Mitness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For April, 1881.

THURSDAY, 28. -- St. Paul of the Cross, Confeezor. Bp. Bazin, Wincennes, died, 1648. Cons. Bp. Hendricken, Providence 1072 FRIDAT, 29 - St. Peter, Martyr. SATURDAY, 30.-St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin. Bp. Garcia, California, died,

For May, 1881.

SUNDAY, 1. - Second Sunday after Easter. SS. Philip and James, Apostles. Less. Wisd. v. I-5; Gosp. John xiv. 1-13; Last Gosp. John x. 11-16. Cons. Bp. Spalding, Feoria, 1877.
Monday, 2—St. Athanesius, Bishop, Confes-

sor, and Doctor of the Church. TUESCAY, 3.-Finding of the Holy Cross. Cons. Bp. Elder, Cincinnati, 1857. WEDNESDAY, 4.—St. Monica, Widow. Cons.

. Dp. Corrigan, Newark, 1873. "W.r have to-day received the sum of efftythree dollars from the Reverend Father Maguire, of Frampton, for the Land League, collected from the patriotic Irishmen of his

parish. Father Magnire sent a still larger sum last year to the Relief Fund. The Quebec Telegrapi, says it is on dit that Mr. Senecal wants to resign his position as manager of the North Shore Railroad; that he and Mr. Chaffee, of the South Eastern:Railway, will become lessees of the North Shere Railread, and that both gentlemen will then be elected to Parliament and ultimately

enter the Cabinet. Stranger things have

-Some of our esteemed contemporaries have not yet ceased harping on the result of the East Northumberland election. The Conservatives charge the Liberals with bigotry tewards Catholic candidates, and the Liberals do exactly the same, God forbid that we should think both are not telling the truth, indeed we believe they are, but is it not time to give usa rest?

serious. The Bey is not willing to recede from his position, and it is thought that he is urged on to resistance by Italy and Germany, the latter power judging perhaps that if it -can manage to embroil France and Italy in a war the opportunity may arise for taking a hand in the game. A clever man like Bismarck cancl ways utilize accidents.

THE tunnel under the St. Lawrence, if its promoters are not making much noise, appear to be in sober earnest, and unless unforeseen events arise we may see an opposition to the Wictoria bridge ere long. It is calculated that the cost of the tunnel will not be over four million dollars, an ansignificant sum Why should they go? Does the soil of Ireenough when it is considered that nine rail- | land not raise provisions enough to feed her | 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, all of roads are interested in the enterprise, including | children? Are there not beneath its surface the Canada Pacific Railroad.

that the dead statesman should have a grand in their way after a rival is dead, but it must depreciating land in England, and they is no large amount among which di- from the late strike.

seem 'co honest people either that Gladstone realize the value of having Ireland as a was, merely humbugging them while Beacons- fruitful mother of flocks and herds fi eld lived, and did not believe a tenth of in case they are able to pass an act prohibitwhat he said of him, or else that he did so log the importation of American produce. believe, but is now walling to have great And hence it is we hear so much the honors heaped upon the memory of a man of the advantages of Irish emigration, and who was not worthy of them. This is really a curious world.

THE Conservative papers commented rather jubilantly on the non-insertion of the Hon. Mr. Blake's Montreal speech in the columns of the Toronto Globe. They cannot, however, take the same amount of comfort to themselves as regards his late speech in Toronto which takes up two whole pages (twelve columns) of the leading reform organ. The names of those present alone fills a column and a quarter of space. The speech was a masterly one, and exhaustive, embracing every subject interesting to the people of Canada, but his chief topic was the great railroad question.

