

ther the Central or Federal Legislature has, in virtue of the B. N. A. Act, the constitutional right to set a veto upon the Acts of the Provincial Legislatures, so long as the latter are strictly within limits, the "exclusive" possession of which is assigned to them by the said Constituent Act, is a question of law which, if it is to be settled at all, must be settled by a Supreme Court of Judicature, and is one with which none but a Court of Law is competent to deal.

There are two great parties in our political world; and the inevitable conflict, a conflict which we predicted as inevitable many years ago, and when first the scheme of Confederation was mooted, cannot much longer be postponed; indeed the first shots were fired on the night of the 14th inst. Of these two parties one is ably represented by the *Montreal Herald*, in whose columns its fundamental principle is thus laid down:—

"The Federal Legislature is constitutionally bound to respect no local legislation."—*Montreal Herald*, 16th inst.

On the other hand there is the party whose fundamental principle we would in the interests of Catholic Lower Canada vain see triumph, and which is the direct contradictory of that of the Liberal party which the *Herald* represents; that principle is:—

"That the Federal Legislature is constitutionally bound to respect all local legislation;" so long as that legislation deals only with matters over which the "exclusive" right of legislation has, by the 92nd sect. of the B. N. A. Act, been expressly assigned to the Provincial Legislatures.

That party holds—it may be wrong in so holding—that the word "exclusive" has some definite meaning; that thereby it was intended that some one or something should be "excluded;" and who believe that that which by the word "exclusive" it was by the Imperial Government which gave the Dominion its Constitution, intended to "exclude" was the interference of the Central or Federal Legislature with the Provincial Legislatures, so long as the last named confined themselves within certain sharply defined limits.

Without presuming to dogmatise on this question of constitutional law we content ourselves with merely stating the fact, that these two great parties exist; that the differences between them being irreconcilable a compromise is impossible; that though by careful management a collision between them, may be postponed, the collision is inevitable, and that when it does come, one or the other must be crushed, for two such parties cannot long co-exist in one State. To the attentive ear, the first mutterings of the coming storm, the first stray shots of the *irraileurs* were distinctly audible in the late debate on the N. B. School Laws. How the combat will develop itself time alone can show.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.—On the afternoon of Friday of last week, their Lordships, the Bishop of Montreal, and the Bishop of Gratiopolis, Co-adjutor, left by steamer for Quebec, to attend the Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, which opened on Sunday the 18th inst. Their Lordships were accompanied by the under named members of the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal:—The Rev. M. Lamarche, Canon of the Cathedral of Montreal; Mgr. Desautels; the Rev. M. Gravel, of Laprairie; the Rev. M. M. Graton, Lequin, and Dufresne.

The announcement of the fact that Mgr. Bourget's health is such as to enable him to take part in the arduous labors of the Synod will gladden the hearts of the faithful of this Diocese, and will encourage them to increase the fervor of their prayers for the complete re-establishment of the health of one so dear, and so valuable to the Catholics of this portion of the Lord's vineyard. They will also pray that the Holy Ghost will preside over, and bring to a happy issue the important debates and proceedings of their spiritual rulers and pastors.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.—Under this caption we find in the *Montreal Witness*, of the 15th inst., the annexed pithy paragraph:—

"Bradlaugh"—a type of the English Liberal, and therefore of course a bitter anti-Carlist—"has arrived in Paris en route for Madrid with an address from English republicans to the Spaniards. He is to meet at the railway station Gambetta, who is about to proceed to Limoges to make a speech, and the two Republican leaders will journey southward together."

Mr. Bradlaugh is a fair specimen of your modern Liberal; and why the *Witness* should speak disdainfully of him, we cannot see. He is a "Bird" of the same "Feather" as the editor of the *Witness*; like the latter he particularly hates the Pope and Popery; like our evangelical neighbor he is a bitter enemy of the Carlists; and a warm partizan of Spanish republicans; and though neither in respect of talent nor of honesty could we so insult Mr. Bradlaugh, or M. Gambetta as to compare either with our evangelical brother, we must confess that were the latter to join the first named couple, there would be three "Birds of a feather," very appropriately met together.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXXIV.

"THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY."
(6th Commandment.)

