here-for themselves first and for

this continent. But to return. The great Republic of the United States was starting upon her wonderful career-the mutterings of the terrible tempest of the French Revolution were beginning to be heard when John McHale first saw the light of day. He was born at Tubbernavine, Mayo county, in 1790. His childhood was that childhood of grace that has ever been the characteristic of the sacerdotal nation, full ef innocence and truth. The bright spirit within him, while quickly but surely developing beneath the instructions and example of his good and pious parents-for the parents of such a son must have been good and plous, was not insensible to the glorious history of his nativo land, glorious in her triumph and glorious in her sorrows, for they were achieved and borne for God and religion and conscience sake. At the fireside of the people, his young heart glowed now with the fire of devotion and again with the fervor of pa-triotism, as he heard the story of Plunket's martyrdom or of Brian's victory. The splen-did history of St. Patrick, Columbkille, Bridget, Columbanus, and the other pillars of Christianity and civilization; filled the child with those pure and holy impulses which are the forerunners of a life devoted to God and His people. At other times his blood coursed tumultuously through his veins as come We have already seen enough to warrant us with the lesson that the people who rule the in Ontario and elsewhere; make us feel that O'Neill, and Blackwaters Yellow Ford; of a sufficiency of the second and the lesson that the people who rule the inon is not entire into our second and the lesson that the lesson that the people who rule the inon is not entire into our second and the lesson that the lesson that the people who rule the inon is not entire into our second and the lesson that the lesson that the people who rule the inon is not entire into our second and the lesson that the lesson that the people who rule the inon is not entire into our second and the lesson that the lesson that the people who rule the inon is not entire into the people who rule the inon is not entire the people who rule the inon is not entire the people who rule the people who rule the inon is not entire the people who rule the people who rule the inon is not entire the people who rule in saying that politicians do not care for these was subdue the land. The Carthagenians here the iron is not enting late our souls, and Owen Road and Banburb;; of Barsfield and

#### WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1879.

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

land!" of Clare and Fontenoy and the fierce warriors, shout :-- " Remember Limerick !" as they sprang upon the Euglish lines and drove them like sheep before them. Such carly impressions can never be effaced, and it is the proud boast of Irishmen to-day the world over, that though others may have forgotten ple, but unlike Achilles, he never sulks. Intheir duty to their native land and paid her but a pitiful lip service which was never proof against a minister's smile, a viceroy's patronage, a title, a ribbon or a pension, poor old Ireland can point to one who has never betrayed the promise of his early youth, magnificent John McHale!

Just one year before the Battle of Waterloo he was ordained priest, and it is a strong proof of his great worth and abilities that he was appointed to the Professorship of Dogmatic Theology, in Maynooth College.- Such an appointment at such an early age, -he was only twenty-four-was unprecedented in the in that period, the history of Ireland and, it in the history of the college which honored him, and I do not think that it has since been | task to dojustice to such greatness of soul and repeated. There are traditions among the younger clergy who were companions of the old priests who had been Dr. McHale's pupils, which testiny to the love and admiration of his disciples for him personally-his genial and even temper-his consideration for those whose gifts were less apparent than those of their brethren-of his profound insight and of his juliness of general knowledge and his as well as the doctrinal side of dogmas. in short, of his perfect fitness for the important position which he held.

And here let me say one word about a matter which requires a short explanation. There are some critics of the Superficial school of thought, who have hin ed, now and then, that Dr. McHale, was inclined to Gallicanism. As some may not know what the term signifies, I beg loave, ladies and gentlemen, to offer a short explanation of the subject. The kings of France for some centuries, seeing themselves surrounded by abject courtiers who were slaves to royalty and heartless tyrants to the people, and who gave France the bloody inheritance of the reign of terror and the revolutionary disorders of her latter history, began to imagine themselves superior to all laws, human and divine. Unworthy clerics were found who, instead of withstanding such protensions, rather encouraged them, for their lives were such that any change which would free them from the yoke of their ecclesiastical superiors was most agreeable to them. This custom of things reached its climax under Louis Quatorze or Louis XIV. who was so despotic that he did not fear to say: \_" Hetat; c'est moi?" "I am the state!" And those words were the death sentence of his innocent successor, Louis XVI. Now, the French kings imagined that they could bend the Pope to their will, but, finding, as a good many kings and people have found out before and since, that Peter was somewhat beyond their reach, they immediately began to interfere with church discipline within their own states and excited among the most unworthy of the clergy a senseless outery about the "liberties of the French or Gal'ican church." In fact, it was an attempt at pure schism,----it was a conspiracy to subject the Catholic Church to the rule of the state. It was to do in France what Bismarck is striving in our day to effect in Germany-to assimilate the Catholic Church to the condition of the Protestant Church in England or the Photian Church in Russia. Even the great Bossuct was carried away by the clamor for a time, although I have always firmly believed that that illustrious prelate took part in the movement to save France from religious suicide. Now, you must know, ladies and gentlemen,

that the position of a patriotic prolate in Ireland was, in the beginning of Dr. McHale's career and for some time after, unique in the history of the Church. After the Relief Bill of '29, which is called Emanci-

Limerick; of his agonized death cry in a truth, struck the base blasphemer on the tively obscure to others; and while the mind foreign land - Oh 1 that this were for life mouth, and reduced him to the object silence of Mr. North shade at it is a struct while the mind glish minister never looks smaller than when measured with the heroic proportions of Dr. McHale's great character and manhood. He is the Achilles of the Irish Church and peogratitude may forget and envy belietle, but still he pursues the even tenor of his way untouched by the one and oblivious of the other. He is not a holiday Irishman, whose patriotism is so dead that it requires a St. Patrick's Day to strike one spark from the worthless pretence. His is a patriotism which glows the purer for the storm which assails it. and in shadow, as in sunshine, is ever true to the honor and glory of his persecuted country, The sixty-five years of his priestly life have been one long sacrifice for religion and native land. The history of John of Tuam has been,

is just this fact which makes it so difficult a such fidelity of service.

#### BIBLE SOCIETIES AND PROSELYTISM.

Dr. McHale, while professor at Maynooth College wrote his first letters, over that signature of " Hierophilos." Afterwards, he faded finery of the metropolis." signed his epistles, ascending as he progressed in dignity, "John of Maronia," John of powerful analysis of theological difficulties- Killala" and finally the world-known signature "John, Archbishop of Tuam." In order intimate acquaintance with the historical to avoid confusion I shall speak of him as "John of Tuam," for though the armor was reptatedly changed, the warrior was ever schilles.

You have all heard, ladies and gentlemen, of those pious societics which have for their object the conversion of benighted Papists from the error of their ways. No nation ever rivalled England in the number and extent of such institutions, and in this lies the conspicuous superiority of English morality and enlightenment. Now, was there ever greater philanthropy in this miserable world than that which gives bread to the needy while one's own children are starving? We sometimes hear of men sacrificing themselves for their friends, but the Bible Societies of the world go farther, - they sacrifice themselves for their enemies. I am afraid that this improvidence of charity will induce, some day or other, a deplorable reaction, and that like Mr. Micawber's "ribald turncock," the societies will cut off the Biblical supply and moral thirst will ensue to an alarming extent throughout a variety of localities. For, to be always giving, without any return whatever, cannot be expected from mere human philanthropy. This base, halting and infirm nature of ours is only capable of a certain expansion ; there comes a moment when it bursts, like the frog in the fable.

Now, once upon a time, as story-books say, there was formed in Ireland a portentous society, whose object was pregnant with evangelical light to the Papist Irish. It consisted of a large number of Irishmen, some with titles by inheritance, others by University accretion, and a majority of plebeian Browns, Jones and Robinsons. They were of that class of Irishmen who are very feeble patriots indeed, who consider England the electric light of civilization-who are afraid to call their analyse and denounce, but their religious assouls their own in the presence of English society,-and who would much rather any day creep into a knot-hole than assert that an Irish shamrock is green, when an Englishman or Scotchman is the listener. Perhaps I may as well remark—for I like to be just—that this Catholic ranks. Well, this society I refer to was called the "Kildare Street Association." Like a great many similar juntas, it made a great noise in its day, and then slunk back to the obscurity whence it emerged. Its methods were not unlike those of similar societies the world over. They tried to get rid of Popery by raising a terrific din, shouting themselves ecstatic howling. They remind one of those - n 9 m aclinse an

mouth, and reduced him to the object silence of the whipped spaniel. He roasted pitiful Russell, as one would spit a lark, and the En-way by the feeble light of criticism and con-sole occupants of the churches stolen from the stupid blindness of the Irish paists to jecture."

Speaking of the colporteurs, he quotes an English poet :---

"In gospel phrase their chapman they betray, Their shops are dens; their buyers are their

Prey; All hands unite, of every jarring sect, They cheat the country first and then infect!"

And of the Biblical spirit he says :-

"It had its day among the revolving fashions that attract the public gaze and command the public homage; but now it is consigned to the fate of many a waning custom that lingers long in the extremities after it is banished from the center of polished society." The agents of the bible societies, failing completely in the large centers of population, carried on a guerilla warfare in remote districts. The Archbishop refers to them when he goes on :---

" I should, therefore, recommend to them the speedy adoption of Baron Smith's words. " to dispense instruction without any attempt at making proselvice," lest they should be found to imitate those who provoke public | from the starving innocents and justify the ridicule by displaying in remoter districts the

Observe the logical power, quiet humor and stinging sarcasm of these sentences. Is it any wonder that the English Reviews opened their fiercest batteries upon Dr. McHale and proved, by the violence of their assault, how deeply the Irish Catholic champion's spear had pierced them! In a few years the organization collapsed, although it gave an impetus to certain dreary fanatics who break out sporadically in different parts of Ireland, fizz here and there like the "Spitting-devils," boys compound, and pass away, leaving an odor of brimstone after than, just like the "spitting-devils" again.

ADVOCACY OF IRELAND'S CAUSE BEFORE '29. For years before the Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, Dr. McHale was the most powerful advocate of that measure after O'Connell. Indeed, the great Liberator would not have exercised the influence he did, had it not been for the resolute support he received from the "Lionof the Fold of Inda " as O'Connell was fond of calling him. O'Connell might break though the formal legislation of the statute book and show the incongruity of its existence in the light of the nineteenth century For, we must remember, that the Penal Laws were of a two-fold nature,--they punished Ireland for her fidelity to legitimate rulers and for her unchanging adherence to her religion. The accession of William, nay, properly spoaking, the accession of Elizabeth was treasonable. Protestantism having rebelled against the church rebelled against the state, and it was in Protestant prejudice that Elizebath and William sought the stability of their usurped throne. Ireland was steadfist in her opposition to the pretentions of Elizabeth and to the Revolution which destroyed legitimate sovereignty in England. She rejected both the Protestant succession and the Protestant religion. Hence the double motive of the infamous penal laws. It was to punish Ireland for loyalty to God and King. The civil side of the penal laws O'Connell could pect demanded the voice and pen of a great churchman, and Dr. McHale was the Providential man for the occasion. In a letter to Canning, he says :

"It cannot be pretended that the policy which has been adopted toward Ireland was species of Irishman is not wholly unknown in ever inspired by the charity of the Christian religion. In vain does England boast that her councils are guided by justice, tempered by freedom and softened by religion. In her conduct toward Ireland I have proved that she has departed from all. Without any necessity, she still closes against Catholics the portals of the constitution, in defiance of the laws of justice and in contradiction to the into a lather and making the welkin ring with authority of Locke of Blackstone, of Palay, and other great names whom they venerate as the oracles of her legislation. ing her boasted freedom, as far as it regards Ireland, it has all that was harsh, intolerant And again ;--- "If the freedom of England, then, is not compatible with that of Ireland praised to enormous proportions—the state in the scale of human happiness, it is surely lavished grants upon it,—fuel was plenty, the of little value; and, if it is, it has little of justice and less of generosity. As for the spirit of Christianity, it breathes not in the laws which consign us to degradation. When first Christianity was ushered into the world, it broke the iron yoke of despotism which oppressed the human race,---it raised the slave from the abject condition under which he groaned, and the mystic waters by which he was redeemed unto the freedom of the rospel, wiped away, after a long struggle with prejudice, the ignomony of his political ser-vitude • • • and thus secured the stability of Governments by mitigating their rigors."

no congregation whatever; they were like the Catholics and devoted to the devils of their own interests and forthwith fell to cut- beggarly favors of the present! Thank Heresy and Ascendency. They were a source | ting off their heads and hanging them with of evil to Ireland; they lent a deeper shade to | evangelical energy. But, though death was the the persecuting provisions of the penal codes ; alternative, Ircland would not take the horse. they prostituted religion by lending its sanction to the vilest injustice,---the most abominable excess. They were the Janissaries of British oppression, and always were ready to

excite the persecuting instinct of John Bull whenever he began to grow tired of oppression. They appalled heaven and earth by their infamics, and time and again were rebuked for their excesses by the very masters who had hired them.

The Catholics were ground to the earth for their religion, but this was not enough. They were compelled to support the champions of heresy, and to the rope and the bullet were added something worse, the infernal Tithes.

If the wife of his bosom lay at the point of death and his little children were with hungry avidity stretching forth their meager hands to the last loaf of bread, the poor father saw the minister snatch the mouthful murder by. pleading the law of the land. If the father resisted, the police pressed on behind the humane preacher of charity, and behind the police loomed up the scarlet menace of the soldiery. Is it any wonder that the frantic, outraged manhood of Catholic Irishmen sometimes uprose and dashed the oppressor to the earth! Just think of it. Here her mother feeble and blind living beneath clad, and want staring them in the face. The strong husband and father has striven, energetically, desperately, despairingly, to keep the gaunt wolf of utter destitution from the door, and is hoping that the seed he has put into his little holding will bring a good crop and better times next season. But, a thundering summons is heard at his door. He looks out, and though evening is advanced, his heart leaps in his bosom, when he sees, obscurely in the heavily falling snow, the heartless myrmidons of the law, and, in their midst the pretended representative of the

God of charity and compassion. He opens the door.

Well, Flanagan, have you got my tithes ready ?" demands the preacher.

I had them. You know how bad the crops have been this year." "I want no excuses, my man! Have you got the tithes ?" roars the magisterial parson in a rage.

