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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1879.

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St. Patrick's Day.

Towards the east a nation lies
Girt by waters which caress her;
Watched by jealous, hostile eyes,
Lead by legions which distress her.
Tis of Erin I would speak,
Lovely island robed in splendor;
She was strong, but she is weak—
Cause of weakness wouldst thou seek?
Strangers rule while factions rend her.

Scattered over many lands
Half her best and bravest wander;
'Go," said fate "With outstretched hands
'Carve out paths to fortune yonder."
We obeyed mysterious fate—
(Who had never blanched at Slaughter)
Strove according to our state,
(Over prejudice and hate,
Hewing wood and drawing water.

We were once a regal race,
Int the demon discord found us;
When we had to yield our place
To the wiser nations round us.
Still we have no cause for shame;
See the history of the ages
stamped with many an Irish name,
Men of never-dying fame,
soldiers, orators and sages.

Yet, our turn may come again;
Fortune sometimes leaves the strongest.
These 're the most successful men
Who can learn to wait the longest,
Thrones and Empires rise and fall,
And "the mills of God grind slowly"
Though they grind exceedingly small—
It is He who orders all,
Throws the great down—lifts the lowly.

Memories throng our hearts to-day,
Of that land in beauty glowing;
And our moistened eyes betray
That we hear her rivers flowing.
We inhale the sweet perfume
Of the heather on the mountains,
And the blosson on the broom,
And the hedge-rows in their bloom.
Hear the music of her fountains.

Ent away with thoughts so grave,
Bright-eyed Hope forbids despairing;
Bee," she says, "from out the wave
Freedom's darling sun appearing,
Clouds that were above have flown,
Or assumed a golden border;
Justice is not made of stone,
Intlence! You shall have your own,
Irish extles, Eursum corda."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Gathering of Societies.

THE GREEN FLAG GAILY WAVING.

The City Decorated.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Impressive Celebration.

THE GREEN IMMORTAL SHAMROCK

Ronte of the Procession—Numbers, &c.

Monday, March 17.

slopes of the Sierra Nevadas, they throng the streets of New York in martial array, far away—ten thousand miles away—in the anti-podes, in the Australian bush, by the bright

FAST FLOWING WATERS

of New Zealand; on the far-famed Ganges, in whose mighty flood the Irish soldier moistens the shamrock received from Tipperary, may hap, at Rourke's Drift in the hostile Zululand, and here,

"Where a brighter vision breaks O'er Canadian woods and lakes." According to the sweet English poet, Montgomery, Irish voices join and Irish colors blend in harmony to celebrate the memory of the glorious Saint who rescued their land from paganism, as well as that of the famous land itself, its history, its traditions, its emerald valleys, and crystal fountains. It is usual in writing up the doings of St. Patrick's

day to give a sketch of the PATRON SAINT OF ERIN,

and for that very reason we shall take the liberty of omitting it in these columns, as well as for the still more excellent reason that the Rev. Father Mitchell gives in his cloquent sermon a far better biography of the Saint, and a history of his career and works, than we can possibly pretend to. At all events, the thing has been done so many hundred thousand times that it were monotonous in the Post, and hence we shall confine ourselves to the celebration in Montreal, always remarkable for the patriotism and the public spirit of its Irish citizens, whether as regards the old country, or the free soil of Canada, the land of their birth, or their adoption. The morning, then, broke rather grey and foggy and cold, but not unusually so, despite the prophecies of Vennor, who foretold the thermometer would stand twenty degrees below zero. Unfortunately, however, for the infallibility of the weather seer the thermometer did no such foolish thing. From an early hour in the morning the societies commence to muster, at first in twos and threes, and then as the hours word on in greater numbers till at about nine

"wearin'o' the green," the sashes of green and gold, the shamrocks, or the clover that did duty for them, the gay favors of the ladies, and even the trappings of the horses, bedecked as they were with the color of the first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea. Flags, standards, banners and streamers were seen in all directions, and the inspiring strains of martial music was heard, as well as the tramp of men in serried columns converging at the rendezvous, corner of Craig and Alexander streets, where they were all to march to St. Patrick's Church and hear Grand Mass before the procession.

St. Patrick's Church to-day pays homage to Ireland's patron Saint by being decorated in a beautiful and tasteful manner. The statue of St. Patrick commands special attention, being adorned with rare hot-house plants, and surrounded with myriads of wax tapers. The sanctuary and altar are adorned with flags and national emblems, while the body of the church presents an elegant appearance, being decked with palms and other evergreens, which are twined round its columns, the whole surmounted by religious and patriotic emblems, such as "Where is Rome, there is a Church," "Erin go bragh," "Going, therefore, teach ye all nations," "To be united is to be strong," "Our religion, our institutions, our rights," whilst the Liberator of Ireland is not forgotten; a large and handsome scroll, covering the front of the gallery, is dedicated to his memory, and contains the following sentence: "Daniel O'Connell, the Librator of Ireland." The whole does credit even to an Irish representative church such as is St. Patrick's.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Between seven and eight o'clock this morning the streets began to be alive with the hurrying to and fro of bandsmen and the members of the various Irish societies, who intently wended their way to their respective places of meeting. After forming at their various rendezvous, the societies, headed by the bands playing those airs ever dear to the Irish heart, proceeded to the corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets. There they were assigned positions on the two streets by Grand Marshal Ald. Kennedy, whowas indefatiguable in his exertions to arrange the societies in their respective places—by no means an easy task, owing to the great numbers present. In this work he was ably assisted by the other marshals, the societies showing a commendable willingness to follow the instructions of their leaders, thus making the task much easier. On Alexander street, near the Church, were stationed the St. Gabriel Societies; the St. Bridgets Total Abstinence and Benefit Society; the scholars of St. Ann's Christian Brothers School; the MacMahon Guards, etc., with their bands of music. The remaining societies were variously ranged on Craig street, which was filled from Alexander street to near St. George street. The societies on Alexander street opened out, and formed two lines on either side of the roadway, through which those on Craig street were to march.

THE AIR WAS COLD, and many a shiver was seen, but no complaints were made, the standing processionists patiently awaiting for the signal to move for the church. Both Alexander and Craig cicties, were crowded with sight-seers, nearly over the world, from the rising to the setting of the sun. On this anniversary, men of the brave old Irish race, forgetting their toils, their pursuits and, it may be, their differences, turn out in their thousands and tens of thousands, on the banks of the Thames, as well as slopes of the sun. On this anniversary went of the day. At half-past nine o'clock the order to "march" was given, and the air was immediately filled with the strains of music from the many bands. The societies on Craig street led the way, and proceeded to the church, passing between the church, passing between the church, passing between the church slopes of the Thames, as well as slopes of the theorems. color. A large number of the gentle sex was societies entered the church, in the order appointed, and took the various seats allotted to

THE DECORATIONS.

Alexander street was lined with palms, etc.; from the windows of the houses floated pennants, banners, and flags of every description and nationality. Tansey, as usual, was to the front with ornamentation; the usual liberal display of flags were suspended across the street, comprising in their number the princi-pal national flags, Union Jack, Stars and Stripes, German, and last, but not least, the "Flag of Old Ireland."

The stores and dwellings bordering on St.

Joseph street made a lavish and liberal show
of colors pertaining to the "day we celebrate." Prominent among those whose premises were tastefully decorated were Messrs. Ligget & Hamilton, who had the whole front of their building gracefully festooned with green and white drapery, both colors contrasting

pleasantly.
Situated opposite the hall of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society was a most elegant arch, which had been erected through the indefatigable exertions of the members of that Association. It was the full width of and undefiled from the prevailing scepticism the street, on each side arose a tower which were surmounted by the Union Jack and French flag respectively, a white cross on a green ground floating gallantly from the centre. In niches in the towers were representative statues of the Maid of Erin resting on her harp and bearing in one hand a most luxuriant display of shamrocks. Above these were the Papal Arms, the statue of Ireland's patron Saint occupied a position in the centre of the erection; such mottoes as "God Save Ireland," "Church and Country," and num-

erous others tastefully located. Mr Phelan had a line of monster flags run out from his store; further on Mr. Nugent displayed a flag of an unique pattern deserving description, the body being dark-green, while the Jack was a small American flag.

He probably thought there was nothing like

novelty. national flags, which were suspended diagonal and their thrones and moral and social order, dearer than gold or political power. We must ally across the street.

There

bon, the strings being composed of golden

McCord street is not behind the more favored streets. Mr. J. Cloran showed a line of flags of an immense size. Opposite St. Ann's Church is a massive arch, there being besides the main passage, two minor arches tlanking it. In the centre is a full length oil painting of O'Counell, while the sides are decorated with busts of Grattan and Emmett, Ireland's

At ten o'clock the St. Patrick's Society entered the church, headed by Wilson's band playing "St. Patrick's Day," and marched up the centre aisle, where they took up a position to the right. All the other societies followed in order, and placed their flags and banners at the entrance to the sacristy. When the bands had ceased, Prof. Fowler took up the refrain and rolled out from the organ, of which he is so perfect a master, a medley of Irish airs, specially arranged for the occasion, including "Garryowen," "Patrick's Day," "The Minstrel Boy," and other melodies well-known to Irish national ears. At a quarter past ten o'clock, when His Lordship Bishop Fabre had commenced Mass, assisted by Fathers Lesage and Lussier, the church, viewed from the choir, presented a truly magnificent appearance. Every square inch of space was occupied, from the nave to the chancel, to the doors and far beyond them, away out in the vestibule, and fully two thousand people remained standing during the whole service. The officers of the societies extended along the centre aisle from the altar to the centre of the church, and were particularly conspicuous by their gor-geous colla s of gold and green. St. Patrick's Church, in fact, on this national holiday of Ireland, reminded any one fond of instituting historical parallels of the days when Limcrick was besieged, and when Sarsfield and his officers came in military array to hear Mass before engaging William or Ginkle and their Dutch auxiliaries, for there were the standards of green, the waving plumes, the martial music, the sprinkling of ladies fair, and the tout ensemble of what might be termed a semi-military celebration of the Holy Sacrifice. There could have been no less a number present than ten thousand, not counting those who half forced into the porches and vestibules who found it impossible to gain access. The pyramids on either side of the statue of St. Patrick were not the objects that lent attraction and beauty to the interior of the sacred edifice, brilliantly lighted as they were, and sparkling with green and silvery lustre, but decidedly the No, religion cannot be a matter of indifferentian. most solemn and impressive sight of all was the deep and earnest devotion displayed by the immense congregation present. The orchestm, presided over by Professor Fowler, director and organist, sang Haydn's Imperial Mass in grand and impressive style, filling the whole space of the vast building without a seeming effort. At the offertory Miss Morrison Fisette, of New York, sang the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's famous Stabat streets, in the vicinity of the assembled so- Mater Doloroso. So much has been said and written of this lady's rendering of sacred all of whom were the national emblem and music-as indeed of her powers as an artiste generally—that it were useless to enlarge upon it here. Suffice it to say that she amply sustained the reputation she has made in Montreal as well as all over. The other

> bass; T. O'Brien, tenor; Miss Curley, alto; Miss Morrison Fissette, soprano."

> members of the orchestra were Mr. J. O'Shea,

THE SERMON, of which we can only afford to give a synopsis was preached by the Rev. Father Mitchell and consisted of a defence of the Catholic Church against its two most dangerous enemies, Indifferentism and Socialism. The God of the universe, said the elequent preacher, in His infinite wisdom has given to mankind His most glorious gift He can bestow a religion by which they may gain eternal life, and thus it comes that nature as well as the Almighty teach men what is true and enable them to distinguish it from what is false. It is the duty of Ireland in this nineteenth century to come forward as the champion of the Church, as she has been in the past, for lowly nations as well as those which circumstances have made great, has her mission. Ancient Rome by her valor in the field as well as her wisdom in the council, had evidently a mission to subdue the surrounding nations; while Greece, by her genius and her learning, had a mission to desseminate her system of philosophy. Among all the nations of the earth

IRELAND STANDS ALONE in her unswerving faith, in her attachment to the true Church, and it is this faith which gave her such advantage in conquering her spiritual enemies, and still keeps her pure of the day, and allows her to preserve the Catholic faith intact. Faith is the only weapon by which we can resist the numerous and powerful assaults of the enemy. She has been tried in the furnace, and, like gold, has been purified; she has suffered, and been purified by tribulation. Ireland, then, has a mission to fulfil in this present century; and by Ireland is meant the Irish people and the descendants of their race scattered over the broad surface of the earth-Let them in future, as they have in the past, prove themselves Catholic in faith and for them there is no fear. On all sides there is

ENERGY OF DEMONS

Ronayne Bros. make a lavish exhibition of the apostles of infidelity strive against them o'clock one would imagine he was living in ally across the street.

Limerick, or that the population of Montreal was the intional reputation by its gorgeous show of there was no tribunal in the hereafter to judge brate Mass in caves, when the people died on

green flags and golden harps emblazoned them and their acts. Is this society a trifler, the fields of gaunt famine, and yet they surthereon. Mr. Cinq Mars had his window decorated with a monster harp in green ribdecorated with a monster h God and man? Why in God's name to their sons bright and untarnished. The threads while white rosettes were dispersed over the sides; it is a most magnificent piece of work, and we understand was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Doucet.

Church strucks alone in the breach and flings out her invincible banners, assisted by the Christ her head, and by His infallible vicar upon earth. The question is an all-important one, and it behooves us to know who are our friends and who are our foes. The Irish people have for centuries been trained in a special school that fits them to combat for their faith, but it is well to know who are the new enemies they will have to fight, what are their forces, and whether, with the cunning of the fox they possess the

AUDACIOUS COURAGE OF THE LION.

In the contest now pending every species of warfare will be brought forward by the arch enemy of mankind. He is an enemy against which faith only can prevail in the ensuing struggle. We have now Socialism to contend with; no mean agent of the devil, and to Socialism we must oppose the only weapon which can vanquish. Ireland is the chosen chaupion of the true religion, and so far has proven herself, in the midst of fire and tribulation, against the sword and against famine, and wherever she was called upon to assert her principles, the grandest ever known in the world. Ireland must take up the gauntlet thrown down by Socialism, for she will have none of their doctrines. Ireland must and shall not wear the cloak of indifference against the great and insidious enemy

CALLED INDIFFERENTISM.

This stealthy foe approaches with an air of candor and liberality, it is willing to make concessions, it has an agreeable voice, and tells you there is no difference, one religion is as good as another, provided the great moral law is always kept in view; it is not legated; ob, no, it merely wants to give and take. Guard against this wretched delusion. It is a false doctrine; it is a bad doctrine. To be religious is an obligation which we owe to

WHOM IT SPRINGS. Creatures owe this to the Creator. If we owe allegiance to kings, governments and potentates, why not to the great Creator of the universe Himself, from whom all things are.
Again, we should be grateful to God for His mercy in having created us to such a noble heritage. The Irish heart is intensely sus-ceptible of gratitude above all other attributes, and to whom should they be grateful if not to the Author of life and religion? Is it possible that the tears of an angel and the ence. Every creature feels in his heart that there must be a religion-even a natural re-

trious philosopher of ancient Rome, writes that mankind cannot do without religion; if is then an impious doctrine. Some say that all religion is unnecessary, others again that one is as good as another. Both these doc-trines if put in practice would be utterly sub-versive of society. That doctrine which perhaps has most impression on the generous, impartial heart of the Irishman is the indifferentism which attributes to man the right to practise any creed that he may please, but when did man obtain that right, when did man obtain that right, when did man obtain the power to create a new religion, which God, and God alone possesses, and which He and He only can bestow such a right. Can Pantheism be honored by debauchery? Can Pantheism be honored by debauenery? Can the filth of the Mormon, or the idolatry of the Pagan be termed a religion? It indifferentism is right then we suppose that God receives homage from iniquity, He who is infinitely pure and holy. Society cannot exist for one day without re-

Ireland has to resist, and to resist it they must be firm and strong, and will, to vanquish it be united in the championship OF THE FAITH

ligion, no more than the universe without a God. Indifferentism is then the enemy which

of the Cross. Never let it be forgotten that the struggle going on and which intensifies each day is the war of infidelity against faith, and he who is strongest in defence of right and the Catholic Church will carry off the greenest laurels of victory. Never in the annals of history has a nation been found to suffer so much for religion's sake as Ireland, never have there been a people so devoted to Rome as the Irish, and never a nation shall ultimately receive such a reward for their past fidelity. Her priests were martyred, her nobles exiled, her people starved and plague stricken, but she has borne up against all; she has preserved her faith pure and stainless. God has been with her, and hundreds of canonized saints attest her glory. She has been a mother of sorrow truly, but after the storm an active conspiracy against religion, law and the brow of her who has suffered through the order. The Kings of the world and the gloomy centuries. The disciples of Indiffer-Emperors, instead of resisting the ocean of entire may strive to tempt the Irish people unbelief, are borne along by its billows, while by offering political or other worldly profit or with the malice and comes the calm, and prosperity will yet crown in religion, but they will reject the offer with scorn, and tell them principles are sacred and

rendered not the sacred trust transmitted Banner.
to them by their fathers, but handed it down Marshals—John Campbell and John Coghan poor peasantry rejected the bribe with scorn intended to lure him from his duty, and even the soft heart of the Irish mother let the infant die on her breast because the relief offered was tainted

of the proselytiser. Our ancestors suffered and resisted in every shape, under every known method of persecution until their conduct became the admiration of the world, as 2000 it will in future be a bright example to their descendants. Beside the Indifferentist which is most to be feared, is the Socialist or the Ville Freethinker. The Socialist recognizes the Catholic faith as his mortal enemy, stern and uncompromising, and the Socialish is right.

Blanner.

250 Scholars of St. Ann's Christian Broads are uncompromising, and the Socialish is right. Unlike the Indifferentists, the Socialists defy the Church and state openly their resolve to attack all revealed religion. They assert broadly that on the ruins of religion they will erect a social democratic state, and, in St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company Bazett. making this assertion, they treat Popes and Emperors, Kings and Kaizers with uncon- The McMahon Guards, Mr. Andrew Finecealed contempt, defying their authority and despising their dignity. Those men are the veriest tyrants, while at the same time pro-claiming equal rights to all men. Society they detest, and religion they both fear and hate with the blindest hatred it is possible to

conceive. How does Socialism intend to accomplish its object? By undermining society and producing anarchy and overthrowing the crowned heads of Europe, will they effect their object? It is in this emergency the Church boldly stands out and says to the rich or poor whether it is right or wrong. It boldly denounces Socialism as a curse and evil; but you say it always favor the rich. Yet St. Patrick, a poor shepherd boy, inspired by God, was committed with the mission of delivering Ireland from the soul-burdening thongs of Paganism. Ireland will yet go forth to check the evils of Socialism and counteract the baneful influences of what is at present the greatest existing evil which troubles society. Our authority is not from human sources, and that is what they are aiming at-to overthrow the crowned heads of the land. It is our duty to combat it, and is the lesson which has always been taught by the Church. This is characteristic of Ireland in the nine teenth century-the Irish people remain faithful to the Church, to check the inroads of infidelity. We have the force of example before us; let us consider the evil, and act with the ability of men The most eloquent, powerful and best man Ireland has ever seen—O'Connell, whom men adored; a bright star which other brilliant intellects gazed at from afar and date not approach. How did this great intellect. tual luminary, who dazzled men by his argu-ments? How did he prove his attachment Boys of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in 2 bowed head; like the simplest child among you, he attended the divine service. This is but a repetition of the acts of all Ireland's sons; such is the service of the first the service. A SUPREME BEING,

whether felt by the wild Indian of the American prairies to the Great Spirit, or the Hindoo as he sacrifices himself under the wheels of the Car of Juggernaut. Cicero, the illustrious philosopher of ancient Rome, writes that mankind cannot do with the invade of the Car of Juggernaut. Cicero, the illustrious philosopher of ancient Rome, writes that mankind cannot do with the invade of the Church to support us and the control of the acts of all Irishmen; therefore, take to heart the invade made by Socialism, which can only be resisted by firmness. We have the history and teachings of the Church to support us and the control of the acts of all Irishmen; therefore, take to heart the invade made by Socialism, which can only be resisted by firmness. We have the history and teachings of the Church to support us and the control of the acts of all Irishmen; therefore, take to heart the invade made by Socialism, which can only be resisted by firmness. We have the history and teachings of the Church to support us and the control of the acts of all Irishmen; therefore, take to heart the invade made by Socialism, which can only be resisted by firmness. We have the history and teachings of the Church to support the control of the acts of all Irishmen. Father Matthew Ennner.

Society.

Wilson's Isand—Mr James Wilson, leader.

St. Patrick's Society—P I Control of the acts of all Irishmen is therefore, take to heart the invade made by Socialism, which can only be resisted by firmness. We have the history and teachings of the Church to support the control of the acts of all Irishmen is therefore, take to heart the matthew Total Abstinence and Benefit.

Society. hope to secure that freedom which will stand deprived of it, society becomes corrupt, and to us in everlasting life. Let us always be the State falls to ruin and desolation. Man is united in opposing the evils of infidelity, and bound to practise it, as God is bound to exact in time His Holiness the Pope will be returned it from His creatures. Even were He willing He cannot except us from our moral and religious obligations. He cannot change the moral precepts of natural law. Indifferentism in the moral precepts of natural law. Some set that we have a special duty to perform. Individuals will have to answer this. In standing aloof from the Church in her troubles, members will prove themselves unworthy of the names of Catholics and Irishmen. In our present troubles let us look forward to the happy moment when the Church will emerge from trouble, and God will bless us with the change.

DECORATIONS-CONTINUED.

The description of the arch opposite St. Ann's Church continued—Flanking the life size painting of Daniel O'Connell were the mottoes "God Save Ireland"; and surrounding the whole structure innumerable tiny flags waved in the breeze. From Freeman's on Wellington street was a line of flags stretched across to the opposite house, the most prominent being the tri-color, American and Irish flags. Opposite Loughman and O'Flaherty's store a harp of vast proportions was suspended over the centre of the road. Evergreens bordered the street for a considerable distance, thus conveying to the mind of Temperance and Benefit Society was the passers-by the idea of passing through an venue of palms.

Carroll's hotel was also liberally adorned Owen McGarvey's establishment was elegantly decorated with palms and flags. Mr. Valiquet, a few doors further west, made a handsome display. A harp, the construction of which indicated much taste, was exhibited in his window, surrounded with rosettes, &c., of the national color. Throughout the whole route of procession our French-Canadian a true soldierly bearing. Headed by their

Square and the adjacent streets, and awaited the return of the processionists from the Church. The falling snow and the cold blast | Though the palm for general excellence of were alike braved by the spectators, who were determined on seeing what they could of the procession. About half-past twelve the congregation dispersed from the Church, and the congregation dispersed from t the procession re-formed on Lagauchetiere many of whom are in the prime of life.

The fife and drum band of the St. Jean Bapstreet, Beaver Hall Hill and Victoria Square. About one o'clock all was ready, and the pro-cession started in the following order :--

THE PROCESSION. Marshal-in-Chief: Alderman Patrick Kennedy. Father Salmon's Brass Band. Flag.

St. Gabriel Temperance and Benevolent
Society.
Drum-Major L. Lari a.

Citizens' Band, Mr. F. N. Lan bee leader. Daniel O'Connell Banna T. Fathers Whittaker and S. Lon ergan. St Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit

Society. Mr. John Hoolahan, Presidem 1. Congregation of St. Bridget. Scholars of St. Bridget's CA tistian Brothers' Schools, Bro. Andaine

in charge. Marie Band, Mr. G. Filiatrault, ander.

Society of the Sacred Heart." Brother Arnold in charge. Congregation of St. Anns. Marshal, William Kennedy. Mr. James Sennott, Leader.

President. Prize of Honor. Victoria Ritles Band, Mr. Charles Lavallee,

leader. Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Mr. William Stafford, President. Le Canadien Snowshoe Club. Murshal—John O'Brien. First Prize Banner.

City Band, Mr. Ernest Lavigne, leader. Young Trishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, Mr. P. J. Brennan, President. 5th Royal Fusilier Band, Mr. Edmund Hardy,

leader. Ann's Total Abstinence and Banofit Society, Mr. John D. Quinn, President. Two hundred scholars of St. Lawrence Christian Brothers Schools-Bro. Flamin in

charge. Flags. St. Patrick's Congregation. Montreal College Band-Rev. Alphonse Thibault, leader.

Banner. St. Patrick's National Association. Marshal—John Davis. Shamrock Band—Mr. Wm. Wakos, leader. Marshals—Messrs. Burns, Davis and John

Cuggy,
Irish Catholic Benefit Society.

1st Prince of Wales Rifles Band—Mr. George-Peard, leader.

Banner. Catholic Young Men's Society. St. Jean Baptiste Firemen's Band. Banner. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. Mr. P. O'Donobue, President.

St. Bridget's Banner.

The Mayor—Severe Rivard.
The Clergy. Other invited guests.
Students of St. Mary's College.
Etc., etc., etc.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The following was the line of march taken by the procession: Starting at Beaver Half Hill, the procession passed through Rede-gonde street and Victoria square; along St. Joseph street to McCord street; and by Wellington street to McGill street, Victoria square and the St. Patrick's Hall, at the corner of Craig and Alexander streets. The majority of these streets were crowded with sight-seers, who evinced their admiration of the procession by various marks of approval. The City Band, who carried the first prize banner, won by them at the Musical Jubilee, were frequently greeted with applause.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROCES-SION.

The general appearance of the procession was extremely fine, and creditable. To des-cribe in detail the various banners, regalias, and uniforms, would be vain, but we shall particularize a few of the most striking features as presented to the eye of an onlooker. The steady marching of the St. Gabriel subject of remark, whilst the neat uniforms of the Citizens Band looked extremely well. The pupils of the Christian Brothers' School with evergreens. In our description of St. of St. Ann's looked nicely in their badges of Joseph street we omitted to mention that Mr. white silk, and regalass of green velvet with silver fringe. The beautiful green and gold badges of the

McMahon Guards were the subject of many comments. The new band of the Victoria Rifles, which was formed only three weeks since, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Lavalice, played very well, and marched with citizens seemed to vie with their Celtic neighbors in their endeavors to outstrip them in decorations.

At noon, an immense concourse of people assembled in the neighborhood of Victoria assembled in ing beaver hats of uniform style, trimmed with shamrocks, and rosettes on their breasts. tiste Infantry Company, in their bright scarlet uniforms, also fell in for its share of popular admiration. The officers or the rish Catholic Benefit Society also looked very well in their regalias of bright green velvet trimmed with gold. The white silk resettes, with gold -

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

REDMOND O'HANLON.

An Mistorical story of the Cromwellian Settlement.

CHAPTER I.

" WHAT a farious," cold, damp, dismal, howling wind this is! What a miserable companion for a night-watch! It is worse than a sullen comrade for a fellow-sentinel, or a cowardly captain for a leader; enough to disgust one with the life of a soldier, and induce him to wish he were back safe and sound again amid the fens of Lincolnshire. What say you, Ebenezer Lawson?-or why have you unloosed your military cloak, and needlessly exposed yourself to this piercing wild blast?"

Hush! John Elliot. Silence is a portion of certain of that, of which I am now but doubtful; for in the midst of your talk, and with the storm blowing around us, I am almost sure that I detected the noise of steps stealthily approaching our post. Look then to your matchlock, and be silent. The postern gate in Dublin Castle is no light charge for wither of us."

The speakers of this dialogue were two stout Cromwellian soldiers, who, armed with matchlocks and lighted fusees, had been pacing for an hour in front of the narrow door, which afforded an entrance into that part of the Castle which lay between what was commonly called the Birmingham and the Wardrobe Towers. In front was a foriffied wall rising out of the deep ditch, ten with water from the Dodder; this ditch that, in reference to the purposes for which it had been formerly used, and the irregular range of buildings that now partially covered it, was then designated Sheep-street."