The enormity of the sin of impurity may be learnt from the fact, that although this vice is natural to mankind still mankind are naturally ashamed of it. The young child blushes as soon as it beholds an impure act or hears an impure word. In early youth before the soul has become contaminated with the world, conscience instinctively revolts against the senses whenever they propose to give way to this sin. And even in after life when the soul has perhaps become hardened in sin, and has allowed itself to be tyrannised over by this vice, there is always an effort at concealment, a shrinking from the knowledge of the world, an instinctive feeling that it brings nothing but disgrace and dishonor along with it. Nor is this feeling wanting even in the most abandoned society. The world which practices this vice in secret still recognizes it as a crime that soils the reputation and destroys all honor; it speaks of it as "a weakness;" and feels in its innermost heart, that it is despicable and mean. For the impure, even amongst the impure, there is nothing but infamy and contempt. The Apostle St. Paul explains this infamy when writing to the Corinthians (c. vi. v. 18), he says: "Fly fornication. Every sin that a man doth, is without the body: but he that committeth fornication, sinneth against his own body." Yes, Christian soul, as the Apostle would have you understand, this sin truly defiles the body, rendering it disgraceful and abominable. Other sins when committed leave the body untouched, but this sin of impurity has the peculiar power of defiling it; staining it, degrading it. Surely that is no light sin which has so peculiar a power for evil.

"And know you not, Christians, that your bodies are the members of Christ? Shall I then take the members of Christ and make them the members of an harlot? (1 Cor. c. vi. v. 15) asks the Apostle. Yes. Your bodies taken possession of by baptism for God and his Church, and sealed with the holy seal of the Trinity, belong exclusively to Jesus Christ. They are members of his body; He Himself tells you, *He is the vine, you are the branches*; what your arms and legs, what your members are to you, you are to Jesus Christ. Christian soul, this is a most intimate union; for can union be more intimate than between the body and its members? between the vine and its branches? What then do you do when you commit a sin of impurity? Do you not take the members of Christ and make them the members of an harlot? Do you not drag the body of Christ down into the mire? do you not besmear it with filth and nastiness? Study well, Christian soul, this intimate union of your body with the body of Christ, for it is fraught with grave consequences. When the Son of God came down from heaven to take flesh of the Ever Blessed Virgin, our flesh became his flesh, and His flesh became our flesh. When, by baptism we were admitted into the bosom of the Catholic Church, we became one body with Christ, for says the Apostle "in one Spirit were we baptized into one body" (xii. 13). This intimate union was rendered still more intimate when we received the other Sacraments of the Church, but was rendered perfect when we received in the Blessed Eucharist the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. Then was verified to the utmost what St. Paul announces: "Now you are the body of Christ" (vii. 27). Oh! Christian soul, we have seen that the sin of impurity defiles the body, and we have seen that that body is not only a member of Christ's body, but is also the body of Christ itself. Where then is the wretch who can be guilty of so great a desecration?

Again, Christian soul, know you not that your members are the temple of the Holy Ghost, who is in you, whom you have from God; and you are not your own? For you are bought with a great price (1 Cor. c. vi. v. 19). It is not I that assert this your high prerogative, it is the Apostle Paul. Your body has been given to you not only that it may be a habitation for your soul, but greater dignity far, in order that it may be "a temple of the Holy Ghost;" that it may be an honored shrine wherein the Blessed Trinity may ever dwell. Do you understand then your dignity, Christian soul? do you fully appreciate your position? A temple of the Holy Ghost! St. John tells us (Apoc. c. iv) that he saw a throne set in heaven, and upon the throne one sitting. And he that sat was to the sight like the jasper and the sardine stone: and there was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like to an emerald.

* * * and from the throne proceeded lightnings, and voices, and thunders." Christian soul do you recognise your body in this description of the throne of heaven given by St. John? And yet this was the throne of the Lamb—the second Person of the Blessed Trinity. And if of the Son, of the Holy Ghost also, for they are equal in glory and in power. And you are the temple for this throne for know you not that your members are the