"I have not, sir." and the strong man trembles, and a tear stands in his eye. "Then, boys, do your duty," growls the minister.

The police begin their inhuman task, but they instinctively stop, when, with a cry more like a maniac than a sane creature, the

"For the dear God's sake, spare us, sir, spare us! The wife within has just been confined; the children are naked; the old grandmother is blind and dying ; we have nothing ; Spare us, for God's sake, spare us!"

His moan is made, and made in vain! He and his helpless family pass that right under the hedge, the snow their only covering. And the morning light shines down upon the faces of his wife and babe-cold and dead !

There is a mad drop in the blood of cvery Irishman. When the extremity of oppresson drives that drop into his head, lot the tyran. tremble! I condemn, I abhor the crime! McHale thus writes to Lord John Russell :--"If the Catholics of Ireland be doomed to pass under the yoke of an alien and oppressive | Street !- nearer Temple Bar than Tuam ! ligious servitude. Better far to enact at once, hat it is just and necessary that persons should

force the English language upon the Irish. by law established, flew into a violent rage at | race into the semblance of the stranger, and the stupid blindness of the Irish papists to willing to forget the glories of the past in the And, behold ! the pious slaves of Harry bawled out "The Irish are opposed to education !"

Then there was, in 1500, the high-stepping horse of Elizabeth, whose murderous hands were as red as her hair, and it was called the lord expanded their souls to the greatness, the "University of Dublin." It was principally necessity, of an "Imperial policy," while a intended to model the leading classes in Irc- nod from a marquis caused them to curse the land after the English fashion. But the University had one fatal defect-it had no stu-

dents, so it naturally failed to Anglicize what is called "the upper class," that is, the men who wear a better coat than their neighbors. O'Connell had two great assistants in his And the Greeks cried :- " The Irish are opposed to education !"

Then James I. the dog, who had not suffi-cient manhood to avenge the murder of his mother, after a bit of preliminary confiscation in Ulster, rescived to bestow, not one horse, but seven beggarly little Shetland ponies, upon Ireland that were called the "Seven Royal administration. As early 1831, Dr. McHalo. Schools." The exasperating Irish rejected in a letter to Earl Grey, said :-those animals, and lo ! the Greek chorus broke forth again :-- "The Irish are opposed to education !

"Charter Schools." Here we must admire the people henceforth consume bread, and export ingenuous honesty of "our rulers;" other horses is a wife and mother just confined-mayhap had been offered on various pretexts which Dr. McHale saw what Ireland's rulers could were intended to conceal their real purpose, her humble roof.—little children scantily namely, to Protestantize Catholic Ireland, but the Charter Schools came out with the avoided had British "statesmen" listened to avowed purpose of proselytism. And they went to work to cram the thirty-nine articles mingled with the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid, a religious and scientific bolus, down | warned the Government against the greater the throat of Ireland. But the Irish people spat out the noxicus pill, and, thereupon, the bellowing commenced again :-- " The Irishare opposed to education !"

Then came, in 1845, Peel's spavined rackers the hieurchy of Ireland, " Godless Colleges," " InfMel Colleges." "Will you walk into my pastor ?" said the spider to the fly. "I wont!

said the fly. And, there it is again :--" The felt :--Irish are opposed to education !" Because a "In man objects, on the whole, to take poison, astrous Union, potatoes sold for 18d a stone. "God sees, sir, I would give them to you if must he be considered an enemy to hygiene? must he be considered an enemy to bygiene? Because Ireland rejected the poison of inidel and irreligious learning, must she be stigma-starvation in Ireland, nor any necessity to tized as opposed to real education? Why, if the ignoramuses who make this charge had a half idea in their heads they would go hide themselves for very shame! Were the Irish ate person contrast those two years opposed to concation when they defied the (1800 and 1846)-the people during the worst extremity of the penal laws in order to obtain that boon abrowl which was denied them at home? Were they opposed to education, when they gathered beneath the hedge an children, faltering on the public ways, and or hill-side, and obtained, at the peril of their hapless sufferer throws up his arms and cries out! "For the dear God's sake, spare us, sir, cducation when they gave from their poverty the last penny to furnish their children with that blessing, which, if founded upon true Christian principles, elevates and strengthens

nations ? Tyranny robbed Ireland and then taunted her with poverty :- made Catholic education penal and then shouted " The ignorant Irish !" -starved the people to death and then published solemn blue books full of statistics which convincingly proved that the Irish, physically considered, were deteriorating at an alarming rate! And all this beautiful reasoning was fervently clinched with the con-Gon alone may condemn the criminal! Dr. clusion that "Popery was the curse of Irehnd!" Ah! they might have found Ireland's cu-se nearer Downing than Marlborough

establishment, what matters it to them No greater champion of Irish education the fact that the British policy of destruction whether it is to the landlord or the parson than Lr. McHale ever lived. I would de-they are caused to pay the tribute of their re-cidedly ske to hear the Irishman or Englishman who yould say, in his presence, that the this in the day of settlement to come. Irish were apposed to education. I am in- We all know, ludies and gentlemen, the

and a shilling, to merge conscience and patriotism and the noblest aspirations of a Heaven! old Erin had too much manhood to abase herself to the crawling suppliancy of her treacherous representatives. Representa-tives, indeed! Why, an invitation card to a London dinner, with a coronet on its face, made these poor creatures forget their promises to Ireland, and sell their country between the soup and the walnuts. A smile from a nod from a marquis caused them to curse the destiny which had made them Irish. And this will always be the case until the Irish people cease to look for members of Parlia-

battle for Repeal. Dr. McHale and another, mightier, more eloquent, than either the illustrious prelato or the powerful tribune,-the dark Famine! There was an argument for Repeal that no political trimmer could overlook; and that terrible affliction, mind you. was directly traceable to bad laws and hostile

"The present calamity, however awful, is not temporary ; but will annually break forth unless arrested by strong legislative restraints. In 1773, we have a whole herd of horses, It is in order that it may be checked that i black, brown, dun and brindled, called give this warning." And he adds, "Let the the potatoes to pay rents and titles and taxes. not or would not see-the terrible calamity of '46. That calamity might have been the warnings of Ireland's natural protectors.

There had been suffering, even death, from want in 1831, and the great Archbishop calamity which was sure to come if proper precautions were not taken to ward off the danger. His warnings, like those of Cassandra, were disregarded, and, alas! 1846 vindicated both his foresight and his statesmanship. of "Queea's Colleges," very properly called by | On the subject of the Legislative Union, he showed in a letter to Lord John Russell, what was Ireland's position before and after the full effects of the Union had made themselves

> + In the year 1800, the first year of the disappeal to the Imperial exchequer. No; because the Constitution of the country was, as yet, sound. Let any dispassionformer calamity sustaining themselves, notwithstanding the pressure of higher pricesand the people now as feeble and powerless many of them sinking beneath a lighter scourge- and he must come to the con-clusion that the only safety for the Irish clusion that the only safety for the Irish people is the restoration of their own legislature.

To the same he adds :---

"Whilst we supplied you with our abundant produce we were as dear and cherished a portion of the empire as Yorkshire, or any other shire in England. Nothing could exceed the indissoluble closeness, nay, the affection of the union. But when affliction comes upon us in consequence of this legislative indentity \* \* \* then we are told :-- " You have no claim on us-we have no connection with you! Sink or swim -look to your elves and rely upon you own resources!"

Any appreclation of the condition of Treland with respect to England will be necessarily insufficient that does not take in the fact that the British policy of destruction

pation, the British Government, encouraged by the abject stupidity and cowardly souls of some English Catholic nobles whom O'Connell and the Irish people had liberated from civil, religious and social thraldom, the Government, I say, began to display great ac-tivity at Rome, and even tried to misinform His Holiness the Pope, through English channels more tractable than the sturdy, honest, faithful Irish bishops. For instance, in 1801. look at the Veto question, by which Pitt's cabinet claimed the privilege of confirming or rejecting the episcopal nominations for the Church in Ireland. I can tell you, ladies and gentlemen, had not the great O'Connell and the Irish hierarchy trampled upon that insidious attempt against the liberty of the Irish Church, John McHale would never have adorned the episcopacy of Ireland and of the world. I will give another example which perfectly illustrates what I have been saying. During the Repeal agitation, the Cardinal Prefect at Rome sent a letter to the Irish hierarchy forbidding them and their priests from taking too prominent a part in the movement. The Archbishop of Tuam, while he bowed in all obedience to the spiritual authority of the Sacred College, was, with other prelates, convinced that the rescript was based on false statements. They sent to Rome, and behold | a British emissary, hired by Peel's Government, had maligned the Irish priesthood. The Sacred College reconsidered its action and formally rejected the information received. The emissary's name was Petric, very likely a relative of that other "Liberal Catholic" Petric, the friend of that stupid renegade, Lord Acton, and other hangers-on of English anti-Catholic public opinion. This persistent, policy of the British Government "kept the Irish hierarchy continually on the alert, and the ne-cessity of their position compelled them on some occasions to seemingly stand opposed to the wishes of the Sacred Congregation on questions political. But it was only in appearance, and no bishop has ever received greater commendations from Reme than has the illustrious subject of this evenings, discourse. The vigilance of the Irish hierarchy, led by Dr. McHale, was highly praised by Rome, especially in the case of the would-be evangelical jurisconsult :' proselytizing Queen's colleges. The change of Gallicanism, is, therefore, false and ungrounded.

In 1825, Dr. McHale was consecrated condjutor Bishop of Killala, of the title of Maronia in partibus infidelium:

In May, 1834, Dr. McHale succeeded as bishop of Killala, and in August of the same year was translated to the Archi-episcopal See of Tuam. And now commenced with greater vigor than ever that marvellous acdrew the attention of the civilized world upor temporal elevation of his fellow-countryignity of those who hate the unchanging pro-

turn out in their feathers and war-paint, blowing horns, beating drums, bawling hideously and dancing with might and main, in order to exclusive and imperious in the ancient rescare away the monster who is about to bolt publics." the moon or sun, as the case may be.

The Kildare Street Society was puffed and boilers capacions, the machine perfect, and away it went grinding out bibles, tracts, disquisitions, historical facts-(from Foxe and D'Aubigne,) and all the other elements by which such philanthropists have ever banged the Beast until it had weaker legs than a pfifferaris donkey. The ancient ladies of both sexes were in

ecstasics Glorious tidings | Rejoice, ye miserable Irishmen, women and children ! You are about to be elevated to the unspeakable moral level of the English peasantry, who arc, every one of them, perfect bibles in breeches and phenomena of civilization, beer and skittles! Aldermen abandoned their turtle soup ; young gentlemen turned from the blandishments of Belinda and Clara ; young ladios relinquished the attentions of Charles and Frederick; old dowagers left off the cackle of slanderous gossip, for the one great purpose of hawking bibles and tracts throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. Poor souls! they were very like Caliph Omar's donkey when bearing the crown jewels to Mecca,-they knew little of the value of the pack they carried.

The grossest calumnies against the Catholie Church were dissemenated by this Kildare Street Society. It was in the hey-day of the establishment and ascendancy. No vision of dis-establishment then disturbed the complacent vision of the richly-beneficed parsons, who groaned and sweated while pushing the establishment Juggernaut Car over the consciences of the Catholic people of Ireland. Well, there is no Nemesis like Time.

Dr. McHale attacked this society with a blade as keen as that of Excaliber. There was a lawyer named North in those days, who, strange to say, had a great reputation for plety He was a bright and shining light of Kildare Street. Now, see how John of Tuam lashes the

"In your, eloquent address to the society I have no doubt, sir, but you imagined you were asserting knowledge against ignorance and religion against superstition. But, I regret that your zeal for a favorite opinion has led you to underrate the powers of your own mind. You assert that the Scriptures are obvious to every capacity; for, you never discovered any difficulties in them, nor were you ever enlightened by commentators. It might be an incalculable loss to mankind were you tivity, physical and mental, which rapidly to direct your attention from the study of the law, which you may be destined to illustrate. on the great Archbishop of the West. No to the heavy pages of Polus or Lightfoot. question which had for its object the spiritual You have discovered no difficulties in the Scripture. I will not suppose you have not men escaped his vigilant care. He stood, the | read them; it would be injurious to your piety; intrepid guardian of Ireland's welfare, and though it must be confessed that the genius neither intrigue disfavor nor the utmost mal- of your piety is fonder of lingering on Parnassus than on Zion ; nor does it breathe those bity of the just man, could make thim falter; in | deep inspirations which are found in our imthe face of what he considered his duty. When- mortal countrymen, Burke and Curran. ever the voice of the alien enemy was heard Were I to assure you that I found no difficul-repeating some dd, worn-out calumny of this in the law, and hence it was obvious former days, it began to falter when the to every individual, you might be inclined to glorious.champion.of Church and country up-rase in the majesty of genius, strength and What may be clear to some : may be compara-What may be clear to some : may be compara-

#### THE ESTABLISHLENT AND TITHES.

The Protestant religion was established in Ireland, a Catholic nation, and the religion of ninety-five in every hundred of the popula-tion was completely ignored. Not only that, but it was persecuted with a ferocious hatred which rivalled the worst days of Nero or Domitian. It was not so much a religious establishment as a foreign garrison, upon whose submissive loyalty English cabinets depended for the permanent enslavement of the Irish people. And the representatives of the es-

tablishment were worthy of the legislation which created and supported them. They were enemies of the people- they had no in-terest in Ireland further than amassing colussal fortunes out of an impoverished country,-they were the willing agents of tyranny's worst excesses, and united the character of civil magistrate with that of socalled minister of the Gospel. They hated the Catholic Irish with that hatred which men, there have been many men born in Iretyrants ever feel towards their victims. Landlords have been bad enough, but the sinecure vampires of the establishment surpassed them in the most grinding oppression. No Shylock was ever more determined to have his pound of flesh than were those men. The cruel insolence of State officialism was more manifest in their conduct than the meek spirit of Him whom they blasphemously pretended to | to-day, children of the Irish exiles, who would represent. From the pulpit they hurried to the magisterial bench, and revenged themselves by upjust punishments and heavy fines upon those who, true to the faith of their forefathers, refused to bow the knee to Baal and receive their ministrations.

