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VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

NO. 39

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WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XXXI.

Ned Fennell had little difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of his outlawed master, for between Charles and his faithful servant an unbroken communication was kept up under the most difficult circumstances of distance or danger. He found his young master, not as he had expected, at Tom Butler's cottage, but at the dwelling of a relative of the coachman, in his rage at the flight of his daughter. The abduction, and was at first inclined to have thrust him into jail on a general charge of dislegalty, for it was only necessary to point to a man of humble station as being disaffected to have him deprived of liberty, and perhaps subjected to much harsher punishment, and that, too, without the formality of a trial.

Time does not change altogether in all things, and we have seen the no-law of 1798 reproduced in 1865.

Butler was a shrewd fellow, and knowing the peril in which he stood, adopted a bold, if not altogether candid measure. He threw himself in the way of the Squire, and, accosting him, demanded to know in what regard he had incurred the penalty of expulsion from his service. Harden was always ready for a contention, no matter with whom. He bluntly told the quondam keeper of his stables why he had been dismissed, whereupon the wily Tom, with much indignant protestation, and even with hypocritical tears, asserted his innocence, and in the end audaciously challenged the Squire to show one particle of proof that he was guilty. The upshot of Butler's well-acted emotion was that the Squire relented, and, setting great store by the man's good service, quickness, and honesty, would have replaced him in the menage at Castle Harden, only that Butler peremptorily refused—the cunning fellow knowing that be told—that among the spies and soldiers now occupying the residence of his former master certain necturnal assignations and other practices to which he was addicted might bring him to an expose and into trouble. He therefore declined service for the present, and remained in the labor of his parents, in whose garden patch he might be seen every day ostentatiously cultivating the half-acre of crops it contained. Of course the most vigilant informer on the prowl could allege nothing to the prejudice of a man who was to be seen openly and con-

But there was, nevertheless, danger involved, and it was well for Butler as well as for others that he was perpetually on the watch. It was night when Charles Raymond, entering his cottage, besought the rest and shelter he so much needed, and which it is needless to say, were most cordially given. For several days the most cordially given. For several days the young man, exhausted in body and mind, lay his relative, which, set among a series of farm

and the transform and the first of

the lethargy which seemed to be gradually ment. seizing upon his will as upon his limbs. He ventured forth on several occasions, penetrating even to the city, and attempting rash acts in his endeavor to trace the whereabouts of his lost wife. Once after a fit of solitary brooding over the disaster which had torn her from him, he rushed from his retreat and made for from his lips.

But before he arrived at the house the fever of his brain had cooled, and reflecting that precipitancy or rashness would but destroy his chances, and place the woman who loved him more completely in the power of his enemies, he contented himself with a cautious survey of the premises, and being fortunate enough to fall in with one of the female servants, in whom he could trust, learned from her lips how matters went on in the mansion under the rule of his brother, gathering, moreover, from the woman's statement enough to convince him that Marion was not within the walls. The sagacious scullion-wench concluded her communications on this head in a characteristic manner:

"It's not for the likes o' me to be makin' remarks on the ways o' the quality, Master Charles, but, betune you and me, I wouldn't wonder if your brother, every day's bad luck to him, was tryin' to put his comether on somebody. Of late he dresses in the height o' the fashion, and you know he was always careless that way. Morebetoken, he don't drink so heavy, I suppose to take the red out of his nose and give his cheeks a water color, the villain o'

This was as much clue as Charles obtained at Raymondsville to the connexion of his brother with the carrying off of his wife.

Had he met Richard Raymond at any time now, it is doubtful whether he would let his younger brother off with his life.