The first of the soldiers who had spoken, John Elliott, was a man about six feet in | deed. And what could be the reason for perkeight. His round, bullet-shaped head was placed erect on a large, broad, bulky person. Soft, mild-looking blue eyes, and a good-tempered face with an open halfof a farmer who had but encased himself, for a freak, with the iron belinet and breastplate

of a soldier. The comrado of Eiliott had been a blacksmith in Huntingdon. Ebenezer Lawson was an inch taller than Elliott, but unlike his companion in tigure, face, and deportment; for he seemed to be made up of nought else iban cordage-like muscles; his nose, long and sharp, protruded between two small, black, dazzling ferret eyes; his thin lips were drawn in upon a mouth, which seemed to sink linck into the face, as if he were destitute of into a smile, was apparently an accomplishment he never had mastered.

"What say you, Lawson? said Elliott as a ruddy glow illuminated his broad face, whilst putting new life and vigour into his fusee, " what say you? Some one approachmust dream, comrade! What can any one are now over. Who is now strong enough to a-sail na ?"

"The Irish rebels," grufily replied Lawson. "Do not, however, talk; listen, and be watchful."

Edliott remained silent for a short time. At first he stood gazing at his companion, Elliott." watching every movement made by him; and then perceiving that Lawson went peering round every nook and crevice of the hattlements he imitated the example thus miven; and having, by his own examination, setisfied himself that Lawson had made a vain, he drew his cloak tightly around him, "Lawson, I wish you to answer one question I have long desired to put to you."

"What is it?—be brief, I pray you," answered Lawson, as he laid his matchlock down, and, like his companion, sought to shield himself from the harsh cold night wind, by drawing his thick overcoat above his mouth and ears.

"What is your reason for always speaking of the people of this country as if they had living or dead, in his hands the body of the done you a personal wrong? Why do you hate son of Colonel Fitzpatrick. That son is not the Irish?

" Because they are rebels."

"Bebels!" said Elliott in amazement-"how rebels! They have fought in defense of their king; we, on the other hand, have fought against him. If the term 'rebel' is to be applied to either, it more justly belongs to us than to them."

"The Commonwealth of England is the supreme sovereign of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The God of armies has already decided that our cause is just, and ear claim to dominion rightful; and the Trish having taken up arms against that just couse and that rightful power, are rebels," answered Lawson.

"Be it so. I who have shed my blood, and abandoned home, family, and occupation, in defence of the Parliament and liberties of old Hagland, am not, and cannot be the person to dony that you are right in saying the Commonwealth is the sovereign power in these scentries. But still I cannot see why you should have so strong a dislike to the Irish,

merely because they are rebels." "They are Papists as well as rebels," added

Lawson

" Well, it is said by some, that there is no greater proof of piety than an abomination of Popery," continued Elliott. "I have been teld to regard Popery as a new-langled idelatry, and advised to do my utmost to exteminate it from the face of the earth; but Hest is not a sufficient reason for detesting every one who is so deluded as to be an adherent to the Pope of Rome. Why, I again ask yen, have you, what I might call, a personal hatred against the Irish?'

Lawson made no reply to this question in weeds, but unloosing his cloak, he stretched out his lett hand to his comrade.

"Bah !" said Elliott, "that is no just cause for persecuting to the death a whole race. In the same skirmish in which you received a stanning blow and lost two fingers of your left hand, I was unhorsed with a gash in my head, of which I am sure to bear the scar to my grave; but that, of a verity, is no reason why I should carry with me for ever a rankling resentment against the brave, valiant foemun, who in open fight, en-**vatered us. Instead of revenging the blow. I would, if I could, render a service to him whe inflicted it, and that man, I believe, was Colonel Fitzpatrick-

Was it a sudden blast of the chill wind that shivered through the frame of both soldiers? was it a suppressed whistling sound, like that of the human voice, that made both the Imglish soldiers start from the attitude of repose in which they had been resting, and rush forward to the same point of the wall, and leck:with piercing eyes down, its sides into What was it that thus the ditch beneath? od, and so startled them? They could

define the cause, but both stopped, leaning have to say to a sentinel on duty, whilst under the torture to extort from her the secrets of over the wall; and the first to resume the the Commonwealth." conversation was Elliott.

man, "I would swear; that in the midst of the fierco gust of wind I heard a person pronounce, and in the Irish manner, and with the Irish accent, the word 'Whisht!"

"I am sure of it," replied the suspicious our post. Would that I could discover him, and I would despatch him with as little remorse as I did the fugitives in the cave near Dundalk, where we smoked them out of their hiding hole."

"Lawson! Lawson! that was a dire and an accursed deed-one to be, if possible, for ever buried in forgetfulness; never, oh! never to be mentioned but with execration. You forget," continued Elliott, " I was a witness to the duty of a sentinel. Did not your tongue that transaction; but, thank God! I took no wag so ceaselessly and so loudly, I would be part in it. What injury had those wretched Irish fugitives done to us that they should have been so ruthlessly pursued, and so mercilessly put to death? Of all the actions of our Lieutenant-General Ludlow in Ireland, that was the worst-the most unprovoked, and the most cruel. The Irish rebels, as you call them, were utterly defeated; they had shortest possible distance from your comno forces in the field to encounter; their rade." bravest leaders were conquered or slain; or like him of whom we have been speakingother lands. And yet, because our general ment in his path, or I should not have his was told that a few persons were seen lurking laudation and his censure for the same course was told that a few persons were seen lurking or hiding in the hills, he set forth in pursuit of them, and finding that they had withdrawn into a cave, and would not come out nor yield feet deep and twenty feet broad, and filled themselves prisoners, he had the mouth of the cave stopped up, and the attempt made, by separated the Castle from a piece or ground closing all the apertures to it, and by burning wood around the mouth, to smother the fugitives! And then, when the cave was again opened, and our soldiers penetrated into its deepest recesses, the few who were still living were dragged forth and most of them put to death! Oh! it was a cruel and a barbarous petrating it I cannot even surmise."

"You forget," said Lawson, who appeared to be greatly excited by the strong language of his comrade, "you forget, or you are so smiling mouth, gave to him the appearance fond of Irish Papists, you do not choose to remember that before those bloody Irish rebels met with their deserts, they were summoned to surrender—that refusing to obey such a summons, my brother, Jacob Lawson, upon creeping into the cave, and shooting the first person he encountered, was barbarously mur-

"There was no barbarous murder in shooting to death a man who had slain another but an instant before. But what I want to know is, why these poor wretches were so beset? or, why did the Lieutenant-General seek to smother them? or, why, having made the atteeth; and the power of relaxing his features | tempt, he did not leave them, or the remnant of them, to the miserable fate to which they seemed to be self-doomed? Why, I ask, was there this merciless pursuit of a scattered band

of the fugitive Irish?" " As you seem to have made a hero of the Irish Colonel, since he knocked you on the our post by stealth! Oh, you head," sneeringly answered Lawson, "I will tell you. I suppose you have heard of is the feeling of your fellow-soldiers about have to do with us or our post? All dangers | the execution of the mother of Colonel Fitzpatrick?"

"Certainly-she was burned alive as a murderess, having been convicted as I heard, of putting English prisoners to death; and expressing as rabid a hatred of the English as you do of the Irish," replied

"She was justly put to death," observed Lawson. "She knew well what were the ginal Irish owners." rights acquired by us in lawfulwarfare-that the lands we had conquered by the sword were justly ours; and she was doing her utmost to defeat our claim, and render nugatory our estates, which formerly belonged to her son, she was endeavouring to retain for her grandson-that grandson she had put out of the way; but the estates were apportioned by our Commissioners to be divided between Colonel Axtel, the Governor of Kilkenny-the same brave man who led the tyrant Charley Stuart to execution—and the nepbew of the Lieutenant-General. The latter had promised to give one hundred acres of the best land in the Queen's Country to whomsoever will place, son of Colonel Fitzpatrick. That son is not now more than two years of age. It was believed he was with the fugitives in the cave near Dandalk, most of them a family named Geraghty, and cosherers of Fitzpatrick's fosterfamily. My brother lost his life in seeking for him. I am engaged in the same pursuit and you ask me, why I hate the Irish? I

have a right to hate them; for they seem to know I am struggling to lay hold on the boy Fitzpatrick, and they appear to take a malicious delight in bastling me, and every other honest Englishman engaged in the same pursuit."

"You hate the Irish-first, because they are rebels—then you hate the Irish, because they are Papists-and lastly you hate the Irish because they will not place an unoffending infant in your hands, in order that you may become, by the sacrifice of his life or liberty, a landed proprietor in Ireland. Are not these the causes of your animosity against the Irish?" asked Elliott.

"Exactly so," replied Lawson.

"And as a Christian man, Lawson-as a diligent reader of the great book of mercy and forgiveness, do you think you are justified in the sight of God in nurturing such sentiments against your fellowcreatures?"

"I do," answered Lawson. "We are the chosen people of God, and they are idolatrous Philistines; but silence, I pray you, Elliott There can be no mistake now, there are persons approaching our post."

" Shoulder you matchlock, Lawson. Who goes there?' "A friend," was the reply that came out of

the darkness which enveloped the ramparts of the Castle. "Advance, friend, that I may question thee,"

said Elliott. The steps of a dozen heavily-armed men became now distinctly audible; and when they had approached within thirty yards of the snot where E liott and Lawson were posted they were directed to halt, and the person who seemed to be their commander advanced alone and unattended towards the two sentinels.

"Stand where you are, friend," cried Elliott Guntil you have announced your name and quality."

"Captain Ludlow, nephew of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Horse," replied the new comer.

"Advance, Captain Ludlow," said Elliot you will find us watchful." "The Commonwealth relies on the diligence

and zeal of such men as you, Elliot," answered

Ludlow; "but my present business is with

your comrade, Lawson-I would speak a few words with him in private." "As you wish," replied Elliot; "but before permitting Lawson to quit his post, you will stand is directly over the torture-room of the was distinguishable the screaming, shrill slowly and solemnly, and as he did so his please, Captain, to give me the watchword of Castle; and I requested Axtel to take the accents of Captain Ludlow, directing the thoughts untiringly returned to the various

rulentn Ireland— Henry."

Ad the word was thus spoken, there was

not less than Lawson and Elliott, started as Lawson. "There is some one lurking about each seemed to hear the word repeated in whispering accents. " One would fancy he was in command of

raw recruits, and not veteran soldiers," remarked Ludlow; "what stupidity it is thus I must put a stop to this. Remain here-I. to repeat the watchword of the night; but I have things more important to do than to will pass by the sally port into the Castle. To chide these armed boors. Come hither, put an end to all cavil, I repeat for you the Lawson, I would speak with you." Lawson, I would speak with you."

"Stop, Lawson," said Elliott; " leave your matchlock with me whilst speaking with Captain Ludlow. I cannot permit you to take your weapon from the post you are charged to defend."

"Quite right, Elliott," observed Ludlow "a good soldier is never forgetful of the most minute points of discipline. Come hither, Lawson, I would speak with you beside this battlement, for I wish to remove you the

"Humph!" said Elliott to himself, "the Captain thought me over-scrupulous but a Colonel Fitzpatrick—they had become self- moment ago, and he now praises me for my exiled with their soldiers, and transported to diligence! I must be somehow an impediof conduct. The captain must have some wicked scheme a-foot-I will keep a watchful ere upon him."

Whilst Elliott was thus communing with himself, Captain Ludlow and the soldier, Lawson, advanced towards the rampart.

"Let us both lean over the wall, and look into the fosse," said Ludlow, "so that there may be the less chance of what we say being overheard by that brute, Elliott, or any of my followers. Have you heard the news from England, and what are the plots now on foot, Lawson, for undoing all the labors of our greatest statesmen?"

"I have heard my fellow-soldiers say," replied Lawson, "that there is the determination from within may require to be allowed to isto get rid of the Protectorate of Richard sue forth. What am I to do? Hollon! fel-Cromwell; that some are planning to restore the old Parliament to its former power, and that the adherents of Charles Stuart are taking advantage of the dissensions amongst the republicans, and seeking to replace him on his father's throne."

"It is true," replied Ludlow-" it is but too true. The fools are fighting with each other, quite forgetful of the fact, that if the royalists are restored, the life of every man who aided, directly or indirectly, in putting the tyrant Charles to death, will be forfeited; and that every acre of land we have acquired by the sword will be restored to the l'apists in Ireland and the malignants in England. My uncle Ludlow is for the old Parliament; Fleetwood is for the government of the Commonwealth by the officers; and others, who have acquired name, power, and influence amongst us, are suspected of intriguing with Charles too, for the purpose of placing the sceptre once more within his grasp. What

these plots and intrigues?" "So far as I have been able to learn," replied Lawson "they are indifferent to what is the form of government—whether it be by a Protector, a Parliament, or a Board of Officers: but they are to a man hostile to the restoration of the Stuarts; because they know that restoration would be followed by a redistribution of the forfeited estates amongst the ori-

"And they are right in their conjecture," remarked Ludlow. "Would! that the officers of the army in Ireland were gifted with the same sense and prudence as the common mistake, and that all his apprehensions were rights. The broad lands, and extensive soldiers. There is Coote, for instance, who is more than suspected of underhand intrigues otland and England, to the land again with the plague of monarchy. Fools and knaves as they are, do they sup pose a king can ever be forgetful of his father's blood, or pardon any one who has aided in shedding it? And then, looking nearer home, regarding as every man gifted with the smallest sagacity is bound to do, our own interest, what chance have I, or even you, bound up as we are with Axtel in the retention of the Fitzpatrick estate, what chance, I say, should we have of possessing even a single acre, were there a Stuart king once more crowned in Westminster Abbey? what avail all that we have done to gain that land, of your oaths against the old woman, the grandmother of the heir, of your search for the heir amid the corpses in Dundalk cave, of your tracing the boy from hamlet to hamlet, until you at last tracked him to the hostelery in Oxnantown; where I rejoice to tell you he was last night arrested with his

"And I hope his foster-father and foster brother also," interrupted Lawson.

"No," added Ludlow, "they escaped

through the stupidity of the men sent to arrest the entire party.' "Then, so long as they are abroad, "added Lawson, "and the boy is alive, neither your

life nor mine is safe, nor is the property secure to you or Colonel Axtel." "Pshaw!" said Ludlow, "what care I for

such miserable wretches, whilst the heir to Colonel Fitzpatrick, the boy Vincent, is, as he is at this moment, a prisoner in the Castle of Dublin; or, as he shall be before the morning sun has arisen, a captive with his nurse on board a vessel, bound with some hundred other Irish boys and wenches for the island of ing for them, or of finding even a clue to Jamaica, there to work as slaves, and there to die in the course of a few months, as so many thousands of them have already perished in consequence of the heat of the climate, bad food, and over-work. The soldiers that now attend my orders will be the escort of the boy and nurse from this postern gate to the Custom-house, at the end of Winetavern-street. where now lies the ship, the Aune of Bristol, on board of which will be placed him, who, if he lived, might be the claimant of the estates I now hold. I feel then perfectly secure for the present and the future, had I not reason to dread the consequences of the disputes now raging between those that the strong firm hand of the great Protector was alone

capable of retaining in due subjection." As Captain Ludlow spoke these words a person enduring intense agony. Little cloak, and then, crossing the more than two-and-twenty years old, his appear suddenly from sight! countenance was marked with the haggard lines of senility, and his large grey, greedy He stamped his high heavy boots with rage upon the stony flagway, as he muttered in the helmet of the stranger.

car of his associate Lawson :-"The fools! the dolts! the idiots! They have mistaken my orders. Where we now

my command, has reference to the affairs of the rebets, the hiding-places of her kinsmen, the Commonwealth." "I am not suspicious—I am certainly not apprehensive of any danger; but as I am a swered English word for the name of our present was a woman's shrick in her agony. It is a living man," said the bold-hearted English word for the night is the name of our present was a woman's shrick in her agony. It is a Axtel has netually applied the torture. That haggard eyes being illuminated with the red seek out as his associate, and the confidant for was a woman's shilek in her agony. It is a light of at least twenty torches form in the crystoch as never can be mistaken for that of a man. I must at once put an end to it i. We are ruled—I, at least, am ruined, and all my projects hought, if my uncle hears of this, or if the Protector's brother, Henry, learns we have been misusing, for our private ends, the the sound as if of some movement beyond and are rulined—I, at least, am ruined, and all my outside the ramparts; and the new comer, projects nought-if my uncle hears of this; or have been misusing, for our private ends, the powers confided to us. Lord Henry Cromwell can endure no abuse, from which he is not to derive a direct personal or pecuniary benefit. will return directly. By your leave, Elliott, I

> " Pass, Captain Ludlow," said Elliott, as he gave the military salute to the officer, when he had unlocked the postern-gate; and then carefully relocking it, and fastening the key to his girdle, he turned about and said in a loud, and what was very unusual with him, an

angry tone of voice:-"Lawsyn-Private Lawson-return to your

post." There was no response to the command

"How is this?" cried Elliott in amazement "Can Captain Ludlow have conspired with Lawson to play a trick upon me? Has Lawson slipped into the Castle without my being able to notice him? Oh! that is an impossibility. I am sure I only opened the door sufficiently wide to admit the thin, spare parts. figure of the Captain? But why should they attempt such a prank, when it would entail disgrace and punishment upon both? But what has become of Lawson? When I last saw him he appeared to me to be leaning over the wall, and looking down into the meat.

Can he have tumbled by accident or slipped by design into it? For what purpose The moat is full of water. What am I to do? I dare not, on peril of my life, quit this sally port, as I do not know the instant persons low-soldiers, here is my comrade has deserted, or been spirited from his post, I cannot tell which; come, come, quickly, I beg you, and help me to search for him."

"Is that John Elliott who is calling for help?" said the soldier in command of the detachment which had been led by Captain Ludlow.

"It is, it is," replied Elliott, " come hither, I pray you; my comrade Lawson has I fear fallen into the most, and I cannot stir from this, as I have to watch the postern gate.'

"I am very sorry to hear it, John Elliott," replied the soldier, "but as you obey orders in remaining where you are, so we must obey orders and stop at the place where we have been posted. Captain Ludlow halted us here, with special directions not to advauce nor retreat a single step unless he himself issued the command to do so. We wish you well, John Elliott, but we are, like yourself, soldiers, and can obey none other than our officers."

"I would not ask you to do so," rejoined Elliott; "but whilst we are talking our poor comrade may be drowning, for I fear some such calamity has befallen him. But who comes here?" said Elliott, turning round, as from a direction opposite to that in which the Captain's band of soldiers had been posted. "Who goes there?"

"A friend," replied the stranger, on whose head was a trooper's helmet, and whose face was concealed, and his person covered by the

long, heavy cloak of a soldier. "Your business?" "Admission to the castle by the postern gate."

"The watchword."

"Pass, friend," said Elliot, as he opened the gate, then carefully re-locking it as before, he

again fastened the key within his girdle. John Elliott was a fair average specimen of the country to which he belonged. He was an honest, rough-spoken, right-thinking, and well-intentioned Englishman, more remarkable for good nature than for wit, and for rectitude of purpose than liveliness of fancy. His faults were attributable to the prejudices engrafted upon his mind, not so much by ignorance as by mis-education, and the consequence was, that he had been for a long time struggling in vain to reconcile with each other the statements impressed upon him from his youth with respect to Ireland, the Irish and the Papists, and his own actual experience of facts to which he was an eye and an ear-witness. The perpetual endeavour of a slow-witted and honest-hearted man to unravel the truth, kept him in a constant state of doubt and perplexity; and hence it cannot be a matter of surprise that when an event. such as has been just described, of the sudden disappearance of a comrade, in a manner alike strange and unaccountable, had occurred, that it should have thrown Elliott into a state of nernlexity that he did not know what to do, and not knowing what to do he remained qui-

escent, and did—nothing.

A full half hour had passed away, and John Elliott still remained standing in the same position, with matchlock in hand, and his left foot resting upon the weapon of his companion Lawson. Thus he stood completely silent and his faculties in the same state of bewilderment, utterly incapable of unravelling a meaning out of recent events, or of account

them. This confusion of thought was at length put an end to by his hearing a loud knocking at the inside of the postern gate, with the repetition, as in hurried accents, of the watch-

word-" Henry." Elliott at once opened the door; and then emerged the same stranger who had entered the Castle half-an-hour previously. From the manner in which the stranger had his cloak folded over his breast, Elliott fancied he was bearing something bu ky concealed beneath it. Whether he so supposed at the moment, or that the notion subsequently occurred to him, he could never distinctly tal; but to Elliott's great astonishment the stranger stepped hastily over to the same point of the ramparts where Captain Lud ow and Ebenezer flush covered his thin pale features, and his Lawson had previously been standing and weak, fragile, boyish-like form seemed to be there, as it appeared to Elliott-for the darkshaken with rago and terror, for a sound to ness prevented him from distinctly perceivwhich his ear was well accustomed had just ing anything—he saw, or thought he saw, the reached him,-it was the long piercing cry of stranger divest himself of his helmet and Little | cloak, and then, crossing the battlements, dis-

"Holloa!" exclaimed Elliott, at length aroused from his stupor-"There is treason cyes, his pursed-out long lips, his thin sharp at work here—I must alarm the garrison;" nose, and his peaked-out chin, gave to him the and as he so spoke, he discharged his appearance of an aged and heartless miser. match-lock, aiming the piece at the only object he could see to fire at-the discarded

At the same moment that the shot was fired. Elliott heard the clamour of several voices at the postern gate, and amongst them able distinctly tell—they could not positively the night, so that I may be sure what you boy's nurse there, and by threatening her with postern gate to be opened. Elliott flung it events that had passed before him.

open, and on the same instant Captain Ludlow, his face covered with blood, and his sword drawn, appeared on the ramparts, his pale, distorted visage and haggard eyes being illuminated with the red

not, Captain, whom you mean. A man who claim to be associated with them. Then it gave the word but this moment passed the must be some one that is entitled to lare. postern gate."

"Where is he? Where has he gone? In what direction are we to pursue?" asked Ludlow. "The man I speak of passed direct from this gate to the rampart opposite. He then I think, cast away his helmet and cloak, and

Ludlow stopped to hear no more, but rushing with the men who bore the lighted torches | death, of texture, of slavery, he exposed him. over to the battlements, he caught up from the ground the helmet and cloak of a Cromwellian trooper. For an instant he stopped to examine the helmet, and then startled Elliott and the other soldiers by the exclamathus peremptorily given. Elliott looked to tion-" Why, this is the head-piece the spot where a few minutes before he could of Ebenezer Lawson — his name is differn, even in the darkness, the tall form of | written inside-and oh! horrible! he must differn, even in the darkness, the tall form of laws now have been murdered, for here is the mark laws he spirited away from the laws of a bollet which has penetrated it. Return the ramparts? I hope he may live.

> rebels!" "Revenge - revenge - revenge upon the Irish Papists!" was the hoarse echoing response of the infuriated men who, with torch and matchlock, stood upon the ram-

> "Where did you say, Elliott, did the murderer cross the wall?" inquired Ludlow

"The man seemed to me," said Elliott, to clamber over the rampart at the very place where you are now standing. He did not do so with great agility, as he seemed to bear some burden with him; and as he disappeared, I fancied I heard the smothered cry of an infant."

"You heard aright," answered Ludlow; the boy thus spirited away is the son of one of the most notorious rebels, and whose transportation for the West Indies had been specially directed by his Highness the Lord Protector. The importance of the boy may be seen from the efforts of his adherents. To rescue him, you observe how Lawson has been barbarously murdered to rescue, him-to take him out of my hands -the traitor, who has just passed through our lanks unscathed, assaulted me in a passage leading from the torture-chamber, struck me to the earth-but why stop wildly talking here when he, the villain, as well as the young rebel he seeks to rescue, may be captured. Here, soldiers, use your torches, examine wall and moat, and then pass to the other side; leave not a house in Sheep-street unexplored."

As Ludlow was thus speaking, the whizzing of an arrow was heard, and at the same moment the Captain was observed to fall upon his back, even though the weapon which struck him was ropelled by the strength and thickness of his breastplate.

A cry of indignation burst from the Cromwellians, when they witnessed this assault upon their leader.

"The rebels challenge us to the conflict, said Ludlow, as he raised himself from the earth. "Instead of evading pursuit they he heard the steps of a person approaching | court it. Look, men, to the other side, and if you can see any living person there, dis-

charge your pieces." "I think," cried one of the soldiers, "I can discern something lying on the edge of the mont on the other side, that has all the appearance of a human body stretched upon the earth, as if the person so lying were seeking to conceal himself."

"Fire, soldiers, at whatever you can see that bears the semblance of a forman," cried Cantain Ludlow.

A discharge of musketry succeeded this command, and it was followed by a heavy groan on the other side of the most, whilst, as if in reply to it, there was the flight of a single arrow, which, directed with a botter aini than its predecessor, struck slantingly on the cheek of Ludlow, inflicting, as it ploughed its way, an awful and ghastly wound, and dashing him with a cry of agony to the earth, where he lay without sense or motion.

The soldiers gathered for an instant around their fallen commander; but perceiving that the wound, though severe, was not mortal. they eagerly inquired what was to be done.

"In consequence of the disaster that has befallen your leader," remarked Elliott, as he stood upon his post, "I would recommend you to remove him at once to his own quarters, where he can be visited, and his wound tended by his own chirurgeon. I would then advise a file of men to pass to the other side of the most, and look to the condition of the person whose moans are so plainly to be heard even here. Be the person friend or foe, he should, because wounded, be attended with care."

Soldiers are more accustomed to obey commands than to inquire into the authority of him by whom they are issued; and, therefore, the directions of Elliott were at once acted upon.

Captain Ludlow was removed from the Castle ramparts in a state of insensibility; and a file of soldiers, divesting themselves of headpieces, breastplates, and cloaks, plunged into the mont, and chambered up to the opposite bank, where, in an instant afterwards, one of them was heard thus crying out :-

"Help! help! help!"
"What is the matter?" asked John Elliott. utterly forgetting, in the excitement of so many unlooked-for events, the strict performance of his duty, and rushing over to the rampart where he heard the dismal cry for help. "What is the matter with you? Why do

you cry for help?" asked Elliott. "Help! help! help!" exclaimed the soldiers on the other side of the mont.

"What, I say, is the matter?" cried Elliott. impatiently.
"Help! help! help! Oh! the dismal

"What is it? Why do you not speak?" ngain asked Elliott. "Ah! poor Ebenezer Lawson!" said the soldier.

"Well-well-well-what of him?" asked

Elliott. "Ah! here he is wounded by the discharge of our musketry. We found his mouth gag-ged, his arms and legs tied together, and his clothes as wet as if they had been steeping in

the Castle ditch for half an hour. We have cut the cords that bound his limbs; we have removed the gag from his mouth; but still he is unable to speak—he has, we know not how many gun-shot wounds in hands, legs, and body. Send us aid to remove him."

The wounded man had been removed; the silence of the still night had succeeded to the clamorous cries of infuriated troopers; the followers of Ludlow had dispersed, and John Elliott was left alone and solitary in charge of the postern gate. He paced up and down

"What," said he musingly to himself. what can be the reason that a young person so exalted in rank, and of such ancient line age as one of the Ludlows of Wiltshire, should sock out as his associate, and the confident for "Slain him!" exclaimed Elliott; "I know too young for an infant with any rightful estates in Ircland—probably the head of som clan-like that of Owen Roe O'Neill. Lawson said something of a Colonel Fitzpatrick-yes that must be the case; and then the braven of the young Irishman-for the person who twice passed me, I marked him well, could not be more than eighteen years of age. What a gallant, glorious, fearless youth he must be 77hat risks; what peril of life and limb, o self to for the purpose of preserving a young child that may never live to repay him even with barren thanks! And these things are not only attempted but achieved by the Irish whom I have been taught to despise and coutemn, and that Lawson says he hates-an now that I think of Lawson, how richly he has deserved all that he has received venge-revenge-revenge upon the Irish if it were only to explain that my. tery. Mystery! mystery! what is one. entire life, but an incomprehensible myster, What this whole live-long night but at almost incredible mystery, in which the only thing that is plain to me, and the only matte of which I am positive sure is, that the headpiece of Lawson suffered no injury from an Irish rebel, and that the bullet that pentrated it was discharged from no other mateilock than that which my own hand grasp. I am sure of that—I am in doubt about every. thing else-in doubt and difficulty upon all I have heard, and all I have seen. It was I fired at, and shot through Lawson's helmet that I know, and beyond that I know nothing."