temple of the Holy Ghost? your members are the shrine wherein this throne is placed. Was there ever then dignity equal to this? And yet, Christian soul, if the dignity of your body is great as it undoubtedly is, in thus being a temple of the Holy Ghost; if your honor is great in thus enshrining your God, how tremendous must be the indignity—how great the dishonor of defiling that temple, not built with stones, not made by hands, but created alone by the power of God? The handwriting upon the wall foretold to king Belshazzar his sudden fate, because he had dared to desecrate the sacred vessels of the Temple by giving them to be used by his nobles, his wives and his concubines in their feast. *Mane Thekel Peres. God hath numbered thy kingdom, and hath finished it. Thou hast been weighed in the balance and art found wanting. Thy kingdom is divided, and is given to the Medes and Persians.* * * * And the same night Belshazzar, the Chaldean king, was slain (Dan. c. v). We have here a great desecration and a severe punishment. A desecration of the holy vessels which had been brought away out of the temple that was in Jerusalem. A severe punishment by the sudden death of Belshazzar, and the giving over his kingdom to the Medes and Persians. But what is this desecration of the sacred vessels, compared to the desecration of the body of a Christian by the sin of impurity? That body is as we have seen a member of Christ's body, and a temple of the Holy Ghost. Those silver vessels had been used only in the service of the Temple, and that temple a Jewish one. The punishment of the desecration of the sacred vessels was the death of a king and the division of his kingdom; what then must be the punishment of the desecration of the temple itself, and that temple "a temple of the Holy Ghost," and the defiling the body of Christ? Tremble! Christian soul, tremble and pray, lest you should ever be so unfortunate as to be guilty of this desecration.

But, oh! Christian soul, how great a desire of purity ought this knowledge of your high prerogative to enkindle in you? how desirous should you be to keep this temple of the Holy Ghost—these members of Christ's body pure and undefiled. Man is composed of both soul and body. The virtue of chastity therefore, should rest both in the one and the other. The body cannot be pure whilst the soul is impure, and the soul cannot be pure whilst the body is impure. Both must be pure, if we would be truly chaste. But alas! this vice of impurity has, as we have shown, the peculiar power of soiling both soul and body. All sins soil the soul but this sin soils the body as well as the soul. Nay, it appears to have the power even to turn the soul into flesh. When Almighty God sent the deluge to destroy the whole earth on account of this sin of impurity, He gave as His reason because man who ought to be both soul and body, had become by his impurity only flesh. *My spirit shall not remain in man, because he is flesh.* And the holy fathers have always taught that the soul which gives itself up to sins of the flesh becomes thereby earthly and carnal.

But there is another terrible power which this vice of impurity has granted it over the soul, the power of turning it into a home of devils. St. John in his Apocalypse (c. 18) speaking of that Babylon, which is always looked upon as the type of a soul given over to sins of the flesh, tells us that it was become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every unclean spirit. Listen to his words, for they are words of terrible warning. "And after these things, I saw another angel come down from heaven having great power: and the earth was enlightened with his glory. And he cried out with a strong voice, saying: Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen: and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every unclean spirit, and the hold of every unclean and hateful bird."

Can it be possible, Christian soul, that that sin—1st which soils and degrades the body, as well as the soul; 2nd, which defiles the body of Christ; 3rd, which desecrates the temple of the Holy Ghost; and 4th which renders it a habitation of devils, and a hold of every unclean spirit—can be a trivial sin? Can such a sin be trivial, which has granted it so tremendous a power for evil? I feel certain, Christian soul, that from your innermost heart comes back the answer: *Assuredly not.*

Our great Republican neighbors did not shine at the opening of the Vienna Industrial Exhibition, if the report given by the correspondent of the London *Daily News* of the contents of the United States department be correct. According to that report, the said department contained—

Two Cases of "Colts" Fire Arms.
Three Binnacles.
One Stuffed Eagle.
Two Salt-cellar.
One Dentist's Chair.
Six Bottles of Water from the Mississippi River.

Knowsrow, May 10th.—Twenty-six persons were confirmed yesterday, at St. Mark's Church, Barrie-field.

The pupils of St. Mary's College, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, gave a very excellent literary and musical entertainment on the evening of Wednesday, last week. Mgr. of Gratiopolis assisted, and several very neat addresses were presented to him by M. Joseph Beaudry, and by M. J. C. Dansereau. To these His Lordship returned appropriate replies.

There are strong complaints from the passengers of the steamer *Louis Renaud* as to the manner in which they were abandoned by the captain, and treated by the crew of the said steamer. It is also complained that the boats were not in order. These complaints should be investigated so that justice may be done.—The conduct of Mr. Quig, engineer, is highly spoken of by all.