There was nothing for it, therefore, but to lurk here still in the hope of lighting upon some trace of the lost one. He felt himself in who lived a mile away. Butler, we should his present state, with his mind filled solely have stated long since, was among the ancient with sorrow and futile rage at the outrage of servants who had been dismissed by the squire fered to his wife, and ignorance and surmise of in his ways of the squire in his ways. her present treatment, wholly useless to "the old man strongly, and, as we have seen, with cause." He indeed sometimes reproached himgood reason, suspected Tom's complicity in the self with having deserted the struggle for which he had dared and sacrificed with so much ardour, and when news of the reverses now fust overtaking the national arms reached him he would start up, reproaching himself for his inertness, and prepare to set out and share the fortunes of his comrades. But at such moments the image of his wife, in a horrible captivity, stretching out her arms beseechingly, and appealing to him with the dear eyes all dimmed in tears—this picture drove him back again to chaf, and puzzle, and contrive, always in vain. Thus his love paralysed his patriotism, for the time. Often in despair he determined to set out, and, throwing himself on the enemy, end his miseries and his doubts for ever; but always the young man's better angel was his salvation—the same sweet separated image, with its imploring looks, recalled him from his desperate resolve.

Meantime an incident occurred, which, presenting an immediate danger, served more than anything else to restore our hero to himself. Butler, who had unhesitatingly given the shelter of his humble roof to the lover of his beautiful young mistress, fully appreciated the gravity of the hospitality he rendered, and, being a shrewd and longheaded fellow, thought it as well to have his eyes more about him than ever. His vigilance soon bore fruit, for one dark evening making his accustomed round the offer would be rejected, that by holding out of the four sides of his cottage—at a considerhis ultimate return would be made with the able circuit from it—he saw a figure posted at more honor, and feeling also—some truth must a window, endeavoring to peer through the small and designedly dim and dirty panes of a half sash window. Tom quietly approached the spot, and the eavesdropper, starting at his approach, stele away. Butler now believing that he was observed, took the stranger's place at the window, and looking in caught a glimpse of Charles Raymond.

 Next day, the watchful Tom met a well-disguised figure sauntering past the door of the cottage, which stood by the road side. Tom recognised Sergeant Bradley, but took care not to say as much. The sergeant knew Tom well, stantly engaged in the most peaceful and law- and had many a glass of ale and a pipe with ful pursuits. Therefore Butler remained un- him in the stables at Castle Harden, but for some reason or other, he passed him now, with the guilty haste and confusion of a detected you, and if there is them within that might be man, suddenly drawing the high collar of his great cloak more over his face—an action which the light summer shower, just then failing, in the light summer shower, just then failing, in

in a condition resembling low fever, and it was offices and sheltered by thick woodland, offered only by the encouraging conversation of But- more chance of secrecy and escape than could ler, no less than by his assiduous care, that the be had in his own exposed dwelling, whose young man recovered in some degree his lost only safety had been in fact the improbability heart and his strength of body, and shook off that any one would have sought its conceal-

It was here Ned Fennell found him. Charles was overjoyed to meet his attached and faithful servant and friend, but how can we describe the emotions which possessed him on hearing the strange, exciting intelligence of which he was the bearer?

A plot laid to seize himself-Marion at the Raymondsville, determined to confront his bro-ther, and extort, at all extremes, an avowal place of prison, and, thank Heaven, was assured that her fate up to the present was not worse than duresse could make it.

Haste and instant resolve were necessary. They knew that according to the arrangements of the conspirators Roonan must be already on his errand, and no time was to be lost in devising a counter scheme. Accustomed to act promptly, and of late, moreover, taught to exercise his faculties in emergency, Charles, assisted by the shrewdness of Butler and Fennell's intelligence, soon set forth a plan of operations on which he intended to act, leaving to Providence the subsequent alteration of events.

In pursuance of the programme as now completed, Butler started for his cottage, whither Roonan was to be despatched. In less than an hour he returned, and entering the little room which the family of the farm gave up for our hero's sole use and occupation, announced to Charles that Rooman waited outside. Raymond, with difficulty curbing his excitement, prepared to receive him, Neddy Fennell cautiously retiring out of sight of the man whose coat he wore that moment on his back.

Butler, with an affectation of extraordinary caution and secrecy, led the landlord of the Roost through the kitchen of the farm house, the inmates of which, ignorant of the plot which was then in working, gazed curiously upon the stranger, whom Butler, in a whisper and with many nods and becks, introduced as "a friend from the boys," The household would have pressed refreshments upon the welcoms envoy, but Butler declaring that his business could not wait, led him into the presence of Charles Raymond.