CHAPTER 11.

The old tavern or coffee-house, vii. Cock," in Cook-street, was for a long time onof the most celebrated houses of entertain. ment in the City of Dublin; but at no period was its same better established, nor its publiroom more crowded from mid-day to mki. night, than during the last ten years of the reign of Charles the Second. It was the reson of persons of various classes and conditions in life. Courtiers from the Castle, merchants from the quays, wealthy shopkeepers from Castlestreet and Dame-street, and the gentry from distant parts of Ireland, all met on terms of perfect equality within its walls, and cach could select for himself a small box or compartment, which served the purposes of private room whilst acting as the hostowards those he chose for the night as his associates.

In the large dining-hall of "the Conthere was thus combined together all the advantages of select society and of general publicity. All sat within view of each other; but each box or compariment was regarded as a reserved spot, into which no stranger ventured to intrude, unless specially invited to do so by the person who had first taken his seat there.

"The Cock" was not a tavern or entiaghouse alone; for a considerable portion of the premises was devoted to the purposes of an inn, and hence there might not unfrequently be seen cowering in the darkest corners of itpublic room persons of an inferior condities. in life to those who composed its usual com-

pany. These strangers were easily distinguishable for the most part, not less by their coandress, and the humble fare of which they parook, than by their broad Irish tongue trast as great to the pure English spoken by the Castle office-holders, as to the assumed Anglified tones, or bastard English accent of the Anglo-Irish citizens of Dublin.

Upon a warm summer evening in the Year 1679, there might be observed sitting alone it one of the boxes of the public room of "the Cock," a small man of middle age, and is whose face or appearance there was nothin, remarkable beyond the fact that on his right cheek there was a long, red streak, which seemed to be the trace of an old wound. This man had not, with the exception of the sear upon his face, the semblance of ever having been a soldier His head was stooped, hiface thin and haggard, his large, grey, covelous eyes, which he seldom raised to look around, and his shrinking, timid, reserved manner were the embodiment of a man whose life was devoted to some unmilitary, lucrative pursuit, and in which profit was sought for by every means it could be grasped at. The dress a plain grey suit of fine cloth, was in accordance with the seeming mercantile profession of the wearer; and the sword he wore, then the indispensable emblem of a gentleman by birth and position, was not in contradiction

This man might be observed (and he was noticed from the moment he entered the cofee-room) to look up from time to time towards the door, as if he were waiting the arrival of some one with whom he had made an appointment. The degon of claret which he had ordered upon entering the room lay was tasted before him, whilst his only amusement or occupation was to twine his fingers from time to time in the well-crisped curling riselets of the long jet black, and in contrast to his features, too youthful peruque which corered his head, and flowed down upon his back

neck, and shoulders. In a box almost directly opposite to this man there was scated alone, and apparently fully occupied with his dinner of a roast fowl and a taskard of fosming beer, an aged smooth-faced, coarsed-dressed countryman. whose full, dark eyes were seldom raised from the table before him, and who sitting with his face half turned away from the company, and towards the wall, had, by chance or derign. thrown himself into a position in which, without seeing the company, he could be certain of hearing the general conversation going en around him.

Truth compels us to say, that if this was the design of the rustic, such was the tone of morals then generally prevailing, that noither the topics that were then fashionable, nor the mode of discussing them, could have tended to his edification or instruction. He might have learned amid sneers, and jibes, and laughter, what vices of the English court had been imported into Dublin, and he might have informed himself what was the nature of the last profane joke, or loose poem, or disgustias, ballad, with the habits and previous lives of the most popular actresses or Whitehall belief. All that tavern knowledge which contaminates by communication was within his reach, if he chose to take advantage of the opportunity of acquiring it. It was almost certain that he did not do so, for his manner, his attitude, and his look, were unchanged whilst this vain and wicked prattle was going on around him. Such however, was not the case when he heard, from the box opposite to him, the words:-

General.

"So you have at length come. I was beginning to doubtthat my message had reached

The old rustic turned round for an instant, cast one glance at the person thus addressed. and then pulling up around his face the collar of his coarse outside cloak, he looked away from the company, and more directly at the wall than he had done before.

Such was the haste with which the rustic had turned round, that he did not remark that the new-comer had been followed by a stranger, a man in a plain brown suit of but wearing a sword, who slid unlothes. perceived by the person who had preceded him, into a vacant box adjoining that in night, which resulted in maining me for which the man with the long black peruque life," said Lawson, somewhat soothed in manwas scated.

"So you have at length come. I was beginning to doubt that my message had

Such was the salutation again repeated by the man in the black peruque.

. Had I known it was to a profane drinking to that which is possible." booth you had invited me, I would not have -horter than the other.

Nay, nay, Ebenezer, find no fault with a place in which the liquor is faultless. I in- there are now three persons living, who may vited you to partake of a stoup of wine, where claim to be owners of the lands you and I the claret is super-excellent. King Charles, have, since the death of Axtel, divided or the Duke of York, or old Oliver himself, amongst us." never had finer wines in their cellars than the Cock of Cook-street can justly bonst

.. The wine is good," said the stranger, sitimbibing it. You know well, Edward, it was habblers on one side of you, and for aught you right hand there are roysterers, fitting followers for Ormond, and on the other a gentleman in a brown suit, a tippler, I presume, for he has fallen asleep with his wine half drunk before him. And who is that old tory opposite, whose face is turned away from us? I suspect from his smooth shaven face, and shall test him before he leaves that spot, or I quit this tavern.

With these observations the old man reseated himself, and then added: "Now, Edward, speak out your mind. What new "If I am to be united w wealth, in which my services may be useful to must apply to the Fitzpatrick lands.

"In all my dealings with you hitherto," said the man who had been addressed as marked Lawson. Edward, "have you not found me scrupul- "And so you shall. Let us but see ously exact in the performance of all my that the other claimints are put out promises?"

and for very good reason too-first, you could not have carried on your plots without | between you and me. To this promise I, me; and next, you are quite certain that if | bind myself, and pledge my honour as a soldier you had deceived me, I would have pistolled my truth as a gentlman, and my faith as a you with as little remorse as if you were a Christian." spairow, instead of being what you are-the nephew of the bravest and best soldier of the Commonwealth - Lieutenant - General Lud-

"Hush! hush! Ebenezer," said the terrified Ludlow, "the times are sadly changed, and | tious Lawson. the less there is now said of my connexion with General Ludlow, one of the late king's judges, the better for my safety and security, both of person and property in this country. My family history is no more to be beasted of than the injury which has lamed you for life, and which you may remember was inflicted to your spoken word, said Lawson. "I have people of this country are fond of circulating by one who was as anxious to keep the son a daughter—an only child; Judith, Captain wild legends and improbable stories, and this of Colonel Fitzpatrick in Ireland. as you and | Ludlow, is her name. I hope to see her yet I were to have him transported."

raged Lawson, as his pale, harsh, rugged patrick lands to inherit. Endowed by your purpose of annoying those republican holders catures were suddenly overspread with the red flush of indignation. "Accursed, for ever necursed, be the villain who inflicted so many injuries in a single night, first basely and coward-like gagging my mouth as I stood | tween the inheritance which you wish to beon the Castle rampart, then flinging a rope around my neck and dragging me as if I were now three claimants, and all, I fear, living; a dog, down the wall, and through the waters of the ditch, and up the side, and then along the ground, and then binding me neck and heels together, so as to be a conspicuous object for the musketry of the Castle to fire at, making my body a target for the weapons of listener. I feel that we have but one commy friends, and so causing the wound that has

lamed me for life. But, oh! I trust, I hope, I may yet encounter the wretch who thus wronged me. There be living," continued Ludlow, "is the original is not a day in the long, long years that have owner, Colonel Fitzpatrick. He, in consesince passed away, that I have not asked of the Lord, that I have not prayed to the God of vengeance, I might be permitted to meet again, and living, the caltiff who so tortured and afflicted me. Oh! that I might but once again meet him face to face, once again look in his flery black eyes, the glare of which can never pass away from my memory."

Lawson was interrupted in his denunciation of his unknown aggressor by a loud burst of jeering laughter, so loud and so prolonged, that persons stopped to listen to it; and, as is usual upon occasions where men meet for festive purposes, the sounds of hilarity are contagious, and there was a shout, an actual chorus of laughter from all parts of the coffee-

The oid Cromwellian stopped, confounded and amazed by this outburst. At length he resumed by saying, "That poor drunken creature in the next compartment to us has set the example to idiots like himself, and they have imitated his folly; but every beast loveth its like; so also every men him that is nearest to

him solf? "Ebenezer," said Ludlow, a public tavern in Cook street, a place so near to the Castle walls, is not a fitting spot on which we should cither boast of, or even refer to our former exploits. We have outlived the times of the Commonwealth, and the reign of the republicans, and we must now give way to cavaliers, and king's friends, and tories, and, if we an avowed Papist, we have fallen upon times can retain in peace what we have won in

" And is it to utter such bald nonsense as that you have invited me hither?" asked Lawson, whose angry passions, excited by the recollection of former transactions, had not

yet subsided. "Not at all," answered Ludlow: "I have invited you hither, because, you living in the | inch of steal or an ounce of lead. Who is the east, and I in the south of Ireland, wished to confer with you on a matter in which we are alike interested,-I mean the retention of the Fitzpatrick estates. I need not tell you how sorely weakened is our claim to hold them. by that claim being united with the valiant Axtel, who suffered as a traitor for obeying the commands of Parliament, but who, lieve me, was exempted from the Bill of Inthe Irish Papists and rebels, who wished, as I from his grasp, and next to revenge the death of the old women, the Colonel's mother, and race, when he was Governor of Kilkenny."

"I hope you have not summoned me from Droheda to a wine shop in Dublin, to tell me that my old Colonel was executed a quarter of a century since, at Tyburn," said Lawson, his irritation not yet abated.

"I summoned you," replied Ludlow, "as a man who would prefer the consideration of present dangers to the useless reflections upon past grievances and by-gone offences. I wanted to speak to you of your pecuniary interests and not of your personal sufferings. "Then you should have commenced with that topic which you yourself deemed to be of the most importance. It was you, not I. who first alluded to the events of that hateful life," said Lawson, somewhat soothed in man-

"You forget this hideons scar will not permit the events of that night to pass for one hour from my mind," continued Ludlow. "The same hand that maimed your body, has rendered my face hideous. But to turn now

"Vengeance is possible to him who has the come at all," was the surly reply of the firm will to execute it," interrupted Lawson. stranger, a gaunt, fierce-faced old man, with "I live but to revenge! and that revenge I close-cropped grey hair, and whose great am sure I shall yet inflict upon my aggressor. height was marred by one of his legs being But go on; wherefore have you wished to speak with me."

"I have been assured," said Ludlow, "that

"A strange division!" observed Lawson; "for every acre of land I have, you possess three."

There was a pause for a few minutes when ting down, and at one draught emptying the Lawson made this remark. The thin features tagon before him. "I find no fault with the of Ludlow quivered, and the red scar in his wine, but I do with the place in which I am cheek assumed a purple hue, as his trembling left hand grasped the hilt of his sword. not to drink wine you asked me hither, but it Whatever were his emotions, they were too was to talk on matters of serious import, strong for utterence, and could not without And what a place is this to talk in? with an exertion be fully mastered. At last he appeared to gulp down the words he was on the ran tell, caves-dreppers on the other. Let me point of uttering, and filling out a draught of which for years I have been treading who are your neighbors. Ah! on your wine, he hastily swallowed it, and then stretching upon as mine own! My toil, my thrift, my ing his right hand across the table to his compauion, he said :-

"Pardon me, Ebenezer, if in all our dealings hitherto on this matter, I have only looked at the shares of land as they were originally apportioned by Cromwellian Commissioners between two men, one of whom was a captain nis rustic garb, that he is a Popish priest or as well as nephew of the Commander-inprelate in disguise-perhaps a Jesuit; if so, I | Chief, and the other who was nothing more than a private soldier in the army. have greatly altered since then, and so should be our treatment of each other. Henceforth

"If I am to be united with you scheme have you on hand for increasing your in any plans for the future, that regulation should have as much of them as you, as I have equally suffered for them like you," re-

of the way, that my rights are secured Assuredly, yes," replied the old man; and from that instant the land or the profits of the land shall be equally divided

> "But first duly enrolled in a formal deed, with all necessary guards, conditions, and provisoes, such as the skill and learning of our good friend, Tom Edwards, the scrivener of Exchequer-street, can devise," added the cau-

> "Of course, of course," said Ludlow, in a hurried, stammering voice. "If you cannot, with all your many years' experience of me.

rely upon my word, you shall have my bond." " Life is short. I do not expect to live for ever, and therefore, I prefer your written deed wedded to one who is like her father, a true "Withered like a bramble be the accursed friend to 'the old cause.' If I died to-day, she would have but a small part of the Fitz- many other tales concocted by him, for the deed she will be the richest republican heiress in Ircland.

"You forget," said Ludlow, "what I have been but this moment saying to you, that bequenth to your daughter, Judith, there are and it is to devise with you the best means of defeating those claims that I have sought this interview with you."

"Proceed," said Lawson. "Now that you have agreed to my terms, I am an attentive mon interest to promote, to maintain and to pistol." defend."

"The first of the claimants who is said to quence of an agreement made with my uncle. the general, and those who then represented the English government in Ireland, passed with his Irish regiment from the service of Charles Stuart to that of the King of Spain. It was supposed that he had been slain in Africa by the Moors; but sithin the last few months a rumor has been going through the South of Ireland, that the Colonel, who must now be a very old man, was captured and made a slave, and has lately been restored to liberty, and was on his way back to his native country. If that report should prove to be correct—if he once lands in safety in this country, he will, of course, get back, from Charles II. the lands he lost fighting in defence of the crown of Charles I. You and I must then devise the means of preventing the Colonel being publicly recognized in Ireland.

"I understand you," said Lawson, with a grim smile, as he grasped the hilt of his sword. There is one sure means of disposing of his claims: but they do not appear to me to be so formidable as you fancy. The Colonel is a Catholic. If he returns he can be charged with being a participator in the massacre of Protestants in 1941; and he like many hundreds of the Irish Papists, may be so deprived of estates, which are applied to the use and and advantage of English loyalists, like you and myself. Though the King is restored to the throne, and the next heir to the crown is too touchy and too perilous for the King or Duke of York to attempt exacting justice for Irish Romanists. Let me then hear who is the next claiment. As regards the Colonel, he is, in my estimation, by no means formidable-he can be easily got rid of-either by the law, as it is now administered in Ireland: or, if that fails, with still less trouble-by an

second claimant?" "The second claimant," observed Ludlow, " is one, on whose account you and I have already endured insufferable rebuffs and everlasting injuries. It is the son of Colonel

Fitzpatrick." "What!" exclaimed Lawson, "that boy still living to cross my path! I thought he had been got rid of twenty years ago. Have demnity, in consequence of the manœuvres of | you deceived me respecting him? I believed what you told me concerning him, namely, believe, first to take the Fitzpatrick estates that, despite of the adherents of his family, he had been tracked out to his hiding-place in the caves of Clare; there, with his nurse the many other mischiefs he did to the Irish and foster-sister, laid hold of, and transported to Jamaica, where, you were assured by a critic who destroys too many illusions.

letter from the Commonwealth governor in that island, he and his nurse had both died within a few months of their poing placed within the influence of such a pestilential climate."

"I told you as a truth that which I myself believed to be a fact," replied Ludlow; "but events of which I have lately heard, induce me to suppose that I was wilfully deceived—and that, too, by a person on whose fidelity I supposed I might calculate. The governor of Jamaica was Major Sedgwicka stout, sincere republican-a man who was persuaded that the late Oliver Cromwell was an inspired and heaven-ordained prophet and warrior; but Sedgewick with all his republicanism and fanaticism, was, like your former comrade, John Elliott, a very tender-hearted fool; and it is believed, that he took pity on the boy, preserved him from the fate to which he had been doomed, and sent him and his nurse to one of the English colonies on the continent of America, upon condition that they should never return to Ireland as long as he, Sedgewick, lived. Sedgewick has died within the last twelve months; and some of the older tenantry in the Queen's County have been heard to declare that they had seen and recognized the son of the Colonel, and were prepared to support him once he openly claimed a restoration to his rights."

Lawson remained for a few minutes silent Resting his elbows upon the table, and leaning his head between both his hands, he paused as in profound meditation. At length, raising himself up and casting himself back in his seat, he poured out a fresh draught of wine, and quaffing it off, he spoke, as if in communion with himself, rather than addressing his companion :--

"The boy that I thought dead and gonealive and in the flesh! All that I have suffered-my distorted limb, my crushed bodycheaply suffered, as I fancied, because rewarded with his death-of no avail! Vincent Fitzpatrick, a grown man, in Ireland, coming to claim from King and Parliament the green watchings, and my wounds to be productive not of good to myself, but to another-who comes, as it were, out of the grave in which I supposed I had buried him-who comes here to bid me and my child return to England as poor and as despised as the first day I landed -an humble, moneyless, obscure trooper in the army of the Parliament. He comes to claim from me what is dearer to me than life. What mean you, Edward Ludlow, to do with such an adversary? I ask you the question, believing you will respond to it, as I mean to do-with my right arm and my sword."

"I have already remarked to you," said Ludlow, "that in this matter our interests are the same, and we must unite together in de-fending them. I have not said that the boy was positively living; I have only told you the rumors respecting him."

"They are true," replied Lawson, "depend upon it they are true. No one could have invented such a fiction. They are consistent with the character of Sedgewick. I knew him well, as well as I did John Elliott, to whom you have referred, and of whom I have lost sight for a long time. Know you what

has become of him?" "John Elliot is not only alive," replied Ludlow, "but is now one of the richest citizens of Dublin. The house in which we are sitting is his property; and he has lately become the purchaser of my uncle's splendid old mansion and park at Monkstown; but why think of him when we have matters of deeper import to engage our attention" I have mentioned the report that prevails respecting Vincent Fitzpatrick, because it was my duty, having heard it, not to conceal it from you but, at the same time, I must add that I am not disposed to attach much credit to it. The is perchance one of them ; or it may be one of the deliberate inventions of the archvillein, Redmond O'Hanlon, and set affoat, like so of land, whom he cannot assail by his gang, and whose persons and properties are beyond the sphere in which he carries on his aggressions.

"The Rapparees, be sure of it," said Lawson have nothing to do with these runours of the reappearance of Vincent Fitzpatrick. It is, I, am sure, a truth, and all we have to do is to render the claim against us abortive, and I can see but one way to put an end to the difficulty, and that is by the sword."

"Be it so," added Ludlow. "Let it be as you say, by the sword, or if you prefer it, the treasures of light, truth, and beauty with Lawson smiled, and winked at his com-

"But," continued Ludlow, "before you can use either, you must know the haunts of the person to be assailed, what are his means of de dence, by whom he is sustained, and by men whose audacity is increasing by unexwhom protected."

(To be continued.)

_____ The Indians.

New York, March 12.-The Tribune says General Sherman's pledge to Beccher, that if the Indians should be placed under the care of the army all religious denominations should have an equal chance in teaching and civilizing the tribes, comes from a man who is not in the habit of saying things he does not mean. The question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau cannot be regarded in any aspect as a personal one, but this promise ma'y reassure some who fear that military control will mean an end of religious influence.

The Kaffir War.

London, March 14 .- In the House of Comnons, Lord Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that since yesterday a num-ber of transports had left Madeira for the Cane. An exciting scene occurred in consequence of the announcement by Sir Stafford Northcote, that the Government did not intend to remove Lord Chelmsford from his command. Mr. Jenkins, despite the repeated intervention of the Speaker, attacked Lord Chelmsford, declaring his advancement was due to occult influences.

Illusions.

There are some illusions so beautiful, so realthful, and so pleasant, that we would that no harshness of this world's ways, no bitter experience, no sad reality could awaken us from them. Faith in man or woman is a comfortable creed, but you will scarcely find a man of thirty, or a woman either, who retains it. Fancy plays with us, but while she tricks, she blesses us. The more prosaic man, who strips the tinsel from everything, who tests every coin and every pleasure, and tells you that it has not the true ring, who checks capering fancy by the whip of reality, is not to be envied. The French-even at the bottom of all their gniety - have a sad word, Lessillusione, and by it they mean one who has worn out all his youthful ideas; who has been behind the scenes and has watched the ugly actors and gaunt actresses by daylight. Such a man's joys are Dead Sea apples. Happy are they with whom the domino is never com-pletely dropped! We may rightly acuse the

CATHOLIC MISCELLANY.

BLESSING A BELL.-A new 2250-pound bell was recently blessed at the Church of St. Mary, St. Clair, Quebec. New Catholic Chunch.—The new edifice

of St. Mary's Church, Greenwich, Conn., is rapidly approaching completion. By the appointment of Archbishop Henni, Rev. Father Donahue, of the Cathedral Parish

of Milwaukee, assumes the duties of Vicar

It is reported that Archbishop Purcell is in fair way to get out of his present financial difficulties, through help from the whole Catholic Church in America. ANOTHER CONVERT .- Mr. Egber Cleaves,

formerly an Episcopalian minister, has been received into the Catholic Church by Very Rev. Father Gallagher, V. G., of Columbus, Ohio. Consecuation of a Chunch.-St Vincent's

Church, Baltimore, Md., will be solemnly consecrated on March 25th, by Archbishop Gibbons, Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va., will preach. Welcom: Home.-Right Rev. Bishop Ryan

and Father Crouin, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in that city Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, from their trip to the Old World. C. T. A. U. of Massachusetts .-- Much in-

terest is manifested in the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Massachusetts, to take place next month at Lawrence. The temperance society of Saint Francis de Sales parish, Bunker Hill district, has voted to leave the Union. RECEPTION TO BISHOP RYAN .- On the oc

asion of the recent reception to Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., tendered him by his clergy, addresses were made to him in English, Latin, French, German, and Italian. Bishop Ryan surprised his auditors by replying to each of the addresses in the tongue in which it was addressed to him.

THE FRIDAYS IN LENT .-- At all the masses of the Fridays in Lent special commemoration is made of subjects connected with the crucifixion. On the Friday after Quinquagesima Sunday, the theme is the Crown of Thorns; after the first Sunday in Lent, the Spear and Nails; after the second Sunday, the Holy Winding Sheet; after the third Sunday, the Five Sacred Wounds; after the fourth Sunday, the Precious Blood; after Passion Sunday, the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin.

Pepo Leo to his Cardinals.

On the anniversary of his election to the Supreme See, the Cardinals, through their Dean, Cardinal de Pietro, presented their felicitations to the Holy Father. He replied as The good wishes and congratulations which

you offer us, in the name of the Sacred College, on this anniversary of our elevation to the Pontificate, are extremely agreeable to us. Lord Cardinal, in receiving them, with feelings of the warmest gratitude, it is pleasant for us to be able to express to the Sacred College our satisfaction at the numerous proofs of attachment and respect which it has given government of the Church. From the moment that it pleased the Lord to raise us to the august chair of St. Peter, when our heart deeply moved and penetrated with the thought of the heavy burden imposed on our weakness. felt almost appalled, the most efficacious encouragement we received was from the certainty that we would find in the Sacred College a powerful support, and from the assured hopes that Divine Providence, which in such tempestuous times called on us to rule over the Church, would never be wanting to us the Church to effect their removal and cure, submitted to the popular vote. nothing was dearer to our heart than to show Much excitement prevails the world the beneficent nature and salutary to her the princes and people, as well as to reestablish her in that noble state of liberty which is hers by Divine ordinance. If our solicitude and our words, received with respect and obedience by the faithful of the universe, have served to re-arouse amongst some of them a love for the thurch, and to render others of them less hostile in their feelings towards her, that result will be solely due to Him who has made the nations capable of being healed; to Him who has given efficacy to our words, and also to the inestimable which the Church is enriched. But in rendering to God the acts of thankgiving which are due to Him, we know how difficult and hard is the way we have to traverse, for in fact, the ever-increasing propensity to evil which is afflicting society, the arrogant designs of many pected triumphs, the disloyal warfare which in all parts of the world is being waged against the Church and the Papacy, give presage of darker and more terrible times. However, with the aid of God, neither adverse events nor the menaces nor the deceitful flatteries of our enemies, will prevent us from doing our duty, and we shall ever apply ourselves to follow in the glorious footsteps of our most illustrious predecessors Always ready to extend a friendly hand to those who, in good faith and with repentance, come back to the Church and cease to persecute her, we will continue to combat those who make war on her, and we will persevere with constancy and firmness in the defence of her rights, her s'ndependance, and her freedom. Our confidence rests in Him from whom, however unworth; we hold our place on earth; in Him who gives to the combatant strength and victory; in Him who has said, "Have confidence I have overcome the world, and who has overcome it bymeans apparently humble and despicable, and with a wisdom which in the eyes of the world seems but folly. We have therefore confidence, it is a pleasure to us to repeat, in the wise and enlightened assistance of the Sacred College, certain that it willnever fail us

European Jottings.

diction. Benedictio Dei, &c.

as long as it may please the Lord to prolong

our days. With these feelings, then, and in sympathy with the felicitations and good

wishes for our welfare which you have just ex-

pressed, we grant to all the Sacred College

fron the bottom of our heart and as a pledge

of our especial affection the Apostolic Bene-

A few weeks since a manufactory was started in Manchester, England, for the making of "Melliotine codice." A seizure was made of the product of the factory, and it was found to consist of coffee, chicory and date stones, the last being a new adulteration for such a purpose.

Peace the phenomenal murderer, loved music, and, to obtain the money necessary for his defense, sold his three violins for nearly £37, a plano bringing £35 additional. His mistress, who wrote to him that she had no money to spere but hoped to meet him in heaven, has applied for the £100 reward for his conviction:

Mr. Fencel Parameters.

reward for his conviction:

Mr. Francis Bar, a princely merchant of Milau, was in his room counting some money which he had just received, when his barber was announced. That personage appeared and commenced operations, when suddenly he threw his razor on the floor and ran out of the room. They caught him and asked an explanation. "Well," he confessed at last, " the sight of the gold was too much for me. If I had not ran away I would have cut Mr. Bar's throat and robbed him." Mr. Bar presented the barbor with 100 francs.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Loxuon, March 12.-Correspondence from Paris says that the impeachment motion is likely to have the result which its authors do not contemplate, namely, the beginning of a crusade to put down noisy demagogues, who aim at rendering government impossible under every regime, and who are now adopting against the Republic manusures which they adopted against the Empire and Monarchy of July. Gambetta's two papers take different sides. The Siccle, edited by Brisson, author of the impeachment report, is opposed to the measure on the ground that it would involve

a Ministerial crisis. Loxbox, March 14 .- A Paris correspondent says that the chief interest of yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies, was whether the Government would be supported by a majority of the Left. On this point all reasonable expectations have been fulfilled, as the Government, on the rejection of impeachment, obtained a majority of 40 in the Moderate Left against the Extreme Left. Such majority leaves the Ministry open to a defeat by coalition between the Extreme Left and the Left. The order of the day, pure and simple, was moved by Clemenceau, on the ground that the Chamber, having refused to impeach incriminated persons, had no right to censure them, was rejected by 225 of the Left to 287 of the Extreme Left and Right.

England.

Loybox, March 14.-The Blackburn of North and Northeast Lancashire, have confer with the Weavers' Secretaries. A conference of representatives of the operatives of all districts meet at Blackburn on Saturday.

Russia.

palace are entire fabrications. He also says could be only imperfectly carried out. the police discovered two secret printing presses there yesterday; many arrests have, jiff, who, it was stated, had the plague and died, is convalescent.

Advices from Russia report that Colonel Knoop of the Gen larmeric has been strangled by the Nihilists.

Turkey.

Constantinouse, March 12.—The with-drawal of the British fleet has been delayed in consequence of the desire of the Sultan to give a banquet in honor of Admiral Hornby. Tinxova, March 12 .- A violent speech was made in the Bulgarian Assembly to-day in favor of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia. address to Prince Dondonkoff Karsakoff. Constantinorie, March 13 .- The British

fleet has left Ismed for Gallipoli on its way to Besika Bay. London, March 13 .- A despatch from Tir-

of attachment and respect which it has given nova says there is every indication of a speedy us in the course of this year, and for the aid evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russians. A which it has afforded us in the duties of the | despatch from Constantinople says there are symptoms of much more conciliatory disposition towards Greece.