TORONTO, May 17.—FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. SHEDDEN.—Mr. John Shedden, president of Toronto and Nipissing Railway, was accidentally killed, at Cannington, yesterday. Mr. Shedden went to Cobouk by special train on the occasion of the sale of his property in that village, and on the return trip got out at Cannington station for a few minutes, to take leave of a number of parties who had come from that place to attend the sale. The train started rather suddenly, and Mr. Shedden tried to step upon the front platform of the rear car as it moved off. He had taken hold of the iron guards, and was walking along the platform, when he suddenly came upon a break in the platform, caused by several steps leading down to the track. Here he lost his footing, but unfortunately retaining his hold on guard, and the lower portion of his body was caught and rolled between the car and the platform, so that he was carried forward the entire length of the car in this manner. On the train being stopped, it was found that the unfortunate gentleman was still breathing; but though restoratives were instantly applied, and all possible medical attention rendered, he expired in a few minutes. The body was removed to the baggage room, where a medical examination showed that most terrible injuries had been inflicted; the hip bones, ribs, and legs were completely crushed. It was decided to bring the body direct to Toronto, and it was accordingly placed on board the train arriving here early this morning.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Yesterday evening Rev. Father Kilroy, of the London Diocese, delivered a very eloquent lecture on Temperance, under the auspices of the Toronto Father Mathew Temperance Association at St. Michael's Cathedral. The church was well filled and the choir performed an excellent selection of music.—*Toronto Globe* 12th May.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS for the undermentioned places:—

Mr. MICHAEL REID, Teacher Pembroke.
Mr. PATRICK HART, Oscella, Admaston and Douglas.
Mr. PATRICK CORPES, Brudenell.
Mr. P. LYNCH, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston.
Mr. D. O'SHEA, Picton and vicinity.
Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro'.
Mr. J. MOLONEY, Rev. Mount St. Patrick.
Mr. NEIL McCALL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite the Market, Ottawa.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London.—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.
Cote St. Louis, J. O'B, \$2; Eganville, Rev M B, 2;
Cote St. Paul, P D, 2; Kars, J McS, 4; L'Assomption, P F, 1; St. Anne, Rochelle, J M, 1; Barrie, W D, 4; Chambly Basin, Rev A T, 8; Lindsay, J C, 2.
Per P L, Escott—Caintown, J B, 2; Farmersville, J H, 2.
Per F F, Prescott—M R, 2; Dundee, D McC, 2.
Per Rev J M, St Raphaels—L McL, 2.
Per Rev D O'C, South Douro—J B, 1.

MARRIED.
At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on the 13th March last, by the Revd. Father Pallier, Mr. N. J. Tremblay, Gloucester, Ont., to Ellen, oldest daughter of Mr. John Regan, of Ottawa.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour 47 bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....\$3.00 @ \$3.35
Superior Extra 0.08 @ 0.00
Extra 0.08 @ 0.00
Fancy 0.08 @ 0.00
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.08 @ 0.10
Strong Bakers' 0.20 @ 0.40
Middlings 0.40 @ 0.35
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs. 2.80 @ 2.90
City bags, (delivered) 3.10 @ 3.15
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs. 0.60 @ 0.65
Lard, per lbs. 0.10 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lbs. 0.12 @ 0.12
do do do Finest new 0.13 @ 0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.32 @ 0.34
Oatmeal, per bushel of 300 lbs. 0.00 @ 0.50
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs. 0.51 @ 0.52
Pease, per bushel of 56 lbs. 0.82 @ 0.85
Pork—Old Mess 18.00 @ 0.00
New Canada Mess 19.00 @ 19.50

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.
Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 25 1 35
do spring do 1 25 0 00
Barley do 0 60 0 00
Oats do 0 43 0 45
Peas do 0 67 0 69
Rye do 0 65 0 66
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 7 00 8 00
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb. 0 06 0 06
"fore-quarters " 0 04 0 04
Mutton, by carcass, per lb. 0 07 0 09
Chickens, per pair 0 60 0 00
Ducks, per brace 0 60 0 75
Geese, each 0 70 0 80
Turkeys 1 00 1 75
Butter, lb. rolls 0 13 0 22
" large rolls 0 22 0 23
tub dairy 0 16 0 20
Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 11 0 12
" packed 0 00 0 00
Apples, per bbl. 2 00 3 00
Potatoes, per bag 0 40 0 50
Cabbage, per doz 0 40 0 50
Onions, per bush 1 00 1 10
Carrots do 0 55 0 60
Beets do 0 60 0 75
Parsnips do 0 60 0 70
Turnips, per bush 0 30 0 40