Since the Dominion Parliament was called together on the ninth day of December last, rumors were set affoat about the Collectorship of Castoms of both Montreal and Toronto, and it was understood that Mr. M. P. Ryan was to receive one of the appointments and the Hon, James Patton the other. The latter gentleman has in fact been appointed Collector of Customs for Toronto, but we have not yet heard that Mr. Ryan has been Gazetted as Collector for the Port of Montreal. It does not, of course, follow that he will not receive the place, for Governments having often to be guided by political exigencies, are necessarily slow to act, but we are assured all the same that Mr. Ryan will obtake the place. We hope so, and that soon, or the Irish Catholics of Canada will be untier the impression that because of their being | ing stock of the same. While all the other exch, they are not eligible to first-class positions in the Civil Service of Canada.

cised over an announcement that the German from fifteen to twenty millions of people. flag will wave beside the tri-color of France at the centennary celebration of the surrender of Yorktown on Saturday next. The Ger- which Ireland has been subjected. And we mans claim that Baron de Kalb and Baron are greatly afraid even Mr. Gladstone's bill Steuben assisted the Americans in their will not effect a change, no matter how good great struggle, and so they did, but they forget that opposed to them were 20,600 Ressians ready to cut the throat of Washington if they got the discover in what way it is really a benefit to chance, while France sent an army, a navy, and a treasury chest to assist Congress, and provements suggested by Mr. Parnell are acthat in fact it was the French who took Yorktown. M. Elie Chartier, the French member of the Yorktown Committee, says that if the German fiag be allowed beside the French it will create an "anti-historical anomaly," and he is right. The probability is therefore that the Tri-color and the Stars and Stripes will wave together. This, at all events, is the general impression.

THE case of Mr. Boyton, arrested by the

British authorities under the coercion bill, is attracting some attention. It is understood that Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, has instructed the American Minister in Lendon to enquire into his case, and if he find good grounds for interfering to demand of the British Government that Boyton, as an American citizen, be either brought to trial or released. And this is in fact nothing but reasonable. The British Government are, according to international law, empowered to arrest subject of foreign powers who they have reason to believe, are stirring up strife, but it is altogether a different thing when they are kept in prison at the pleasure of the authorities. Under the provision of the Coercion Act, the Irish police might arrest the American Secretary himself if it so pleased an official, while merely on a visit to friends in Ireland. Another cause of disturbance is the exclusion of the New York Irish World from circulating in Ireland. The proprietor of that paper writes to Mr. Blaine drawing his attention to the fact, that this exclusion of his paper is a breach of the International Postal Treaty, which should protect him and all other American newspaper proprietors, and he asks with some force, why, it is that such an arbitrary measure is brought to bear upon his paper which teaches moral force, while other American journals, which inculcate war as a settlement. of the Irish difficulty, are not interfered with. As matters stand, Sir Vernon Harcourt will have enough to do defending himself against The Tunisian difficulty is becoming very leaguers and American officials, who ask awkard questions.

1RISH EMIGRATION.

It would appear as if the whole world were combining to advocate Irlsh emigration. It is the panacea advanced almost on every side for the ills of Ireland. The philanthropists and the doctrinaires are cognizant of the fact that since the blessed union with England five or six millions of the Irish people have left their native country for what said doctrinsires think to be their country's good; but still they want more bleeding. Their cry is always go, go, and they have gone with a vengeauce, but yet are they not satisfied. minerals enough to supply them with manufacturing requisites? Most assuredly yes, And now, exter abusing Beaconsfield during for, except Government reports and figures half his life, Gladstone is exceedingly anxious | lie most egregiously, more provisions are exported from Ireland of first-class quality than | 16 and 17, which are now controlled by the "public funeral. If Beaconsfield brought from any other country in the world of Chaudiere Gold Mining Company. The such disaster upon England, if he expended its size, not to speak of live stock work which has been done on them shows her blood and treasure without stint-and or money. The object of the doctrinaires is beyond question that there exists the same Gladstone has said that he did, and all for his to send away the people until none are left, own gloriscation—why in the name of good- except the few sufficient to be servants of the ness should he be honored for it? and why, absentee aristocracy, to look after their above all, should Gladstone be so full of zeal | pastures and to do the manual labor. They | has been capitalized at the low amount in his behalf? Political amenities are all well | dread the American competition which is de- of forty thousand shares, so that there