London, March 13 .- Dispatches from Tiernaeva say that a premature uprising of the Turks near Osman Bazar was purposely brought to a head by the Government, which had received information of extensive preparations for an outbreak. The Government is confident of its ability to repress further agi tation.

Lospos, March 14 .- A Pesth special says that the Roumanian Senate and Chamber with its merciful aid. Animated with that have resolved to conform to amend the Conconfidence, and fully aware of the evils and stitution and to conform to the laws concernnecessities of society at present; and more- ing Jews, and to the requirements of the over, intimately convinced of the power of Treaty of Berlin. The question will now be

Much excitement prevails at Limasal, in the Island of Cyprus. All shops are closed, for twenty-one dollars a ton. influence of the Church, so as to bring back and traffic suspended, in consequence of Si Garnet Wolseley's monetary regulations. The inhabitants have telegraphed to the Queen, appealing against Sir Garnet's decree.

Germany.

Berlin, March 13 .- The Alsatian Parliamentary Committee unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the hope that Alsace and Lorraine may obtain a separate constitution as a federal state, having its seat of government at Strasburg, and a representative in the Federal Council. The Lorraine members refused to adhere to this resolution, unless it was further stipulated that there should be no Prince or Governor of the new State. As this amendment was not taken into consideration, the Lorrainers left the room prior to the which it was decined a mark of weakness to vote.

London, March 13 .- A correspondent at Berlin says that Bismarck proposed to give Alsace and Lorraine a special cabinet, and make the vote of the Provincial Assembly decisive, instead of merely consultative. The knighthood than any English civilian-K.P., Government Tobacco Bill proposes a duty of 70 marks on foreign, and an excise tax of 50 marks on native tobacco.

A Berlin special states that the tariff Commission has resolved to increase the duties upon rice and meat, which are now 13 marks for each, to 2 marks for rice, and 3 marks for meat. The duty on meat is increased with a view to restricting American imports. The Imperial Government has proposed a daty of 5 pfenings per hundred-weight on coal. It will probably be adopted, as it is considered sufficient to close Germany against British coal.

Berlin, March 13 .- The commission to revise the customs tariff recommend raising the import duty on meat to three marks, it order to restrict imperiation from the United States.

VIENNA, March 14 .- The Political Correswondence states that Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to lay stress upon the necessity of name) has been caught thieving, but his crime strictly adhering to all provisions of the is attributed to kleptomania. He saw a pair Treaty of Berlin, and declaring decisively that the San Stefano provisions must not be revived under any pretext whatever, England being convinced that the difficulties in regard to Roumelia could be overcome only by a mixture of vigor and moderation on the china into his travelling bag. An officer fol-part of the Pope. lowed and arrested him. He fainted, and has part of the Pope. Africa.

LONDON, March 12 .- Upon the petition of the consular delegates at Whydat, a Portuguese man-of-war blockaded that port in conequence of the arrest of Portuguese subjects

by the King of Dahomey. The King block-

aded the roads leading into the interior. Austro-Hungary.

PESTH, March 12.-Latest telegrams announce that the flood, with a terrific roar, is rushing from two sides over Szegedin. orrors of the situation baffle all description, and the town is in fact destroyed. Twothirds of it are now submerged, including citadel and post and telegraph offices, whole rows of houses falling, orphanage destroyed, and all the inmates are buried in the ruins and two manufactories on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Szegedin, and more elevated parts of the town and municipality of Pesth are making every effort to send assistance to Szegedin. Relief trains have already started, and accom- place.

modation for fugitives has been provided in barracks and public buildings of Pesth.

LONDON, March 12 .- A despatch from Postia says that a hundred square miles in the neighborhood of Szegedin are flooded. The crops in this district are lost. The Government has sent 40,000 florins for the relief of the inhabitants. The Radicals in the Diet to-day violently attacked the Government for neglecting to take presentions to prevent the calamity.

PESTU, March 13.—The Hungarian Minister of Finance left for Szegedin with 200,000 florins to be distributed among the sufferers by inundation.

The misery is increasing. Rescuing boats continually strike ruins, so that in many cases the rescue of sufferers is impossible. A violent storm is raging, and the flood is continually rising and is now two feet above the level of the Theiss. The submerged area has been reduced to 600 square metres, which continually decreases. After the first irruptien of the waters 35 soldiers were drowned. It is stated that the railways carried gratuitously 10,000 fegitives yesterday.

London, March 14 .- A large portion of the suburbs of Szegedin are below the ordinary level of the river Theiss. Instead of five or six hours, which it was calculated the flood would take to spread through the town, scarcely an hour and a half passed. Some hope is entertained that on account of the timely alarm, the loss of life has not been very great, but the victims must be numbered by hundreds, if not thousands, nor is the havoc yet complete. All Wednesday dull sounds were Weavers' Association and Wages Committee, heard in all directions, indicating the fall of successive buildings. The poorer classes declined to accept the invitation to send a deputation to the Masters' meeting at Man-their homes, in many cases force had to chester to-day, because the Masters previously be used. All the communities vie with passed a resolution refusing ever again to each other in sending provisions, and opening their houses to the refugees. Comparatively few avail themselves of the latter offer. The working classes especially prefer abiding by the nearest safe spot in the town : London, March 13 .- A correspondent at thus thousands are encamped on a high em-St. Petersburg confirms the statement that re- bankment. To let the water from above and cent accounts of dissensions in the Imperial | behind the town run into the river in front

PESTH, March 14.—The Emperor Francis Joseph will forego his intended visit here to been made in connection therewith. Prokoff- receive the congratulations on the occasion of his silver wedding. He desires that the money intended for the festivities be distributed among the sufferers by the flood. The Emperor and Empress also give 49,509

General Neus.

-The San Francisco Bulletin says that the total arrivals of Chinese at that port in 1878 were 6,675, and the departures 6,071.

-Since Paris opened her first horse butchery 132,133 horses, 4,870 asses, and 203 mules A committee was appointed to prepare an have been eaten there. In the country they ent less of such viands.

> -A Virginia correspondent says that owing to the fact that white Protestants shun the negroes, the latter in large numbers are becoming subject to Catholic influences. -In Berlin the silk trade has nearly died

out by reason of French competition, while at Lyons it is exceedingly depressed by reason of the greatly reduced demand from this country. -A negro boy in Elia, Ga., disliked to take

care of the baby. His mother left it with him

however, although he declared that he would kill it, and when she returned he had bosten it to death. -Baton Rouge boys started a pedestrian exhibition (admission two cents), and a nine-year-old walker stuck to the track till he fell

from exhaustion. He has since been danger--The coal industry of Pennsylvania has reached enormous proportions, the anmon! product being valued at fifty million dollars. The first coal mined, amounting to a few han-

dred tons, was sold in Philadelphia in 1813 -The debt of the city of Paris is now nearly \$400,000,000, and the interest about \$20,000,-000 a year. The credit of the city, however, is, if possible, even higher than that of the country. The municipal taxation is nearly

\$22.50 per head of population. -A bachelor who lately died in Machester, England, left his property to the thirty women who had refused his matrimonial offers. He said in his will that to their refusals he owed the peace he had enjoyed during life

and that he felt himself their debtor. -The London Times says the Duke of Argyll's pamphlet on the Eastern question recalls the good old-fashioned pamphlets, in confess that an opponent could have anything to say for himself. Lord Lytton is denounced in terms usually reserved for person-

ages who stand in the pillory of history. -Lord Dufferin has already more orders of G.C.M.G. (Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George), and K.C.B., and it is quite on the cards that he will be Governor-General of India, and add the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Star of India to the rest. Five English prime Ministers (Pit. Peel, Canning and Gladstone), in the present century never had any kind of decoration.

-The Philadelphia Spiritualist paper, Mind and Matter, employed a medium named James to run a message department. Communications from the most famous of dead mon were furnished week after week. At length James was exposed as a personator of materialized spirits in a scance, and for soveral weeks none of his work appeared in Mind and Matter; but now he is at it again, with a prefatory confession that he only resorted to deception when the spirits failed him.

-A Baptist clergyman living near Rochester (the local newspapers do not give his of vases in a store, liked them excessively, and carried one off under his coat. He was not suspected although the vase was soon missed; but a few days later he made a second visit, and was seen to slip the other piece of been ill ever since.

-In his lecture on Claude Bernard, M. Paul Bert narrated a singular stratagem which was invented by Bernard during the Franco-German war, and might be utilized without difficulty, under similar circumstances. It was proposed to revictual Pacis, which was strictly blockaded by German forces. A large number of cattle had been collected, waiting for an opportunity to cross the German lines. But a difficulty was to silence these animals, as their cries would attract the attention of the enemy. Claud Bernard proposed to practice upon them the section of the nerve which enables them to emit their usual cries. The operation is so easy that it could be executed in a few seconds by an ordinary butcher. None of the animals appeared to suffer in any way by the mittletion which had made them mute. But the military inovement proved a failure, and for other causes the revictualing could not take

The True Witness

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Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

An Explanation Wanted.

Will some one tell us why it is that the Custom House is supposed to charge the new fariff as soon as it is spoken in Parliament, and before it has passed into law? We hear that the Custom House is to charge the new tariff at once, without waiting for the bill to become law by constitutional usages. This, we are informed on good authority, has been the custom hitherto, but we cannot understand by what authority a tariff can be enforced before it goes through all the stages to which other bills are subjected.

Daniel O'Leary,

Daniel O'Leary, until last night champion pedestrian of the world, makes his exit. Broken down, it is said, by his performances, he now leaves to some other man to equal or to excel the records which have made his name so well known in pedestrianism. In form. Mr. J. O. Dion, the Secretary of the his time he beat all the celebrated walkers in General Committee, has established several his time he beat all the celebrated walkers in that high school of athletism, England, and in its offspring, the United States. He was too, modest in his triumphs. He used to say that he was no walker at all, and that there were poor boys running about the bogs in Ireland who could beat him, if they only knew it. Those who know him well give him an excellent character, and it is well to know that he has now a competency on which himself and his family can live for the remainder of their days.

Archbishop Purcell.

The Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati, a paper that is said to be the "official organ" of Archbishop Purcell, says that the debts of the Archbishop must be paid in full, as the which city and country Volunteer battalions Catholic Church never repudiates. No doubt are treated. Apart from the many different the Catholics of the United States will do as conditions under which they already exist, and but we are a free people, who pride in being their Bishops desire, and it collections are to which we have from time to time drawn a part of the Empire, but who will insist upon ordered over the Republic, the result must be attention, we may point out another anomaly, the right of doing what is most calculated to satisfactory. The Catholics of the United and one that calls for reform. According to advance our own interest. States have many calls upon their purses, but a call for such a purpose as that proposed could | teer Militia must be inspected by the Brigade not and, we believe, would not be allowed to pass unheaded. There are supposed to be place at the headquarters of the corps to be eight or ten millions of Catholics in the inspected. In the country corps this is, or United States, and a vigorous effort on their ought to be, an easy matter. These corps part should be able to pay these debts of honor, and enable the Archbishop to end his days in peace.

The Letellier Affair.

Parliament did well in passing a vote of censure on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. He outstepped his power, and he has merited the rebuke which Parliament gave him. But the Parliament of the Dominion should be careful not to interfere with the authority of the Local Legislature. The Province has rights as well as the Dominion, and it would be a dangerous thing to infringe on them. Party spicen should not force the Government to make the mistake of dismissing the Lieutenant-Governor. He did wrong, for that wrong he has been censured, and there the matter should end. In the old country a man placed in the position, now occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, would resign; but in Canada people generally pocket rebukes when party influence is concerned.

Au Unfulfilled Promise.

Sir John A. Macdonald has fulfilled one promise. He has given the people of this country Protection. Now let him fulfil other promises, and show a disposition to act the part of an honest politician. When Sir John A. Macdonald made his speech in Montreal he twitted the Reformers with having increased the salaries of the Ministers, and the country understood from what he said that, if returned to power, he would make a change. Now if Sir John A. Macdonald is as good as his word he will do as he led the people to understand he intended doing. Remember it was Sir John A. Macdonald himself who said that a man who promised when in Opposition to do certain things which he refused to do when in power, was a "demogogue," and while we do not hazard so wild a charge, wet others may do so, unless Sir John keeps his word.

A Practical Joke.

"Dr. Palmer" writes a letter to the Gazette. in which he gives an account of an entertainment given to Mr. Costigan when that gentleman was at Belleville. "Dr. Palmer" communces his letter by saying, "the sub joined correspondence was addressed to the insert it. "Dr. Palmer" certainly never addressed "the subjoined correspondence to the Evening Post," and even if he had we would not have inserted it. Anything in Mr. Costigan's favor is always welcome in our columns, but when correspondents say "Dr. Bergin was the next speaker-fluent and convincing, his remarks were very much admired," we think it time "Fluent and convincing !" We have heard of the gentleman who was "unaccustomed to public speaking," but when men talk about D₁: Bergin being "fluent and convincing," we will be pardoned if we decline to he a party to perpetrate so huge a prac Mcal joke.

Home Rule for Alsace and Lorredne. When the flag of the Hapsburgs fell at the battle of Sadowa, and Austria lay at the mercy of her Prussian conquerors, all Europe knew the cause of the disaster was in the apathy of and to expect that he would, in such an Hungary. Austria benefitted by the lesson and gave the Hungarians Home Rule, and now the Empire is not only "peace," but it is strength and loyalty as well. Later, in 1870, the eagles of France were brought captive to United Germany, and Alsace and Lorraine, after 200 years of French rule, passed once more into the possession of the Fatherland. And Germany has not read history in vain, for instead of leaving Alsace and Lorraine a thern in the side of the Empire, Home Rule has been granted the two Provinces, and the vote of this Provincial Assembly has been made decisive, instead of consultative, as hitherto. The news is encouraging for the Irish cause. Home Rule will make Alsace-Lorraine loyal to United Germany, and the time will come when England must follow suit.

The Chief of Police.

The four serious candidates for the position of Chief of Police are Messrs. Paradis, McGowan, De Salaberry and Baynes. The question now is, which of the four is the best man. Mr. Paradis has long experience in the police force, but something more than long experience in the police force is required, and that something Mr. Paradis does not possess. Again, we have Mr. McGowan, who has had experience as a sergeant of police, as a soldier, and as a lawyer. After Mr. McGowan we have Mr. De Salaberry, who has been for some years an officer in the Volunteers, was with the Red River Expedition, and is a lawyer, too. Mr. Baynes claims the position on the strength of his many years' service in the Volunteers. Taking practical experience as a guide, we think Mr. McGowan is the best man. If some experience in the police, in active military affairs, and in law, are recommendation, Mr. McGowan possesses them. If Mr. McGowan is of that class of men who go through the world with their eyes open, he ought to make a good Chief of Police. After Mr. McGowan, Mr. De Salaberry would be our favorite; but we think Mr. McGowan has the most experience.

Monument to Colonel De Salaberry.

During the late celebration in honour of the memory of Colonel De Salaberry at Chambly it was decided to erect a monument to the hero of Chateauguay. The movement is a laudable and a patriotic one. The General Committee appointed to carry on the work desire that the subscriptions should come from the people at large, and it should not be confined to any section of them. They say that the services of Colonel De Salaberry belong to all British subjects, and all should take pride to doing honour to his memory. The movement has already assumed practical sub-committees, and that much has been done to secure the success of the undertaking. The English people certainly should not be behind in the work. Colonel De Salaberry did service for the Empire, and it will be a becoming thing for the English speaking people to generously assist the project. It was indeed noticed that there were few, if any, English speaking people at the demonstration at Chambly, but that will be looked upon as of no consequence if they contribute to the monument fund.

A Suggestion.

Every day experience proves that there orders, the clothing, arms, &c., or Staff once a year. This inspection is to take drill for a few days every year, and then their equipment is supposed to be placed away. Sometimes, indeed, they do not drill for two years, in which case the inspection ought to be still easier. In city corps, however, it is quite different Many, if not most city corps, drill once a week, in all seasons of the year; some drill oftener than this, and in that case, the trouble of getting the clothes in for inspection is considerable and should be obviated. We see no reason why the clothing of the city corns could not be inspected on parade during an ordinary drill evening, and an order to that effect would be a boon to the commanding officers of corps and to the men too.

British Capitalists Emigrating.

One of the most significent incidents of the age is to be found in the fact that British capitalists are emigrating to the United States and Canada. It is not long since an English smelting firm was negotiating for the purchase of land in Toronto, and, no doubt, we will hear more of this firm yet. Now, too. we see that a Montreal firm is negotiating for the purchase of large mills in Massachusetts, while we are told that "a company of Black Country iron masters are erecting extensive iron works at South Pittsburg, Tenn," and that "a wealthy Liverpool firm is going extensively into the cattle and meat export trade at New York." These facts have a grave significence for the future of British commerce. Wedded to the theory of Free Trade, England is rushing to her doom. For thirty years she ruled the markets of the world, not so much owing to Free Trade as to a combination of circumstances which enabled her to take advantage of the situation, and now it looks as if the tide had turned against her. If her capitalists emigrate even in ever so small numbers, the impetus it will give to foreign competition must have a damaging effect upon British manufactures, and the result cannot but be disadvantageous to Great Britain.

The "Blakes" on "Popery." As we surmised yesterday, some of our contemporaries are endeavoring to make political capital out of the speech of Vice-Chancellor Blake. They appear to think it is an admirable opportunity to hit at the brother of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Edward Blake, and through him at the Reform party. And in Evening Post," but that the editor refused to order to accomplish this, a "Catholic" writes a letter to the Ottawa Citizen, and this letter is simply an attempt to harness the Reform party to the "Popery" hobby-horse of Vice-Chancellor Blake. This is how "Catholic" politicians use the attacks made on their religion. If they can make a favorable political move, they would encourage such attacks. But after all, "Catholic" in the Citizen may be no "Catholic" at all. If he had called attention to the language of the Vice-Chancel lor and consured it, we would have applauded him. Such language should not be encouraged by any respectable citizen, and the

The Hon. Edward Blake is a liberal-minded ever heard to express hostility to anyone's religion. He is not responsible for his brother, assembly as the one in which the meeting referred to took place, contradict what his brother said, is simply to expect what is unreasonable. But when we see such discreditable tactics resorted to, we do not wonder that Catholics are dragged through the political mire by both parties, when it is found out that religion is used in order to gain political ends.

"Concordia Salus."

His Worship Mayor Rivard hit the keynote yesterday when he referred to the Public Peace. We advise our readers to look over and patriotic, and indicate resolution to bend harmony and good will among all sections of demonstration taking place in our midst of a nature to excite or to wound the feelings or susceptibilities of any portion of the population." Certainly they will! Our portion of the population, at least, will, we are sure, lead off and say "Yes," to a man. They will, we are sure, make no "demonstration" tibilities of any portion of the population." Why should they? They live in a mixed community, and anything that is calculated to Protection will at once encourage. The annoy their neighbors, is just the thing they should avoid. Our efforts should be directed to secure "Concordia Salus." If the Irish Catholics, or the French Canadians, or the Chinese, or the Protestants, " excite or wound the feelings or susceptibilities of any portion of the population," we would rejoice to see to make Canada presperous, and the pros-"the citizens unite, if necessary, to prevent " it. We heartily congratulate the Mayor on the attitude he has assumed, and we are sure that he will receive the support of every lawabiding citizen in his endeavors to bring about that good feeling which he assured us at one time existed, and which we are all so anxious should exist again.

The Mistakes of the New York "Herald."

The New York Herald of Wednesday had an unusually long article on "The Protectionist Policy of our Canadian Neighbours." The article in question expresses nonder that Great Britain has not established free trade between herself and all her colonies. It says that the colonies are a source of expense to England, that they multiply her vulnerable parts during war, and that the only reward England can look for is " in the value of her colonies as free markets for the products of her home industry." The Herald marvels at England permitting her colonies to restrict freedom of trade, and says that it is "very much as if the United States should allow Local Legislatures in California and Alaska to levy duties on New England manufactures." think, however, that the cases are not identical. California is represented in Washington, while Alaska is ruled directly from the Capitol. Californians assist in making the laws of the United States. If Canada was a part of a Confederated Empire, and if Canadians represented Canada in the Imperial House of Commons, then, indeed, that Imperial House of Commons might have the right of insisting upon the making the commercial laws of the Empire at large. But Canada is not represented in a confederation of the Empire, and without that representation England never can have the power of conshould be a difference in the manner in trolling the commercial laws of the people of this country. We are not a State in the Empire, as California is a State in the Union,

The Budget

At last the great question has been settled; the Hon. Mr. Tilley has made his Budget speech, and the new Tariff has been brought down. Our morning contemporaries occupy nine or ten columns of their space over the Hon. Mr. Tillev's speech and the proposed Tariff. We can give but a condensed report of the proceedings, and have neither time nor space to review the situation at length to-day. From the cursory glance we have been able to bestow upon the new Tariff, we will be surprised if some people will not be disappointed, while others will be pleased. But is this Tariff now law or not? It appears to us that it is not yet law. Before it can become law it must go through the usual forms of the House, and yet, as we supected, the Custom House has received orders to enforce the new Tariff at once. A morning contemporary publishes the following telegram, which it says explains itself:-

"OTTAWA, March 14, 4 p.m. To W. B. Simpson, Collector of Customs,

Montreal:

"On receipt of this message you are to receive entries conditionally, subject to adjustment after receiving printed tariff resolutions by mail. Importers must sign promise to amend the face of each entry.

"Acknowledge receipt,

"J. Johnson,

"Commissioner of Customs."

We are very much mistaken if this order is not illegal. The Tariff is not yet law, and it cannot be enforced until it has gone through all the stages necessary to give it force. It appears to us that this order could be successfully contested, and that the Hon. Mr. Tilley has outstepped his authority in enforcing a Tariff which was simply read in the House of Commons, but which is not yet law, and which cannot be law for some days

"Protection" and Independence.

Some time since we ventured to predict that the question of Protection would bring Canada face to face with the question of Independence. It appears that Sir George Campbell, the M. P. for Kirkcaldy, in the British House of Commons, has taken a similar view of the situation, for he has, we learn, given a notice of motion which amounts to this-If we, in Canada, are to have Protection, is it desirable for England to continue its connection with us? This is just what we anticipated, but it will come to nothing. Canada will have Protection, the question of Independence may be discussed, but Great Britain is more likely to follow our example and protect her own industries than she is to cut us adrift. Sir George Campbell is considered an able man. His knowledge of Colonial and Indian affairs is, perhaps, not equalled in the House of Commons. A motion of such a nature as that referred to, coming from such a man, cannot be "pooh-poohed" as we notice a morning contemporary attempts to do. There is some meaning in it, and it may yet lead to serious discussion. If so, we hope Canada will be respectful, but firm. Much as we desire to continue our connection with Great Britain, and much as we think this couraged by any respectable citizen, and the Vice-Chancellor himself should be ashamed of it. But this attempt to draw in the Hon. Edward Blake is discreditable.

Campbell can hardly hope that he can man. We have failed to learn that he was drive Canada from the policy it has resolved to adopt by threats of separation. We have been authoritatively told by Sir John A. Macdonald that the Protection we are to have will be "not rash," but "efficient." If we benefit by such Protection why should we hesitate to adopt it Canadians have been giving their loaves and fishes long enough to others; it is time now to keep them for themselves, even in presence of a threatened discussion on the question of Independence. Canada desires to continue her connection with Great Britain, but Canada wants and must have Protection.

The Tariff. Canada has proclaimed commercial war on the world. She has taken up the gauntlet, his utterances with care. They are Christian and in self-defence, has granted Protection to the industries of her people. The Protective with a will to the work of bringing about Tariff is an open declaration that for Canadians it is Canada above all, and that when the people. He said: "Iam sure that all good | the interests of Canadians clash with the incitizens will unite, if necessary, to prevent any terests of others, it is the duty of the ruling powers to stand by and to fight for their own people. This is what the Conservative party promised, and this is what the Conservative party has honorably commenced. It promised Protection, and Protection it has given, faithfully and well. From this day we anticipate a new era in Canadian affairs, and, if we mis-"of a nature" calculated "to excite take not, Montreal will soon be black with or to wound the feelings or suscep- the smoke of thriving industries, and the country at large will experience the impetus which confidence begets, and which Reform journals will of course make a point out of the possible results of this commercial war, and will point out that it is but the first step towards annexation or separation from the Empire. But this is all political clap-trap. Protection is calculated perity of the colonies must strengthen, and not weaken, the Empire at large. As for the United States-let them take the tax off native products, and Canada will do the same Meanwhile we had either to protect ourselves, or else go into bank-ruptcy. No doubt the United States will not be an indifferent spectator to all that has been done. Legislation of a hostile character may even be attempted. It is not at all improbable that the United States may "shut down" on Canada, but even so, it is our duty to look to ourselves and this country could not be worse than it is. At last, however, the Free Trade fiction has exploded; the Conservatives have given the full measure of Protection which they promised, and it they never did anything they are entitled to be looked upon as having done that by which Canada was to be saved from itself.

Vice-Chaucellor Blake on "Popery."

Vice-Chancellor Blake has been indulging in very strong language in Toronto. As the phrase is in this country, he has been "going' for the Catholics. Here is what he said in St. James Cathedral Schoolhouse, Toronto, as reported in the Mail of the 7th instant :-He sincerely trusted that former differences ceasing to exist they should become the pattern diocese, and shoulder to shoulder fight the battles of the Church, and with other Protestant denominations, go strongly against l'opery and infidelity." For a Vice-Chancellor, this language was not bad. When we consider that Vice-Chancellor Blake is paid by Catholic as well as Protestant tax-payers, it is an outrage upon constitutional liberty that he should insult the very people who contribute to his salary. What confidence can Catholics have in such a man? It is not from such men that an even-handed rendering of the law can be expected. Catholics cannot trust him, and generous-minded Protestants must see that language such as this is not calculated to conduce to that good mankind from the commencement of the world, and it is as natural for a man to resent a wrong as it is for him to breathe. But when that insult comes from a Vice-Chancellor, it is intensified many degrees. Vice-Chancellor Blake was not appointed to fling "Popery" into the faces of the the Catholics of this country, and to ally Catholicism to infidelity. But let us note the issue. The political opponents of Vice-Chancellor Blake will endeavor to make capital out of this incident, and his political friends will endeaver to screen him. But we hope some of our M.P.'s will see this question out, and will ascertain whether or not Catholies are to be insulted by the paid officers of the country. To allow such a thing to pass would be to put a premium upon ribaldry. We are glad to notice that the Ottawa Citizen condemns the Vice-Chancellor, and every right-thinking Protestant in Canada will, we hope, echo its words, that such language as that used by Vice-Chancellor Blake "will meet with little sympathy from right-thinking Protestants."

Hanlan in England.

Toronto, March 15 .- The following special cablegram to the Globe, dated London 14:-"Edward Hanlan, the Canadian sculler, left Manchester this morning for Newcastle, where he will stay at the Ord Arms, Scottswood. He will begin a strict training immediately to gradually reduce his weight. He now weighs 171 pounds, whereas his rowing weight is 154 pounds. He is in splendid health and capital spirits and confident that he will make a good record in English waters. His rowing in Manchester was in very fine form. He rowed a long, even, powerful stroke, and won many admirers among boating men. Heasley. Hanlan's trainer, is also well. Both enjoyed their sojourn in Manchester very much.

The New York "Star" on the Pedestrian

Match. New York, March 17 .- The Star, in speaking of the Gilmore Garden affair of last week, says civilization professes a great deal of disgust and pity for the Indian's method, which usually consists in cutting himself with a knife and tearing away from confinement of hooks fastened into his flesh and burning his cuticle with hot coals, but it seems civilization can make a week of holidays over pretty much the same sort of business and ladies and gentlemen crowd to applaud self-inflicted tortures to which the melodramatic cruelty of the Indian-is mere child's play. Barbarism, it must be acknowledged. has this advantage of us, that it does not suffer to make money, but to fit itself for the special work, that, according to the savage nature, it is given to do. We have yet to hear one plausible excuse offered for the civilized The Tribune says :- If a horse appeared in

public in the condition of Harriman during the last hours of the walking match Bergh's society would have interfered, but as has often been remarked before, there is no Bergh for men and women and, above all, no Bergh for the protection of audiences.