And what an edifying class of men were those shining lights of the English garrison in Ireland : Horse racers, cock fighters, badger hunters, seducing, drunken, riotous ruf-fians who were more at home in the Therma than in the temple, and whose conduct scandalized even the dissipated Squireens who swore by the constitution and drank deep to the "glorious, pious and immortal memory." They looked upon the Catholics as their legitimate prey and thought more of the brush of a fox than they did of the souls of men.

They entered the establishment to live. They were usually cadets of tottering homes ancient I rojan, rejected the insidious gift with whose title gilded the seven deadly sins, with the infamies of Capreea thrown in with the infamics of Capreea thrown in In 1537, Harry VIII., of delightful memory, Money was the motive for taking, what they offered a wooden horse to Ireland in the shape

tiget to be the first of

there are none to hear them, and that fifty should be taxed, as in this diocese (Tuam) with the religious instruction of one individual, than that the vigils of the senate and the patience of the people should be wasted in discussing a question that is too clear for mystification." And to Wellington :---

" Your Grace may be deluded with the notion that opposition to tithes is only a temporary ebullition of feeling that may pass away, and that the people may be brought to be reconciled to the re-imposition of the heavy burden ! NEVER ! They may, it is true, be forced to submit, but let me impress upon you that it will be only a forced submission.'

Upon another occasion he wrote to the same :-

"I shall freely declare my own resolve. have leased a small farm, just sufficient to qualify me for the exercise of the franchise, in order to assist my countrymen in returning those, and those alone, who will be their friends, instead of being what the representatives usually were, their bitterest enemies. I must therefore, confess that after paying the landlord his rent, neither to parson, proctor, landlord, nor to agent, nor to any other individual shall I consent to pay, in the shape of tithe or any other tax, one penny which shall go to the support of the greatest nuisance in this or any other country !"

How such words encouraged the people in their determined struggle against tithes !

EDUCATION.

There are some pitiful creatures who calumniate the people by saying they are opposed to education. This assertion, like many others of a like lying nature, is of English extraction, and, to their shame be it spoken, has

sometimes been used by individuals calling themselves Irishmen. But ladies and gentleland without a bit of Irish principle or manhood, and many a man who never saw Ireland full of the most ardent Irish patriotism. We see examples of this truth overy day. It is Irish principle and feeling that makes the true Irishman, not the accidental circumstance of a man's having been born on the island of the shamrock. There are thousands in America do more for Ireland, if she needed their services, than would thousands who have never been out of old Erin.

The reason why the Irish have been charged with indifference to education is plain, and, let me say, it is one of the greatest glories of the Catholic Irish hierarchy and people. You have no doubt heard of the Siege of Troy, and the fatal gift of an immense wooden horse. which the besieging Greeks bestowed upon the beleagured Trojans. In spite of warnings and oracles the foolish Trojans accepted the Grecian gift, and placed the horse in the citadel... It was full of soldiers. who. in the dead of the night, emerged from their hiding place. slew the guards, opened the city gates and before morning, Troja fuil :--- Troy was destroyed ! England has offered many wooden horses to Ireland, but the .Celt, more prudent than the scorn and contempt. 5.0 Ja

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duced to the archiepiscopal black-thorn, which, I doubt not, his Grace keeps for the more effectual convection of dogs, ranters and swaddlers. Hear how indignantly the noble Archbishop writes of this charge of ignorance :-

"With regard to the ignorance of the Irish, they have been the most injured people that ever existed. The cruellest means which the malignant ingenuity of man could devise were resorted to for the oppression of the human mind, and yet the injury was aggravated by insult in reproaching us with ignorance. The common inalienable blessings of knowledge were interdicted and the terrors of persecution, not content with bodily inflictions, reached the mind itself and blocked up all the avenues | according to their light, and so let them rest of knowledge. In their thirst for literature the Irish became rebels."

To Russell he says :---

"But of all its predecessors, the National Board of Education threatens to be most fatal in its hostility to the Catholic religion. Yes. my lord, its anti-Catholic spirit is no longer problematical; its deep and insidious designs can no longer be a subject of doubt on controversy. You express a deep regret that the education of the Irish people could not be conducted by the ministers of the establishment; but as this was not practicable, the next best thing was the newly contrived machinery of the Board which would be productive of corresponding results."

He then goes on to say that while deeply grateful, "the Catholic people of Ire-land reject his prettily devised scheme, by which the feeding of the lambs would be intrusted to wolves."

#### REPEAL OF THE UNION.

When the great O'Connell found that, in pite of justice and humanity, the English Government still persisted in ruling his pative land from a British instead of from an Irish point of view,—when all his efforts were nul-pulsive nature of Irishmen, send them off on point of view,-when all his efforts were nulthe alien was exposing the Irish people to destruction and death, he turned his back on the ignis futures, "Imperial legislation" and the alien was exposing the Irish people to the ignis futures, "Imperial legislation" and the ignis futures of a meteor, are more glittering than the ignis futures of a meteor, are more glittering than estimable Irish gentleman. O'Conner The threw his whole soul into a contest for Repeal. For, the Union, the off spring of British fraud and Irish treachery, was and is the cause of Ireland's worst grievances. For a time it seemed that O'Connell would succeed in his great undertaking, but forty years' experience had rendered the rat-catchers perfect, and the old trap, with its gilded bait, dazzled the eyes of the 1rish members of Parliament so powerfully that they forgot their honor in the lap of Delilah, and were kicked like spaniels into opposition to their country's dearest interests. was going to say that they forgot their patriotism, but on my word, ladies and gentlemen, I do not believe that, since the Union, a baker's dozen of Irish representatives at Westminster had much patriotism to beiray. Those cowardly, men, who pledged their honor upon the Irish hustings and pawned it at St. James' were the vilest enemies that Ireland met with in her long and gallant struggle for freedom. If Irishmen had been no better lovers of their religion and country than those caltiffs, no principle whatever could have saved Ireland from the basest of all degradation; a willing called, "orders." Three-fourths of them had of a "Parish School Act." Its object was to islavery, which is content, for a cup, a crust the off his sectors we will be community and such the define

be perpetually retained in parishes where clined think that such a one might be intro- end of the Repeal agitation. The younger blood of Ireland grew impatient of the wise caution of the mighty leader whose genius had broken the penal shackles of centuries. Far be it from me this night to say one word that would depreciate the noble young men who generously risked life and liberty in the cause of their suffering country ! It would ill become any man of Irish blood to take one laurel from the brow of Tom Davis, whose fiery genius warmed the heart of Erin as no other Irish bard ever did. It would not do to question the pure patriotism of such men as Smith O'Brien, Meagher, noble John Mitchel, O'Gorman or any other of those gallant spirits who thought that the sword was a better argument than a speech or petition. They acted enshrined eternally in the heart of faithful, grateful Erin ! Let this be said for them, that though they separated from the Great Tribune's policy, they went forth as children from a loved and honored father, and never a word passed the lins of one of them against the venerable "uncrowned king of Ireland."

#### HOME RULE.

The new movement of flome Rule is called more practical than that of Repeal. I don't know! I am afraid that any real amelioration of Ireland's condition must remain in the region of speculative theory in this century at least. Somehow, or other, there seems to be a fatal defect in every plan which patriotic Irishmen devise for the benefit of their native land. The curse of Ireland has been that men of excessive convictions, or half convictions, or no convictions at all, have generally succeeded in disturbing the harmonious working of Irish political organizations. Besides this, and it is horrible, the patriot in Ireland seem always to have an informer at his elbow doing the dirty work of dirtier employers. Then, again, Mr. Butt, a traitor. Now, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Connor only differ in details; they are both animated with a sincere desire to help their poor country. Of course, Irishmen, the world over, will more naturally sympathize with an aggressive policy than with the cold calculations of ordinary statesmanship. Still these sad differences injure deeply the cause of Ireland and strengthen the hands of the enemy. For the Home Rule party to enter Parliament with divided councils is simply to invite defeat. Their opponents will be quick to say :-- " Agree among yourselves as to what Ireland wants, before you ask us to make concessions.

But the other day, the illustrious Archbishop McHale spoke upon this subject, and all Ireland heard his words and was glad. He urged union among the patriotic party and mutual consideration for each other's opinions. The Home Rule party will obey John of Tuam, for they know that he has been tried as no other living Irishmen has been tried and has never been found wanting to the cause of his fellow countrymen. His ex-

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### WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1879.

ATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

A Tribute to the Memo y of Maisonnenve. A movement is now on foot for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maisonneuve, the founder of Ville Marle. Mr. Bourassa, a well known painter and sculptor, has made the designs of a statue to Maisonneuve, and under his directions the execution thereof is being carried out by a distinguished pupil of his—Mr. Hebert. The statue of Maisonneuve may be said to be complete, as far as the modelling is concerned, and ready to be east in bronze. It will be of heroic size, as is fitting, measur-ing about S feet in height. The founder of Mont-real holds in his left hand a white flag of the Bourbons, adorned with the illy; his right hand is extended in a majestic gesture and his atti-tude is that of a conqueror taking possession of a new land. The face reflects the energy, austerity and asceticism, which distinguished the life of this great ma. It is intended that this statue shall be set on a pedestal of Ohio sandstone. The whole monument will attain a height of 26 feet. The sile chosen for its erec-tion is Place d'Armes, at the centre where now stands the fountain. This spot, the most historic within the limits of Montreal, cluster-ing with memories of the ancient days, is especi-ally memorable as the scene of a victory by Maisoneuve over the Indians, who threatened the very existence of the infant colony. This subscription. We are certain that a large and influental committee of citizons, irrespective of creed and mailonality, will take the matter in hand and not desist until they have carried it through to completion. Montreal owes this to her founder and is further bounder to encourage the talents of her native artists. A Tribute to the Memo y of Maisonneuve. the talents of her native artists.

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#### THE P. A. P. B'S.

#### First Grand Annual Concert-Glittering Uniforms-Poor Attendance-Despondency-The Programm.

dency-The Programm. dency-The Programm. On Thursday evening last a lodge of the society known under the above initials, gave a concert in the Mechanics' Halt. The doors were opened at 7:15, and the concert commenced at 8 o'clock, at least so said the programmes and advertise-ments. The interfor of the halt wore its usual aspect, with the exception of the platform, which was gaily decked with yellow and blue. The exterior of the building did not present au exciting appearance, the streets were not throng-ed, and only the ordinary number of passers-by wore observable. Now and then an odd figure dropped into the doorway of the Mechanies Hall and slowely vanished up the staircase. The ticket-seller, or money-taker, looked blue, glum and despondent at the apparent lack of business, and gazed expectantly into the vacancy before him. Now and then his eyes flashed as some odd creature ascended towards him, but they as suddenly became dim, when the object turned to the left and entered the reading room. The ticket collector at the head of the staircase was equally despondent. His hands were filled with gaudily-decked programmes, but they were almost devoid of tickels. We have seen other concerts where the collector had several assistants with ready hands to re-lieve him of the over-abundant/receipt of tickets which he received. But, alas, on this occasion they were not needed. The assignats were, how-ever, on hand, but they had nothing to do: they were superfluous matter; they kept their hands in the pockets of their glittering pants and gazed shiveringly at the chiefcollector. Eventu-ally despairing of their services being required, they sliently sat down and added to the number of the audience present. Gradually the visitors for some time, and the performers looked anxionsly through the slits of the ourtain, he Post reporter smiled, the audience became im-patient, even some arose to depart, their the, the Weak for some time, concert, wills a fuzit, the weak or subdefor On Thursday evening last a lodge of the societs

B. Band, FIRST OR AND ANNUAL CONCERT of the St. George's Lodge, P. A. P. H., No. 25. The members of the band had neatly trimmed uniforms, and were almost alike, with the ex-ception of the big-drummer, who was, to say the least, a most remarkable character. The way he thumped the unfortunate drum, the wild manner in which he flashed his arms around, the horrible din ha made and his martial strut drew the admiration, or, perhaps, attention, of all present. He was one of the floest sights of that entertainment. They marched around and around playing a tune, but it was some time be-fore the majority of the audience discovered that that tune was called the "Protestant Boys." However, it was so. A general sigh of relief was given when the music ceased, and the music has vanished. The Worshiphul Master then read the opening address. His name is a dark mystery, but he appeared a youthful and becoming man. He was dressed in such a variety of colors that would have even cellpsed a rainbow. He bowed gracefully and read —, Well, it is of no im-portance to state what he did read, and the less said about it the better. Songs of varied descrip-tions then followed. The Rev. C. A. Doudlet arose, and with his benevolent countenance created quite a small impression among the small and creat. He and resed them in gushing tones,

### OUR MANITOBA LETTER.

Sig,-From information received no doubt a large number of people of the Eastern Provinces will be seeking homes in the Prairie Province the coming season; therefore, we purpose laying before your numerous readers ome facts respecting the Northwest, etc.

Having arrived in Winnipeg carly in December last, we think observation, inquiry and newspaper reading, has enabled us to form correct opinions. One would hardly all possible growth before the drouth of sum-expect a place of so limited a history as the mer comes on. Capital of Manitoba to number a population of over 8,000, and present so many fine public buildings, mostly of white brick manufactured in the edge of the city, and behold extensive stores, well filled with a variety of merchan-Already we have churches, colleges dise. schools and hotels, creditable to much older citics. We need hardly name the Canadian Pacific, Grand Central, or any of the other hotels, for they are now familiar as household words, more especially the former, since the arrival of Lord Dufferin, who expressed him-self astonished and well satisfied at his accommodation.

The coming season is likely to witness the congregation is only temporary, and insuf-ficient for the 113 families and their children Spring Work in the Orch now constituting the congregation, to say nothing about the numerous strangers fre-quently in the city over Sunday, and especially the large addition likely to be made to the congregation the coming season. Of course the French Catholics have their commodious Cathedral, where the illustrious Archbishop Tache officiates to a large attendance. St. Boniface has, also, fine educational and charitable institutions worthy of the zeal of Catholics.

The prospect for the prosecution of the C. P. R., and the Railroad from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, or at least Portage la Prairie before next winter, together with other enterprises will, doubtless, encourage many persons to turn their steps this way the coming summer.

We fear, however, that the accommodation over the American railronds and the notorious Red River boats may prove a little expensive a ten hours' sail. As to the Pembina Branch, we cannot count much upon it, as the late Government tied up for a time by giving the contractors until next fall to complete it, and it may be undergoing a slow process of ballasting, etc., next season. It has not been a success so far.