that such prominence is given to the fifter sending abroad. We remember read was to the effect that an emission of the Irish en masse to Algiers should be encouraged by the Emperor, and 'chat, His Mejesty was not averse to it, but that the idea was abandoned because of the opposition which it received from the C'atholic hierarchy. Every man having the 'welfare of Ireland at heart, and hopes for b .er happiness and independence synonymor₁₈—must rejoice that such a plan was not carried out, but, nevertheless, one is sometimes tempted in despair to wish that the Irish people would go some where en mosse and form a new nation. There are enough of them abroad at present to make them powerful if they were all thrown together, but unfortunately they are scattered over the broad earth's surface in such a way as to be everywhere in a minority. There are ten millions of them and their descendants in the United States, three in Great Britain, and four in Canada, Australia, South Africa and other places, who, if they were altogether, would exercise a potent influence in the world on behalf of the old country. The only place in which they form a majority is in Ireland, and there they are oppressed and overshadowed by a powerful neighbor, who makes their laws and sends them over rulers to make a laughcountries of Europe have increased, some of them doubled or trebled in population, since 1800 Ireland has stood still, although THE French colony of New York is exer- her soil is capable of supporting in comfort What's the cause of this terrible state of things if it be not the misgovernment to are his intentions. The mail has brought to hand the full text of his speech, and after reading it over carefully, we are at a loss to Ireland, except the amendments and imcepted. Nevertheless people should not despair; the introduction of a radical measure, no matter how complicated it is, is a sign that one great section of the English nation is in carnest in trying to abolish feudalism, and if the bill be rejected, which is more than possible, the wave of public opinion will advance with all the more force to sweep heary abuse before it.

THE MINES OF CANADA.

Anyone who has attentively perused the able statement of the Hon Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, or who takes a general interest in mining interests in this Province, cannot fail to be struck with the resources of Quebec if they were properly developed The Economist, a paper in New condense from its columns will show. Speaking of the gold fields of the Chaudiere and Beauce, it says, in effect, that among the gold-deposits of Canada which are yearly attracting increasing attention, no others are so likely in the immediate future to yield results that shall further establish the reputation of the Dominion as a goldproducing section as those of the valleys of the Chaudiere and Gilbert rivers. From the first discovery of gold in this region, in 1846, until the present time, there has been a steady production of gold by the native residents that has far surpassed anything before accomplished with implements as rude as those used. Thus in 1863, two brothers, by name Roulin, working at the north branch of the Gilbert, and washing the gravel in tin pans, secured in the space of seven weeks the sum of \$7,580. In 1866, a tunnel run across three lots of the De Levy concession yielded \$142,581; while the following summer on lot No. 15 of the same concession, a claim of seventy-five square feet yielded \$17,000. In 1876, from lot No. 11, from a ditch, 1,800 feet long, was gathered \$70,000. In the last year and a half the section has been worked much more systematically and with correspondingly enhanced results all of them pointing to the same fact that there is here a vast deposit of gold easily obtainable

working. That portion of this seigniory lying on the two sides of the Gilbert river, where gold was discovered in 1846, as above stated, and known as the "De Levy Concession," has been divided into lots containing each about sixty acres. These lots are numbered from the throughout the entire territory. Especially have rich developments been had on Lots 10, which have been rudely worked and none of which have failed to pay from the very