Our hero knew Roonan well, and could same, so well was he disguised. An old foxy and extension of the Irish metropolis. appearance altogether most artistically changed. His open great coat showed the broad green scarf of a rebel chief, over the tattered frieze coat lately worn by Fennell. As he entered in the National army, granted to Andrew Bagenal Harvey.

struggle?"

However, my present business is not over. I bring you a letter from your wife."

It did no small credit to Raymond's histrionic capacity that his simulation of the effects which such an announcement might be supposed to create completely imposed upon the

worthy innkeeper. Roonan had his story pat, and our hero, while longing to take him by the throat, was struck by the singular audacity, coolness, and skill by which his narrative was concocted and related. How he had received the lady at his house, being deceived with a history of her insanity. How he discovered she was not insane. How he had learned from her that the man who had injured her was the infamous yeoman lieuof them all. How he had sworn to serve her or perish, and had therefore undertaken the present perilous business out of pure desire to render his humble aid to a true son of Ireland. and to rescue a woman in distress. At the conclusion of his well-coloured and well-told fiction, Roonan presented Marion's letter to Charles, whose impulsive act, as he kissed the missive. in a transport of real joy, still further imposed upon Roonan, who inwardly chuckled at his own cleverness and success.

"Nine o'clock will be the best, time for you to come, General Raymond, as the tattoo beats early, and the soldiers are all in quarters then. I'll be there-my hand on it-ready to receive treme fright, "don't show in any way that I'm on his return.

man," and the fellow laughed at the jest of the popular mistake.

74 Has that mistake anything to do with that old wig, and that staining of your skin?" said Charles.

"Of course. Why, some of them that know what I have lost in pocket, and other ways, for the cause, if they met me-to know me-at any distance from my own door, would be the first have a black spite to me, and they pretend I am not a true man—though whether I am or not time will tell, in a way that will shame them that boast of their bravery and their deeds to-day."

Mr. Roonan's voice fairly broke down at the aspersions which had been cast upon his patriotic devotion.

It was settled that Charles, attended by a couple of friends, should be at the Roost next evening at nine o'clock precisely. The parting of our hero with the disinterested Roonan was overwhelmingly dramatic.

CHAPTER XXXII.—ROONAN RETIRES.

When the terror which reigned in the summer and autumn of '98 had culminated, nothing could be more striking than to observe the incidents which marked the march of a picquet of soldiers through the streets. It was fright ful to see how public security, the civic independence, trembled in the presence of despotic militarism.

Here is an infantry patrol coming up through the suburb which opens on the rural district of Rathmines, then a scattered patchwork of fields, groves, and dwellinghouses-for the lines of beautiful houses, which now render it one of the handsomest outlets possessed by any city in the world, were not then thought of.

Not but there is evidence of growth in stone and mortar, for several houses in all stages of erection, save that of completion, stand on every hand. Each and all are still enveloped in a network of scaffolding, and will be so for some time, or either the workmen who raised their masonry thus far are off in the rebellion, or in hiding, or hanged or imprisoned, while citizens whose money is in these unfinished edifices have stopped building, not caring to throw good money after bad, since who can tell what all this disturbance and civil war will end scarcely believe the man before him was the in, or to what extent it will affect the prosperity

tiewig was drawn over his forehead, his iron Few civilians are abroad, and of these there grey whickers were clean shaved off, and his is scarcely one, no matter what his class or character, but tries to avoid the small, compact his great coat. There was a general and exbody of soldiers, whose heavy, measured tramp, cited exclamation. tramp sounds so stern in the dusk of the evening, for let a man be ever so loyal or so respecthe handed to Raymond a captain's commission able, these military parties and their officers had a high-handed insulting way of dealing with Roonan, and bearing the name of Beauchamp everyone, not a Government official, or a wellknown magistrate, or a professional informer. "You are welcome, Captain Roonan," cried As for the humbler people, the sight or sound Charles, with an affectation of cordiality. "I of a patrol was sufficient to send them suddenly hope your message, whatever it be, is pleasanter and swiftly driving down the nearest alleys or than some I have received of late. It is a flying into the first shadow that offered. This shame to me that I must ask you how goes the was frequently an imprudent fear-for many to the peril of his situation. "I give you my an innocent man, unhappily detected in his "Bad news, General Raymond; the bloody faithless shelter, was dragged forth trembling, Sassenach has the best of it again-may hell be to be hurried off to prison, perhaps to transportahis destiny. But it is said the South is rising. I tion-his own atempt at flight being taken as conclusive evidence of his guilt.