The great drawback to this city so far, and likely to be for some little time to come, is the scarcity of wood, and of a very inferior quality at that, although varying from \$4.40 to \$6.50 per cord. Until coal can be had at a reasonable rate (at present \$18 to \$20 per ton), cither by American lines or Thunder Bay, where in quantities it is less than half prices this winter; or, perhaps, still betour ter, brought from the Saskatchewan, we have little inducement to encourage manufacturers to settle among us. No interest does more to make a place prosperous than successfully carrying on a manufacturing business, where a healthy population can be built up, scattering the earnings of the workman around his own neighborhood instead of sending the money abroad among absentees. Of course a manufacturing population causes a local and then damp straw or other litter-whatmarket for the farmer, and so on to the bene-fit of all concerned. Manitoba is in its ifancy in this particular as yet; but with "cheap coal" brought from the Saskatchewan, and lumber from the pineries along the C. P. Railroad and inland streams, a new dement to the growth and wealth of this whole coun-try will be felt.

As to our flour milis, so far we have not

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### Orchard and Nursery.

It has been more than once stated, that so far as these Notes apply to the nursery, it is not to the commercial nursery, but to the his test-tubes, beaker glasses, etc. Following farmer's or orchardist's nursery, where trees are raised for the home use, or supply the in the hands of her students, for such they neighbors.

Tree Seeds should be sown as early as the ground can be worked, as it is desirable to get mer comes on.

Peach Seeds that have been kept in boxes of earth or mixed with earth in heaps, should be planted in nursery rows, 3 or 4 feet apart. The stones are to be separated from the soil by means of a coarse sieve or riddle, and only those that have cracked the shells, are planted about 3 inches apart in the rows, and covered 2 or 3 inches deep. If the halves of the shell fall away all the better; the seed is to be planted the same. Crack the stones not loosened by a light blow on the edge.

Budded Stocks .- Those nursery trees that were budded last summer will need attention when the buds begin to swell, and it is known erection of a suitable Government House, as that the inserted buds have "taken." All well as a noble structure for the increasing *above* the bud is to be removed, that this bud congregation of St. Mary's Church, where the may have the whole nourishment supplied by English speaking Catholics attend divine ser- | the root. Remove the stock with one cut of a vice. The building now occupied by the sharp knife, leaving about half an inch above

Spring Work in the Orchard was noted last month. All pruning, and renovating old trees, may be done at a time when other work is not possible.

Do not Graft too Early .- Those who go about the country to do grafting wish to make their season as long as possible, and begin to set grafts in February. It should not be done until the buds on the tree to be grafted begin to swell, and show that vegetation is active. Make preparations and

Secure Cions it it has not been done. Cions when inserted, should always be dormant, and if not already cut, do it at once before the buds wake up.

Planting Trees is a job that should not be hurried. It is not fair treatment of a tree to put it into a hole with clods of wet, half frozen earth around its roots. If trees are received before the ground is ready,

Heel them in and let them wait. Select a and unpleasant. Yet the boats need only be utilized from St. Vincent to Winnipeg, about and lay in a slanting position—at an angle of 45°, one after another, carefully covering the roots and lower part of the stem of each with soil. See that each tree is properly labelled, or if there are a number of a kind, place a stake to mark them in such a manner that there will be no doubt about their names when they are taken out. Care now will save much trouble in future. When properly heeled in the trees are safe for a month or more.

Late Frosts are often destructive, especially to peach trees at the South. We advise those who fear frosts on the well advanced buds or blossoms to try the method found effective in the vineyards on the Rhine-i. e., to envelope the trees in

A Cloud of Smoke .- Every one has observed that frost is rarely deposited in a cloudy night: in fact, whatever prevents radiation, and the cooling of the tree below a certain point prevents frost. A thin paper or fabric will protect very tender plants, and even a cloud of smoke will do the same. In the vineyards referred to, when frost is feared, fires are built ever will make a dense smudge-is thrown upon them. As frost rarely occurs except on still nights, the smoke will not blow away. Moreover, it is found that the mischief is usually done within an hour or two of sunrise. and that it is not necessary to start the fires until then. This method so effective in vineyards should be equally so in peach orchards, and we hope it will have a fair trial this sea-

improved appliances of cookery, with chairs PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ) for 15 and 20 ladies Wise Corson takes her District of Montreal. for 15 or 20 ladies. Miss Corson takes her place among her cooking apparatus very much as the Professor of Chemistry in a college does when lecturing to his classes, and at the same time conducting experiments with his retorts, the order of her text book, with copies of it are, though matronly ladies and younger ladies preparing themselves to be worthy matrons in the future Miss Corson thus not only gives her lectures or talks, but with her own hands goes through the various operations of preparing and cooking a great number of dishes, soups, roasts, vegetables, entrees, salads, desserts, ctc., etc. The whole processes, from receiving the articles from the market to placing them upon the table, are gone through with, so that each "student" goes home with a clear, definite understanding of the a hole, ready to put in practice what she has learned. Necessarily but one dinner course is taken up each afternoon, in a lesson of 2 to

3 hours .--- Now for our PLAN FOR THE HOUSEKEEPERS OF A NEIGHBORHOOD.

In every neighborhood, small or large, let few of the housekcepers meet at the residence of one of their number, say once a week or fortnight, one of them being chosen as leader for the day—usually the lady of the house where the meeting is held. Let two or more articles of food be selected for that meeting, and let the whole operation of preparing and cooking, and eating them if you please, be gone through with, including discussions upon different methods and the best ones. Copies of Miss Corson's books to refer to will be helpful. Let the young ladies be present to see and learn. Can there be any question that such a series of meetings would result in great improvement? The ladies who meet in Miss Corson's room tell us they derive great pleasure and profit. These local meetings will be an excellent substitute for some other social gatherings. Whoever moves in this enterprise will do a very good work we are very sure.

#### ANOTHER GOOD THING TO DO.

The great mass of the poor and ignorant people pay more for the nutriment they factually get than many well-to-do, intelligent families. Their supplies are bought in drib-lets at double cost; they do not know how, or in what, they can obtain the most real nourishment for the least expense; and what they do get could be made to do much better service if they knew how to prepare and properly cook it. If in each neighborhood two, or three, or more of the intelligent ladies, or even one of them, would undertake the work of educating the class referred to, in the direction indicated, it would often be of greater service than the organization of charitable associations. The superintendent of one of the best Insane Institutions in our country told us recently that the largest percentage of his 500 patients came from a class of laborers who lived chiefly on poorly cooked bread and salt pork fried hard. They lose the balance of mind because they are not sufficiently nourished with digestible food.

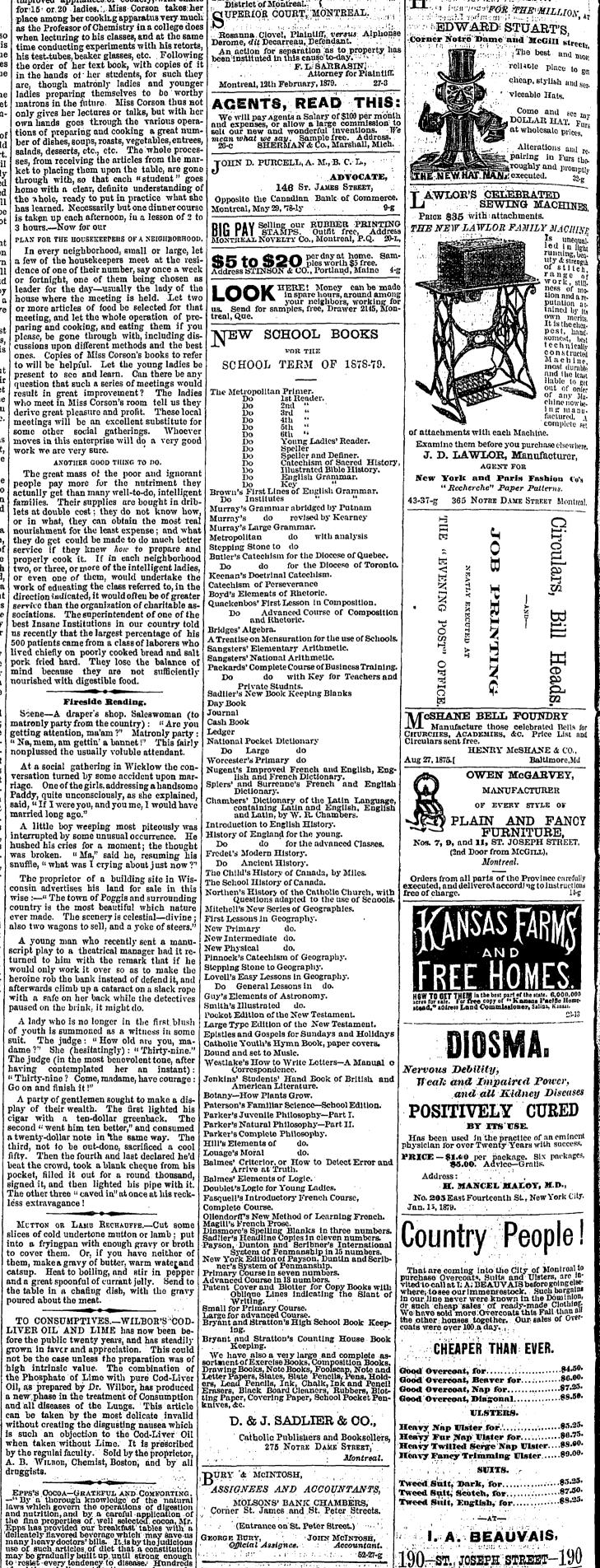
#### Fireside Reading.

Scene-A draper's shop. Saleswoman (to matronly party from the country) : "Are you getting attention, ma'am ?" Matronly party : Na, mem, am gettin' a bannet !" This fairly nonplussed the usually voluble attendant.

At a social gathering in Wicklow the conversation turned by some accident upon marriage. One of the girls. addressing a handsome Paddy, quite unconsciously, as she explained, said, "If I were you, and you me, I would have married long ago."

A little boy weeping most piteously was interrupted by some unusual occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment; the thought was broken. "Ma," said he, resuming his snuffle, "what was I crying about just now ?"

The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The proprietor of a building site in Wishe School History of Canad Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Scacols. Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. ever made. The scenery is celestial-divine ; First Lessons in Geography. also two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers." New Primary do. New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Muslc. Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual o



Ledger Do Large

Introduction to English History. History of England for the young.

Cash Book

do Do Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History.

Do do Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Do Bridges' Algebra.

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Sangsters' National Arithmetic. Packards' Complete Course of Business Training. Do

Private Studnts. Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks Day Book Journal

#### SECOND PART OF THE ENTERTAINMENT

SECOND PART OF THE ENTERTAINMENT was opened by an address from one of the five martyrs, L O. A. C. M. D. X. Y. Z. Grant. This gentleman was modest, and referred chiefly to hismartyrdom. We were, however, glad when he concluded. More songs, cornet solos, readings, and what was termed a "vocal duet" followed. Then a grand tableau, "Derry wall," was exhibited. Then the enthusiasm be-camegreat, guas were fired, the Prentice Boys dasted gallantly on the stage, their hands grasped swords and daggers, they should "come on," "come on." It is hard to say how they would have finished up, but the amount of powder exploded caused such a simoke that they disappeared unknown to any of the audience. We arose and departed a silent, if not en-lightenel, man. Thus terminated the concert.

#### An Avaricious Pig.

On Thursday last, whilst a milkman was having a quiet little chat with a housemaid of one of our up-town houses, a Mr. Pig came quietly jogging along. Seeing the milk cans, he could not resist the temptation to test and sample the quality of the fluid for himself. Placing his snout against a huge can he soon satisfied himself of its contents. Quietly placing himself in that same perpendicular position peculiar to his race, when reaching anything above their horizontal line, his snout was soon buried far and deep into the delicious liquid. The milkman by this time having got through with his little chat, turned with a beaming countenance to his sleigh. A glance soon revealed the process by which his stock was being reduced. Not recognizing Mr. Pig as a regular customer, he proceeded with considerable alacrity to intercept his quiet repast. Seizing him by the cars, he tugged and kicked, and kicked and tugged ; the only response was a squeal which echoed in the can. Mr. Pig finding things getting too hot resolved on a retreat, when on bringing himself on all fours, horrors of horrors, the can came too. He and the can were inseparable, the struggle became more desperate, and raged with fury until the pretty little housemaid came to the rescue, selzed the pig by the tail, and whilst the milkman laid hold of the tin can, by one grand tug, the two were separated.

#### A Feather in Our Cap. Toronto Telegram.

Our Irish contemporaries sometimes complain that the Irish are set aside in Canada, and that Irishmen never get a chance to shine, simply because they are Irish. But this is a great mistake. The Irish do shine-on the Bench, at the Bar, in Parliament, and in the social and commercial walks of life. The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator declares that the belle of the ball at Rideau Hall the other night was an Irish girl -"a young, warm-hearted, charming, unaffected Irish girl"-with a superb figure and classic face. She is of Irish patrician blood, her home is in Ottawa, and she has lived in Canada from early childhood. What more could our Irish friends ask for than that?

-For filteen years no Governor of North Carolina has served out his full term

and with his benevolent countenance created quite a small impression among the small nuclence. He addrossed them in gushing tones, the words poured rapidly from his mouth, his gestures became animated, his utterance inco-herent, and wildly his ges burned. But what it was all about is more than any one listening could tell-most likely the usual tale of bigoiry, etc. More songs, and another row from the O. Y. B. Band-"selections" is what they called it on the programme. The second part of THE ENTERTAINMENT laid idle of late; but is nowstarted up again under the control of the Hudson Bay Company, and is turning out from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty sacks of flour per day. We learn the intention is to double its power by adding four more run of stones to the capacity. We know of no better opening for enterprising millers than is to be found in this Province. Here is to be found the grain in abundance, and also the market, which is likely to continue for years; so long, at least, as our public works are progressing, and after they are completed, an opening will be had for shipment via the C. P. Railroad and Thunder Bay route.

М. Н. Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 18, 1879.