"The Schools of Our Fathers."

Eloquent Lecture by Archbishop Bede Vaughau of Sydney, N. S. W.

During the past winter, according to our Western method of reckoning, although in Australia it was summer, the Archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W., visited Sandhurst in the province of Victoria, and there before the principal people including the Mayor and Bishop delivered two lectures. One of these was on the "Schools of our Fathers," a fasci-

and Gentleman, I had the pleasure of addressing you, I did what I could to draw out a picture of what Christ had done in bringing Christianity into the world. I showed you how the revelation given to Noe of creed and moral law and worship, had by degrees lost its true hold upon the minds of the vast masses of mankind; and how the idea of sacrifice itself had been corrupted; and howall that was left for man to believe in with anything like absolute conviction, was himself and the material world spread out beneath nis feet then went on to show what kind of radical revolution had been effected by our Saviour. I prove to you by bringing under your attention the four corner-stones of the Old Testament and Christ's realization of its prophecies, and of the New Testament and the actuality of its teachings and promises in the history and action of the Christian Church. I suggested to you that God alone can make the past play upon the future; and that none but Divinity could have made the impression in the wax correspondent so exactly with the carving on the die. Besides that, our Lord's career, his life, death, and especially His resurrection, all point with a steady finger to one great fact which explains all things, and without which all remains a dark, inextricable tangle of contradiction. We next looked at the basis of the new religion and philosophy; and saw how intimately Christ Himself was, and is still, bound up with the success and endurance of the novel polity which He introduced into the world. I left you there, with His new scheme of universal empire before you, and appealed to your common sense as to whether it is possible for any sane man to deny the conclusion arrived at by Napoleon I, when he declared that Christ is "our Father and our God." I now beg of you, Mr. Mayor, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, to proceed one step further. Every form of doctrine has been, generally speaking, propagated by teaching. And, humanly speaking, the success and spread of any form of thought has depended upon the amount of love, labor, and skill brought about in imparting it to others. In speaking to you this evening, therefore, of

THE SCHOOLS OF OUR FATHERS, I am not about to confine myself to any narrow view of this large subject. I am about to speak of teaching and teachers, and the success of such teaching and teachers on a large scale. And whether that teaching have as its subject-matter the fine arts, science or letters—whether it have to do with theology or philosophy—is a matter which affects us only so far as those subjects act with more or less influence on the human spirit. I take it that the schools of our fathers consisted of all those various influences which went to form men, whether they were brought to bear during youth or during the entire career from the dawning of reason to its close. Let us, then, taking this broad view of culture and formation of heart, intellect, and character, throw a glance upon the principal centre of schooling in the great pagan world, that we may then be in a position, by means of the comparison, to feeling which everyone so much desires. realize the difference between the teachings Man will resent insult. It is the history of of paganism in its higher form and those iniced by the philosophy and religion of Jesus Christ. There is just one centre of the world of paganism which drew togethe everything that comes within the highest and noblest of true pagan teaching and education. True, Alexandria was founded by the enlightened generosity of royal munificence. The the paid and proud professors, all these attract the attention of any one studying the teachings of the past. Or we might be tempted to visit Rhodes, and accompany Cicero there, and visit with him her famous, her brilliant schools of rhetoric; or Strabo might be anxious to visit Tarsus, because her citizens had the reputation of being addicted to letters with all the enthusiasm and unselfishness of men who loved nothing better than, or indeed so much as, the consideration of a deep philosophy; or we might take our chance, and make a visit at random to any of the princi-pal cities of Asia Minor, for we would be sure to find in any of them some clever and expert rhetorician or grammarian who would amuse or astonish us by his skilful play of dialectics. But no; these, though possessing many attractions, cannot be for a moment compared to ancient world. Let us, I say, once for all, fix upon Athens, for she is the

QUEEN OF LETTERS AND PHILOSOPHY, and of all the arts of life. Here we shall find

gathered into one all and more than we require. Here we can study, at our leisure, the highest forms of ancient culture, and see how much the best that earth can give is worth Amongst the multitude of teachers let us pick out the most renowed, and grasp, so far as we may, the position they attained. We may, perhaps, look upon Socrates as the father of philosophy. "Know thyself," was his motto. His intellectual honesty and dialectical skill gave him pre-eminence amidst thousands of idlers in the streets of Athens. But he did not pretend to teach a religion. His vocation was to wrestle with the sophists, and turn the laugh against the most expert of all the Grecian reasoners or grammarians that came across him. He naturally gained a following. The Athenian student did not live much in the closet. The narrow rooms and miscrable houses of Athens offered no temptation to him to stay at home. The porch, the academy, the garden, the lyceum, these he frequented; or the agora, or the gymnasium and the market-place, where he was almost sure to come across Socrates; whose unwieldy finger, flat nose, thick lips, and big nostrils, made all' laugh [to see him, and whose extraordinary quickness of intellect and readiness of repartee soon converted the most audacious to seriousness, and created an uncontrollable sense both of wonder and admiration. He may be called the parent of the four great schools of thought, or rather, of speculation, which succeeded him. His death gives us the best kind of picture of his teaching. His disciples were not above their master. Though sharp and honest Socrates was, after all, simply a man with a fallen nature He could not rise above himself. And his death, which is the explanation of his intellectual position, displays most vividly the misery of the creature when he possesses astounding gifts of intellect and character. You know that he took poison, and thus left this world. These are the very words of Phodo: —" And Socrates also touched himself, and said, when the poison had philosopher of the garden," all that is re-

reached his heart, he should then leave us But now his lower belly was almost cold when uncovering himself (for he was covered), he said (which were his last words), 'Crito we owe a cock to Esculapius. Discharge this debt for me, and don't neglect it.' Thus the most enlightened teacher of ancient times, except perhaps Plato, died, giving testimony to the power of traditionary superstition, and sacrificing to a god in which he could not really believe. He, if any man, is a classic illustration of the truth of Daniel's couplet.

Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man:
I will not-refer to Socrates' private life; his death tells all; he had nothing more than other men of his day to help him to restrain nating topic at any time, but doubly so when touched by the author of the masterly biography of St. Thomas Aquinas:

The last time, Mr. Mayor, mp Lord, Ladies disciples set up schools for themselves, or went their way to live upon the remembrance of the past.

THE FOUR DISTINCT TEACHINGS

that followed that of Socrates' were those professed by Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, and Zeno. Each of these men had his following or school. The principle of imparting knowledge was, not by books, bul by the living voice. When a founder of a school died, or retired, one of his leading disciples generally took his place; and so for a short time there was in each school a succession of teachers handing down the traditions of the mastermind which gave it its original name. At first all lectured in the public gymnasia of the city, which were principally used for feats of bodily skill and athletic exercises. Here in various quarters of the city the professors gathered together their disciples, and descanted with them on the various questions which at that day agitated the human mind. But, as is natural, when the schools became more important, and the rivalry more keen, each leader of thought was glad to gain more privacy. They were glad to find some quiet, healthy, rural spot, where, undisturbed by the crowd of the city, they could converse at ease, and instil their doctrines with less distraction into the minds of their disciples. Thus, Plato bought at his own expense a little garden close to the Eleusinian Way, in the shady groves of the Academy. Here hundreds flocked to hear him; his gentle voice, his soaring philosophy, his pure, poetical, and fascinating conceptions of the good, the beautiful. and the true, took captive those who hung upon his lips; his teaching was partly Fytha. gorean; his aims were more theoretical than practical; he did not even aim at touching the masses of mankind; his Republic is essentially ideal; he shunned the crowd: he professed explicitly that he reserved himself for the chosen few; he looked for such qualities in his followers, to begin with, as the masses of mankind could not possibly possess -such natural or moral gifts, and such a character as he required as a basis of operations were altogether exceptional, and were seldom to be found amongst the highest Greeks. And even his very teaching itself was looked upon by him as useless or dangerous, or, at least, unfitted for the great majority of mankind. His persistent orders to those whom he had initiated into the views that were ever floating before his brilliant imagination were couched in these words: "Take care that these things do not ever fall into the hands of unprepared and uninstructed

HOW DID HIS TEACHING END?

Just the same as all human speculation in philosophy-in division. Just as the teachings of Pythagoras and Socrates broke up into discordant schools, so did those of "Plato the Divine." His views were broken into four or five antogonistic philosophic creeds. and he himself is only known by the beauty and sublime poetry of his "Dialogues." In these days a man would as soon think of going mad as of pinning his faith to the whole Republic, or the Dialogues, or the philosophy of Plato. He was but a bright butterfly who disported himself during hishour, and attracted man around him; but his teaching does not last. He himself is but a name, and his doctrines simply the interesting speculators of a singularity pure, poetical. and subtle mind. Of his morality I will not speak. He was, perhaps, one of the highest museum, the cloisters, the great dining-hall, and most free from error of the pagans; but even he was tainted, and approved of doctrines and practices from which any ordinary Christian man would shrink with genuine borror and recoil. The next great light of pagan times is Aristotle. His vanity and conceit, and sarcastic and biting temper, when at all thwarted, and his gross immorality and ingratitude, I will not refer to here. Whatever his powers of intellect may have been, and his influence for a time, he was no model even for pagans to imitate. He taught also in a garden at one time. It was in the rich grounds near the Hissus. His force of mind, his subtle, penetrating, and accurate intellect, could not but impress and subdue those that had to do with him. Logic and ethics were his strong points. He level books, and was the first man to appreciate the real value of a library. He, like those the one great school renowned throughout the | that went before him, aimed at forming a school. He left his house and garden to his followers in his will. These were his very words: "My garden and the walk, and all the buildings that adjoin the glebe, I bequeath to such of my friends herein described, who care to pass their lives together in them in study and philosophy, on condition that no one shall alienate or make any individual claim, but that all shall share alike, and live in domestic peace together, as is natural and Well, his followers kept his house and garden for a time. Theophrastus and Straton, and then Lycon, in his turn, enjoyed them. But, within a short period, his disciples split into various divisions, and we have now to look upon the great

"MASTER OF THOSE WHO KNOW

as pre-eminent still in the canons of logic which are the common property of mankind, but as pre-eminent in little else except in mental gifts and keenness of practical insight. He died as he lived, either from disappointment at being foiled in an experiment. or from his own hand by means of aconite. No one can look on Aristotle either with love or admiration as a man; he is rather a model in conduct of what should be avoided; and his school soon lost its hold, dissolved under the solvent influence of new methods of thought and the living voices of other teachers. As teachers of humanity, the greatest names, then, of ancient times, those of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, were but as bubbles on the surface of the calm ocean of thought that break and expand their little circlets till they have exhausted the feeble impetus which the tiny minds of the greatest of men have given them. The third great school of our pagan fathers was Epi-curus. This man had also a garden, in which he instructed his disciples in the principles of pleasure. His school did not require establishing. Each fallen son of Adam is a natural votary of pleasure, and there is as little call for going to school to learn how to enjoy life, if that is to be made the principle or pivot of human destiny, as for taking lessons in the practice of any of the other selfish propensities of fallen flesh and blood. To be "a

quired is to disbelieve in a future world and headlong into the crater of Mount Etns. have a good temper and a good digestion. Zeno, the fourth father of the schools of ancient philosophy, is far more worthy ancient philosophy, is far more worthy of consideration than Epicurus. He had a Johnson with the young bloods, Topham, more practical object in view than that of Beauclerc, and Rennet Langton: he was mere barren speculation of vulgar pleasure- wise enough and tolerant enough not to hunting. He selected as a place for teaching allow his virtue to be scandalized by their the " Painted Porch."

BF FELT THE PRESSURE OF FALLEN NATURE WITHIN HIMSELF.

and perceived its effects in others; he looked on man as a spark of the universal reason, and he considered it was man's duty to place himself in harmony with universal law. He. too, like Plato, did not consider the crowd of men fit subjects for his philosophy; he looked for the select souls, and possessed so high an idea of what human nature ought to rise to, that it was occasionally admitted by his followers that a really wise man had attracted many earnest natures amongst the cultivated few, still the radical flaw in it. the ignorance it evinced of a personal God, it admitted a universal reason, cramped its action and rendered it impotent to meet the crying wants of humanity, or to enlighten the darkness which hid from sight the future destiny of man. We have now stern, repreachful, and bitter in his language gone through the names of the greatest schools of our pagan fathers, and have briefly considered the effect their lives and their teachings exerted upon the world. As to large and wide-spread influences, these they never even tended to achieve in their most palmy days. They had no message to impart, except that which sprang from the most active brain, differing essentially in nothing from any other human brain. They certainly appear to have been affected with that natural craving after light which belongs to the condition of every fallen son of Adam. But their theology was without sap, as it was without certainty. They may have had some creed, but it was all spun out of unassisted reason, except so far as their minds were modified by the old traditions which had not wholly died out in the human

BUT THEY LACKED LIGHT AS THEY LACKED CERTAINTY.

Their disciples wondered at and loved them. if they were men of exceptional parts and of loving dispositions; but to believe in them with an immovable conviction was simply impossible. Their creed had no power over the inner life, over the pride and passions of the carnal man; they could not penetrate into the interior sanctuary of conscience or take real possession of the soul. I do not say there were no exceptions, and that they did not, in rare instances, create an enthusiasm which was carried into the region of practical life; but this was merely with certain temperaments; they could not take possession of and master man as man, or sway the human heart or conscience by the clearness and the absolute certainty of their tenets. Hence, with their own genius their schools died out, or merely protracted a kind of existence which exerted no perceptible action upon the great world of men. Zeno, it is true, and the Stoles, had some powerful followers; but their philosophy was wanting in force and distinctness, and their first principle was not such as could possibly renew the world. Hence we may say that the highest efforts of the most learned, accompished, and profound theologians of ancient days egregiously failed to impress the masses of mankind or to exert any permanent or widespread revolution in the conscience. And more than this, as I have suggested before, these pagan theologians were men who could not have possessed our conception of honesty, or have understood our notions of ordinary consistency. They saw around them on every side the fearful idolatries and execrable orgies of pagan worship. Then knew, and, indeed, privately, at least, taught that the service of " immortal gods'

WAS A MISERABLE AND DEGRADING SUPERSTITION. down what they knew to be the very essence of darkness and degradation. More than this, they attended, with the greatest composure, the pagan rites of worship and sacrifice, and sanctioned by the authority of their presence, actions which in their hearts they must have thoroughly despised. Not one of them is exempt from this intolerable hypocrisy. Plate and Aristotle are as bad one as the other; Zeno, and Epicurus, and Cicero. and Cato too, all seem to be unconscious of their prevarications; or, perhaps having no real certainty in any of their theories, fell in, as a matter of prudence, with the practices of the people, which they could not look on except as the follies of ignorant and degraded creatures who were not fit to listen to their high and soaring speculations. Thus it was but natural, leaving out of account the nature of their theories, that the masses of honest and keen-witted men should not give their faith to the fathers of the pagan schools; and that never such a thing has yet been heard of as a Platonic city, or an Aristotelian town, or indeed of any two families who put in practice and lived according to the precopts of their greatest masters. They were simply spendid failures. They exhibit to us the highest point to which the doctrine and morality and influence of the cultivated mind and intellect can reach. They are now but names known comparatively to few. Their teaching did not spread beyond the garden or the academy, or the painted perch, or the And we can point to them lvceum. through all these ages, and in the prespective in which they stand take measure, and determine their just position as benefactors of the world. Neither in creed, which feeds the mind, nor in morality, which feeds the will; nor in sacrifice, which feeds the heart, did they do else than prove

ABSOLUTE UNFITNESS TO BE SAVIOURS OF THEIR FELLOW-MEN.

The four or five great teachers whom I have chosen as the highest specimens of humanity even in their private lives, if we have to ac cept Zeno, were men who for a moment could not stand the test. But what shall I say of those who formed the staple of the philosophers of ancient days? Allow me for a moment to refer to some few of them, as specimens of the rest. In the words of Mr. Lewes, who wrote a very interesting history of philosophy: "Heraclitus was a confirmed misanthrope. He was caten up with a devouring melancholy, and nourished supreme contempt for his fellow-man. He fled to the mountains, there in secret, to prey on his own heart. Parmenides was born to wealth and splendour, enjoying the esteem and envy which always follow splendour and talent. It is conjectured that his early career was that of a dissapated voluptuary. Diochoetes taught him to despise riches, and he devoted himself to philosophical pursuits. The results of his meditations issued in the construction of a theory which opened the door to universal doubt. Empedocles was a man women reverently adored. He plunged race.

Aristippus was founder of the Cyrenaics." Socrates, with such men as Aristippus and love of pleasure." . . From Athens he went to Ægina, where he met Lais, the world-renowned courtesan, whom he accompanied to Corinth. Antisthenes was stern, and his doctrine was rigid; he was proud, and his doctrine was haughty;

HE WAS COLD, AND HIS DOCTRINE WAS UNSYM-PATHIZING AND SELF-ISOLATING.

Even whilst with Socrates he displayed his contempt of ordinary usages, and his pride in differing from other men. He used to appear in a threadbare cloak with ostentations poverty. Socrates saw through never yet been found. Though his teaching it all, and exclaimed, 'I see your vanity Antisthenes, peering through the holes in your cloak.' . . Antisthenes thought he could only preserve his virtue by becoming a cavage. He wore no garment except a coarse cloak; allowed his beard to grow; carried a wallet and a staff; and renounced all diet but the simplest. stern, reproachful, and bitter in his language;

and yet they did not stir a little finger to put | pure and even, and His face without any spot

the world's great school master, the teacher, the theologian, the philosopher, who, in every way, in depth and width of doctrine, and in His universal sway over all kinds of men, so far surpasses all the wise men of the ancients, that He simply cannot be compared with them. He belongs to a higher order of thoughts, to a higher creation than the very best of them; and stands out, at this day, from the select few of those called greatest by the consent of men, as unapproachable, and simply solitary in His divine and human majesty. We have already dwealt upon the condition of the pagan world before his advent, and we have weighed the four great corner-stones on which His greatness may be said partially at least to rest. We have seen Him rise from the tomb, lifting Himself from the death to life; and we have already recognized Him as more than man. We know, we believe, we cannot but be convinced, that He is the Great Salvation expected by the nations; that Great Light which was to illumine by His creed, His morality, and His sacrifice an eclipsed and degraded world.

If there is one school of our fathers that

deserves the name, assuredly

IT IS THE SCHOOL IN WHICH CHRIST IS THE

MASTER. Accompany me for a moment in imagination away from the busy streets of Athens into the mountain district close to the lake of Galilec. It is night-time. All is still. The heavens are burning with light such as the East alone can boast of. There is one solitary figure kneeling on the grass and looking up to heaven, communing in intense concentration with His heavenly Father.

(To be Continued.)

The Contest between Ross and Emmett. London, March 11.—The single scull race between Wallace Ross, of St. John, N.B., and Frank Emmett, of England, for £200 a side. was rowed on the Thames Championship Course, from Putney to Mortlake. A large crowd of spectators had assembled to witness the contest, in which great interest was taken. The men were in fine condition, and the race throughout was exciting. Emmett gained a trifling lead at the start, but no material advantage was gained by either until Hammersmith Bridge was reached, when Ross passed his opponent. Both pulled in excellent form. At Corney Beach, 21 miles from the start, Ross was about two lengths ahead. At Barnesbridge, 3} miles, he had increased the of haughty and passionate character. His love lead to nearly five lengths. Emmett strugof distinction showed itself in priestly gar-ments, a golden girdle, the Delic crown, and both spurted frequently, but Ross maintained a numerous train of attendants. He pro-claimed himself to be a god, whom men and finish about seven lengths ahead and won the

THE NEW TARIFF.

[Owing to the pressure of advertisements on our columns we are compelled to condense the tariff-bil, and will give only the most important articles. The following contractions are used:—

our columns we are compelled to condonse the tariff-bill, and will give only the most important articles. The following contractions are used:—c. for cents; p. c. for per cent.; ad. val. for ad valor-m; lmp. gal. for Imperial gallon.]

Nore-The various articles are given in alphabetical order.

A.—Acids:—Sulphuric, c. per lb; acetic, 12c per gal; muriavic and nitric, 20 p. c. ad val; oxalle, free; agricultural implements, ad val 25 pc; aloes, aliminum, alum, annor gris, amberguu, ammonia, crude, aniline dyes, aniline salts, all free; ale, beer and porter, in bottles, 18c per imp gallon; ditto, in casks or otherwise, 10c; animals for the improvement of stock, for exhibition or competition, free; animals living of all kinds, 20 pc; annatio and anilmony, free; articles for the use of foreign Consuls General, articles for the use of foreign Consuls General, free; ashes, pot and pearl, free; ash soda free.

B—2amboo reeds, not manufactured, free; barrels for Canadian manufactured, free; barrels for Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum, and returned empty, free; barrilla free; bells for churches, free; bells and bell metal, free; berries, for dyeing, free; bismuth, free; bells for churches, free; bones, free; boned dust and bone asb. for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, free; bones, free; bone dust and bone asb. for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, free; bones, free; bone dust and bone asb. for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, free; bones, free; bone dust and bone asb. for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, free; bones, free; bone dust and bone asb. for the manufacture of phosphates and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, for payer books, and psalm and hymn books, ad valorem, 5 pc; books, periodicals and pamphlets, imported through the post office, le per 20; blank books, bound or in sheets, ad val, 25 pc; newspapers or pictorial show cards or bills, 30 pc; maps and charts, ad val, 20 pc; advertising pramphlets per 109, 81; music, printed, bound set and renounced all diet but the simplest, but the samplest of the samplest pure and even, and His face without any spot or wrinkle, but glowing with a delicate flush; His nose and mouth are of faultless beauty; He has a beard abundant and of the same hazel-color as His hair, not long but forked; His eyes are blue and very bright; He is terrible in rebuke, calm and loving in admonition, cheerful but preserving gravity. He has never been seen to laugh, but oftentimes to weep; His stature is erect, and His hands and limbs are beautiful to look upon."

WHO IS THIS PERFECT MAN?

It is our Lord and Master Jesus Christ; it is the world's great school master, the teacher.

totion warp on beams, le per yd and 15 pe, ad val, le and 15 pe; on cotton, seamless bags, 2c per lb and 15 pe; on cotton shirts and drawers and all cotton hostery, 30 pe, ad val; on clothing made of cotton, 30 pe, ad val, 30 pe; cotton sewing threads, in bands, ad val, 12 pe; on spools, ad val, 20 pe; all other manufactures of cotton, 20 pe; cuttery, see steel.

D-Manufactures of dlamonds, uncut, free; diamond dust, free; dragon's blood, free; drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, ad val, 20 pe; drain the, ad val, 20 c; duex for belling and hoso, free; draing or tanning articles, in a crude state, free.

E.—Earthenware, stoneware and rockingham ware, ad val 25 pc; earthenware, white granite, or iron stoneware and cream coloured ware, 30 pc; carths, free; eggs, free; electroplated and gilt ware of all kinds, ad val, 30 pc; emery, free; cspart and other grass-s, for the manufacture of paper, free; cssences, viz, of apple, pear, pine-apple, raspberry, striwberry, vanitia and the fraits, \$1.90 pcr imp gal, and 20 pc ad val; essential oils, 20 pcad val; excelsior, for unpoistorers use, ad val 20 pc.

F.—Feathers, ostrich feathers, undressed, 15c, dressed, 25c; felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels, free; ther, Mexican, free; fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing, free; fish, fre-sh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, to per lb; fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds from U. S, exceept fish of the land fish of all kinds, not dressed, free; do, dresse

ground, free.

H.—Hair curled, ad val, 20 pc; hair angola, buffalo and bison, goat, loog, and human hair, not curled, free; hemlock bark, free; hides, raw or not cured, free; honey bees in the comb, or otherwise, per ib, 3c; hoofs, horns and tips, free; hops, 3c per lb; hubs, spokes, fellows, 3c yal, 20 p.c. hops, so per 1b; hubs, spokes, fellows, ad val, 20 p.c.

I.—Ice, free; India rubber, unmanufactured, free; on India rubber boots and other manufactures, ad val 25 pc; Indian hemp, free; indigo, free; iron and manufactures of, viz: old and scrap, per ton, \$2, pig, per ton, \$2; in slabs, blooms, loops or billets, ad val 12½ pc; in bars, Canada plates and all other iron not otherwise provided for 17½ pc; on rails or railway bars, 15 pc; on railway fish plates, frogs, etc, 17½ pc; on iron and steel wire,

not over No. 18, ad val, 25 pc; on tin plates, ad val, 10 pc; on castings, ad val, 20 pc; sloves and other finished castings, 25 pc; fron sheets, ad val, 17 pc; tin plates, 10 pc; rolled round wire rods, in coils under half an inch in diameter, ad val, 10 pc; car wheels, 25 pc; forgings, 20 pc; mill irons, cranks, 20 pc; locomotive engines, 25 pc; steam engines and boilers, 25 pc; fron masts, 5 pc; scales, balances, etc., 30 pc; iron wire nalls, 30 pc; iron and steel screws, ad val, 35 pc; bolts, nuts, washers and rivets, ad val, 30 pc; bedsteads and other iron furniture, ad val, 25 pc; hollow ware, cast iron, 25 pc; wrought or sheet iron, 30 pc; seamless boller tubing, drawn, 10 pc; horseshoes, nalls, 80 pc; tacke, brads and sprigs, ad val, 50 pc; isinglass or fish glue, free; ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured, free; ivory veneers sawn only, not planed or polished, free.

J.—Jewellery and other manufactures of gold and silver, also watches, ad val, 20 pc; junt, per berries, free; junk, old, and oakum, free; jute, and jute butts, free; jute manufactures, ad val, 20 pc.

L.—Lac, crude, seed, button, stick, shell or dve, free; lard, per 1b, 2c; lard, untried, per 1b, 3c; leather board, per 1b, 3c; leather sole, tanned but rough, ad val, 10 pc; morocco skins, do, 10 pc; solo belting and all upper leather, 15 pc; do, dressed and waxed, 20 pc; japanned, patent or enamelted, 20 pc; all other leather name skins, 20 pc; boots, shoes and other manufactures of leather belling, 25 pc; boot and shoe counters manufactured from leather board, je per pair; lemons and lemod peel for candying free; leeches, free; liquorice root, free; limestone, water or cementstone per ton, \$1; litthographic stones not engraved, 20 pc; loost, shoers and plank sawed, imber, free; lumber, boards and plank sawed, imadeder, free; mailt, per 15, 2c; manilla grass.

lb., ic.; rice flour per lb., 2c.; rintbarb root, free; rootien stone, free.

S.—Sall per 100 pounds, sc.; in barrels, luga and other packages, do, 12c.; sait, for the fisheries, free; saith per packages, do, 12c.; sait, for the fisheries, free; saith on cake, satummoniae, sal soda, all free; snitpetre, ad val, 2p.c.; sand, free; sand-glass and emery-paper, ad val, 20 p.c.; sea-weed, not elsewhere specified, sca-grass, free; senna in leaves, free; seeds in large parcels, 15 p.c. do. in small papers, 25 p.c.; shells, free; shingles, ad val, 20 p.c.; seeds finding parcels, 15 p.c. do. in small papers, 25 p.c.; shells, free; shingles, ad val, 20 p.c.; settlers' of feets, free; spirits, freneva rum, gim, whiskey and like kinds, 81, 32; on brandy, \$1, 45; old tem gin, per lmp, gal, \$1, 32; on brandy, \$1, 45; old tem gin, per lmp, gal, \$1, 32; other spirits, cordinis, per fmp, gal, \$1, 30; on spirits and strong waters, mixed with ingredients, per lmp, gal, \$1, 90 on Cologne water, and perfuned spirits, in bottles, loss than 4 oxs each, 40 p.c.; do, in bottles over 4 oxs, \$1, 50 p.c.; mixed with ingredients, per lmp, gal, \$1, 90 on Cologne water, and perfuned spirits, in bottles, loss than 4 oxs each, 40 p.c.; do, in bottles, over 4 oxs, \$1, 50 p.c.; manufactures of steel, 10 p.c.; shovels, spades, hoes, hay, manure and potato forks, rakes and rake tech, 30 p.c.; mechanics tools, 30 p.c.; edge tools of all kinds, 30 p.c.; on skell shates and val, 30 p.c.; on knife blades, 10 p.c.; for commercial blanks and advertisements, 20 p.c.; stone, lough, freestone and sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of standard books, ad val 10 p.c.; do, 51, 50 c. jough, freestone and sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of stone and granite, ad val, 20 p.c.; stone, long, free; it sugar, above, the per bland 30 p.c. and all per to show the sugar, above, except marble, and on a during per bland 12 p.c., ad val; 20 p.c.; do, and and panta, free; turpen land

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY .- "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the 30-2 Throat and Lungs.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF Childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so pawerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly. 30-2

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH. Rowell Wins.