Among all these lots none are better known or have drawn results more promising than deposits of gold as on the adjoining lots, with the same facilities for working at a low price and with large net results. The property

vidends are to be divided. The company offers, r ot a possible deposit, but one absolv ely determined in a region whose rickness, has been proved by results obtained arough a series of years and by the careful

examination and investigations of men of established reputations as mining engineers, families the Duchess of Marlborough is r good such as that surveyed by Mr. C. W. Kempton, who has made a particular study of this proposition submitted to the lat Desperor region. With the development work com-Napoleon by a few Franco-Iris rene, which pleted, the Chaudiere Gold Company will be able to begin the payment of dividenda at an early date this spring; and while it modestly estimates the probably returns as at least ten thousand dollars, or thirty-five cents per share per month, it is an open secret that those most familiar with these deposits believe this to be far inside the results that are sure to follow. At any in the future, terms which are almost rate, there seems to be before the public at the present time, no proposition which combines more advantages, and is more nearly a certainty, than this of the Chaudiere Gold Mining Company, while the low capitalization and the nearness to home make it especially desirable.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. The Quebec Telegraph, no matter from what standpoint we view it, is an honest sheet. It is often mistaken in its policy, very often indeed, but it must be said of it, that it never loses sight of the interests of the city of Quebec. Our only, or at all events, our chief fault with the Telegraph is that it is too local, which means that the radius which it takes upon itself to protect is confined to the old fortress itself and the few miles surrounding it, but if it still further narrows itself and withdraws to the citadel, we shall not have been surprised. Our spirited contemporary, in its enthusiastic championship of local matters, appears to forget that there is such a place as the Province of Quebec and another place called the Dominion of Canada, and that it may happen that the interests of the fortress city may possibly be identical with them. There is one locality, however, which the Telegraph does not ignore, which on the contrary it keeps always in front of its mind's eye, and that is a place 160 miles or so from its editorial sanctum, and called Montreal. We don't want to be sarcastic; think that the editor of the Quebec Daily Telegraph sometimes fancies he is a bull, and at those times he sees nothing in Montrea! but a red rag which should be butted at __"But the English people are improving. with might and main. No matter what Mon- bope. Slowly this powerful race works its treal does Quebec is injured, for Montreal is eternally conspiring against Quebec. As St. Louis is to Chicago so is Quebec to Montreal. Is it a question of relieving Montreal from the Lake St. Peter debt, the Telegraph is mad; does Montreal take steps to draw the grain trade of the west through its elevators, the Telegraph is furious; does Montreal show the slightest sign of doing anything that may serve herself, and not only herself, but all the Province, nay, the whole Dominion, Quebec, as represented by the Telegraph, goes into

convulsions. We do not wish to argue the point with our esteemed contemporary; it would be useless, but we would simply say that Quebec has one destiny to fulfil as a city and Mon-York, has a high opinion of gold depostis in | treal has another, and that all the king's newspapers in the world cannot change them. It may be as the logical "Pinafore" says :-

"One is of low condition, The other a patrician." But, however that may be, Montreal stands as the great city of the St. Lawrence, and Quebec stands as its-what shall we say?its weaker sister, and even the sweep of the mighty river cannot change their relative the Telegraph that it has discovered a city; which is bound to best both Montreal and New York in their race for the great north western trade, but as that is simply impossible, owing to causes too numerous to mention. we must only suppose that the Telegraph is rather rejoiced at the discovery for family reasons.

The latest grievance seized hold of by our contemporary is that of the sale of, or the lease of the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad by the Government to a company. Now, we do not object in the elightest to this stand of the Telegraph, although we may say, en passant, that worse might be done, but what we do obect to is the same eternal splitting and they were invoking the vengeance of heaven dividing of the interests of Montreal and Quebec. It is the eastern and the western treatment of the French Protestants. division all the time, and their separate interests, as if their interests were not identical. Is the eye of the Telegraph too small to see in paying quantities at a less cost of more than Quebec at one glance? Listen to the mocking bird :-

"Let it not be forgotten that apart from the political influence we can yet wield, it might be possible for us, by a combined effort, to detach our own section of the road from the Montreal section, and, by means of the connecting link at Pointe Claire, to obtain by amalgamation with the Grand Trunk an independent through connection with Chicago mouth of the Gilbert toward its source, and and the West, which would to some extent there are more or less washings for gold enable us to protect our future and to contend upon a little more equal ground with the schemers of Montreal for the Western trade."