#### An Eccentric Individual.

TORONTO, February 27.-A singular and weird specimen of a human being has taken up his abode in the woods near Weston. There he lives without other shelter than an open bark shed, built beside a log, and before which he builds a fire. His bed consists of a few poles to keep him from the damp ground, and his only extra covering, beyond a worn, but not ragged, suit, is a common camp blanket. His utensils comprise only a tin cup and tin pail. A rude sled of his own manufacture is used for drawing bushwood for his fire. During the early part of his residence here, he begged about the neighborhood, but would never enter a house. Now he does less, if any, begging, being supplied by those who take pity on his forlorn condition. This odd mortal is a man of about fifty, of medium height and some-what stout of body, with dark, shaggy hair and beard, the latter inclining to grey be-neath the mouth, greyish eyes and nose a little flat above and quite sharp at the point. He converses readily with those who go to see him, and displays a good deal of shrewdness, though his mind is ap-parently of light cast. He amuses his visitors by rattling the bones and singing songs, some of them of his own com-position. He has a love song, medicine song, tea song, and one referring to the mode of life he bas chosen. He says his name is George Williams; that he is a Canadian, though he has spent much of his time in the United States; that he was born at Hogsback Falls; near Ottawa; and that he has been a waiter. He talks of having walked from Philadelphia to New Orleans and back by the castern coast; of having been nearly frozen and lying in hospital for some time. Then he states, what no one would imagine from his appearance, that he has a sense of cleanliness, and prefers to live by himself.

-It is proposed in Texas to sell enough wild lands to build a new State House.

-The Oberland Alpine Club propose to collection of the late King Victor Emanuel, for the purpose of restocking the mountains of Switzerland.

#### The Black Knot in Plum Trees.

son.

An Act has been passed in the Provincial Assembly to compel every occupant of land throughout the Province of Ontario to cut out and burn up all the black knot found on plum trees and dig up and burn all peach trees affected with the yellows; in the event of this not being rigidly carried out the delinquent, upon conviction, will render himself liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every such offence.

Instructions have been given to overseers and inspectors of highways to give special attention to this matter, and they are further empowered, if the disease is not removed at the expiration of five days after they have notified the occupant of its existence, to enter on the land and destroy the tree or trees ; in carrying out which duty they will be exonerated from any act of trespass. The cost and expense entailed by the overseer or inspector in burning out the complained of black knot or yellows will have to be defrayed by the owner, and in the event of the latter refusing to pay the costs it will be within the province of the Municipal Council to levy on the land. So stringent is the Act, that it enacts that any officer neglecting to discharge his duty will be liable to a fine from \$10 to \$20, and it also gives power to all Justices of the Peace to recover, by distraint if necessary, any penalty the owner may be liable to on conviction.

#### A New Mint to Housekeepers.

There is not the slightest doubt that if the science of nutrition and digestion, of the relative value of different kinds of food to supply nourishment and strength to the system, and the best methods of preparing various articles of diet, to make them palatable and attractive as well as economical, were better understood by the mass of housekeepers, there would be a great saving of expense, a great deal more of enjoyment, and that health would be largely increased. Miss Juliet Corson is doing very much to promote these most desirable ends. Her book. "Twenty-five Cent Dinners for Families of Six," which is being rapidly circulated through the country, has already accomplished a good deal, and will do much more hereafter. Her "Cooking-School Text-Book and Housekeepers' Guide" is a most excellent work, giving in plain, easily understood language, directions for dishes suited to any table, from the simplest and cheapest up to the most elaborate and expensive. This work details the cost of each article of food, taking the average through the country. Another of her books, her "Cooking Manual," gives "Practical Directions for Economical Every Day Cookery." These books, if in the hands of every housekeeper, would doubtless

 bands of every housekeeper, would doubtless quickly save many times their cost.
 But Miss Corson is working in other ways.
 She gives public lectures to the people and has organized classes for housekeepers, for regular cooks and househelp, including instruction among the poor, to children, etc.
 One of these courses of instruction is attended one of the highest class, from Fifth avenue, Murray Hill, etc. A representative of the American Agriculturist has frequently in the delecter of these courses, to report the operators of digester. Hundreds of suble maindles are floating around us ready to attended one of these courses, to report the operators of digester. Hundreds of suble maindles are floating around us ready to attended one of these courses, to report the operators of digester. Hundreds of suble maindles are floating around us ready to attended with pure blood and a properly nourlabed frame."—Civit Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMRS EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England. buy some of the ibex forming part of the attended one of these courses, to report the

consin advertises his land for sale in this wise :—" The town of Poggis and surrounding country is the most beautiful which nature

A young man who recently sent a manuscript play to a theatrical manager had it returned to him with the remark that if he would only work it over so as to make the heroine rob the bank instead of defend it, and afterwards climb up a cataract on a slack rope with a safe on her back while the detectives paused on the brink, it might do.

A lady who is no longer in the first blush of youth is summoned as a witness in some suit. The judge: "How old are you, ma-dame?" She (hesitatingly): "Thirty-nine." The judge (in the most benevolent tone, after having contemplated her an instant) "Thirty-nine? Come, madame, have courage Go on and finish it !"

A party of gentlemen sought to make a display of their wealth. The first lighted his cigar with a ten-dollar greenback. The second "went him ten better," and consumed a twenty-dollar note in the same way. The third, not to be out-done, sacrificed a cool fifty. Then the fourth and last declared he'd beat the crowd, took a blank cheque from his pocket, filled it out for a round thousand, signed it, and then lighted his pipe with it. The other three " caved in" at once at his reckless extravagance !

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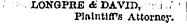
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Keeping. We have also a very large and complete as-sortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, States, State Pencils, Pens, Hoid-ers, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chaik, Ink and Pencil Ernsers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blot-ting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Pen-knives, &c.

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for separation of property. Montreal, 15th February, 1878 LONGPRE & DAVID. and -



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rmer. There is not a Man, Woman or Child nywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, is two or more others to join

anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, "ig cannot even by the Paper and thus scoure, inn or hor in taking the Paper and thus scoure, PREE, out or more that a constraint of the scoure, "There are from 25 to 500 familles, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

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M.

July 22.

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, O., February 25.-Archbishop Purcell publishes a card denying the statement that German Catholics are disaffected towards him in his present troubles.

LONDON, February 26.—The British Museum was successfully lighted last night with the electric light.

NEW YORK, February 26 .- David Pender, who recently tore a diamond ring from the ear of a lady on 5th Avenue, was found guilty of robbery in the first degree and condemned to the most severe punishment possible under the law-20 years hard labor. Ladies are rebuked for wearing tempting jewelry in the streets and carrying portemonnaies in an exposed fashion.

NEW YORK, February 26 .- The lady physicians, in a card published to-day, condemn female tramps, and say a few miles a day, moderate walking, is the most any woman should ever attempt.

Sr. PETERSBURG, February 26 .- The sale of the Golos on the streets has been prohibited, the authorities declaring that its plague news was false and exaggerated.

MADRID, February 26.-Work has been commenced on buildings for the International

Exhibition of 1880. DUELIN, February 26.-The condition of Dr.

Butt is decidedly improved. LONDON, February 26.—Mail advices from Cape Town explain the recent disasters to the British forces : The Zulus attacked Durnford's column before it reached the encampment, where Pulleine commanded; Pulleine went to the assistance of Durnford, and was

himself cut off by the Zulus. VIENNA, February 26 .- The Political Corresuondence states that there is some excitement at Adrianople on account of the arrival of a number of Bulgarian refugees, and the recent attack on the Greek Archbishop. The Russian authorities have adopted special precautions against outbreaks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 26.-The Bul-garians at Demotica sacked the residence of the Greek Metropolitan, where the Ottoman Governor was residing. CARO, February 26.—The Khedive's son,

Prince Hassan, commander of the army, pub-licly apologized to the English Consul for insults to Mr. Rivers-Wilson.

PARIS, February 26 .- The "Soir" professes to have private information that the Khedive has asked England and France what civil list will be guaranteed him if he abdicates in favor of his son.

BERLEN, February 26 .- The Emperor is slightly indisposed with affection of the larynx and cough.

Lord Dufferin remains here some days. He will have an interview with Bismarck. LONDON, February 20.-A Berlin despatch

says: Brisk official correspondence is progressing between Germany and Denmark. Bismarck, replying to a deputation of Alsatian members of the Reichstag, who presented

mated that further concessions may soon be expected. New YORK, February 26 .- The Herald's

Tashkend despatch says there is conflicting evidence concerning Shere Ali's condition. Afghan ambassadors pretend that they have received news of the Ameer's convalescence. General Kaufmann has decided to await instructions from St. Petersburg before receiving the Afghan ambassadors, as, in the event of Shere Ali's death, the visitors lose all their quality of ambassadorship. London, February 26.—Nearly all Ashton-

under-Lyne weavers have resumed work.

BLACKBERN, Eng., February 26 .- Operatives in Marriage and Pinnock's mill have struck against 10 per cent. reduction. The masters are acting in concert to enforce a general reduction.

Loxpon, February 26 .--- An estimate will be submitted to Parliament for an advance of have ever read?" "Well, I like 'Buffalo £1,500,000 for expenses of the Zulu war. Bill' best," he replied; "it was full of mur-This does not purport to represent any exact wise be a deficiency in the budget, which | could do the same myself." expires on the 4th of April.

will claim that the evidence shows that Florida and Louisiana were carried by the Democrate.

A Washington special to the Tribuns says : sumptuous collation was set; coffee, chocolate and lemonade was served abundantly, but no wines. The Sun says :- There was a promiscuous crowd and shabby supper at the White House last night, and Evart's dispensed punch and wines in a small room in the State Department. The Times says :-- It was intended that none but the higher officers of the Government should attend the reception at the White House last night, but in consequence of the blundering or ignorance of those charged with the management, many invita-

tions were secured by professional parties, and in some instances by people of questionable reputation. For the first time in the history of the country, newspaper representatives were excluded from the public reception at the White House; they were given tickets of admission to the vestibule only.

LONDON, February 26.- A despatch from Cape Town says that latest advices from the Interior are to January 29th, at which date communication had been established between all the British forces. Several successful engagements had been tought with the Zulus, in which the latter lost heavily. News from South Africa is more assuring, and the feeling here is calmer.

LISBON February 27.- An examination of the damages sustained by the United States frigate " Constitution" develope the necessity of placing her on the dry dock for repairs, which will take at least one month.

PARIS, February 27 .- The Soir says that the Khedive of Egypt contemplates resigning. BERLIN, February 27.—The funeral of Field Marshal Von Roon took place to-day with great pomp. The Emperor was unavoidably absent, as he is suffering with a severe cold. The Empress, Crown Prince, Generals Von Moltke and Manteuffel and many other distinguished persons were present.

The Taritf Commission propose a tax on raw iron of fifty pfennigs per hundred weight.

PETERSUCRG, February 27.-In Sussex Co., yesterday afternoon, Anderson Mason, a negro man, assaulted Richard Hale, aged 17. The boy ran, and the man pursued and killed him with a butcher's knife. They had a dispute about a dog. The murderer escaped.

WILMINGTON, Del., February 27 .- In Hartford Co., on Monday evening, Thos. Lomax, and Englishman, quarrelled with his wife and smashed her skull with a hammer. The police are looking for him now.

New YORK, February 27 .- Miss Kate Farnham, a beautiful and accomplished lady, of Oswego, came here troubled with malformation of the feet. Dr. Stephen Smith, after carefully diagnosing her feet, recommended amputation as the only means of obviating the painful evil. He explained that was the only remedy for the peculiar nature of the a petition for extension of self-government, malformation. She consented, and last admitted the justice of their claim, and inti- Thursday was placed under the influence of powerful sesthetics, and Smith, assisted by another surgeon, amputated both feet from the ankle. She seemed to be progressing favorably until the second day, when she became delirious, in which condition she remained for five days, death putting an end to her sufferings yesterday.

Four Italian boys, under sixteen years of age, who say they were slaves to a padrone, were freed by the Children's Society at the instance of the Italian Consul-General.

NEW YORK, February 27 .- James Fields, in his lecture on fiction last night, said : "I recently paid a visit to the Pomeroy boy, sentenced to be hanged for killing three children, but afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. I asked him if he read much, and he said he did. "What kind of books do you read ?" " Mostly one kind," he said ; " mostly dime novels." " What is the best book you ders and nictures of murders."

special to the Herald says Potter's committee | kine, Governor of Charkoff, Russia, who was | takes place at Windsor on March 13. She shot by an unknown assassin, while returning from a ball on the 21st inst., has died.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 27 .- The footman supposed to have been attacked with -At the White House reception last evening | the plague, and who, with 48 associates, was isolated, proves to be afflicted with a very ordinary disease.

The Grand Duke Wiatcheelay, youngest child of the Grand Duke Constantine, and nephew of the Czar, is dead, aged 17.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 27 .- Ex-Empress Eugenie accompanied her son. Prince Louis Napoleon, to this city, and witnessed his departure to-day for the seat of war in South Africa.

LONDON, February 27 .- In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in submitting a supple-mentary credit for £1,500,000 which he proposes to obtain by Exchequer Bonds, said he anticipated an excess of expenditure over revenue of £3,000,000, two million of which are provided for. A portion of the credit is to be used for the Transvaal war, and the

balance for the Zulu war. The credit was adopted without a division.

Although the House of Commons voted the credit asked for, considerable opposition was manifested to the Government's proceedings against the Zulus, especially by the Home Ruters. Chamberlain, a Radical member, also declared that the war was unjust and iniquitous.

Waddington told a deputation of Protectionists, yesterday, that it would be difficult to resist the result of the debates in the Chambers upon the economic regime. He could well understand the intervention of the United States, as a producing country, should play a great role in the crisis, from the reaction of which France is now suffering.

La France states that Waddington is of opinion that England is now shut out from the United States market, and, consequently, that the full weight of the competition of English manufacturers would be concentrated on France, who required to protect herself by duties.

VERSAILLES, February 27 .- In the statement of the Commission on the Amnesty Bill presented to-day, it is reported that the Commission thought that they had reason to be indulgent, but they would not have accepted any proposal for a complete amnesty until the debate on the Bill on Friday.