The piquet murches along silent, sullen, watchful; at its head a burly figure, familiar to the terror and hatred of three-fourths of the populace. Robespierre himself was not a more ominous personage, nor owned a presence more the Dublin Town Major, Sirr.

He is in his worst mood this evening. Two descents upon suspected households had proved ral Johnson, hold the light so that the men without result, and all his search for Charles may see their aim." Raymond has ended in disappointment. He know this notorious rebel to be lurking near; to the wall opposite Bradley, who saw his he suspects even his place of concealment, and ghastly face convulsed, and covered with the is, moreover, certain that it is known both to sweat of terror, a terrible spectacle in the pale the indefatigable Bradley and the lieutenant of ray which fell upon it. tenant, and her husband the noblest compatriot | yeomanry walking at present beside him. It is enough to set on edge the temper of the despot, enough to set on edge the temper of the despot, can't die—I won't, I'm not fit yet. Give me to feel that these men are pursuing the prey on one hour for the love of Heaven—only one their own account, and are likely to deprive hour, to send for Lieutenant Raymond, and him of the glory and profit of almost the only you will find I am telling the truth. important capture now remaining.

The Major, feeling himself deeply aggrieved in this matter, does not conceal his indignation from his companion, who, for his part, walks on in an equal silence, and with a demeanor not a whit more friendly than that of Sirr.

Richard Raymond had not set out with the patrol from the first. He had overtaken it, and, their paths lying in one direction, had, Dick. The voice was unfavorable to the after a cold exchange of courtesies, taken place doomed landlord of the Roost, for Sirr cried beside Sirr, and so walked on out of Graftonstreet with that functionary.

Raymond, in fact, was so impatient to learn had adventured, that he had gone to meet him

people give me the character of being a loyal Richard so pretending business at the Castle, he left the Roost for that direction, but soon altered his course and hurried through the streets in the hope of reaching Rooman before Richard should meet him. The Sergeant felt that, in case Charles Raymond should have swallowed the tempting bait held out to him, the work on which Richard Raymond had employed him would be all but accomplished, and he sought therefore to arrange with the treachto put a bullet in me. I know some that erous host means by which the lieutenant should be, nevertheless, afterwards dependent upon them.

> He hastened therefore, and, though Richard had got a considerable start of him, soon got clear of the town, and on the road by which Roonan was likely to return. While he stood uncertain whether to go on further or wait the coming of his accomplice on that spot, his ear caught the tread of a patrol, and not caring just then to encounter, it might be, an officer who might command his very useful company. Bradley drew close under the dense shadow of the ivy-mantled wall which bounded the road, and secure from observation, waited till the party should have passed. Just at this moment the footsteps of a solitary wayfarer approaching from the opposite direction were heard. This individual came face to face with the patrol, directly in front, and within a few paces of him. He saw the single figure attempt to pass, and heard the peremptory "halt," uttered in the well-known voice of the Town Major, which brought to a stand both the guard and the traveller. A dark lantern was suddenly produced, and as its gleam fell upon the man, Sirr seized him roughly by the collar, and demanded-"Who are you?"

"My name is Roonan, Major-You know me well," was the reply, uttered in confident

"I do, and for that reason I should like to know where you have been and what doing at this hour and in this direction?"

"On the business of a loyal man, Major,— More I cannot tell you."

Sirr laughed outright.

"D_n your impudence, sirrah. You cannot tell me-indeed! Here, men, search this fellow. I have suspected him some time back of playing a double game. The lantern here, Corporal Johnson."