Hay 17 00 23 00
Straw 11 00 14 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.
FLOUR—Superior extra selling per barrel at \$7.00 to \$8.00; per 100 lbs. \$4.00 to \$4.25. Family Flour \$3.00 to \$3.25, retail.
GRAIN—nominal; Rye 60 to 61c. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.22. Peas 65 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. Farmers sowing; no receipts.
POTATOES are still selling at 50 to 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots 40 to 50c per bushel.
BUTTER—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or cask; fresh selling at 23 to 25c for lb. with better supply. Eggs are selling at 12 to 14c. Cheese, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.
MEAT—Beef steady at \$7.00 per 100 lbs.; killed, fresh selling at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Mess Pork \$19 to \$20; prime, none. Pork Mutton and lamb sell at 7c. Veal 5c. Hams 15 to 16c.
POULTRY—Turkeys from 75c to \$1.50 upwards; Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70c.
Hay \$12.00 to \$15.00 a ton; Straw \$6.50.
Wood selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered per ton.
HIDES—Market still declines; \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First class Wool Skins \$1.00 to \$1.50; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 12c. Tallow 7c per lb. rendered; 4 1/2 rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 60c. Pot Ashes \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 100 lbs.—*British Whig*.

FIRST COMMUNION OR THE GREAT DAY.—Motives and Means of Perseverance after first Communion, translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Published with the permission of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Preface.—In publishing this little work we propose to ourselves to offer to the Reverend Clergy religious teachers and Catholic parents, a cheap book, which they can give as a memento of the happy day of first communion. Cloth, 30 cents; Full Gilt, 40 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO

OUR MOTTO:—"TO ELEVATE THE IRISH CHARACTER NOT TO DEGRADATE IT."

MECHANICS' HALL.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,
MAY 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st,
ERIN
AND THE
BRENNANS.

SCENERY OF IRELAND
AND
COMEDY COMPANY;
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
With New and Additional Views of London, Illustrations from Charles Dickens.
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP;
OR,
DEATH OF LITTLE NELL.

Entire New Comedy Company in the Laughable Farce, entitled
IRISH WIT vs. DUTCH COURAGE.
Character, Musical and Variety. The Brennans in Songs, Duets, Burlesque and Operatic Sketches.
APPROVED BY THE REVEREND CLERGY.
Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Entire Change of Programme each evening.
CHAS. H. HICKS,
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SITE OF THE LATE
ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Subscribers' Rooms,
On MONDAY, 2nd JUNE.
This Property is bounded by VICTORIA SQUARE, CRAIG STREET, FORTIFICATION LANE, and Lane in rear. Has a frontage of
100 FEET on CRAIG STREET,
AND
140 FEET on VICTORIA SQUARE.

The Masonry Foundations are included in the purchase.
Only One-Fifth of the purchase money Cash. Balance on easy terms, with interest at 7 per cent.
The large quantity of Material and debris on and about the above lot will be sold immediately afterwards.
Probably this is the most valuable parcel of land ever announced for public competition in this city.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, on MONDAY, June 2nd.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
TENDERS for the Erection of a CHURCH and Vestry in the parish of St. Antoine Abbe, will be received by the Trustees of the said Parish until JUNE 3rd, 1873.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
The plans and specifications are deposited at the Presbytery of the above parish, where they may be seen and examined daily.

By order of the Trustees,
PHILIP BRADY,
Chairman.
St. ANTOINE Abbe, May 19th, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court,
District of Montreal }
In the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE, and
said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as
being a member of said co-partnership.

An Insolvent.
The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

J. B. LABELLE,
by ARTHUR DESJARDINS,
his Attorney ad litem.
Montreal 14th May 1873. 40-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the Matter of EDWARD W. BARNES, of the City of Montreal, Trader.

An Insolvent.
I, the undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE Official Assignee of Montreal have been appointed Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 19th day of May 1873. 40-5