Loxoos, Feb. 27 .- Imbert, formerly a Communist engineer officer, who was condemned in contumacium and who, on the accession of M. Grevy, announced in the papers he was in Paris, and had aranestied himself, has been sentenced by Court Martial to five years' imprisonment. It is said that Imbert will, doubtless, he pardoned when the Amnesty

Bill passes the Senate. PESTA, February 28 .- The delegations were opened to-day, when £4,500,000 was asked on account of the Bosnian occupation of 1879. LONDON, February 28 .- It is announced that Prince Napoleon has been recommended to Lord Chelmsford, Commander-in-Chief of the South African forces, as an extra aide-de camp. He will shortly be gazetted with the local rank of captain unattached.

proportion of the expenses of the war. The said, "how do you feel after reading such officially notified of the decision of the two vote is necessary to supply what would other- books?"- "Oh!" he said; "I felt as though I powers to-morrow. He will probably submit, although it is assorted that he has been

gave a farewell reception in Berlin on Thursday night.

NEW YORK, February 28 .- There are a number of places in New York now where tolerable lodging for males or females can be had for ten or even five cents, and meals at the same rate; but it is asked, how is the following for low :-- The proprietor of the lodging house into which the old church at Prince and Marion streets has been metamorphe e., appeared before the Health Board recently to request permission to extend his accommodations. Incidentally he said he charged three and two cents for lodging and a penny for breakfust. His guests either pay in cash or work out their indebtedness in the morning by sawing wood. The landlord of this hostelry does not pretend to be a philanthropist. His was merely a business enterprise. He told the Board he entered into it as a money-making operation, and a subscription of \$50 that had been sent to him from some charitable person he returned to the donor. Another anonymous gift he handed over to the Chil. dren's Aid Society.

NEW YORK, February 28 .- Mrs. McKerus vesterday gave birth to two female children, and being a stranger in the house and too poor to hiro attendance, she died from the lack of necessary assistance soon after the birth of the children. She was found some hours after her death by the neighbors, who went to see how she fared. The babes were nearly dead from exposure, being but poorly covered, their unfortunate mother not having had strength to wrap them up, nor to call for the help she so badly needed.

NEW YORK, February 28 .- James l'attee, the man of many schemes and head of the Wyoming Mining Company, charged with the crime of misusing the Post Office Department, was arrested and bailed in the sum of \$2,500. Pattee was first heard of in 1870 in connection with the Temple lottery of Omaha. He subsequently appeared in Laramie, Wyoming Territory, where he established himself on terms of intimacy with the members of the Legislature, and was enabled to get a charter for a lottery known as the Wyoming lottery. He afterward started the Black Hills Improvement Company. This was succeeded by the American Gold and Silver Mining Co., whose prospectus announced that it owned rich mines in the Black Hills, but had no money for machinery to develop them. His next scheme was the Bullion Gold Minnig Company, which was followed in 1876 by the Ferris Centennial Association of Carbon 'ounty, Wyoming Territory.

Lospon, February 28-A Russian circular s shortly expected, pointing out the advisability of an early settlement of certain questions which are still pending in connection with the execution of the Treaty of Berlin. Russia will ask the Powers to devise some means to obviate the difficulties attending Turkish military occupation of the Balkans after the evacuation of the Russian troops.

#### ---The Letellier Question.

OTTAWA, February 28.—The Lefeliter-Chap-leau papers were laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday after the formal com-munications from officials. The correspondence Ideal from fact from progressing local rank of captain unattached.
In grane and to she re- gan end to a padrone, gan end to gan end to a padrone, and padrone, and padrone, ict y at the poet John Keats died, was unveiled to- a padrone, ict y at the poet John Keats died, was unveiled to- a padrone, ict y at the poet John Keats died, was unveiled to- day in the presence of the principal English residents.
Wessa, February 28.—The Political Corresting and a long commentary on the conduct of Lieutenant-Governor Leteiller close of the document for the dismissal from office lose with the dismissal from office of the band and the dismissal from office of the poet of the designs of the Bull- garians to burn Adrianople.
St. PETERSENG, February 28.—The Russians have taken the Roumanian evacuation, and are dismanting it.
Losdos, February 28.—A Paris despatch with Ills Excellency the Governor General respecting the anores that France has consented to act in the resinstatement of Nubar Pasha. The Khedive has been semi-officially advised of England's intention, and will be should be deali with under the authority granted to fine for Prive Councel of Clonets, and in the communications from the ligges as having moved him to make such dismissal, he has moles that France has consented to act in the register of the deciments unsupported by a contradictory of the official documents to which they is body by a mounces that France has consented to act in the register of the deciments unsupported by a contradictory of the official documents to which they is body by a the file and in the resons which have been matches such of the store of memory and should be deali with under the authority granted to by bowers to morroy. He will probably sub" Well," I advised of England's intention, and will be the worre of the morroy and should be deali with under the authority granted to y file store of the officially notified of the decision of the two should be deali with under the authority gra "(Signed) " J. A. CHAPLEAU, " L. R. CHURCH, " A. R. ANGERS." Then follows a communication from the Sec-rotary of State of Canada, transmitting a copy of the petition to Lieutenant-Governor Letel-lier, and requesting a reply from him on the same, after which comes the following telegram : "QUEBEC, December 3, 1878. To the Honorable the Secretary of State, Ottawa: "The obligation I was placed in to go and wel-come the Marquis of Lorae and Her royal Highness the Princess Louise, counced with the painfal duty imposed upon me of being absent from Quebec to attend the burlal of a near rela-tive, have caused a delay in taking up the ex-amination of the petitions which I received through your office on the day I loft. I have telegraphed the Premier, in Montreal, to submit the case to his consideration, and will endeavor to forward an answer at the earliest moment. "(Signed)," I. LIETELLIBU." lawa:

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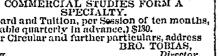
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DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont.



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Plaintiff;

BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS



announcing his intention of joining the British forces. He says .--- "For the last eight years I have been the guest of England. My education completed in an English military tion of the first cable company. The cards of school, I have strengthened my ties of friendship with the English army by taking part in its annual manœuvres. The war at the Cape having assumed a more serious character, I have wished to follow the campaign. I could not refrain from sharing the dangers and fatigue of the troops among whom I have so many friends. Moreover, the time spent in

murderer, executed at Leeds yesterday, died forgiving all his enemies. Some days before the execution he confessed he was the murderer of the Manchester policeman at What- years ago. The times have marked a great ley Range in 1876, for which a man named Harbon was sentenced to death. but the sentence was commuted, on account of Harbon's youth, to life imprisonment. Peace said he was surprised by the officers while attempting a burglary, and fired in self-defence. He was in court when Harbon was rentenced. Manchester newspapers find discrepancies between the statements of Peace and the circumstances of the Whatley Range murder. It is believed that Peace sought to prolong his life pending an investigation of his statement. The Home Office has begun an inquiry SAN FRANCISCO, February 26 .- Chinese agitation in Australia is subsiding; nevertheless the Government proposes to introduce a

bill restricting Chinese immigration. Cuickeo, February 23.—Dr. Detmars, Gov-erument Inspector of Cattle, has written to Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, stating most positively that there is no trace or suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia in any section of the Western States.

TRENTON, N.J., February 26 .- The Supreme Court heard arguments yesterday as to whether the State was not bound to release Graham, the accomplice of Hunter, the murderer, in return for testimony on the trial. It is stated that Connecticut lawyers are watching the result with reference to the coming trial of Wesley Bishop, whose confes-sion was used in the rial of Mrs. Cobb.

NEW YORK, February 26 .- The World, says the scaudulous conduct of several senators during the session of the Senate on Monday night is the occasion of much gossip. At the night session last week two or three senators were so much intoxicated that ridionlous speeches made by them were withheld from the record.

Sr. Louis, February 26 .- A sensation in the United States Circuit Court yesterday was caused in the Great Middlings Purifier suit against St. Louis millers. for infringement of patents invo ving \$45,000,000, by the statement that ex-Governor Stanard, Vice-President of the Millers' National Association, and Mr. Keplor, of Missouri State Association, had compromised with plaintiff. Stanard and Keplor will probably be expelled from THE STENING POST, the National Association, and stricken from

761. ORAIG ST. West of Victoria Square. - New York, February 26. A Washington | Onarkore, February 27. Prince Larspate Margaret, niece of the German Emperor, Eules an antiseptic property to the air. ann an thu nga ngala na sa ngalan k**unsus** puga sa talah sa sa sa sa sa sa sa

NEW YORK, February 27 .- Mr. Cyrus W.

Prince Louis Napoleon has written a letter | Field has issued invitations to a reception, to tion of the first cable company. The cards of invitation are gotten up in a most artistic manner, Europe, Asia, Africa and America being represented in each of the four corners, and all intertwined and gracefully joined together by a cable which surrounds the card in the centre. At the bottom of the card is an engraving representative of the room in Mr. Field's house where the com-Chandler White, and David Dudley Field, who was present as counsel. All are still living, except Mr. White, who died over 20 change in the appearance of these gentlemen since then, with the exception of Peter Cooper. who looks almost as young as the likeness of 25 years ago, still, all of them are healthy, active men, and are likely to be spared a long time to the world and the community which they have so greatly benchted. Mr. Cyrus W. Field is as active as ever, and the noted difference between his present appearance and the likeness is in the whiteness of his hair, which was then dark and luxuriant. The center at the top of the cards contains the coat of arms of the Field family, finished in gold, the motto being "Without God nothing," and adds greatly to the beauty of the card. Many of the prominent men of this country, Canada and Europe, will be present, and in all probability it will in point of guests and entertainment be the most elegant and noteworthy reception

evergiven in this country. BROOKLYN, N.Y., February 27.-John Jason a Chinaman, says he gave one Patrick White \$205 to keep for him and that White appropriated the money to his own use. Jason has brought a suit to recover his money.

New YORK, February 27 -- Margaret Mc-Grath, aged one hundred and seven, died last night.

The mysterious John Wilbur is on trial now for burglary in connection with notorious outlaws. Wilbur is middle-aged and intelligent. He lived in a stylish house in a fashion able locality. New York, February 27.—It is reported

that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are offering to carry freights to New York from the West on a basis of 25c, per 100 lbs from Chicago. It is understood to be in reprisal for the combination recently effected whereby the B. & O. Company secured the through outlet to this city.

BERLIN, February 27 .- It is reported that Bismarck has given it to be understood that, in the event of a decrease of the powers of the Speaker of the Reichstag over the members thereof, it has been proposed that the Parliamentary Discipline Bill may be ultimately

withdrawn. Vibana, February 27.-An avalanche near. Marburg killed 21 persons and destroyed nine houses.

5.075 al

privately encouraged to resist. VERBAILLES, February 28 .- The Souals by 163 to 86 adopted the Government Amnesty bill.

PARIS, February 28 .- Major Labarderoe, who, in December, 1877, refused to obey or-ders which he considered indicative of a coup detat, and who was consequently superseded for disobedience, has just been gazetted to the command of a buttalion. General Breolles, who gave the objectionable order, remains unattached.

BERLIN, February 28 .- The Reichstag today commenced a debate on the budget. The many means. Interest, the time parts of a parts of the result of the interest parts of the originators, Cyrus W. Field, Peter that the deficit would be only \$2,750,000. He Charles Peace, the notorious burglar and Cooper, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor, pointed out that a resort to indirect taxation was indispensable, in order to render the Empire financially independent and relieve individual States from heavy contributions. A criminal inquiry into the affairs of the

Cronstadt Bank has been opened. The managing director of the bank has been arrested.

DANVILLE, Va., February 28 -The indict-

commanded. General Rosgonoff says if Shere All should die Yakoob Khan will in all probability continue the war.

NEW YOLE, February 28.-Mrs. Dion Boucicault (Miss Agnes. Rohertson), who was re-cently announced to appear in Booth's theatre, was a passenger in the "City of Chester," short time.

, Longon, February 28 .- The wedding of juniper tree, which certainly colours if it does

Licutenant-Governor Letellier brings forward various official documents to prove his case and closes with a letter, of which the following con-

ains the most prominent statements:-"GovELNMENT HOUSE, i "Quebee, December 7th, 1878. { "To the Sceretary of State of Canada, Utlawa.

 <sup>a</sup> Quebec, December 7th, 1878. 4
 <sup>a</sup> Gunds Juink has been arrested.
 <sup>b</sup> Davis, V.a., February 28.—Public builted
 <sup>c</sup> To the Scentrary of State of Councils, (ifaver.
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 <sup>a</sup> To the Scentrary of Council, (ifaver.</l "I must call your attention to the very extra-

THE DISMAL SWAMP .- The "Dismal Swamp" n Virginia is said to be an entire misnomer. There is nothing dismal about it except its general solitude. It is described by recent visitors as a capital resort for sportsmen, gume being abundant, and fish being ready to rise for Liverpool, restorday. She is accom-panied by her daughters, Miss Patrice and Miss Nina, who are to enter a school in Paris. Mrs. Boucicault will remain abroad only a This purity is ascribed to the influence of the Prince Arthur, of England, to the Princess not improve the water, and possibly contri-

and which more

#### (Continued from Fifth Page.)

8

perience is great-he is the living embodiment of the true Irish question. No man ex-ercises more finfluence for good over the Irish people, and no man ever deserved more their love, their veneration and esteem. They are wise who heed the advice of Dr. McHale, for he is animated with the purest love of God and native land. For more than half a century he has led the forlorn hope in the battle for Irish freedom. He has never faltered; never given way to that fatal dis-couragement which is the worst enemy of national aspirations. He acted from deep conviction and principle, and stands far above the storm of petty personal interests or rivate sympathies or antipathies. Until Irish statesmen imitate Dr. McHale, by put-ting aside self and thinking only of country, they will miserably fuil in effecting anything practically beneficial for their native land. Self-love is the greatest enemy to individual or national liberty.

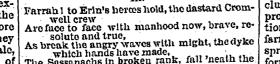
#### DR. M'HALE AS A BARD.