New York, March 15.—9.25 p. m.—Ennis 172, alone on the track. About 9.30 Rowell Harriman and Ennis were all on the track together, and Rowell, overtaking Harriman, linked his right arm and walked around talking with him. Cheering was loud, but when Ennis came along and linked Harriman's other arm, the applause burst forth with a deafening roar. The three marched around arm in arm, and dozens of boquets were hurled at them. The judges announced two laps were taken from the score of each man for having received support while going twice around the track.

At 9.40 Rowell left the track and went to his hotel; Ennis, 473; Harriman off track. When the great white figures on the blackboard announced the result, the storm of ap-

9.55 p.m.—Ennis 474, on a dead run. 10.02 p.m,—Ennis, 475 miles. Last lap run in 46 seconds. 10.05 a.m.—All off track. Rowell, 500; Ennis, 475; Harriman, 450; O'Leary, 215. Band playing. Crowd leaving. Walk is over. England wins.

When the figures 500 wont up opposite ment can scarcely be imagined. This was at 3 minutes to 9.

The band played "God Save the Queen, and enthusiasm ran very high. Rowell then teft the track for good, with a score of 500 miles. three laps at 8.45, then retired from the track, for good. After them Ennis alone remained on the track, and he was walking to win a bet of \$1.500 which he made on the race. He had backed himself to make 475 miles, and was mendous, and he ran his 475th miles in 6 minutes and 55 seconds, the fastest of the contest. This concluded the great walking match, and the vast crowd slowly dispersed. Official 3 laps and and 140 yards. The men were off the track during the whole six days, a follow: -Rowell, 38hrs. 42m. 50sec.; Ennis, 36hrs. match, it was decided \$1,000 should be set apart out of the receipts and paid to the man this arrangement O'Leary will receive \$1,000; bet of \$1,500. Total number of miles made by each man each day of match was :-- Rowell 70 : total, 475 miles. Harriman, 1st day, 100 60; totals, 458 miles. At 10:30 p.m. the lights in the main building were turned out and the great tournament was a thing of the past.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP.

Lasr week a party of lumbermen, to the number of thirteen, arrived in Montreal by the Western train from Lake Superior, and presented a pitious aspect to all who saw them. One of their number told the following story:

I, with my companions, engaged in Quebec with John Butler, agent for Messrs, Calvin & Breck, lumber merchants, for a term of eight McGrenaghau, who were accused of the murmonths, dating from September 1, 1878, to go | der of Lord Leitrim, his clerk, and driver, on lumbering for that firm. We accordingly the 2nd April last, were discharged from Lifarrived at the lumbering district, situated ford Jail in pursuance of an order made with 164 miles from Sault St. Marie, and worked till the 2nd of March, 1879, when we were Queen's Bench, Dublin. Their appearance discharged by the head foreman, George was careworn and ghastly, their pallid checks Dawson, who turned us adrift. We had no revealing emphatically enough the severe prialternative but to set out-our party numbering 24-for the nearest station, to accomplish | Later in the day they visited several parts of which we had to travel in snow breast high, the city, and their presence attracted the at-The first day we made 23 miles, and arrived at | tention of numerous spectators wherever they a station called Morgan. The next day we went. At ten minutes past four o'clock they made 22, and again set out making another 22 resumed their journey by the train leaving at before 12 o'clock, arriving at a station called that hour on the Lough Swally Railway. Fishery Point, where we got our dinner. After They were "chaired" to the railway station dinner we started to cross the bay, which is, at this point, some 36 miles wide. We had working classes and the St Columb's flute barely started out when the weather became | band preceded them playing along the route bitter cold and a driving snowstorm com-menced. To make matters still worse, the ice on the bay had commenced to break up, and we had to travel for the most part in water. We struggled for two days to reach land, during which time we experienced all the miseries of hunger and cold. When we mustered after crossing it was found throughout good order was maintained, no that the greater part of our number had been badly frozen, especially our teet, which were in | feeling prevailed. At the appointed time the a terrible condition. We had yet to accomplish | train steam out of the station amid ringing 61 miles to reach Sault Ste. Marie, which, after three days of untold misery, we finally made, having to bury one of our number in the snow to prevent him from being frozen to death. Two others, whose limbs were so badly frozen that we had to carry them. reaching Sault Ste. Marie we received the services of a doctor, for which we had to pay. After this we experienced no furthur hard-

ships, coming to Montreal by rail. These poor fellows are at present stopping at the London House, Chaboillez Square, where they received all possible attention from the landlady, who was ceaseless in ministering to them, bandaging their feet and making them as comfortable as they could possibly be under the circumstances. The names of the men are as follows: Ed. Cadorette, Eustache Lasleur and Louis Lapierre, all of whom are badly frozen, Lafleur not being expected to be able to reach Quebec alive. The others Louis Redard, Chas. Lasleur, Frs. Pinault, Ignace Lambert, Louis Lapierre, Eusebo Lafleur, Thos. Daigle. Eusebe Pinault, Michael Gauthier, George Jackson and James Mc-Crossen.

The remainder of the party is laying up along the road, i.e. between here and Toronto.

Archbishop Purcell.

New York, March 14.—A Cincinnati special reports a well-known Catholic authority there as saying that the justice, honor and the spotless name of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the future welfare and sacred interests of religion, all demand payment, dollar for dollar, on Archbishop Purcell's debts. The Catholic Church never repudiates. It may take years to wipe out the heavy debt, though faith in the generous help of eight millions of our brethren anticipates its speedy extinction. But whether it be the labor of a few or many years, the debt must be liquidated to the last cent. By the legal assignment which has been made, the Archbishop does not propose to do what such a legal instrument would allow in ordinary business, that is to pay to creditors pro rata what assigned property would bring. No such thought has been entertained for a single moment. The object of the assignment was the protection of the patient creditors against the noisy, clamerous and violent, who entered suits to obtain advantage over the more deserving. It is thought that hundreds of thousands of dollars could be raised among the half million Catholics of this city for the relief of Archbishop Purcell if a popular enough plan was adopted for the purpose.

Another despatch says the feeling concerning the Purcell calamity is less now than it has been at any time since the culmination in the Archbishop's affairs took place, and many who thought a week ago that ruin and disgrace would come upon the Church because of his misfortunes now believe that the cheerful response received from all over the country, and the promises of help, will enable the venerable prelate to come out of his embarrassments at an early day.

IRISH NEWS.

As it is expected that Sir George Bowyer will not again seek the representation of Wexford, the son of the late George Henry Moore is spoken of as a candidate.

THE IRISH TENANTS' DEFENCE MEETING -- We are glad to learn that the people of Irishtown and surrounding parishes are actively engaged in inaugaurating a tenants' defence meeting, which will come off early in March. We understand they intend inviting Messrs. O'Connor Power, Parnell and Ferguson of Glasgow .-Connaught Telegraph.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TESTIMONIAL .-- At Thursday's meeting of the Central Committee of the Duke of Connaught Testimonial, to which the representatives of the Press were not admitted, a resolution was passed declaring the intention of those present to adhere plause burst forth and lasted fully ten to the adoption of second-hand plate already made, and not to depart from the selection of the 10th February.

DIOCESE OF DROMORE .- the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, in his Lenten Pastoral, takes occasion to renew his condemnation of secret societies, pointing out that all who join in them are outside the pale of the Church. The Very Rev. Father Rowell's name on the blackboard the excite- M'Kenna, P.P., Lurgan, after reading the Pastoral on Sunday, observed that he did not believe any of the secret societies existed among the members of his congregation, and warned his flock to be on their guard should designing strangers attempt to introduce an or-Harriman completed 450 miles and ganization which is so foreign to the preaching and practices of the Catholic Church.

THE MOORE CENTENARY .-- A meeting of the Moore Centenary Committee was held recently at the Dublin Mansion House-the Lord Mayor presiding. The Committee appointed determined to win it. Ennis accomplished is task at 10 p.m., and the applause was tregramme was to the effect that the celebration should take place in Dublin on Wednesday, the 27th May next, the one hundredth anniversary of Moore's birth; that the chief feature score for match—Rowell 500 miles and 180 shall be Irish music and the poetry of Moore; yards; Ennis, 475 miles; Harriman, 450 miles, that an oration, which Lord O'Hagan is to be requested to prepare and deliver, should be delivered in some suitable place at noon; and that Denis Florence M Carthy be requested to 21m. 33sec.; Harriman, 38hrs. 1m. 21sec. The cited at a concert of Moore's melodies to be cited at a concert of Moore's melodies to be By arrangement made at the beginning of the given in the afternoon; and that in the evening a grand concert be given in the Exhibition Palace. The committee further considered or men who failed to cover 450 miles; under that a Moore collection similar to the Byron collection in London two years ago would be Ennis, having recovered 475 miles, wins his desirable; that the Lord Mayor should be requested to receive contributions towards such a collection of relies of Moore; and finally. 1et day, 110 miles; 2nd, 87; 3rd, 86; 4th, 77; that any funds remaining after payment of 5th, 68; 6th, 72; total, 590 miles. Ennis, 1st the necessary expenses be devoted to the reday, 95 miles; 2nd, 78; 4th, 85; 5th, 60; 6th, modelling and recasing the statue of Moore at present erected in College Street. The promiles; 2nd, 86; 3rd, 84; 4th, 55; 5th, 65; 6th, gramme was approved of, with a modification of the paragraph relating to the statue, which was altered to "the erection if possible of a statue worthy of Thomas Moore, in substitu-tion for that in College Street." It was stated that McCarthy had consented to write the ode. No definite reply has been received from Lord O'Hagan. The Lord Mayor announced that he would give a grand fancy and full dress ball on the occasion if their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough would attend.

> THE MUNDER OF LORD LEITRIM-RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.—On Saturday the 22nd ult., the two prisoners, Bernard and Thomas was careworn and ghastly, their pallid cheeks son ordeal through which they had passed. by a large crowd composed chiefly of the cheers, which were heartily given, and acknowledged by the McGrenaghans, who uncovered their heads and bowed at intervals. In the station the excitement grew more intense in proportion as the crowd increased, but offensive word was heard, and general good cheers, and the released prisoners were speedily borne away out of sight to receive the greetings of other friends as they journeyed back to their abode in County Donegal. The crowd then quietly dispersed .- Derry Journal.

The Murder of Lord Leitrim.

(Toronto Mall)

Fifteen thousand pounds having been offered as a reward for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Leitrim and having failed in its mission, the Government has abandoned the idea of a prosecution, and the affigir will take rank with that long list of unravelled mysteries which prove the fallacy of the old-time saying "that murder will out." That such a reward should have failed to arouse the capidity of the poor people resident in the district where the crime was committed is an evidence of the deep-rooted sympathy felt for the perpetrators of it and the equally deep feeling of resentment which the tyranny of the late Earl had provoked. When the news of the assassination was received by the present Lord, a nephew of the murdored peer, he, in the warmth of his indignation, offered a reward of £10,000, and although on learning that his uncle had left away from him every acre that he could, his wrath must have abated, still he did not withdraw the re-

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

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 to the correcting and toning up of that most wonderful organ—the liver.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.-MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort mother.

TASHEND, Turkestan, March 12 -The following events occurred immediately previous and subsequent to the death of the Ameer, Shere Ali. The account is given by the Russian surgeon, Javorsky, the only European who witnessed them. The Ameer was not dead when the three pretenders to the Afghan throne sprang up in Tashkogurgan, among them Hamid, the nephew of Shere Ali, who was in communication with the English. Hamid's party, urged, no doubt, by English agente, began active operations on the evening before the Ameer's death. They were joined by Commandant Feis and the Governor of the town of Leinab, in spite of the ciforts made by two other pretenders-Ibrahim, eldest living son of the Ameer, and Ahmed Ali, grandson of Shere Ali, son of his cluest son, Lahomet, who died These latter proceeded to the in 1867. fortress of Pashtahaul where, however, they were dispoiled of everything by the commandant who had been gained over to Hamid's party. Hamid had provided for all eventualimountains, pursued all night by Gevernor Lienah. The Ameer died the following morn-

The Rev. Mr. Cook Brought to Task.

The "phenomenal" Cook has been making one of his dramatic assaults upon " the Italian priesthood" in the prelude of his last lecture. of life dancing joyfully to their cheeks and In it he accused them of being the authors of a concerted attack upon the American highschool system, and insinuated that Governor | cess to it. Robinson is nothing but a tool in the hands of Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. We are pleased to see that, spite of their admiration for Mr. Cook, there are still Bostonians who have not quite surrendered to him their common sense and practical judgement. The Congregationalist, for instance, puts a good deal of hard sense and plain fact on this subject into the paragraph which we subjoin .

"We think Mr. Cook mistaken in the fears of a Romish attack upon our highschool system, expressed by him in his lecture, the abstract which we publish to-day. We believe in watching the Romanists closely as to public school matters. But the chief opposition to high schools does not come from them, so much as from a source which he seems to have overlooked. His statement that high schools are supported by the rich is not strictly true. There are thousands of men, many of whom are just above poverty and all of whom are far below wealth, who have small homes, too often burdened with a mortgage, and little or no other property. These men are taxed to support high schools, and to pay their taxes in these days is hard. They work ten hours a day. They have no vacations except by intermitting work, and that means loss of wages for the time thus spent. They carn, all told, from seven to twelve hundred dollars a year. They see the high school teacher working, as they suppose, only five or six hours daily. They know that he has one or two recesses a year, and a long vaention in summer, while his salary of from twelve to twenty-five hundred dollars a year, goes on. Ignorantly, perhaps, yet not unnaturally, they regard this state of things as unjust. They do not see the value, moreover, of some features of the high school course, as usually pursued, as to which many wiser people are coming to be of their mind. It is from them that the opposition to high schools comes, and in most cases they are no more Romanists than Mr. Cook is. He must make sure of his facts if his logic is to

The Q., M., O. & O. Railroad.

stand."

A Trip From Montreal to the Capital. this road, sometimes called the North Shore, will increase, the more especially as irrespective of the convenience, the route from Montreal to Ottawa is remarkable for its have a thorn in the flesh and yet not prick splendid scenery, both by land and water. all her friends with it—such a one surely institution are springing up all along the kind. line, and even a few handsome brick edifices are making an appearance, where a few years ago the song of the mud turtle was heard The satisfaction expressed by travellers at the way affairs are managed, are loud and universal, while the lades send forth a sigh effelief when their memory carries them back to the Grand Trunk monopoly and the four and a half terrible hours sojourn at being drugged he said :- My regu-Prescott Junction, Except when heaps of lar attendants in all my contests snow render it absolutely impossible, the punctuality is something wonderful, the trains being soldom more than half a minute either ahead or behind time, and this very often at a sacrifice, for we understand Mr. Scott has given instructions to the effect that under no consideration, except that of safety, shall trains be delayed. The road is well ballasted, and the conductors seem to know their duties; they are civil and obliging, as, indeed, are the generality of the officials connected with it, which is strange, considering it has a semi-political character. There is very little of interest to be seen just now anywhere, the snow covers everything up, but when the summer draws on things will be different, and it will become a pleasure to look through the carriage windows and observe the beautiful village of St. Rose and its islands adjacent; St. Therese with its college: St. Scholastique and its picturesque hamlets and pretty churches; Lachute with rivers at its back and the farms scattered all over the country. An interesting place on the line is Calumet, opposite L'Orignal, where you cross over to get to the Caledonia Springs, a place of popular resort. Papineau village is also a pretty stopping place, but prettier still is I'lantaganet, five miles in rear, also famous for its springs and avenues of health. The next place of importance going to Ottawa is Thurse, a country village pure and simple, and Buckingham, three miles away, does not detract from its interest. The Laurentides, a range of hills from which Mount Royal might be stolen, so like is it to the poetic chain of Cana idian mountains, running as far as the Gatineau, and then stretching away towards the Maritime Provinces. They deserve all the praises heaped upon them so liberally by Canadian poets and lovers of fine scenery, for the eye is seldom tired examining their various beauties—more particularly toward the fall, when they present a gorgeous appearance. Geologists say the range is the most ancient in the world, though how they found it out is a mystery to non-scientific persons. It would not be safe to make the assertion in presence of a Magillicuddy of the Recks.

The phosphate mining district which the road traverses will also no doubt be a source of wealth and a point of interest, and in fact, right through into the wooden city of Hull, the sights to be seen are not easily forgotten. The only drawback observable is the terminus at Hull, which is over two miles from the business part of Ottawa, but this will, in a measure at least, be remedied, as the Government intend erecting a depot at Le Breton Flats. Even this is too far from the city proper, but half a loaf is better than no bread.

An Iowa horse has a nondescript gait He simultaneously runs with his fore legs and trots with his hind legs, in a way that astonishes the turimen.

Domestic Reading. Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is.

Whatever is obtained by deceit cheats no man so much as the getter. Truth will be our salvation, but it must be the whole truth-truth without com-

promise. The great see the world at one end by flattery, the little at the other end by neglect: the meanness which both discover is the same.

No Government can dispense with religious force. No government has been able to raise itself over the ruins of faith .- De Mun.

Duty though set about by thorns, may be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

Living and sleeping in a room in which the sun never enters is a slow form of suicide. A sun bath is the most refreshing They were compelled to fly to the and life-giving bath that can possibly be

> Covet nothing, unless you want to increase the misery of your position; covetousness is the arch-enemy of contentment, and the begetter of unnecessary anguish.

> Give your children plenty of out-door air let them sniff it until it sends the rosy current temples. Air is so cheap, and so good, and so necessary, that no child should be denied ac-

> Schools without religion mean modern paganism, which turn out, I believe the Duke of Wellington said, "clever devils;" but I believe we shall find them rather to be divided into two classes, into stupid devils and intellectual malefactors, in proportion as passion or pride gain the mastery over the heart.— Archbishop Vanghan.

A full tount of Japanese type comprises sixty thousand characters, and when a compositor gets twenty-five or thirty wrong letters in a word, and the proofreader overlooks them, they are scarcely ever noticed by the reader. The printer's case is distributed all round a big room, and when he is at work, running from one box to another, he looks like a base-ball player making a run.

The dictionary of the Abneki Indian language, which is to be seen now in the Harvard College, was written 200 years ago by the distinguished Jesuit Missionary. Father Sebastien Rasles, who brought Christianity to the Indians of Maine. He was murdered by an English force in 1724, and fifty years ago Bishop Fenwick of Boston erected a mornment on the spot where he fell near Madison, on the Kennebec River.

A pestilence broke out in 1129, which in a short time swept of 14,000 persons, and in roughly over it as you can carelessly; then spite of all human efforts daily added to its take your paper (one end in each hand), and victims. At length, on November 26th, the shrine of St. Genevieve was carried in solemn procession through the city. That same day but three persons died, the rest recovered and no others were taken ill. This was but the first of a series of miraculous favours which the City of Paris has obtained through the relics of its patron saint.

AN EXEMPLER.-Everyone has a welcome for the person who has the good sense to take things quietly. The person who can go without her dinner and not advertise the fact; who can lose her purse and keep her temper; who makes light of a heavy weight, and that can wear a shoe that pinches without anyone being the wiser; who does not magnify the splinter in her finger into a stick of timber, nor the mete in her neighbour's As the spring approaches, the travel on eye into a beam; who swallows bitter his road sometimes called the North Shore, words without leaving the taste in other people's mouths; who can give up her own way without giving up the ghost; who can Fine wooden buildings in connection with the carries a passport into the good graces of man-

O'Leary Interviewed.

New Your, March 13, 1:30 p.m .- A reporter of the National Associated Press just had an interview with O'Leary. He was in good health, but seemed in a kind of dreamy state. He feels terribly cut up at being compelled to withdraw from the race. In regard to Matthew in this have been T. Slattery and W. E. Harding. They attended me in my two five hundred miles matches and also in my last race for the belt, and with Hughes. I did not engage Barney Asron, but my backer, Al. Smith, placed me in his charge. In my race with Hughes, Aaron assisted Harding and Slattery and I had no reason to complain. When I met Campana, Aaron trained the latter against me. The report circulated about them drugging me is false. I understand my friends are threatening vengeance against them, but they are doing those gentlemen great injustice. My trainers would sooner lose their right hand than do me an injury. My failure I cannot explain. I was in splendid condition, as Harding, my of each field was treated with Paris green. I principal attendant, knows, and I told do not know how it was spread, or how heavy him to put up all the money he could get. I also gave him \$1,000 to take to the Herald office, to wager I could walk 540 miles in six days. After I went the first fifty miles I felt there was something the matter. I could not perspire, and was tired out. I walked the protection. In all these four cases the crop, last 170 miles on an empty stomach, and hardly knew what I was doing, as I felt so exhausted. I have made my last walk, for I am physically used up. All I want now is Harriman or Ennis to win the belt; if it goes to England I am afraid it will never be brought back.

"You will have to go for it again?" said the reporter. O'Leary smiled, and said :-"Well, I have come to the conclusion that no walker can beat a runner six days. In the last tournament all three runners, Corkey, Brown and Powell, won all the prizes. Since I walked and won the belt long distance walking and running has been patronized more, and henceforth I shall engage in no more contests in which both walking and running is allowed."

O'Leary's wife and two children are with him. While the reporter was present O'Leary received a harp of flowers three feet high, valued at \$200. O'Leary sent a note to the Judges that be will give either Harriman or Ennis \$1,000 if they beat Rowell and prevent the belt from going to England.

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.

The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New green, you will see scarcely any potato-bugs; England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled if you have left spots where there are bugs, with the Lime, which is itself a restorative of course it will take some time for them to principle, supplying nature with just the as- reach the green; but when they do reach it sistance required to heal and rustore the they will die, and it is only the next crop to diseased Lungs. A. B. Wilhon, Boston pro-prietor. Sold by all druggists

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO FIGHT THE POTATO-BUG. Dr. Jabez Fisher on the Best Methods of Applying Paris Green.

The forthcoming report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will contain a valuable paper by Dr. Jabez Fisher, of Fitchburg, Mass., on "The War With Insects." The paper is especially devoted to discussing the best method of fighting the potato-bug, and the essential parts of it are

as follows:--It is an insect that has brood after brood in the same season. As soon as the young have time to hatch, you will find them at all stages of development during the whole season. There is, in my view, but one remedy, and that is what some of you are afraid of; but you have to come to it,—l'aris green, arsenite of copper. I have tried two or three modes of applying Paris green, and have settled upon one. I think the best way is to use a hundred pounds of plaster (the finer ground the better) to one pound of Paris green. One pound is ample for one hundred pounds of plaster. I am not sure but that proportion of green is too much. Most of you have applied it very much stronger. The great point is to get a single particle of Paris green upon the potato leaf. Now, Paris green is an impalpable powder; it is exceedingly fine. It is necessary to apply but a single atom of it in one spot; but you want to apply it evenly over the whole foliage of the potato; and to do it, the best dilutent, the best thing to dilute it with, is plaster. I apply it by means of a dredging-box, after the form of the ordinary flour dredging-box, used in the kitchen. have one that holds about a quart, with a cover pierced with holes, which is on the end of a handle, about three feet long. All that is necessary, when it is filled, is to give a slight turn to the handle, and you can apply it to the potatoes as fast as you can walk beside a row. It is not necessary to cover the whole potato leaf with the green, but it is better to put it on pretty thoroughly. You will find that the green colors the plaster in this proportion,-one part to a hundred. It colors it quite distinctly, and you can see it on the potato-vine very readily. You do not want to put much on; it is a waste of the poison, and a waste of time to do so. All you want is the slightest possible dusting: nothing

more nor less than that.

I will say a word about mixing. A grea

many people have trouble in mixing Paris green. They are terribly afraid of it; it is poison, and they do not like to handle it at all. The best way I have found is to take a large wrapping-paper (heavy brown paper). as large as you can conveniently handle. Your plaster should be sifted to get all the lumps out of it. Spread a layer of plaster on the paper, and then spread the green as thomove it from side to side with a alternate rising and falling motion, rolling the mixture from side to side until you cannot see a particle of plaster nor a particle of green. It does not take a great while to do it. You should not take too much at a time. The quantity will depend on the size of your paper. When it is perfectly homogeneous in color, then it is in a condition to use. The plaster will be washed off by the first rain, more or less; but the green is more persistent than most people suppose. Being a very fine, impalpable powder, it remains on the some what uneven surface of the foliage of the po tato; after the plaster is washed off, the green is still there, and will continue to kill the larva of the potato-bugs that eat it. The theory of its action is, that the larva eats the green, and it must eat it in order to produce any result. It does not hurt the larva to put Paris green upon him, it does not kill him: it must enter into his circulation to do that. One atom of the green, as I have said, will kill him, and is just as good as a pound. The same effect will be produced on any worm that eats leaves in the same way. The currentworm and the gooseberry-worm cat the leaf in the same way: their mouth takes both sides

the coat was; but one-half of cach field was treated with the green; the other half, in three cases, was protected by hand-picking; and, in the fourth case, the field was taken in round numbers (by estimate-it was not weighed), was double on the part where it was handpicked and treated with Gunion hens, what it was on the part treated with Paris green. I do not think the Paris green hurt the crop; I simply call it to your attention as a point to be looked after in the future. I do not believe it is possible for an insoluble powder like Paris green to have any detrimental influence on the growth of the potate. I believe Paris green has been tried in Michigan at the rate of 900 pounds to the acre without any detriment to the

Following the reading of the paper at the meeting of the State Board there was a general discussion of the question, the main points which were as follows :-

Question-There is an objection in very many sections of the State to the use of Paris green for almost any purpose; and there is an objection in many cases to the purchase of the Chairman. potatoes, if people know that Paris green has been used for the purpose of destroying the

bug. Dr. Fisher—I consider that prejudice entirely absurd. Question-How frequently do you find it

necessary to repeat the application? Dr. Fisher-As often as you find the bug; that is to say, you go over your field, and the next day, if you have effectually applied the within 48 hours every one will have dissappeared. If you have not put it on effectually, they will die, and it is only the next crop to which you are to apply it. With regard to at a keyhole, but fired through it at a man the use of children, if it is of any benefit to | whose talk offended her.

the children, I should use them in that way. Put it is the most expensive mode possible to raise potatoes by hand-labor in picking the bugs. I have known many people who have tried it. They had a prejudice against Paris green, and they picked faithfully and effectually every bug they found during the season; but I never knew a person to continue it two seasons; the education of one year was sufficient. The labor is alteg ther too much. The game is not worth the powder that it costs.

Question-Is there any objection to using it in water? For two years I have simply put a teaspoonful of Paris green in a large watering-pot of water, and it has been per-fectly effectual, without injuring the potato.

Dr. Fisher-That might answer, if it did not require much labor to carry the water. It costs so much to dilute it and carry it through a field, that it seems to me that it is not profitable to do it. Another thing: the green is not soluble in water at all. It is only by keeping it constantly stirred that you can have and hold it reasonably well mixed with the water, and you never can be sure but what one leaf is going to get ten times as much as another; and then it is very difficult to apply it so that the greater part of your water will not go upon the ground. You cannot apply it in small enough quantities. It wants simply a spray, and you cannot readily apply it in that way. It is much easier to apply a small quantity in the dry form. There has been a machine gotten up to use as a sprinkler, costing some \$6, which it would be a benefit to the manufacturers, no doubt, if you would purchase, but it is a waste of money, in my view.