> Quebec has, undoubtedly, interests apart from Montreal, and, it may be, minor interests that sometimes clash; but on the whole, the prosperity of one must conduce to that of the other, almost in the same proportion as do those of Liverpool and Manchester. It is unpatriotic in the Telegraph to carp at Montreal so continuously. We can excuse Toronto being jealous, but Quebec is more like a sister, and should behave herself as

THE COLLIERY STRIKE. The stoppage of the whole Durham Collieries is probable in consequence of compilcutions at New Seaham Colliery proceeding

MATHEW ARNOLD ON THE IRISH

Mr. Mathew Arnold has written an article in the Nineteenth Century on the Irish land question, which he regards as one of duration coeval with the British occupation of Ireland. England has succeeded completely in establishing a single nationality, or at least a thorough harmony everywhere except in Ireland, but there, Mr. Arnold says, nothing but signal failure has been the result of English conquest." The article exhibits the strong peculiarity of the writer, and the novel way in which he would propose to improve the position of the Irish people would at this time of day cause some surprise. At the same time his views are thoroughly Liberal. He would expropriate all the bad landlords. and he would go further and endow by State aid the religion of the majority of the people of Ireland, thus making a new Established and thoroughly National Church. Mr. Ar-nold says:—"The truth is, in regard to Ireland, the prejudices of our two most influential classes—the upper class and the middle class—tend always to make a compromise together, and to be tender to one another's weaknesses; and this is unfortunate for Each class forbears to touch Ireland. the other's prejudice too roughly for fear of provoking a like rough treatment of its own. Our Democratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair treatment of Irish Catholicism, because it is nervous about the land; our middle class does, not firmly insist on breaking with the old evil system of Irish landlordism because it is nervous about Who but a pedant could Popery. imagine that our disestablishment of the Irish Church was a satisfaction of the equitable claims of Irish Catholicism upon us? By this policy, in 1868, the Liberal Ministry resolved to knit the hearts of the empire into one harmonious concord, and knitted they were accordingly.' Parliament of public They were nothing of the kind, and you know it. Ministers could disestablish the Irish Church because there was among the Nonconformists of England and Scotland an antipathy to religious establishments, but justice to Irish Catholicism and equal treatment with Anglicanism in England and Presbyterianism in Scotland they could not give because of the bigotry of the English and Scotch of the middle class. Do you suppose that the Irish Catholics feel any particular gratitude to a Liberal Ministry for gratifying its Nonconformist supporters, and giving itself the air of achieving a gra d and genial policy of conciliation, without doing them real justice? They do not, and cannot; and your measure was not healing. At present I hear on all sides that the Irish Catholics, who, to do them justice, are quick enough, see our 'grand and genial' Act of 1868 in simply its true light, and are not we don't even wish to exaggerate, but we do grateful for it in the least." After lamenting the very poor prospect of a Liberal Ministry being able to endow Catholicism in Ireland, Mr. Arnold thus concludes his examination of the subject

rhetoricians were startling us out of our senses and despondent persons were telling us that there was no hope left, so we have our consolation, too, from perceiving what may ye be done about Catholicism. There is still something in reserve, still a resource which we have not yet tried, and which classes and parties amongst us have agreed never to mention, but which, in quiet circles, where pedantry is laid saide and things are allowed to be what they are, presents itself to our minds and is a great comfort to us. And the Irish, too, when they are exasperated by the pedantry and un-Canada, as the following account which we horses and all the king's men, and all the reality of the agreement, in England, to pass off as a great and genial policy of conciliation' what is nothing of the kind, may be more patient if they know that there is an increasing number of persons over Lere who abhor this make-believe and try to explode it, though keeping quite in the background at present, and seeking to work on men's minds quietly rather than to bustle in Parliament and at public meetings. Before them, we adopt the tremendous alternative of either governing Ireland as a Crown colony or positions. We observe in to-day's issue of casting her adrift; before we afflict ourselves with the despairing thought that Ireland is going inevitably to confusion and ruin, there is still something left for us. As we pleased during which took place the consecration of ourselves with the imagination of Lord the olis. After mass the Blessed Sacrament Coloridge and Mr. Samuel Morley, and other like men of truth and equity, going as a commission to Ireland, and enabling us to break with the old evil system as to the land by expropriating the worst landlords, so we may

integrity, good nature, and good humor.

REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.

ourselves with the imagination of Lord Cole-

ridge, and men of like f eedom from bigotry

and prejudice, going as a Commission to Ire-

land, and putting us in the right way to do

justice to the religion of the mass of the Irish

people and to make amends for our abomi-

nuble treatment of it under the long reign of

the Penal Code—a treatment maintained

without scruple by our religious people, while

on Louis the Fourteenth for his far milder

We have received from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier the best work which has yet appeared on the Irish land agitation. It is edited by the Nun of Kenmare, is handsomely bound and profusely illustrated. It takes in the land question in all its bearings, and is so exhaustive on what it treats that it leaves little or nothing to be said even down to the latest day. Good portraits of the chiefs of City band was also in attendance and played the movement are contained in the book. including those of Parnell, Davitt, T. D. Sullivan, Miss Fanny Parnell, Brennan and tion. several others who have obtained celebrity through connection with the popular agita-We would advise those of our readers who wish to be thoroughly posted on the or more satisfactorily to all these who had great question of the day to procure a copy the pleasure of assisting at them. from the publishers, D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal; price \$1.50, sent free by mail to all parts of Canada and the States.

THE CELTIC MONTHLY, for May, is unusually interesting, filled, as it is, with interesting tales and sketches, written by some of the best Irish-American authors. The following are some of the chief works

lately issued by I. K. Funk & Co:-THE DIARY OF A MINISTER'S WIFE. Part II

No 58. Standard Series. Price, 15 cents. I. K Funk & Co., New York. It is quaint, it is laughable-not much exaggerated. There are ministers' wives who arrested. The executor Frobloff, received one can testify to many such experiences. Laymen, get it and read it.

THE NUTRITIVE CURE. By Robert Walter, M.D. No. 59, Standard Series. Price, 15 cents, I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

This book is full of practical hints on how to get well and keep well, without the use of medicines. The author ably maintains that food, properly used, is the best of madicines. It is a suggestive book on an important sub-

SARTOR RESARTUS.—By Thomas Carlyle. No. 60, Standard Series. Price 25 cts. I. K.

Funk & Co., N. Y. This is one of Carlyle's most famous books, Says Dr. John Lord of this book : "Every page is stamped with genius. It shows pictures of the struggle of the soul which are wonderful." We quote the following from Appleton's Cyclopædia," 1860 edition, "Carlyle," page 443: "In the course of the year 1833-4, he published, in Fraser's the most peculiar and remarkable of all his works, the quaint, the whimsical, the pro. found, the humorous and the poetic Sartor Resartus, into which he seems to have poured all the treasures of his mind and heart. Under the eccentric guise of a vagabond German philosopher, and on the homely topic of the philosophy of clothes. he has brought together much of the deepest speculation, the finest poetry, the noblest morals and the wildest humor that his or any age has produced."

The publisher says in reference to his works:

We send you, for notice, the following books included in our STANDARD SERIES. You will observe that the octavo size is but half the former size—the quarto. The reduction in the size makes the books much more convenient for handling. We would also call your attention to the large type employed. This adds, as you are aware, much to the expense of these cheap editions. The school boards, in several of our larger cities, have lately called attention to the alarming increase of "weak eyes" among the scholars, and attribute it to the poor typography and paper in many of the cheap books of the day, It is our purpose to give in our Series good

paper and good typography. I. K. Funk & Co., 10 & 12 Dey street, New York.