The Archbishop of Tuam, like all true lovers of country, is passionately fond of the ancient language, poetry and music of Ire-land. As an Irish scholar, he is unsurpassed by any man of the day. He has translated into classical Irish the first six, books of Homer, Moore's Melodies,—those flashes of exotic patriotism,—and the Pentateuch. It is to him that we owe that vigorous resuscitation of the Celtic tongue, not only in Ireland, but in America, in France and in Germany, Yes, the sweet tongue of ancient Erse is heard in this nineteenth century as it was spoken three thousand years ago. It is an emblem of the undying vitatily of the Irish race, and though some may say that it is a matter of sentiment, we must remember that sentiment sends the martyr cheerfully to the stake and inspires the proud manhood of the patriot to die fearlessly in battle or on the scaffold for the sacred cause of liberty.

The ballads of Ireland-those mighty influences in shaping the genius of national character-are well known to Dr. McHele. He sings them to the accompaniment of the harp, upon which he is a most skilful per-What a grand sight it must be to see that venerable form bent over the harp of Erin, his eyes beaming with the fire of other day, giving forth from his true heart the noble inspirations of his country's neglected, forgotten muse! It would be worth a journey

to the old land to see it. There he stands, the great champion ot Church and Country, undismayed by the frown of power or seduced by the blandishments of favor. Like the round tower of his native land, neither the elemental storm nor the hand of vandal hate, have been able to move him from his strong pedestal. One by one, the mighty sons of Erin have dropped from his side into the cold and silent grave; but he remains, like one of the ancient patriarchs, to carry down the traditions of that time when "there were giants in the land," and to keep alive the glorious flame of free dom's purest inspiration. With one hand he has upheld his Church: with the other he has battled for the material interests of the Irish people and hurled back the invaders of the one and the other, in confusion and dis-

grace. In the splendid future which shall come in Ireland, he will have a place second to none of the illustrious men in whom Erin has been so fruitful. High above Kings and warriors: high above worldly honors and wealth; high above the purple of imperial Clesar, Fame shall place the immortal wreathe upon the brow of John McHale, and nations shall salute in him the prelate, the statesman and the patriot, who held his peo-ple in his mighty heart and did valiant battle ior God, for Church and native land. The for God, for Church and native land. The great lesson of his life has been this :---" Irish-



And the May morn sun looks down upon the battle's ebb and flow.

IX.

XI.

- Upon the crags the fishermen stood, fiercely
- cheering there, And they flung the green old banner to the wind, as if to dare Fate's heaviest guerdon, dear resolved, beneath that Irish sky, To strike a blow for Erin's cause, or like brave
- freemen die. XII.

## "And where's our Soggarth?" some one cricd, "O sure !twere foulest scorn, For all our race if hap is his this glorious May

#### XIII.

- 'Now, curse upon the traitorous wreich whose hand hath dealt that blow !"
  Cried Bryan Dhu, whose mighty arm was last to strike the foe.
  But the soggarth gently did rebuke his passion and replied,
  '' Twas not for friends, my Bryan Dhu, that our Redeemer died !"

#### XIV.

- "O dear and venerable guide; this good old head which bent Beneath the storms of hapless times and war-
- ring element, Is redened with thy true heart's blood—that heart, which like thy door, Was ever open to the cry of the stricken and the poort

### XV.

- " Come rest," said Bryan Dhu, in tears, "come lie upon this breast. O. Sograrth-Jgh!-wroon !-aroon !-my soul's with grict oprest! When you are gone the desert spring will be

#### X¥1.

- "I know you're going, Sogarth dear; last night upon the sea-side.
   I saw the mist rise from the deep like Death's enstrouded bride,
   And the Rock-na-Righ's dark wrinkled brow, long centuries of sorrow,
   Did seem to crown with deeper woe before the bloody morrow !"

### XVII.

- Then, one by one, the stricken flock came forth with bitter weeping. And stood encircling him who seemed to be but
- sweetly sleeping: "He's dead " they sobbed; but no, he breathed, and life awhile returning, Lit up his eyes with all the love within his bosom burning.

#### XVIII.

- "Come hither, little Maureen, dear, and kiss me for my kindred ?" A lovely, little four-year babe, whom modest reverence hindered, Approached, her large, blue cyes suffused with tears of love and pity, And she kissed the priest as his life-blood ebbed at the gates of the Heavenly City.

#### XIX.

# And then she turned to her mother's side, the blood of the martyr glowing Upon her check, like a red, red rose by a marble

#### XX.

Land Farming and Water Farming. "Land Farming and Water Farming " was the title of a recent lecture before a farmer's club and perhaps many farmers would find it less be generally availed of by western merprofitable to take up fish culture in connec-x. "No quarter! Cut the murderers down!-Re-member Wexford's Cross! Back, back they press the beaten foe the sullen crage across, When lo! like eagles from their cyrle the wo-men join the fight, And hurl the screaming foemen down to death and endless night. suitable for fish. The State furnishes fry at the more cost of transportation, and the little fellows in favorable circumstances grow rapidly. There is always a market for fresh fish, especially in the country, where they are not abundant. A small outlay in fish farm-ing would in many cases pay better than other suitable for fish. The State furnishes fry at

#### kinds of farming. M. Letellier's Relatives.

#### (Toronto Mail.)

The public records for 1877-8 show that M. Letellier's large and interesting collection of relatives fared as well as usual at the public bin. Here is an imperfect record :--M. Letellier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, S10,000; E. Tetu, Department of Agriculture, \$1,725; N. Tetu, Interior Departmant, \$1,300; Tetu, Canada Pacific, \$201; E. Tetu, Collector at Gaspe, \$900 ; Jean Tetu, emigration agent at Duluth, including contingencies, S1,806; D. Tetu, lighthouse keeper at South Point, Anticosti, \$600; Commander Lavoie, fishery steamers, \$1,850; H. Casgrain, Department of Agriculture, S1,225; L. C. A. Casgrain Post Office Department, \$500; and Dr. F. H. Larue. Government analyst at Quebec, \$1,374; total, \$21,481. It is satisfactory to know that at least one family in this Dominion has

#### cscaped the hard times.

#### The Czar and the Bear.

The Czar wished to shoot a bear. A bear Ban Ban Ca Mer was accordingly found, a ring of peasants surrounded it, and word of its whereabouts was sent to the Imperial sportsman. Unfor-Que Ban tunately, while these preparations were being made, the creature contrived to slip through Uni Bk. the ring and escape. What was to be done? That the Emperor of all the Russias should Mari come and find no game would never do. A happy idea seized one of the forseters. Re-gardless of cost, a tame bear was procured in the nick of time, turned loose within the ring, and now all was ready. The circle closed in: Bruin was discovered at the foot of a tree; the attendants fell back, the Emperor ad-vanced to fire, but now came the climax—just vanced to fire, but now came the climax-just F as the trigger was about to be drawn, Bruin duri rose slowly on his hind feet and began to perpric form the national dance! This exhibition saved his life, but it did the reverse of securhav ing for those who introduced him to the prebut char sence that royal favor which their ingenuity deserved.

#### The Pedomotor.

With bicyclism growing in favor, and pedestrianism a mania, it is strange that the pedomotor, a cheap substitute for the former and an aid to the latter, does not win its way; but perhaps it is only waiting its turn. The instrument is a modification of the parlor skate, with its frame fitted and strapped to the shoe, and its four small, rubber-tired, wooden wheels coming up on either side, instead of being kept under the shoe, as in the skate. The two forward wheels being half an inch smaller in diameter than the three-inch rear ones, give a slight pitch, which aids the forward impulse; and a metallic wheel at the heel helps the walker to guide and stop himself. The gain in speed is got by the forward motion still continuing while the feet are alternately raised, and, so far as can be known, the walker can cover at least double the distance of ordinary striding without any appreciably greater effort. It is tolerably evident that, as the necessities for

Grand Trunk Railway for cheap excursions to Montreal on March 10th and 11th, will doubt-Fism.—For all kinds of fish, the demand Montreal on March 10th and 11th, will doubtchants, in order to replenish their stocks, as by that time the new tariff will be made

The money market has been steady and quiet during the week. The demand for money by merchants to pay duties has nearly ceased, and there is now very little money being borrowed from the banks. Loans were unchanged at from 6 to 7 per cent on call and 7 to 8 per cent on time. Sterling Ex-change was dull at from 109 to 109<sup>1</sup> between banks, and from 1093 to 1091 over the counter. Drafts on New York were steady at from par to 1-16 premium. At New York, Sterling Exchange advanced & per cent, and is now \$4.861 for 60-day bills, and \$4.891 on demand. At London, Consols were steady at 96 5-16. At Paris, Five per cent Rentes have fallen to 109 francs 75c.

The Stock Market has been comparatively inactive during the week, and at times weak and irregular. Bank of Montreal became stronger, and advanced to 1364 for holders, and 135<sup>3</sup> for buyers. Ontario declined 7 per cent. Consolidated, Molsons and Jacques Cartier were just a shade weaker. Merchants' was 1 per cent firmer. Commerce was 1 per cent weaker. Montreal Telegraph was somewhat stronger. City Gas was 1 per cent weaker.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of Canadian stocks in Montreal on the dates mentioned :—

real on the dates mentioned							
-	Feb.	20, 1879.	Feb. 27,	1879.			
1	Seller	s. Buyers.	Sellers. B	uyers.			
Bank of Montrea	1.135	184	1361	1853			
Ontario Bank		63	59	58			
Consolidated Bk.		49	481	48]			
Banquedu Peuple	e		52	49			
Molsons Bank	. 85	811	85	80			
Bank of Toronto.		114	117	114			
Banque Jacque	is is						
Cartier		285	29	28			
Merchants' Bank	c. 76	76	773	23 77]			
Quebec Bank		102					
Banque National	e						
Union Bank	• • •		55				
Bk. of Commerce		101	101	1003			
Dominion Bank.							
Maritime Bank .							
Exchange Bank		50	60	50			
Banque Vill		•••	•••	•••			
Marie			59	55			
Federal Bank				98			
Montreal Tel. Co.	. 993	<b>5</b> 0	1003	100			
Dominion Tel. Co							
Rich. & Ont. Nav		••					
Co	. 411	41	42}	-413			
City Pass. R'y Co	. 76	70	76	-			
Co City Pass. R'y Co City Gas Co	.117]	117	1161	116			
FLOUR Bu	einoes	on the					
during the pas							
prices have co	ontinu	ied verv	firm. S	ellers			
have shown a	diano	sition to	ndvance n	rices			
hut human have	bald	heal no	adiam the	1			
but buyers have	nera	back, per	uang the	tariff			
changes. This	will a	ccount fo	r the few	sales			
of flour that hav	e tak	en place	The re-	eints			
		F					

of fl of flour by rail during the week were 9,405 brls. Shipments, 1,541 barrels. The existing prices of the various grades of flour (per barrel of 196 lbs.) are as follows :--

Superior Extra \$1 70 4 Extra Superfine 4 50 (	0	1 80 1 55	
Fancy 4 30	ō	4 35	
Superfine 3 NJ	0	1 00	
Fine	0	4 50	
Pollards	0	2 80	
Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs) 2 05 ( City Bags (delivered)	D	2 10 2 30	
	•		

GRAIN .-- Wheat-Receipts by rail during the week, 40,475 bushels; shipments, 40,405 bushels. Market very inactive ; prices nominal. Pease-From 72c to 74c per 66 lbs. Oats,-From 28c to 30c; Barley, nominal at former rates.

PRODUCE.-Butter-Receipts by rail, 5,489 kegs; shipments, 11,612 kegs. The market has continued quiet and unchanged in tone. There has been some inquiry for choice at 18c to 20c; common and medium have also been in request at from 8c to 12c. The prices

nounced. The arrangements made by the Black chewing, 32c to 38c; Bright smoking, has been brisk, and consequently trade has been active, with liberal sales. The market has not been so poorly supplied as at present for a long time back. No stocks whatever are expected to be carried over after Lent.

. . .

Green cod, owing to a scarcity at the time, sold as high as \$7.00, but with any quantity coming in, will certainly have to sell lower. There is but a small stock of herrings on hand. In mackerel there was an improved demand, but prices were not quotably higher. Salmon was scarce, but the demand was merely Labrador herrings, No. 1, \$4.75 to 5.00; Salmon, No. 1, \$13.50; do No. 2, \$0.00; do No. 3, \$11.00; Mackerel, from \$3.50 to 8.00, ac cording to grade and quality ; Green Cod No. i. \$5.75 to 6.00; white fish, per barrel of 100 lbs., \$3.871 to 4.00; trout, 100 lbs barrels

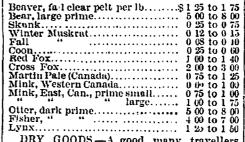
\$3.75 to 4.00; American dry cod, per quintal 112 Ibs. \$4.00 to 4.25, Oils .- There has been no change in business. Cheap Cod Oil from Halifax has sold as low as 35c. There has been an enquiry for a round lot of pure Gaspe, but buyers did not seem willing to pay the prices wanted

frem 421c to 45c. The present prices are :--Boiled Linseed, 60c to 61c; Olive Oil, 95c to S1.00; Petroleum, small lots, 17jc to 17jc; by car-load, 17c; Cod, 37jc to 45c; Steam Refined Seal, 47c to 49c; Pale Seal, 42jc to 45e; Straw Seal, 35c to 40c.

SALT .-- In salt there has been a tair demand at prices. The stocks of salt in prime order are not large. Coarse, 60c to 65c per

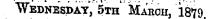
bag, according to quantity; factory-filled, S1 to 1.10. Hides.—There is no demand at present for hides, and the market is very dull. Prices have declined 2 cent per lb., as is usual at this season of the year. The selling prices of hides are as follows :- Green butchers', No. 1, \$7.00 to 8.00; do No. 2, \$6.00 to 7.00; do No. 3, \$5.00 to 6.00. Calf skins, 10c per lb. Sheep skins, 75c to 80c each. LEATHER .- Business is still dull, with large stocks of all kinds on hand. Prices are somewhat easier, at the following rates :--

FURS .- The recent movement in furs has subsided, and business is now as dull as ever. No change in trade is anticipated until after the March sales in London. The prices are:



DRY GOODS .- A good many travellers are still on the road, and orders keep coming in, though not to any large extent. The disposition of people generally continues to be conservative in regard to buying. Remittances are complained of very generally as being most unsatisfactory. Stocks are sufficiently large for all requirements.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .-- In this branch there has been very little doing during the past week. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the new tariff, and people are Bleached pure Linen Damask Towels, reduced to cautious in buying only for their present Orders from t actual requirements





With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA WILT H 2.FUPHUS PHITES OF LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by clildren and most sensitive persons without the slightst nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Hire-stores feelle digestica, enriches the blood, adds fiesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$t oo per bottle, SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, the Belleville, Unt.