Question-I would like to ask whether the potatoes absorb any of the Paris green as food

for the plant? Dr. Fisher-Potatoes, and all other plants, absorb their food entirely in a liquid form. Paris green does not and cannot exist in a liquid form. It is an insoluble powder absolutely. As an illustration of its perfect insolubility, I may here mention a fact that has just come to my notice. A quantity of green was put into a hogshead which was nearly filled with water, to be stirred up and used, as occasion required, for potato-bugs. A valuable heifer obtained access to it, and quenched her thirst in a liberal way. The herdsman was very much frightened in consequence, and employed some hurried remedies, which proved to be of no avail; for the reason that the heifer refused to acknowledge that she had done any wrong, and never gave the slightest indication that she was in the least degree affected by the poison. If she had stirred up the green, the result would, of course, have been different I think it is an advantage to apply the plaster perfectly. You want simply, as I said, what looks like a spray of plaster. The smallest particle of green to a potato-vine is amply sufficient for the business It will remain there three weeks, if there should be no rain. A slight rain removes but very little of the plaster : it takes a heavy rain to wash it all off. And the green is still more persistent than the plaster, and remains after the plaster is washed off. You cannot see it; but you know it to be

DISEASED CATTLE

there by its effects.

Lecture by Prof. McEachrau.

Lecture by Prof. McEachrau.

The lecturer proceeded to review the question of our meat supply, and how we can increase our sales in foreign countries. He thought he would have no dimenly in convincing his audience that the action of the Minister of Agriculture, in taking the steps he had done in the Intecattle scare, placed the whole Dominion under an everlasting debt to him.

The bill of Great Britain for food supplies from foreign sources during 1878, as shown by the Imperial trade and navigation returns, includes the following items, which demonstrate what a vast demand there is there for commodities which Canada produces, and should stimulate every one having an interest in our country to devise means for securing a still greater share of this enormous and gradually increasing trade:

ormous and gradually inc	reasing tra	de:-
Imports.	1877.	1878.
ive cattle, sheep and pigs. I		£7,454,842
resh meat		1,345,299
oultry and game	320,047	402,951
ggs		2,511,922 2,396,997
inned meats	2,345,000 1 .08 0(2)	1,313,511
ulter	9.538,305	9,940,412
1eese	1,763,053	1,939,009

worm and the gooseberry-worm eat the lead in the same way; their mouth takes both sides of it, and wherever the green is, it will kill them the same as the potato-worm. You may say that it will not do to put Paris green upon the currant or gooseberry, because we are going to cat the fruit. I would not use it upon currants or gooseberries, except for the first crop of worms, which generally comes before the fruit has formed, or when it is very small; and ordinarily it will be washed off the smooth skin of the berry before any of the fruit is entable: or, if you should chance to eat any of it, the quantity would be so infinitesimal, in the way I advise its application, that no harm would be likely to arise in consequence. I should have no fear in applying it to the currant or the gooseberry early in the season, before the fruit has grown; but, after that, I should use something else.

I have one suggestion to make, I do not know that there is anything in it; I only throw it out as a suggestion. It has come to my knowledge this year, that in four distinct cases—in one of which there was a field of four acres, in two others a field of two acres, and, in a fourth, a field of one acre,—one-half of each field was treated with Paris green. I do not know how it was spread, or how heavy and of the prevalence of rinderpest in Great of the provider produced and takes to Paris markets, early in the start in the linter of the tent in the linter of the convex. They are convey live cattle from the strate to rit, which is the least in favor in this country, to wil, fat cows. I have it on good authority that a line of steatmers has been chartered to convey live cattle from the United States to Paris markets, early in the spring, and the least price for it, which is the least in part in the scatter or the fruit as little of the strate of the fruit at little of a cleast early in the stratege of the produce, but at this very moment a shipment of a German company, Messes Gilchen and Koek, having arrived a few weeks ago to arrange fo

England States, parts of Maryland and Virginia.

Owing to the prevalence of rinderpest in Great Britain, it was considered advisable curing the summer of 1877 to prohibit the importation of cattle entirely; sheep and pigs were, however, permitted to enter; at my suggestion the quarantine was re-opened During this summer, a number of cattle were consigned to Quebec, but were not permitted to land, being sent back to Newfoundland, where they remained till the following summer. In 1878 the prohibitory order was removed, and the quarantine re-opened. We hear a great deal about protection. Truly, we needed a protective polic; in connection with our cattle interests, and on the occasion of the accession of the present Tovernment to with our cattle interests, and on the occasion of the accession of the present Covernment to power, almost as soon as they had been sworn, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Pope were in telegraphic communication with Sir John Rose on the subject in relation to the Duke of Richmond's bill, and the continued interest of both His Excellency the Governor-General and his Government is manifest in the position of things in this connection today. I can assure you everything that will ensure immunity of Canada from contagious diseases in stock will be done. The quarantine will be maintained in thorough efficiency. All our outgoing stock will be carefully inspected by qualified members of the vet-rinary profession before being shipped. All steambouts or ships

qualified members of the vet-rinary profession before being shipped. All steamboats or ships carrying stock will be inspected before salling to prevent overcrowding, and to insure proper ventilation and cleanliness.

After a further explanation of the action of the Canadian Government, Prof McEachran concluded what was one of the most useful and interesting lectures delivered this winter.

A vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer by the Chairman.

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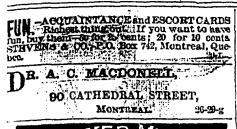
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Dame Lucie Robert dite Lamouche, of the City and Disseict of Montreat, wife of Auguste Bousquet, morehant, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff:

1.8. The said Auguste Bousquet, Defendant.

An action on separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause, the 15th February instant ROY & BOUTILLIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montroal, February 17th, 1879 DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE,

LAW FORMS, &c., PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST," "I CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square,

PREMIUMS!

The True Witness and as pleasant to Royalty as Scotl him shift "Arthur's Seat" to Dublin.

For 1879.

PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

farmer There is not a Man, Woman or Child mywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure.

him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described bolow.

There are from 25 to 500 families, 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 dezen 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.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE Cory to the sender of a Club of 5 sub-scribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums. A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:—

1st.—Six Pure Nickel-Silver. Teaspoons, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

The Loretto Convent
Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the vorvous a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Thilton—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address,

Lady Superflor,

Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Aug. 28.

2nd —A Brautiful Illuminated Chrono Monto with Portraint of Pius IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath of libies, on each side of which there is in large illuminated letters, their motioes are 21x8] inches, and are worth 50 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply may cost of importing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustic for 10 cents extra; or in veneer, engraved corners, 75 cents; subscriber paying expressing.

The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscriber paying expressing.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS 2nd-A BRAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHRONO

SHOW THE PREMIUMS to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archbishop, and the Rev. Sl.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

1st. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent that it is for a Premium. Rid. Send the names as fast as octained, that the subscribers into begin to receive the paper set once. Any one can have any time test ed, up to next tune, to complete any list, but every Premium desired with the sent as so in as carded and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we offer Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will fully and economically, and where they will tell.

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" 3—Peerless Watch	2.00	
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" i-" Challenge" Frinting	13.00	50
Press and Outilt	3,50	14
" 5-Lloyd Combination Pen-	0.00	14
holder	0.25	1
" 6-Wanzer Sowing Machine	60,00	
" 7-A New Combination Tool	.25	1
" 8-Canadlan Houseke e per s'		
Senles.	1.59	6
y rancy may simp, picker		
Plated Centennial Bells	5.00	
" 10—Roger's Saws	3.50 3.00	
" 11—Eureka Club Skate" " 12—Silver Chime Gong Sleigh	3.00	1.5
Bells, plated in Gold	10.00	40
" I3—Spring Steel Bracket Saw " It—Patent Tool Holder und	1.25	6
" II-Patent Tool Holder und	,=122	_
Tools	1.25	
" 15—Canada Club Skate	3.00	10
		100
enine	50.00 0.25	
enine	0.35	1
Church	3.50	10
# 10_Donahusta Masaulus	(1) (1)(1)	
" 20—Princess Lever Clock" 21—Suider Breechloading Rifle " 22—Double Barrel Fowling	3.00	
" 21-Suider Breechloading Rifle	50.00	100
"22-Double Barrel Fowling		
Piece	50.00	100
	1	

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadiler & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require Sauncribers.



NOTICE.—AN APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session thereof, for an Act to Incorporate "La Societé de Secours Mutuels des Français a Montreal."

Montreal, Feburary, 1870. 28-5

D'IBST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875. THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE,

FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St. IMPERIAL FRENCII COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL,
QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BÜRNS:—
DEAR SIR,—The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully yours,
12-22-g

Fireside Sparks. (From Punch).

Real Lunacy.—Trusting the Crecent. If Lord B. wants to make Ireland a loyal and as pleasant to Royalty as Scotland, let

Owing to the general and growing distrusa of banks, we may look out, ere long, for -revival in an important branch of the Nottingt ham trade-long stockings.

Laudlady: "How shall I make out the bill for this artist in the parlour, John? Shall I call him 'Mr.' or 'Esquire?'" Landlord: "Oh, you may write him 'Esquire,' and charge him alf a sovereign extra."

GERMAN GRAB-VEREIN (UNLIMITED) .- AB-RIDGED PROSPECTUS.—This Association has been formed for the purpose of affording its Shareholders the maximum of profit with the minimum of payment. As the directors have secured the services as manager of a gentleman of large experience in Conveyancing operations of the most skilful and successful character, they confidently anticipate success. Money obtained on false pretences at all hours of the day and night. Bargains made and repudiated with punctuality and dispatch. Sovereigns deposed and robbed of their private pro; crty neatly and expeditiously. Treaties, whether of old or recent date, effectually broken at a few hours' notice. Newspapers bribed and gagged in the most effectual style. Conveyancing executed on the largest scale, and in all its branches—Political and Diplomatic. Solo Acting Manager-Prince von Bismarck. Head Offices—Berlin.

(From Fun).

Eligible place of residence for a young widow-Wedmore.

When may a man be said to make a suitable match? When he espouses a cause. Would it be correct to speak of a naval

steam ram as a butter-boat? Why are barques like Michael Angelo-Titian, and Paul Veronese? Because they are three masters.

On the principle of natural selection and affinity we should expect, and doubtless on inquiry find that "cream" gin was drunk by the scum of the population.

The ship Bombay, of Bath, U.S., went ashore on the Guntleet Sard, January 30th, and was afterwards assisted off. On being found tight she was run into Harwich.

(From Juny).

When the warder held the recently condemned burglar by one leg out of a railway carriage window, did he not come very near breaking the Pence.

"Where will you put me when I come to see you at your castle in the air?" asked a gentleman of a witty girl. "In a brown study," she replied.

" Didn't you guarantee, sir, that this horse would not shy before the fire of an enemy?"-No more he won't. 'Tisn't till after the fire that he shies.'

"Sir," said a lady to a would-be wag, "your jokes always put me in mind of a sphere" "Of a sphere me madam! Why "Because they never have any

Tom Sheridan asked his father for money. Sheridan, to avoid giving an answer, began: "Tom, you ought to be doing something to get your living. At your age my father made me work. My father——," "Stop, sir," cried Tom, "I will not have your father compared with mine.

X--- a Bohemian who is always on the lookout for a chance to borrow fifty cents till next Tuesday, presents himself at the door of a rich acquaintance. " My master dosen't receive to-day," says the servant. "That's all right. I don't want him to receive. I want him to give. Tell him the Shah of Persia wants to see him."

An elder Scotch woman went one day to an apothecary's shop with a prescription for two grains of calemel for a child. Seeing the druggist weigh the medicine with scrupulous exactness, and not thinking he did this from auxiety not to give an over dose, but from possible for the money, he said, "Dinna be sae mean wi't, man; it's fer a puir fatherless

At an evening party a lady was called upon for a song, and began, "I'll strike again my tuneful lyre." Her husband was observed to dodge suddenly and start hurriedly back from the room, remarking: "Not if I know it, she won't. She belts blue blazes out of me at home, and I stand it like a man, but when she threatens to hit me in a strange house, and calls me a liar before a whole crowd, I'll run as long as I have a spark of manhood left."

An American editor who has been married five years, speaking of the babies, says-The delight of the days—the torment of the night—elegant in full dress, but horrible in deshabille-beautiful on the smile, but maddening on the yell—exquisitely in place in the nursery, but awfully de trop in the parlour, stage, or railway car—the well-springs of delight, and the recipients of unlimited spanking—the glory of 'pa'—the happiness of 'ma'—who wouldn't have em ?"

How the War Against the Zulus is Conducted.

Says the London Truth:-In order to show the mode in which this Zulu war is carried on by us, I republish a proclamation that I extracted a month or two ago from the molksstein, a journal published at Pretoria, Transvaal. It hardly bears the impress of crusaders warring for the spread of true religion and of advanced civilization. In truth, a more abominable document I never read :-"Volunteers wanted for the front, and grand attack on Secoceoui's town-Leot and booty money—Better prospect than Blaanwbank Diggings-Pay advanced to five pounds before leaving Pretoria-Same rations as a general—Discharged volunteers are invited to rejoin, and add more lustre to the credit they have already deserved y won-Enroll before it is too late-Terms :- 1. Volunteer (finding his own horse), 8s per diem; volunteer (horse found by Government), 5s per diem, together with free rations and forage. 2. Half-share of money realized by sale of cattle and spoil captured from the enemy. 3. Compensation in money equal to haif the value of the horse in case of death from horse sickness or from wounds in action. 4. Each volunteer will be furnished with a rifle (unless he has an efficient rifle of his own), either of the Martini-Henry, Westley-Richards, or Snider pattern; ammunition will be supplied. 5. Volunteers will be treated in the military hospital for wounds, sickness, &c., free of charge. N.B.—Volunteers will receive 3s a day in lieu of rations from day of envolment

LETTER FROM KINGSTON.

A few particulars about our "Limestone City" may be of some interest to the numerous readers of the Post, which by the way has a good circulation, and is very popular here. Kingston is situated on what might be termed a promentory at the foot of lake and the head of river navigation. In a sanitary point of view it is perhaps the healthiest city in the Dominion, diseases of a serious character are comparatively unknown, and medical men complain that it is anything but a paradise for them to live in. Approaching the city from the lake or river,

the traveller's attention is attracted by the

numerous fortifications lining the shore, which were built by the Imperial Government in 1845, and finished a few years later. Fort Henry is built on the only clevated point for miles around, and completely commands the city and environs, from which it is separated by an arm of Lake Ontario. Leading from the Fort are two earth-works of considerable depth, called the north and south ditches, and at those points there are two circular, cutstone structures, called Martello Towers, loopholed for rifles. On the Kingston side there are two of those towers, one known as Murney's Tower, mounting eight guns, and contains a bombproof magazine; and besides being of great strangth, is protected on the lake side by massive stone work, stanting outward and downwards into the lake. Shoal Tower, a similar structure, situated on the southeast side of the city is completely surrounded by water; it is about 80 reet in diameter at the base, and 60 feet at the top; the wall facing the lake is about 20 feet in thickness and contains two flats, each mounting 4 guns. On Point Frederick opposite, there is another tower of the same proportions, and further south on Codar Island stands another. Those towers are within short range of each other and have moveable roofs which can be taken down in a short space of time. I understand that Kingston, as a military stronghold, is considered second only to the "Gibraltar of Canada," old Quebec. There is a crazy individul here named Dovlin becturing a la Chiniquy, but it reports are true much more low and vuigar, if that were possible. He passes unnoticed by Catholics, and respectable Protestants look on him with contempt. He is at loggerheads with our local press, particularly the British Whig, because it would not publish his advertisement for love or money, and rumor has it that the editor has purchased a rawhide with the intention of chastising him for some offensive allusions made with reference to himself and wife a few evenings ago at one of his harangues. Some months ago he conducted himself in a similar manner in Milton, Ontario, when the Protestant and Catholic inhabitants of that place good-naturedly rode him on a rail. and gave him the option of leaving the place in a very limited time, or else he would have to submit to be tarred and feathered. When he happens into a place where bigotry will not take, he tries phrenology. His audience here was very small, and was principally composed of Tom Robinson's pets. He claims to be a man of great personal courage, and boasts of having shot a few men in his day. He frequently gets wrangling in bar-rooms and when excited he uses the most foul and disgusting language. Nevertheless, he opens his nightly tirades with prayer, and winds up by giving the benediction. Oh, what a benediction! Though he differs with nearly

better times. Hoping the Post will share largely in the expected prosperity, Kingston, March 7th, 1879.

Miscellaneous.

every one he meets, still he agrees

rick is a myth, and, consequently, we poor Irish are but deluded dupes. Such

an announcement, coming from such high

authority, should be sufficient to stop the pro-

posed parade on the 17th. In a commercial

way our city has felt the general depression

but little compared to other places; we have

had but few failures considering the number

in business, and confidently look forward to

the Montreal Star that St. Pat-

-Mrs. Anthony worked so carnestly at raising the debt of a Providence church, his penuriousness or desire to give as little as that she became insane, and tried to kill herself

-The Prussian authorities have suppressed

a memoir of Cardinal Ledochowski (the deposed Archbishop of Posen), which is disre-bottom, and the overskirt is of some simple spectful to the Government. bottom, and the overskirt is of some simple design, like the "Birena," the "Muriel" or -Miss Rosina Heikel is the first woman to

enter upon the career of a physician in Fin-land. Her reception by the women was most flattering when she returned from completing her studies, and they tendered her a banquet gotten up in splendid style.

-An Oxford (Mich.) girl of fourteen, desiring to marry and fearing that her youthfulness would be regarded by the clergyman as an objection, altered the date of her birth in the family Bible, and took the sacred volume materials is used, the Berenice is especially along when she eloped with her lover. desirable. This has a short, fully draped -The eight bridesmaids of the Duke of

Connaught's bride will be daughters of the quises of Conyngham and Headfort, and the Edgeumbe. There will be all the state and and side gores puffed and the back effectively splendor usual on such occasions but in draped. Two, and even three materials are consequence of mourning neither ball nor banquet. There are 69 places in France called St.

Etienne. This curious fact was ascertained in consequence of a libel committed by a Paris newspaper, which stated that the receiver in every town of the name brought an action, and the paper has been ordered to pay \$20 damages to each of them, besides a fine of \$40.

-A man who wishes to become a medical practitioner in Germany is now obliged to pass, some time in the course of his third year's study, an examination in chemistry and physics, botany, zoology, anatomy and physiology; and at the close of his studies he has to devote as much as five mouths to passing a final examination in the practical departments of his profession.

-A curious display of folly and stubbornness on the part of a Russian nobleman is reported. This man owns 40,500 acres of arable land, which he will not cultivate him self nor lease to anybody else; and he will not permit the extirpation from his acres of the Siberian marmots or of the beetles, which sprend over the country, destroying a large portion of the crops every year, and for whose extirpation many thousands of people are elsewhere employed by the authorities.

-The Michigan meteor appears to have been a large one. It looked like an immense ball of fire, and lighted the heavens luridly. It exploded near Traverse City with a noise so loud as to be heard at a distance of ten until they march to the front, when they will miles, and a force sufficient to shake houses receive the scale of pay and rations as stated like an earthquake. A fisherman on the in paragraph 1. Apply at the District Office, Camp, Pretoria, L. C. Potts, Lieutenant shore of Lake Michigan is the only person who saw the explosion. He says the meteor Eightieth Regiment, Acting District Adjutant. Pretoria, September 17, 1878. flew into small pieces, which fell into the water, breaking a hole through thick ice.

Spring Fashions New York Herald.

Fashion is not a feeble goddess, and rarely yields to the attacks of satire, by which she is so frequently assailed. Occasionally she seems to do so; but it is only in seeming, for when a fashion is abandoned it is not in deeither with the pen or the brush, satirists have assailed fashion. In a manuscript of the eleventh century an illuminator introduces the father of all evil dressed in the prevailing style He wears the long sleeves of the period, which had to be knotted to keep them from touching the ground, the enormously lengthened train and the dress laced up in front. Trains, however, did not grow any shorter because of the "paper bullets of the brain" fired at them, for in the thirteenth century a satirist thus discourses of the ladies of period :- "They are like peacocks and magpies; for the pies naturally bear feathers of various colors, so the ladies delight in strange halits and diversity of ornaments. The pies have not long tails that trail in the dirt, so that the ladies make their trains a

thousand times longer than those of peacocks and pies. Among other hits at the fashion is found the following announcement, which is called the petition of "one William Gingle, coachmaker and chairmaker of the liberty of Westminster." He states "that for the service of ladies wearing hoop petticoats he has built a round chair in the form of a lantern, six yards and a half in circumference, with a stool in the centre of it; the said vehicle being so contrived as to receive the passenger by opening in two in the middle and closing mathematically when she is scated." And further, that he has also invented a coach for the reception of one lady only, who is to be "let in at the top." And " that the said coach has been tried by a lady's woman, in one of these full petticoats, who was let down from a balcony and drawn up again by pulleys, to the great satisfaction of her lady and all who beheld her." It is to be hoped that such extremes of tashion will not be revived in this century. A few years ago many of our ladies wore hoop skirts measuring four and a half yards around the lower edge, but when they had reached that size Dame Fashion kindly declared they should be laid aside altogether.

An old poet times his lyre to the following song :---

Now dressed in a a cap, now maked in none; Now loose in a mob, now close in a Joan; Without handkerchief now, and now buried in

Now plain as a Quaker, now all in a puff; Now a shape in nent stays, now a slattern in

gomps; Now high in French heels, now low in your Now monstrous in boop, now trapish, and walk-

with your petiteoats clung to your heels like a mankin;
Like the cock on the tower, that shows you the weather,
You are hardly the same for two days together.

Notwithstanding these attacks, Fashion sits securely on her ancient throne, having the whole world for her emplie and all the inhabitants thereon for her subjects.

The most pointed surprise of the new season is the restoration of the panier, or the so-called Camargo pull, which was introduced in the eighteenth century along with Watteau dresses and garden theatricals. It is predieted that fashion will restore the very Camargo which was once called "a rage and a vertigo," but until it is safe to venture upon extravagance paniers will be of the same material as the dress, and procured more by loonings, draperies and trimmings than by separate puffs, wings, &c., applied to the cos tume.

For ordinary walking dresses a "trimmed" skirt-that is a skirt with the trimming arranged directly on it, is combined with a signs are also employed to complete costumes. but are not so fashionable as the above mentioned arrangements. For suitings the "tailor" tinish-rows of machine stitching-is the accepted trimming, the vest, collars, cuffs and revers of some different material from the rest of the garment. For costumes made of cloth and the heavier woollen goods used for early spring and travelling the underskirt is not a popular Polish almanac, because it contains | unfrequently without trimming of any kind, excepting several rows of stitching near the the "Lilea," finished to match the under-

THE FRANCISCA.

This is one of the simplest and most practical designs for a trimmed walking skirt. It has a moderately bouffant drapery, and is finished by a deep kilt plaiting on the bottom. This skirt is suitable alike for heavy or light goods, dressy or ordinary wear, and is really an excellent design for washing fabrics. For dressy wear, or where a combination of apron, from which revers are turned back and carried to the back, where they support the Dukes of Bedford and Marlborough, the Mar- drapery in a moderate pout. Another new style especially suitable for summer silks and Earls of Elgin, Bradford, Erroll and Mount grenadines, is the Litta, which has the apron used in combination for street costumes, and this applies to the simple suits made of percule, cotton satine, marine cloth and other fabrics for summer wear. The rule observed when only two fabrics are used is to have the costume itself made entirely of one goods and the accessories and trimmings of the other. There is a wide scope for the exercise of much taste in the selection and arrangement of the goods to be used in combination, and, while strong contrasts are allowable, good taste dictates that the arrangements must not be bizarre in effect.

Death of an Archbishop.

Lospon, March 10 .- A despatch from Paris says a great deal of regret is expressed at the death of Archbishop Millet, who made himself famous by his magnificent restorations of the Cathedrals of Reims and St. Germains. In the opinion of architects the restorations effected under the supervision of this prelate are in every respect a fine original work.

The French Communists.

London, March 10.—The trouble which has rown out of the difference of opinion upon the amnesty question is by no means yet ended. The Radical majority in the muni-cipality of Paris, it is believed, no longer represents the feelings of the majority of its tion to the royal family of England, most of constituents. As long as amnesty was simply whose members were present, were the King talked about, and the exiled Communists were safe in New Caledonia, expressions of and Princess of Germany, and other royal opinion in favor of their release and return personages. The weather was superb. The opinion in tavor of their release and return were in order; but now that there is almost certain danger of the return of even some of the most dangering exiles, the Bourgeoise begin to republished the suppose strongly in the first part of the present administration.

The Brazilian Postal System.

The Brazilian Postal system is described as barbaric in the extreme. It is said that all foreign mail bags on their arrival in Bio are emptied of their contents in some public place, and foreigners who are supposed to know what they want, are expected to select ference to its assailants, but because its whatever letters they choose without reference wearers demand a change. But in all ages, to right or proprietary interest. The system in vogue somewhat resembles the grab-bag principle, the grabber, however, having the liberty to repeat as often as he pleases without hindrance from the postal authorities.

The Right Ring. (Toronto Mall.)

A special cable despatch this morning cays Sir George Campbell intends to ask the Home Government if they know that the Marquis of Lorne "advocated protection" in his recent speech from the throne at Ottawa, while they were urging other nations to adopt free trade: and if they "think it right to continue union with Canada by the appointment of a Governor on such humiliating terms." The Governor-General of Canada rules over a constitutionally governed country. He is not a mere Colonial office agent. He "advecates" nothing, but simply gives effect to what a free people, through their Minister (odvecate.

Taxes in Russia.

In Russia taxes are collected in this vap : A peasant, representative of a district, comprising several villages, is charged with the duty of collecting a certain amount of money, and it is the business of the people to distribute the taxes among themselves as they like the hest. For the prompt collection, in the first place, the representative is responsible, and in case of tardiness he is imprisoned for a week with common criminals, and furnished with food at the cost of three cents a day. A district is obliged to pay for all its includers. whether they are actual residents, or have gene elsewhere, or are in the army. It case a tax collector is unable to do his duty, he reports to the authorities : then the police appears armed with rods, and if the rod, do not secure the desired result, the property of delinquents is sold at auction.

Folly.

Dr. Ganselback, a Swedish chemist, has come to the conclusion that the Egyptian minimies which are not eviscerated previous to being embalmed are in a condition of suspended animation. Unfortunately, the secret of bringing them to life again has been lost, but the Doctor hopes to recover it. He has been conducting experiments with that object for fifteen years past, using a snake as the subject to operate on. The reptile has been frequently petrified and restored to animation by a process which has not been made Dr. Gauselback has asked the Swedish Government for a condemned crimenal to experiment on, the condition being that the man shall be pardoned if the process is successful in his case, on account of the cenefit to science and humanity. It is doubtiii whether the discovery would not prove unfortunate for the world.

Prince Louis Napoleon's Letter

Prince Louis Napoleon, before leaving England to join the British forces in their campaign against the Zulus, addressed the tollowing letter to M. Rouher explaining the motives of his undertaking:—

Chiselhunst, Feb. 25, 137).

Mon cher Monsieur Roungn :-

I am about to leave Europe and my absence may continue for some months. I have too many faithful friends in France for me to remain silent as to the reasons for my departure. jacket more or less tight fitting, or an over-skirt and short skirt, the latter either trimmed For eight years I have been England's guest. with a simple flounce or left plain, according with the British Army by joining it, on tary schools, and have kept up my connection several occasions, during its great managivees The war Great Britain is now carrying on at the Cape of Good Hope has lately assumed a much more serious aspect than it had pre-viously. I felt anxious to watch the operations, and I sail in two days.

> In France, where, thank heaven, party spirit has not extinguished the military spirit, people will comprehend that I am anxious to share the fatigues and dangers of these troops among whom I have so many comrades. The time I shall devote in assist ing in this struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be lost to me.