The non-commissioned officer held forth the light, and half a dozen willing hands seizing the inn-keeper in a moment denuded him of

" A rebel sash, by Heaven! I was not wrong, you see, my 'loyal man.' Not a word from your false lips, you scoundrel, or I'll have your tongue cut out. Ha! what's this :- 'I hereby appoint Mr. Andrew Rooman to the office and dignity of captain.' "

"O, by the law," shouted Sirr, "this is splendid," and he rubbed his hands and laughed again with real enjoyment.

" Major," cried Roonan, who was now alive oath I kept these things about me only to carry out a plan that will bring a general in the Rebel army to the gallows."

"That lie won't do. I suspected you long. I have now caught you in the pursuit of treason. Corporal, are your men loaded? Well, put this dog out of the way, by G-"

The ferocious manner in which this threat was spoken appalled the soul of Roonan. He attempted to speak, but was silenced by a blow associated with deens of blood and cruelty than on the mouth, which nearly knocked him down.

"On with the handcuffs-tight, that's it. Now clap him against the wall there. Corpo-

The unhappy wretch was dragged shricking

"Oh, great God, save me!" he yelled. "I

He continued praying and imploring to the exceeding mirth of the savage soldiery, some of whom owed small scores at the Roost, and were nothing loth to wipe them out in blood. Bradley, devouring the scene from his cover, saw Sirr turn to a man, evidently an officer, standing beside him. He heard this man speaking in reply and recognised the voice of Lieutenant

"Lieutenant Raymond knows nothing about you. This last lie seals your fate, and rids his Majesty of a rascal who took his gold, and then the results of the enterprise on which Rooman betrayed him to his enemies. Pray, you scoundrel, if you know how. Right face Ready!"

At the fatal word, Roonan bounded from the

recting it in the path of the fugitive exposed his receding body in its rays.

"Now, fire as you can," he shouted. There was an irregular volley, a shrick, a hideous crash on the causeway, and all was still. Not tion, as the conquest of Ireland was effected immetroubling themselves to see whether their work was complete, the soldiers, greatly amused at the whole affair, turned and marched back to

Whey they were gone Bradley stepped forth and going up to the prostrate form, found that it was dead. He searched the pockets and felt every inch of the garments closely, but deft and practised fingers had been before him, and every loose thing had been taken.

The sergeant stood stock still for a moment

over the body.

"Dick Raymond," he muttered in tones fierce and low, "You stood by and saw this man shot. You lied when the truth from you would have saved him. Now, may I go this night to the hell that awaits me, if I let you serve me a like trick."

And with bent, black brow, and a heart full of rage and stern determination, he retraced his steps to the city.

To be Continued.

FROUDE "FLOORED."

THE "HISTORIAN" REVIEWED BY

THE REV'D. DR. MORIARTY

THE ENGLISH "INTRUDERS" IN IRELAND

The Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, one of the most eloquent, learned, and able divines in the United States, has reviewed Mr. Froude's special pleadings in behalf of England's misgovernment of Ireland. The learned Dector, in a course of five lectures, went through the whole series of Froude's misrepresentations, confronting and refuting them with the facts of history in a manner which has perfectly demolished the "historian." The following is the first of the five lectures, delivered in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, which we take from the Catholic Standard:-

In compliance with the request of my fellowcitizens. I have the pleasure to address you on the "Relations of England with Ireland," and it will be my duty to denounce the iniquity of an enemy of humanity, morality and religion, and to assert the virtue of a nation and a race most eminent amongst the "blessed who suffer persecution for justice sake." For this purpose, I will not propose any theory; I will not indulge any speculation; nor will I puzzle your reflections by leading You through a labyrinth of designations wrought out of the mean elements of national animosity and irreligious malignity. I will state the case simply in the words of aliens and adversaries. According to Whittaker (de Eccl.), "The argument must be strong which is taken from the confession of the adversaries; for the confession against themselves is a virtue."