In the North American Review for April is a noteworthy article by Judge A. W. Tourges, in which the professed reformers of the civil service are put on the defensive and their schemes of reform pronounced to be imcompatible with American ideas of self-government, and on divers other grounds inadmissible and impracticable. The same number of the Review contains, under the fanciful title, "The Thing that Might Be," a profoundly philosophical study of the laws and conditions of human progress, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rectorof Lincoln College, Oxford. The third article is a strong defense of the Roman Catholic side of the controversy about religion in the Public Schools, from the pen of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. The great problem of the governmental control of monopolies is discussed with reference to railway management by the Hon. George Ticknor way out of its confining ruts, and its clouded Curtis, who contends that when a railway vision of things to the manifestation of those company is incorporated by any State it great qualities which it has at bottom-piety, agrees to this much and no more: that its property shall be subject to such legislative serious middle class is not doomed to lie in control as the act of incorporation embraces. its present dark obstruction for ever; it is imto the exercise of the taxing and police provable. And we insignificant, quiet people. powers of the State, and to the power as we had our consolation from perceiving of eminent domain. The same problem, in what might yet be done about the land, when its bearing upon telegraph lines, is ably dis. cussed by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer. Mr. John Fiske has an article on The Historic Genesis of Protestantism, and Mr. Anthony Trollope an essay on the Poet Longfellow. Mr. Desire Charnay, the author of the series of papers on the ruined cities of Central America, has for more than two months been pursuing his researches in regions remote from all avenues of communication with the civilized world, and consequently neither the present number of the Review nor the one last preceding it contains any contribution from him. In the May number, however, will be published another of his very instructive papers.

SERVICES OF HOLY WEEK AND EAS-TER SUNDAY IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, OGDENSBURG.

The ceremonies of Holy Week, in the above church, were carried out with entire success. The Tenebrae, commencing on Wednesday, was sung by a number of the clergy of the diocese, who came from their distant missions to give a helping hand to

their beloved Bishop. On Holy Thursday, Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wadhams, was borne to the Repository, which had been handsomely arranged by Sister Stanislaus and others. On Good Friday the services, commemorative of the Passion and death of our Lord, were performed with great solemnity, do in regard to Catholicism. We may please the Passion being sung by Ravs. Fathers Devlin, Kellogher and Kelly, after which a very eloquent and touching sermon on the subject of the day was given by Rev. Father Ryan, of Waddington. The sermon was tollowed by the solemn and impressive ceremony of the Adoration of the Cross.

The offices of Holy Week closed with the functions peculiar to Holy Saturday.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The services of Easter were carried out with great pomp and splendor. At 10 o'clock a.m. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Bt. Rev. Bishop Wadhams, attended by Rev. J Sullivan, assistant priest, Rev. J. Murphy, deacon, Rev. W. J. McCollum, C.S.V., subdeacon and Rev. J. J. O'Riady, C.S.V., Master of Ceremonies. The Courch was beautifully decorated with wreaths of evergreens, which hung round the Sanctuary walls and gallery, while the Grand Altar, in its rich adornings, presented an appearance that was well worthy of notice. The singing of Hayden's First Mass by the organ choir, under the direction of Prot. Dumochle, was admired by ail. The several beautiful and appropriate airs. After Mass, His Lordship gave the Papal Benedic-

Seldom, in the annals of St Mary's Cathe dral, have the services of Holy Week and Easter been rewarded with greater solemnity

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Petersburg, April 23 -A printing press was discovered here on the 10th inst., and from ten to twenty-three persons were arrested. Recently, a press believed to belong to a Nihilist newspaper was discovered, and a dozen persons were arrested. On the day of the execution of the Nihilists, three persons printing notices referring to the execution were arrested. The proprieter of the house containing the press and laboratory and three occupants and two porters have also been hundred lashes for mismanagement in the hanging of Micheloff, whose rope broke.