My thoughts whether I am near or far, will constantly turn towards France; I shall watch the phases she will gradually pass through with interest and without anxiety, for I am convinced that God protects her!

I trust that during my absence the partisans of the Imperial cause will remain united and confident, and will continue to hold before the country the spectacle of a party which, faithful to its doctrines, remains constantly animated by the most ardent patriotism,

Accept, mon oher Monsieur Rouher, the assurance of my sincere friendship. NAPOL von

The Royal Wedding.

LONDON, March 13 .- This morning, shortis

after 11 o'clock, the Duke of Connaught was

married to Princess Louisa Margaret, in the presence of the most brilliant assemblage of nobilities that has graced St. George's Obapel, Windsor Castle, for a long term of years. These festivities, the anticipation of which has kept the clite of Europe on tiptoe for weeks, were of the most impressive description. The preparations were on the most extensive scale, and nothing was left undone which seemed likely to make the occasion one long to be remembered by those present. Probably never in the course of history did the Lord Chamberlain—upon whom the responsibility for the arrangements chiefly rested—feel more fully the cares and perplexities of office. At an as early appointed hour as possible the wedding procession moved up the aisles to the altar before which the ceremony took place. The princely couple were there joined in holy wedlock by the dignitaries of the Church who had been chosen to perform this office. Prince Arthur William Patrick, third son of Queen Victoria and of the late Prince Consort. is 28 years old. having been born at Buckingham Palace on May 1st, 1850. Princess Louise Margaret is ten years younger than her husband. Among the guests were recognized many personages prominent in civil, social and military circles of the various countries of Europe. In addiand Queen of Belgium; the Crown Prince

(Continued from First Page.)

shamrocks, worn by the Catholic Young Men's Society, added much to their appearance. The next uniforms of the students of the St. Mary. College, who wore pretty green badges, bearing white rosettes, were the subjects of flattering compliments. There were many others deserving of particular mention, but we are compelled by want of space to desist.

On the whole, the procession was a great success considering the snow-storm raging during the day. Had the weather been clear and mild, the procession would undoubtedly have been much larger.

On the arrival of the procession at St. I'atrick's Hall, previous to dispersing, the following gentlemen addressed the assembly:— Mr. P. J. COYLE, President of St. Patrick's Society, spoke, congratulating the people on the procession, which he had reason to be proud of-first, because it was a national festival and was celebrated in a national manner. He was sure that if they thought the celebration would cause offence to anybody in the city, he would say, for his part, that they were willing to do away with the procession (loud cheers). It was far from being a hole and corner affair; our celebration was far from being an affair of petty jealousy. He hoped a day would come when Irishmen of all creeds would observe this as their national day, and observe it together.

Mayor Rivarb was introduced by Mr.

Coyce, who said that he (the Mayor) was one of the first to arrive at the hall this morning. The Mayor regretted his inability to speak in English fluently, and congratulated the assembly on the way everything turned out, and hoped that the peaceful procession would serve to cement a union between both re-

ligions of the Irish nationality.
Mr. J. J. Cunnan, being called for, favored the assembly with a few remarks, during which he said that he hoped the time was not distant when the followers of O Council and Gratian would shake hands and cement the feeling of friendship on both sides.

Lond calls being made for James McShane, M. P. P., he appeared at the window, the folfowing being the subject of his discourse:

It must be gratifying for the city to see how this day's celebration turned out. It is a lesson we should be fond of -i. c., our faith, and to be true to our nationality. He said that the sermon preached to-day by that eloquent young priest, Father Mitchell, was one which should by heard by the Irish Catholics. It was one which taught us to be true to our faith and nationality. He hoped the time would come when Irishmen ot all creeds would sink all differences, and celebrate together this day. He closed his remarks by calling on all present to attend the concert of the St. Patrick's Society this evening.

After the addresses had been delivered the imposing demonstration was at an end and the societies dispersed to their several homes Notwithstanding the immense crowds that furned out to do honor to the occasion it was the opinion of all impartial outsiders that never was such a body of men assembled in Montreal with so little irregularity, intemper ance or disorder of any kind.

THE CONCERT.

As a proper finishing of St. Patrick's Day, the Irish National Society of Canada, par excellence—the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal—gave their usual concert in the Mechanics' Hall, which was filled to overflowing with a respectable and appreciative audience. Over the platform were the names of illustrious Irishmen such as Davis, Corvoran, Brian Boru, Edward Fitzgerald, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet, Hugh O'Neil and others famous in the annals of Irish history.

On the platform were the President of the St. Patrick's Society (chairman) and the following gentlemen, representatives of other societies:—Mr. Alexander Bryson, 1st Vice-President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent ing, but one of comparative ease. Society; Col. A. A. Stevenson, President of They had just listened to the cloquent the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Bryson grace-voice and glowing patriotism of the principal reserved at least one chapter for the Irish ledies who have figured so conspicuously in fully ceded his seat to His Worship the Mayor, who was somewhat late in arriving, but whom the audience welcomed with a round of applause. The other representatives of the sister societies were :- Messrs. P. Fulton, 1st Vice-President of the Caledonian Society; John Power, President St Ann's Temperance Society; J B Rolland, President St Jean Baptiste Society; S Cross, President St Patrick's Temperance Society; John Houlahan, President St Bridget's Temperance Society; J D Quinn, President St Ann's Temperance Society; P O'Donoghue, President St Pattick's Benevolent Society; Rev Father Graham, S J; Ald Nelson, M P P; Ald Mc-Shane, MPP; JJ Curran, QC; PC Brennan, President Young Irishmen's Society; and Thomas Fox, President Young Mon's Catholic Association.

Wilson's band-and a first class band it iswas in attendance and opened the proceedings of the evening by an overture. After which the President addressed the audience. He said that it must certainly have happened that St. Patrick did not use his influence with glorious and magnificent spectacle breaks the clerk of the weather on that day, or the weather would have been somewhat better. tion of poet or of painter ever dream, that one The St. Patrick's Society, continued the little Island, "gem of the ocean" though she President, had a twofold reason for its existence; one was, and that perhaps the more millions of Irishmen and the children and important of the two, to relieve the suffering poor, and the other was to represent Irish na- throbbing for love of fatherland, giving to the tion interests when necessary and vindicate Ireland's honor in Montreal if occasion required it (applause). He was glad to see so many friends present to-night, especially Pro-testant friends for whom, he would assert, St. Patrick had done as much as for any other class of Irishmen (cheers). Some of the best and misfortunes, and with one voice and one men Ireland produced were Protestants. Was not one of the leading ministers of Ireland today marching hand in hand with a Catholic priest in his efforts for an independent Legislature. He was also happy to observe that religious animosities in Ireland were dying out, and that they had still less bickerings there than in Canada, and this harmony in Montreal which was growing up would lead to prosperity by-and-by.

After the conclusion of the President's speech proper, Mr. J. Shea sang "The Land of St. Patrickⁿ in his best style, and when that is said, enough is said. He did it ample justice, back to the peoples of old—the Persians, the and was loudly applauded and encored. Miss valiant and classic Greeks, and, over Ste Marie next sang "The meeting of the and above all, the valorous champions Waters" in true artistic style. Miss Ste Marie of ancient Rome. What made her mistress seems to be a good elocationist, and has a of the known world? The ardent patriotism sweet voice. Ireland, Boys, Hurrab," the of her children, and their determination to ringing composition of T. D. Sallivan, was enhance her prestige—a patriotism so strong next given by Mr. James Hoctor in a spirited in the breast of every child of the land that manner, and then came Father Graham's

The Reverend and popular orator said: city of Montreal to-day—a procession which plause.) Rome has had its Eagle as an emand single, and some of them, by the way, were curious-looking birds enough. The rose was a beautiful illustration of Eng. "Mon Dicu, mon Roi et ma. Dame"? Not

France of that lovely land. There was the Scotch thistle with the motto attached, Nemo me impune lacessit; which is like the Scotch character and represents it to a nicety; all these ideas are human and natural, but Ireland's shamrock is unique; it has been lifted from her sacred soil in its beauty and entirety. It was represented by St. Patrick as the mysterious emblem of the Trinity, and as such was accepted by the Irish people. The Irish were a most wonderful people. Four hundred years before Remus and Remulus were suckled by a wolf, hisshows that Ireland possessed a civilization, records, and a literature of her own. Her religion was the very mildest form of idolatory—that of the Druids. The Phonicians traded with her long before they were acquainted with Britain. The pagan Irish had laws of their own, which went into the minutest details. The Phonicians told the other nations the most wonderful stories of the Irish-amongst others, that they were tails, but this was in order that they could of blood was shed in the propogation of how their forefathers fought on many a well-Christianity. It was discovered by historians contested field; they speak with pride of that the Irish and Carthagenian languages were the same, and he had not the slightest doubt that the proper name of Hannibal was O'Hanlan. (Laughter.) We are all brothers here to-night, no matter on what side of parison between the River St. Lawrence and Ireland, showing that their origin was wrapt in mystery; that they both expanded after a while into clearness and broadness, and that ultimately he hoped the career of Ireland would be as peaceful and glorious as the great Canadian river in its course. (Cheers.) He next reviewed Irish history, and showed how much Europe and the world was indebted to her, O'Donnell saved Spain, McMahon saved France, Count Nugent did the like service for Austria's empire, and let what might be said about Grant and Sherman, it was the gallant Phil Sheridan that broke the back of the Southern rebellion at Five Forks. (Cheers.) But where was Ireland? Is surely was not confined to the little island in the Atlantic; the mind expanded viewing a greater Ireland on this Western Continent, and which would become, yet greater as the years rolled over. (Cheers.) The speaker next touched lightly and gracefully on the names of the celebrated men of sider the vitality of the race that has given whom Ireland felt so justly proud, spoke of the great battles for independence engaged in, Benburb, Limerick, Fontenoy, and towards the close kept the audience in roars of laughter with his witty stories. Father Graham concluded his address amidst tremendous ap-

plause. The next on the programme was a song by Mrs. Sissons -"The Valley Lay Smiling Before Me," and for an encore-"The Harp that Once Through Tara's Hall"—after which came a comic song from Mr. W. P. Beauchamp -"Something in the City;" "The Coulin," a musical piece arranged by Mr. Wilson (the composer), Lavallee and Bruce. This was highly and deservedly applauded by the audience.

The second part of the programme was then proceeded with-Miss St. Marle, Mr. J. Hoctor and Mr. J. Shea taking leading parts. Mr. J. J. CURRAN delivered the following address:---

The committee of St. Patrick's Society

had done him the honor to request him

to say a few words to-night when they were all assembled to do honor to the ancient festival of Ireland's National Saint. He had acceded to the invitation with great satisfaction, and was, therefore, present to give expression, in ever so faint a manner, to the feelings that animate Irishmen and their descendants on this day, so dear to the Irish speaker of the evening, the poet priest, orator and scholar, who has spoken the first address and evoked in their breasts sentiments of which anything he might attempt to say would be but a feeble echo. He (Father Graham) has had the honor, and his genius entitles him to it, of weaving the laurel wreath to deck the fair brow of Erin to-night, whilst he (the speaker), with equal devotion, will rest satisfied with laying his humble bouquet on her pedestal. (Loud cheers.) If on this night, forgetting for a moment that we are here in the grand old city of Montreal, we travel in imagination across three thousand miles of foaming Atlantic billows, and visit the green hills and valleys, the flowery banks the flowing streams, the moss-covered ruins and encuanting landscapes of the land of our forefathers—if we travel throughout the vast extent of that empire on which the sun never sets, throughout the boundless regions of the neighboring-everywhere and anywhere in the Old World or in the Neweven at the very Antipodes-what a upon our view! Could the wildest concepbe, could ever have evoked such a scene as grand children of the old race, with hearts world the proud exhibition of their never failing love, fealty, and devotion, laying aside all their differences, with but one pride, one joy, and one gladness, exulting together in fond remembrance of the ancient traditional glories, weeping together over the miseries prayer begging of the Great Father of nations for a new life and a glorious resurrection of the land they love so well (loud cheers). Patriotism has ever been the characteristic of great people. No wonder the immortal bard should have exclaimed in the world renowned stanza :

"Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land."

And just in proportion as the patriotic spirit has animated a race has it been more or less He was happy to have seen such a magnifi- and bitter foe, to the furthest extremity of cent procession of the Irish people in the the West, where the Roman cagles had would do honor to any city in the world, and the proud boast of those who owed he felt glad, for Ireland's sake, that here in allegiance to the empire to exclaim "Civis" Montreal there were such men to defend her Romanus Suis." Is it necessary, however, name and her honor, if necessary. (Ap- in addressing this audience to go back to blem of her imperial destiny; European pages of the middle ages, and trace the course nations have them now both double-headed of the chivalry of those days? Need you look

treal, when year after year you see the qualifying evidences of that soul stirring sentiment. On the festival of St. George your English fellow-citizens, with the rose in their buttom hole, proclaim their allegiance to the land of their forefathers. They boast of the Ireland's love will ever cling to his bosom. Fing that braved a thousand years, The buttle and the breeze.

They flock to the temples and gather around their festive boards and glory in their commerce and civilization, their poets, their nations, their soldiers and their statesmen. Our Scottish friends, on the testival of St. Andrew, cast aside their busy cares, proudly mount their liether-they, too, dream of the glories of the past, they speak with pride and exhultation of the battle-fields where their forefathers fought with undoubted bravery against the neighboring foe. They are not ashamed to tell of the "Scots wha wi in Wallace bled;" they sing the songs of Burns, and point with pride to the positions their countrymen have carved out for themselves at home and abroad (cheers). The children of St. Jean Baptiste warn them off, and monopolize all the trade here, on their own native soil, hoist the or the island to themselves. One national banner. They glory in the past of singular circumstance connected with the "La Belle France, la mere patrie," but they history of the Irish is, that not a drop justly boast of what their own race has done,

the fence we were on. The reverend gentle-man then drew a poetic and eloquent com-blood of French Canadians, shed upon the

when he says:

"Far westward lies an isle of ancient fame,
By nature blessed and Erin is her name.
Enrolled in books, exhaustless in her store
Of Velny silver and of golden ore;
Her fruitful soil for ever teems with wealth,
With gems her waters, and her air with health;
Her woolly fleeces vie with virgin snow,
Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow
Her waiving furrows float with bended corn,
And arms and arts her envied sons adorn;
No poison there infects, no scaley snake
Creeps through the grass, or settles in the lakes,
A nation worthy of its plous race,
In war triumphant and unmatched in peace."
(Prolonged cheers). Whether you cast a

(Prolonged cheers). Whether you cast a glance at the heroism of the people during centuries of the direct persecution, or conevidence to the world that the "spirit of a nation never dieth;" whether you look at the position, past and present, of the sons and daughters of that race at home or abroad, as witness the names that adorn these walls tonight, and well may we exclaim with the poet in speaking of the glorious deeds of our countrymen:

'the man that is not moved with what he

reads,
That ta we not fire at such heroic deeds,
inworthy of the blessings of the hour,
Is base in kind, and born to be a slave." (Loud cheers.) He knew we had in our midst those who deprecate the celebration of these national festivals—who tell us we should sink all the fond remembrances of the past and look forward only to the future of our Canadian home. These are not the views of the greatest statesman in the land! Those who thus advocate forget that nations, like individuals, must grow; that they cannot be manufactured by Act of Parliament, and that the unification of the great Canadian people must take its natural course, like that of all other nationalities. Have these commemorations in the past prevented the sons of Ireland from doing their duty to their new home? In answer to this question he pointed to the pages of that beautiful new patriotic work of Nicholas Flood Davin, the "Irishman in Canada." Let every Irishman in the land read that work, and there you will see what Canada owes to Ire-

fertile and patriotic pen, we trust, has not ceased to do duty—Mrs. Leprohon. (Cheers.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, one word about the grand celebration of to-day in our own city. There was one feature that reflects the highest credit on our most numerous association amongst the Catholic Irishmen of Montreal, and which I trust will not be lost sight of by those who value our future peace and prosperity. I refer to the fact, that with a truly patriotic desire to remove what might be construed into offence or aggravation, the Irish Catholic Union, with their membership of thousands and their magnificent regalia, declined to take any part in the day's procession. Let us hope, that this magnanimous foregonal to parade the streets of Montreal on their part will have a benificial effect on those who are considered the antagonistic organization, and if it should not let us hope that the strong common sense of the people of Montreal will frown down the commemoration in our midst of an event which with fraticidal blood stained so indelibly the waters of a stream that the rippling current of hundreds of years has not yet washed that stain away (applause). And let us hope that true Irishmen here, no matter before what altar they kneel, who are interested in each others welfare, and ought to live in harmony and brotherly love, will remember that those who are urging them totake up old time quarrels, who are dragooning the boys and even the girls into hostile associations are Irishmen neither in name nor in sentiment, and that the national poet has sung with prophetic inspiration that which is equally applicable to the old land and the

Erin, thy silent tear never shall cease,
Erin, thy languid smile ne'er shall increase,
Till, like the rainbow's light,
Thy various tints unite,
And form in Heaven's sight
One arch of peace.

Mr. Curran concluded his address as follows Thank God the days of dissension are vanishing and the good feeling of a few years back is fast returning in our midet. The unificaonly forget past differences. Your Society, Mr. President, in the past has always celeof the known world? The ardent patriotism voice. Ireland, Boys, Hurrah," the geometric of the children, and their determination to the crime Father Graham's seen and then came Father Graham's seen such a magnifiprocession of the Irish people in the do honor to any city in the world, and her honor, if necessary. (Ape.) Rome has had its Eagle as an emother of the more than her honor, if necessary. (Ape.) Rome has had its Eagle as an emother of the imperial destiny; European as have them now both double-headed isingle, and some of them, by the way, eages of the middle ages, and, trace the course of the children, which is single, and some of them, by the way, each of the known world? The ardent patriotism to fire the known world? The ardent patriotism to fire children, and their determination to store further and that you extend to the past able purposes. Humble citizen though I be, to would be a suggest that you go one step further and that you extend to the president, or the hearts of the world, and bitter foe, to the furthest extremity of the West, where the Roman agles had do honor to any city in the world, and her honor, if necessary. (Ape.) Rome las had its Eagle as an emotion of the more and her honor, if necessary. (Ape.) Rome las had its Eagle as an emotion of the miperial destiny; European as have them now both double-headed single, and some of them, by the way, each of the miperial destiny in the world, and her honor, if necessary. (Ape.) Rome las lad its Eagle as an emotion of the miperial destiny; European as a beautiful illustration of English the continuous control of the miperial destiny; European as a beautiful illustration of English the control of the miperial destiny; the world, and the control of the miperial destiny; the world, and the control of the miperial destiny; the world, and the control of the miperial destiny; the world, and the control of the miperial destiny; the world, and the control of the miperial destiny; the world, and the control of the miperial destiny; the world, and the co

shall not pass away; it will live forever in the hearts of our people, no matter where the lot of the exile of Erin may be cast; whether it be in darkness or in sunshine, in prosperity or in adversity, the fragrance of

Like the vase in which roses have once been You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will.

But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

(Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Beauchamp improvised a local comic song, which excited much laughter, and pleased the audience vastly; and D'Arcy McGee's song, "Am I remembered in Erin," sung by Mr. Shea, was rendered with exceeding pathos and ability.

And thus closed St. Patrick's Day—sober

rational, pleasant and long to be remembered.

Finance and Commerce. Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale

Prices.

MARCH 18, 1879.

national banner. They glory in the past of a labelle France, la mere patrie," but they it will boast of what their own race has done, how their forefathers fought on many a well-contested field; they speak with pride of Chateauguay, and, mingled with the lively air of "Ive la Canadienne," you hear the bold refrain:

"Reau Carrillon je te revols encore."

They glory in their progress, and they boast of the heroic deeds of '37 and '38, when the blood of French Canadians, shed upon the field and trickling down the scaffold, won for this Canada of ours the inestimable blessing of constitutional liberty. (Great cheering) And have ye u, the sons of Old Ireland, less reason to feel proud of the race from which we spring? Whether you look back to that golden age of which Donatus of Fiesole sings, when he says:

"Far westward lles an isle of ancient fame. By nature blessed and Erin is her name. Enrolled in books, exhaustless in her store Of Velnysilver and of golden ore; Of Velnysilver

FLOUR.—The flour market has been quiet, FLOUR.—The flour market has been quiet, although a fuir number of sales have taken place during the week. Common flour has been very quiet, which has lessened somewhat the firm prices. The sales during the week took place at prices between \$149 to 4.60 for Strong Bakers'; \$4.22! to 4.25 for Spring Extra; \$1.70 for Superior; \$4.50 for Extra Superior; \$4.00 for Superior \$4.50 for Extra Superior. A fair demand has existed for City Bags at \$2.30, whilst large sales of Ontarlo Bags have taken place at \$2.10. The receipts by rull during the week were 11,965 barrels; shipments, \$50 barrels. The present prices of the various grades of flour (per barrel of 196 lbs), are as follows:—

lows:-

reserved at least one chapter for the Irish ladies who have figured so conspicuously in the noble work, were it only to mention the names of two who deserve so well the admiration of their people, as Mrs. Sadlier, now no longer in our midst, but whose works bring her back daily to our thoughts, and that other not less gifted child of Erin, whose graceful, fertile and patriotic pen, we trust, has not ceased to do duty—Mrs. Leprohon. (Cheers.)

And now, ladies and gentlemen, one word

Fair yellow, 6]c to 7]c; Raw, 7c to 7]c; Scotch, 7]c to 8c.

LEATHER.—In leather there is not the slightest alteration between the state of trade inst week and this. There are large stocks on the market, the production of leather being great y in excess of the demand. Goods move off slowly, with prices still favoring buyers. The leather merchants are still as cautious as ever regarding the sale of goods on credit, the two recent fallures in the boot and shoe trade showing them the necessity of so doing. The prices are unaltered:—

Hermicek Spanish Soles No. 1. 6 21 6 23

	are unaltered:—
	Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 21 0 23
i	Do Do, No. 2 0 18 . 0 20
	Buffalo, No. 1
1	Do. No.2
i	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 22 0 21
į	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 33 0 36
ł	Do. do. heavy
	Grained Upper 0 34 0 36
1	Splits, large 0 23 0 28
	Do smail 0 20 0 25
	Calfskin 0 40 0 65
Į	Sheepskin Linings 0 20 0 25
١	Harness
Į	Alough accusses the second
ì	BOOTS AND SHOES.—The spring orders now
ì	being filled are fair in amount, but business is
	still quiet. The two recent large failures in this
	line, and the sale of the bankrupt stocks of two
	others, have exerted a depressing influence on
	trade. The prices are unaltered.
	Men's Kip Boots
	" French Calf 3 00 to 4 25
	" Buff Congress 1 60 to 2 00
۱	" Split Brogans
J	Women's Buff & Peb. Congress
1	" Princila Congress 0 60 to 1 25

Misses Buff & Peb. Balmorals..... 0 75 to 1 10

"Prunella Balmorals..... 0 65 to 1 40 "Prunella Balmorals...... 0 65 to 1 40

IRON AND HARDWARE—In this branch of trade, there has been no change in any way, business being still quiet. Buyers are waiting for the tariff, not knowing what goods may be worth after the change in duties. The duliness in this department is partly due to the fact that people who bought heavily in expectation of higher duties, do not require to purchase again for some time. In England there is no change in prices. In New York, tin plates still remain at the advanced figure,

DRY GOODS.—There are a few buyers in the market this week, but the purchasings, as a rule, are small. The G. T. R. excursion from the West was too early, as people who purchase from travellers do not care to leave home at this time of the year. Remittances still continue to be very unsatisfactory. Stocks can stand a large reduction without causing a scarcity.

The Montreal Horse Market.

The Montreal Horse Market.

do, worth \$1,8250; 19 do, valued at \$910; 18 do, costing \$1,278. Total number of horses, 872; total value, \$55,833.50

The St. Gabriel Cattle Market. Business on the market to day was dull with prices ranging from \$3.25 to 4.50 per 100 lbs. live weight. Mr. S. Price sold 6 oxen to D. M. Carthy at 5c. William Head sold 26 steers at between 3\frac{3}{1}c and 4\frac{1}{2}c. J. Elliott, of Kingston, sold a car-load of cattle at \$3.60 per 100 lbs., and other animals between \$35 and \$40 each. F. Shields sold a car-load to R. J. Hopper at \$36 each, or about 4c per lb. M. Elliott of Kingston, sold a car-load to R. J. Hopper at \$45 each, or 4c. Other sales were made at from 31c to 41c per lb. The prices of live hogs have advanced, and several sales took place at 5c per lb.

A Joy for Tender Mothers.

Mothers who have suffered pangs of sympathetic grief when they have had to give their infants Castor Oil, and have seen the unspeakable disgust and misery the little one has endured, will rejoice to know that their precious pets need never know this sorrow more. The Emulsion of Castor Gil made by Scott & Bowne is as Palatable to the baby as its natural sustenance, and is even milder and more efficacious in operation than the old nauseous doses. This new preparation is as welcome to grown up folks as to the bables. It is told at

Special Notice.

We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living pianists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Plano, which, for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unapproached by any maker in the world. A late number of the Landon Musical Record says that even there Alcert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by the artists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great planist, Madame Rive-King, says "the Weber Plano is the finest instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centennial judges say "they were the finest Pianos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

DIED.

MCKENNA.—In this city, on the 8th instant, Bridget McGarety, relict of the late Hugh McKenna, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 82 years. May her soul rest in peace. Irish and Irish-American papers please copy. 31-2

ADVERTISEMENTS.



TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV AND REV. CLERGY,

SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES:

We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priesis, Vestments, Candle ticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censorss, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine

assortment of VASES.

STATUES.

ROSARIES to Caral Lyary, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Cocos Jet, Garnet, &c.)

PURE BEESWAX, BEESWAX CANDLES. PARAFFINE,

ALTAR WINES, &c., &c.

Having ourselves carfully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders at very low prices.

Those visiting the City respectfully invited. Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention to all enquiries or orders. A. C. SENECAL & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers. No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,)
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT No. 917.

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, Plainttf:

versus The said Charles McNally,

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.

Province of Quebec. Superior Court. Dame JOSEPHINE TESSIER dit LAVIGNE, of the city of St. Henry, District of Montreal, wife of Edmond Laliamme, painter, of the same place, duly authorised a ester en justice in this case,

Plaintiff. Plaintiff.

EDMOND LAFLAMME, aforesaid, of said city St. Henry, painter, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this case by said plaintiff.

ED. COUILLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal 5th March, 1879 CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal,

MIRCUIT COURT, MONTREAL. No. 3465،

Dame Ann Ruston et vir, Plaintiffs, vs. Emile DeMesle, Defendant, and Joseph Goulds, mis en cause, Defendant.

on set of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 93 Union Avenue, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Carpet, Table, Stoves, etc.

C. ST. AMOND, B.S.C.

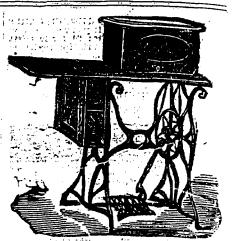
Montreal. 18th March, 1879.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL. No. 2498. Dame Marianna Dier, Plaintiff, vs. William Elijah Bessey, Defendant, and Hutchinson & Walker, Advocates, distrayants.

On the 29th day of March instant, 1879, at Ten of the clock in the forence, at the demicile of the said Defendant, 20 University street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chatters of said Defendant, solzed in this cause, consisting of Carput, Sofa, etc.

C. ST. AMOND, B.S.C. Montreal, 18th March, 1879.



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Plano known to us."

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JULIA RIVE-KING.—"The finest Piano I ever placed my fingers on."

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New Spring Jackets, from \$2.50. New Spring Holmans, from \$3. New Spring Ulsters, from \$2.75. New Spring Circulars, from \$3.

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SPRING DRESSES. NEW DRESSES! NEW SILKS!

Several cases have been opened last night-amongst which are the following new and stylish goods for spring, 1879:— Plain and fancy Dress Silks.
All the New Shades in Dress Stuffs.
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ALSO,
A Beautiful Variety of Costume Cambric.
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LONDON AND PARISIAN MARKETS Strong English Prints from 8c to 15c per yard.

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