One of the most illustrious Frenchmen of the present age, in the midst of an assembly of nobles and scholars in the city of Paris, exclaimed: "All the nations of the civilized world, and humanity itself, have just reason to be proud of the Irish race. For there is no people around whom their patriotism, their pure morals, their courageous faith, their un-conquerable fidelity, their bravery, their ardor for civilization, their disinterestedness, their patient endurance, their poetry, their cloquence, have thrown a halo more captivating, more glorious." - Mgr. Dupanloup.

That glorious halo sparkles through the mist of the prehistoric era; it culminated in the refinement of a holy faith at the first preaching of the Divine Word; and it expands, like the flood of light emitted from the rising to the setting sun; over the whole life of Ireland. This is so perfectly true, that, by universal acclamation, Ireland is entitled the "Island of Saints." On the shield of honor uplifted by that motto there are indeed various armoral bearings, several heraldic quarterings exhibiting the martyr-crown of faith, the war of hope against despair, the sweating toil of charity upon many an arid and ungenerous soil; but there is not one bar of infidelity or inhumanity. The Sovereign Creator is equally Ruler of the material and moral order, hence the analogies betwixt the physical and social systems. Betimes Providence ordains or permits that the luminous fluid vibrated by the unchanging orb of day will be dimmed by intervening clouds and, in like manner, the brightness of social character will be overcast by the darkling drifts from the tempest of human life. It is the holiest life that must pass onward, onward to perpetual perfection through humiliating trials and tearful tribulation .-It is thus we find depicted the facts in the history of Ireland.

THE ENGLISH "INTRUSION."

A cloud came over the holy nation, and though often pierced by fervid light, and though often the gloom was arched by the prism of faith, hope and charity, it shaded the altar of religion, and blighted the verdure of the Emerald Isle. Still there was always a focus of light and life in the magnificent faith and indomitable courage of the Irish people.-England intruded upon the sacred land. Mark you, I do not say invaded, for such a term would not adequately meet the occurrence under notice. Invasion it may be called where ordinary foemen trespass on a foreign domain, for purposes of State craft, conquest or martial pride; but not so where the felon tramps a territory simply for immorality. robbery and murder. Now it is surprising that the wrack and rifts of this burglar storm should be used in our day, under the false pretense of historical statement, to embellish iniquity and to defame virtue. Yet such is the case; the felonics of England are so chiselled and planed as to give that monster aspects less hideous than they really are; and the woes of Ireland are so veneered as to disguise the scars upon the bosom of lovely Erin.

It is intimated that the intention for the onslaught called the Anglo-Norman invasion was very pieus, all for good. The felony was demanded by the evil condition of Ireland, where everything and everybody were utterly demoralized even to that degree, that the people lived in caves and burrowed in the earth like rabbits. It must have been a slip of the tongue, that plural "caves;" whereas our friend from over the water, in the production of monuments, the chief ingredient of history, presented only a single cave, pointed out by an archælogical companion, who wisely said, "There the Irish lived at the time of the invasion !" A tight fit it must have been, that living of the Irish in one cave; the upholstery surely excelled the "three in a bed" accommodation assigned to the Yankees .-The propensity for burrowing like "rabbits" may have grown out of cating toasted cheese taken from the Welsh pirates who infested the adjacent shores, and often, besides savory morsels of "Welsh rabbit," carried some Saxons whom they sold as slaves that were afterwards liberated, as Hallam informs us, by order of Synods of Irish Bishops., Mr. Froude, in speaking of the caves must have been dreaming .-He must have been dreaming of the thousands of his own country-people who, in the nineteenth cendepth of mines and coal pits, ignorant of religion,

the grossest barbarism, and who worked yoked like cattle in the fields. These facts have been proved by testimony before Parliamentary commissions.— The expedition seemeth to have been wasted to the Norman lord Ireland was a farm; to the British Erin's Isle by favoring gales of heavenly approbation, as the consult of Ireland was a farm; to the British trader, merely an office; if both failed, they returned diately and marvelously by a mere handful of men. Now, all this is entirely talse. Henry II. was notoriously a murderer and a robber at the moment he intended to steal a march on Ireland, so that he place of pillage; hence, the absence of the holders could not have had an idea of promoting religion and morality. He was not moved by any Bull or blunder, but by a long entertained greed for plunder.