OHERTY & DOHERTY.

#### ADVOCATES, dc.

No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. 37.tf

> No More Sleepless Nights BY USING

### HAWKES' HYPNOTIC. Employed with success in cases of

Wakefulness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Migraine, Asthma, Nervousness, and all other Maladies or Accidents which pre-vent sleep.

PRICE 15 AND 20 CENTS.

For sale by Gray, Devins & Bolton, Lewis & Co., McGale, Covernton and Hawkes, Montreal. 25-C

### SHOW ROOM

Our Hand-crocheted Wool Vests are a great success, they are selling better every day; remember the price is only \$1.25.

Our Jackets are the best and cheapest in the city: remember the prices range from \$1.75.

Our Ulsters are allowed by every one to be the correct thing, and at prices to suit the times; remember the prices are from \$275,

Our Shawles are all new and fresh, we show the latest styles at the lowest prices, and give the best assortment in the city to choose

from ; remember the prices are from \$225. Our Costumes are a grand success; remember the prices range from \$4.50. Our Shirts have sold and are selling well, we

THE LARGEST PIECE IN THE WORLD.

The roll of Twilled Grey Cotton in our window

SHIRTINGS! SHIRTINGS!

S. Carsley is, as usual, first in the market with

new Goods, the contents of over sixty cases hav-

SEE OUR WINDOW,

FOR SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

Useful double-fold Grey Sheeting, free from

Extra heavy Fort Garry Twilled Sheeting, only

Serviceable Bleached Cotton Sheeting, only 21c

ing been opened out since a few days.

dressing 18e per yard.

Strong Table Linen, 20c per yard.

will be sure to send for a piece.

Splendid value Grey Cottons from 5c up.

All-wool Scarlet Flannel, 16c per yard.

Fast color American Prints, 41c per yard.

25c per yard.

per yard.

llceach.

per yard.

Black Alpaca Skirts, from \$1.35.

Black Batin Cloth Skirts from \$275.

give the best value in the city.

Good Stuff Skirts, from 67c.

Felt Skirts, from 60c.

neasures 513 yards.

has been heard with delight by all oppressed peoples! And the lesson will not be lost, for there is an immortal enchantment in the lessons of a great and good man, which inincres ages and advances the banner of right and justice towards that pregnant hour when the anomalies of the present shall pass away and the holy reign of justice be proclaimed throughout the nations of the earth.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will conclude with a little ballad, which, we will suppose to be sung by the great Bard of the West, to the accompaniment of his Irish harp

#### THE SOGGATH'S LAST WORD.

It was a wild and craggy coast, half buried in

Remote, deep hid the hamlet stood, half will down a ravine, With its humble cots all glowing white on a back ground of bright green, And the cross arose o'er a chapel fair, and the tomb stones nestled near, As if the dead, in their narrow bed, sought the altar once so dear.

III.

All day long the fishermen were busy on the shore. Drying their nets and singing hoarse like the

All day long the children played with the tide as it rose and fell. Or fearless climbed to the sea-gull's nest in its (lizzy rocky cell.

rv. .

One pleasant Sunday morning when the wee-blue flowers of May Were peeping from their shady nooks at the zephyr's merry play.-When the sunlight flashed upon the sea, and shone on Erin's sod, Like the holy benediction of the blessed smile of God. ٧.

Around the holy altar in the little hamlet

shrine, The faithful race has rathered for the mysteries

The white haired pastor raised on high the chal-ice o'er his head, And an awful silence worshipped God like the silence of the dead !

VI.

The Mass was nearly ended, when a loud cry at atthe door Rang through the chapel like the cry of one who hopes no more, "They come!" Black Cromwell's fiends! they come!" Out poured the frightened flock; The women fled, but the men stood firm before the battie shock!

· VII.

VIII.

XXI.

"My hour is come! O children dear, at last, on the 1sle of Sorrow,
With my back on the earth of my thatched chapel floor, my life shall see no morrow;
The hawk with its cruel beak has struck its quarry low and dying—
Hark! hear the shriek of its fiendish glee o'er the hills and valleys flying!

XXII.

And, yet, in the years whose shadowy gbosts are low on dark Time's horizon,
Ere the Sassanach band came with bloody brand and heresy's dark poison,
Whose sins have set the evil Cromwell loose upon our land ?
My God ! it was Disunion dire, by foul ambition fanned !

It was a wild and craggy coast, nant burned in white foam, When the sea uprose in its mighty wrath, to crush the fisher's home, And the rocky heights had frowned upon the occan's rage sublime, Since the star of morning glowed with light o'er the cradic of old Time. There's not a song of our ancient land that, ye ang at your lowly fires That does not sweeter sing in my soul, than the voice of Greeian lyres.

XXIV.

Farew?!!, niy children, dear und true! and for all tizto, remember! Avoid disunion, if you would not Erin's limbs

dismember!

dismember!" "Unite!" he cried, and thus he died—so sayeth song and story, And another martyred soggarth slept for God and Erin's glory!

Newspapers in Russia.

About 500 newspapers appear in Russia. Of these a large number are not in Russian. Forty-two are German, several are French, and a few are in the dialects of the Baltic provinces. Thirty-six of these journals are the property of High Schools and Universities; 161 belong to workmen's unions or merchants' guides; 101 are provincial papers appearing round the dead body of the ensign who had officially under the direction of the respective municipalities; and the remainder are inspired by influential personages, more anxious to benefit themselves than the commonwealth. The number of foreign papers admitted into Russia free of consorship is 154 German, 55 English, 30 Slavonic, 19 French, 16 Swodish, 12 Italian, 10 Greek, and 1 Hebrew. Of these

297 foreign papers only 107 are political.

#### The Byron Memorial.

Mr. Belt, the successful competitor for the commission to execute the British National Memorial to Lord Byron, has completed a clay model of his design. He has taken the view of the poet suggested by the lines in " Childe Harold :"

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell, To slowly trace the forest's shady scene. This is not solitude. Lord Byron is represented as scated on a rock

See where they come, a raging band, alown the peaceful vale, With smoking match and bloody pike that tell their hideous tale; The air is pierced with blasphemies, while hum. Dele cots on fire Tell the cruel tale of Cromwell's men, their hatred and their ire. with his head lightly resting on one hand, to crown about ten feet high. When cast it will be placed on a marble pedestal ten feet The gallant Gaels look up to Heaven and breathe a silent prayer, Then, with a roar, like lions loose from dark Numidian lair. And with one shout-Erin Aboo they spring upon their foe,

great lesson of his life has been this :---- Irisn-men, be united !" He has seen the fatal effects of disunion in the history of his native land. He has seen how the enemy's policy has al-ways been, "Divide at Impera"-Divide and in trumpet tone to the ends of the earth, and in trumpet tone to the ends of the earth, and some of them have resulted almost as disastrously as the famous classical effort at wing-making.

#### The 24th at Chillianwallah.

The 2nd Warwickshire, composed entirely of very young men, went into action with very great spirit. By a single wave of his sword, the Colonel, Brookes, indicated they were to "double." Six hundred yards lay between them and the Khalsa guns that they were to capture, and which they reached breathless. By their bayonets they swept away the gunners, and were in the act of spiking when suddenly some Bunno regiments, the ranks of which were filled by natives of that district in the salt range of Afghanistan, watered by the large. Krum, rose up from amidst the dense TEAS.—The market remains firm for the jungle, and poured in a concentrated fire that no troops could withstand. The 24th fell have not changed in price. The quotations over each other in files; then on came the Sikh cavalry, and a frightful massacre of our Teas, 25c to 30c for common ; 35c to 65c for gallant fellows followed. Thackwell, quoted by Grant, gives this incident: "Pennycuick and his son, both officers of this corps, fell just as they reached the guns. A stalwart Sikh was seen leaning over the helpless father, prostrated by a shot, and inflicting fresh gashes on his body, when the boy of seventeen stepped forward and dealt an avenging blow. This heroic boy

strode across his father's corpse and bade defiance to the enemy, but numbers soon overpowered him, and he fell dead." The enemy, drunk with bhang, exhibited frightful ferocity, and with their sharp tulwars hewed off heads and hands and arms by a single blow. The 24th lost their colors, but, as we read in "Grant," one was afterwards found wrapped carried it into action.

Among the choice "American drinks" obtainable in Paris are Blue Blazes, Fairy's Kiss, Flash of Lighting, Heap of Comfort, Boston Float, Dog's Nose, Rattle Snake, Arctic Region, Corpse Revivor, Colleen Bawn, Maiden's Blush, Morality Punch, Spelling Bee and Prairie Oyster.

Texas sub-lets her convicts to work in railroads and farms. One who is under life sen-tence, is hired by his wife to "look after the place," and lives at home with care and comfort. He thinks that comes very near being capital punishment.

Finance and Commerce.

Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale

Prices.

February 28, 1879.

There is comparatively little to say with regard to the wholesale trade of our city during the past week. There are no particular features to report in any department of trade, and the state of business generally can be summed up in the one word—"quiet." The uncertainty with reference to the change of tariff is still exerting a depressing influence. on trade, and no favorable turn in business, but otherwise there is no change. Mattheward here wery good. features to report in any department of trade,

19e; Eastern Townships, do., 18c to 20c. Cherse-Shipments, 7,327 boxes. Market firm at from 8c to 9 c. Pork-Receipts, 227 barrels: shipments, 66 barrels. New Mess has been selling at \$14 for small lots, and \$13.50 for large purchases. Lard-81c to 83c are the selling prices for Canada pails; Chicago, Sc higher. Dressed Hogs-\$4.60 to \$4.75. Oatmeul-\$3.75 to \$3.85 for Ontario. Cornmeal-Yellow, kiln-dried, S2.45. Seeds-7c to 71c per lb. for clover; \$1.60 to \$1.70 per 45 lbs. for Timothy. Ashes-Pots, quiet ; prices without change, at \$4.05 to \$4.10.

Pearls, unchanged. GROCERIES.—Business has fallen off considerably during the past week, but there has been no material change in prices. The principal orders coming in are from the West, the wants of the jobbing trade here having been pretty well supplied in the early part of

TEAS .--- The market remains firm for the better sorts of Japans. The lower grades are :- Young Hysons, 23c to 25c; Black best; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c

to 45c; thirds, 27c to 30c; common, 22c to 25c ; Japans, low grades, 21c to 24c ; medium, 26c to 38c; fine, 40c to 45c; choicest, 48c to 52c. Corrses .- There has been rather more of a demand for common grades, the trade being

already supplied with the better kinds. Prices :- Java and Mocha, 29c to 32c; Singapore, 21c to 24c; Maricaibo, 20c to 221c; Itio, 174c to 19c. SUGARS .--- Since last week business has be-

come very dull as regards city trade. A fair trade is still being done with country mer-chants. In New York the market has recently been in buyers favor, but within the

past day or two prices have gone back to last week's rates. Prices :-Dry erushed, 9%c to to 9%c; Granulated, 8%c to 8%c; Extra "C," 7%c to 8c; Bright yellow, 6%c to 7%c; Fair yellow, 6%c to 7%c; Raw, 7c to 7%c; Scotch, 74c to 8c.

FRUITS .- There is comparatively nothing doing in fruits, the demand being exceedingly low. The prices are as follows :- Raisins---Valencias, 5<sup>a</sup>c to 6c; Layers, \$1.50 to \$1.55; Loose Muscatels, \$1.60 to 1.70; London Layers, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Extra Black Crown \$3.75 to \$4; Sultanas, new, \$9 to \$9.50; Sultanas, old, \$4.75 to 5.50; Currants, old, \$2.50 to 3.00; currants, new, \$4.25 to 5.75. Figs, small boxes, 11c to 111c per lb; Malaga figs (in boxes and mats) 51c to 6c per lb. Prunes, 41c to 5c. Almonds, soft shell, 15c to 16c per lb. Filberts, Sicily, 81c to 9c; do Naples, 61c to 71c. Walnuts Grenoble, 11c to 12c; do Bordenux, 7c to 8c. RICE .- There are no transactions to report. Prices remain the same :- Fom \$4.25 to 4.30 for medium, and \$4.371 to 4,50 for best. Sago was steady at \$6.00 to 6.75. Tapioca, \$7.75 to 9.00.

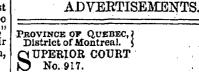
SPICE .- During the past week there has been no business to speak of. Prices have undergone no alteration :- Pepper-Black, 9c is expected until after the new tariff is an-i turers' prices are the same as last week :---

try are light. Private advices from England state that-"In consequence of the large orders from the Continent and the United States, a much firmer feeling prevailed throughout the market, and contracts could not now be made at recent prices." The Montreal prices are :-- Sal Soda (per 100 lbs), \$1.20 to \$1.30; Caustic, S2.60 to S2.70; Soda Ash, S1.75; Alum, S1.60 to S1.75; Bicarb Soda (per keg Beautiful Wrapper Cashmere, 12]c per yard. of 112 lbs), \$3.15 to \$3.25; Saltpetre (112 lbs), \$7.75 to \$8.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Stocks are now low, owing to the fact that many manufacturers are determined to make only to order. A moderate amount of goods are being shipped, in response to orders from travellers. The latter report stocks light in the hands of country dealers, who do not seem disposed to purchase beyond actual requirements until spring. The quotations are :---

#### A Marvel of the Period.

If any one had said, even a short time ago that Castor Oil could be made nice to take, he would probably have been regarded as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum; yet that is the fact to-day. SCOTT & BOWNE have manufactured a tasteless combination of Castor Oil with glycerine, which is more like cream than the abominable dose that was the horror of our childhood and the dread of older years. Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil-25 cents a bottle-is a treat instead of a repugnance to the palate,



39

Dame Mary Larnay, of the Town of Lachine, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Charles McNally. of the same place, laborer, duly authorized a ester en justice,

versus The said Charles McNally,

Plaintiff;

Defendant. An action en separation de biens, for separa-tion of property has been instituted in this cause, this day. Montreal, 4th March, 1879.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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