THE PAPAL BULL. "In the year 1160, the king (Henry II.) says Hanmer, in his Chronicles, cast in his mind to conquer Ireland; he saw it was commodious for him.' With respect to the much discussed and much disputed Papal authorization to commit the predatory crime, I say that matter is not to be taken into account in any manner. The document is denied, is doubted, is not proved : sub judice lis est; therefore, authenticity is wanting. Moreover it has been proved often and again that the alleged document was sureptitious and obreptitious; therefore our lawyers, as well as historical scientists, will tell you that it cannot be quoted. But supposing, not admitting, that such an act had been committed by the Pope, no value of credit or discredit could arise. therefrom; because owing to the deficiency of jurisdiction, it would simply be an evidence that the man styled in religious officiality Adrian IV., and in his secular condition named Nicholas Breakspeare, availed himself of the privilege of an Englishman to commit an English bull, which was an Irish blunder, and thereby proved himself to be either a knave or a fool; a knave, if knowingly he helped Henry to rob, and aid treason and adultery ;-- a fool, if he thought to promote religion and morality through such an instrument as the miscreant who murdered St. Thomas of Canterbury. The real occasion for the long contemplated raid on Ireland is given by the English chronicles: "Twelve years after Henry had cast in his mind to conquer Ireland, Dermot, petty King of Leinster, having carried off the wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffini, the latter complained to O'Connor, titular monarch of all Ireland, who instantly embraced the cause of the outraged prince, and expelled the author of the wrong from his realm. Dermot, in his despair, went to seek aid from the English King. Henry, glad of embracing the opportunity of accomplishing a design which he had long projected, promised to do Dermot justice. (?) In a short time, Fitzstephen, and afterwards Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, landed in Ireland, with a numerous suite of Norman knights."-Hanmer. It has been pretended that the incursion was effected easily, and with a small force. False! The forces were vast beyond all proportion, and more than adequate for the enterprise. The knights only are named, but they mustered their esquires, their men-at-arms, their liege men, and vassals. There was, in addition, a numerous host of traitors marshalled in the country, and well drilled to flank them in the fray. They were hailed by the colony of Danes, who long enjoyed Irish hospitality, along the smiling eastern shore, about to be disfigured by the uncouth champions of adultery. Those Danes were brethren in arms and crime with the brigands; and they already garrisoned every point fitted for attack or defence. The right men in the right places, because, alas! corrupt human nature! great is the fealty of crime, steady and strong is the cohesive power of plunder. Dermot received the formen at the landing; and on his territory they drew up their centre line, and paraded their numerous divisions of armed bandits. So far there is nothing marvelous in the enterprise. What was their success? Their forces were vast beyond all proportion, adequate for the enterprise. The knights only are named, but their esquires, men-atarms and vassals, the crowd of traitors and the Danes who remained on the soil swelled up their invading host and their abettors to a large army. They had also a new weapon, the cross-bow, as much a military wonder then as the mitrailleuse of to-day. They did not advance a mile beyond the posts prepared to receive them; they made ditches and erected a palisading for their protection; hence the name "Pale" given to their demesne. There they planned and prospected for murder and robbery. Thence they occasionally raided at peaceful noontide, when the Irish sword was in its scabbard; or guarded meadows. There the foe remained during four hundred years, within a radius of twenty miles, often carving the beef stolen from the fine fields of the O'Byrnes, but never carving out one inch of the

war-path of manly bravery. Adverting again to the intent and purpose of this intrusion of the felon, we learn the kind of bargaining that occurred between the adulterer and the robber, from the following fact stated by Hammer: "Scarcely had Dermot introduced the strangers in his country when, perceiving that he would not be restored to the possession of his States, he endeavoured to persuade Fitzstephen to return. But Fitzstephen replied, 'What is it you ask? We have abandoned our dear friends and our beloved country; we have burned our ships; we have no notion of flight; we have already perilled our lives in fight, and come what may, we are destined to live or die with you." And the felon remained to pursue a career of perfidy, robbery and murder.

Now. I contradict and disprove what has been asserted about the demoralized condition of Ireland previous to the so-called invasion. The war for the defence of the country and religion had been waged with the barbarian and heathen who had in the meantime subdued and despotically ruled during a considerable period the adjoining Saxon land. The reinforced ferocity was repeatedly crushed and, at length, swept into the sea. A portion of those northern barbarians were allowed, at their own request, to remain under the obligations of peace and orderly citizenship. It was considered a benefit to enjoy colonization beneath the sceptre that replaced the exterminating sword. This arrangement testifies for the noble prowess and civilizing amiability of the Irish people at that time. Ordinary common sense must conclude that such circumstances could not fructify from moral demoralization and physical degradation. On the contrary, Ireland flourished as a comfort for the good, as the Danes experienced when they had learned good behaviour; and a terror for the bad, as Dermot discovered through the condemnation and punishment of his iniquity. In a word, the Irish were mentally, morally and physically the very opposite of that which has been vainly stated for their disparagement. This we verify by impartial foreign testimony. "When Robert Fitzstephen and the brave Knights of Britain invaded Ircland, they did not find cowards, but aliant men, both as horse and foot."

THE ENGLISH COLONY.

The colony contained two very distinct elements creative of disunion and social demoralization: one part was composed of Norman lords, occupying a econdary situation in England, and who, arms in hand, came to seek in Ireland estates and higher rank : this was the feudal portion of the brigandage; it occupied the rural districts. In the train of the army came a crowd of adventurers of the lowest class, belenging to the British, Saxon and Danish races. These came to trade in Ireland and settled in the towns. The first seized the ground, to live by the toil of the natives reduced to vassalage; the second hoped to enrich themselves in the cities by industrial plunder.

These emigrants never quited home without a design of returning. Ireland was never their adopted tury, women and even, little children, lived in the country; they took it on trial for experiments in larceny. Nearly all the Norman lords who obtained

their Irish business was only a branch of their commercial establishments in some English city. To home without much loss. They had not an honest definite residence; hence the perpetual arrivals and departures from one country to another, which gave Ireland not the appearance of a colony, but of a of Irish lands, so often in England : hence came the passing population of colonists, succeeding each other with frightful rapidity, all bearing in their breasts the same hatred for the country which did not satisfy their evil appetites.

The starting point of the English population established in Ireland has had a marked influence on the destiny of the country. Scarcely were the aliens sure of a foothold in Ireland, when they divided among themselves and commenced these deplorable struggles in which the interests of the country were actually sacrificed, and into which each of them merely carried views of personal aggrandizement. The strong castles which they constructed, both as residences and fortresses, became the theatres of private quarrels, in which the Normans displayed the atrocities of feudalism, which had been a plague in Europe during the middle ages. Some possessed immense domains and great power; they lived almost like kings in the midst of their vassals; their fiefs were erected into palatinates; they created knights at their pleasure; and no authority had access to their domains, not even the officers of the British king. The Geraldines, in the reign of Henry the Third, seized and imprisoned a Lord Deputy for opposing their exactions, and it was not without difficulty that they were persuaded to set him at liberty. The lawless vassals, jealous of each other, because they were nearly equal, aspired mutually to destroy each other; and during three centuries Ircland was covered with blood, shed in support of these barbarous rivalries. Thus Ireland had scarcely escaped the first violence of the Felon's invasion when she was disturbed by all the evils of feudal anarchy, and the atrocities of men who avowedly lived in the country only for the sake of plun-

THE IRISH " ALIENS,"

The first specimen of the robbery with which the English disposed of Ireland, after Henry II. had been but a few weeks in Ireland, is thus described (Davies' Historical Revelations): "All Ireland was, by Henry II., divided among ten of the English nation; and though they had not gained possession of onethird part of the kingdom, yet in 'title they were owners and lords of all, so as nothing was left to be granted to the natives." This first act of English domination is quite characteristic. It is an epitome of all the subsequent history. With a precarious possession, through the grant of an Irish chieftain, McMorough, of less than one-third of Ireland, they at once "leave nothing for the natives."

The Irish could not sue as plaintiffs in any court of law. They were not treated as conquered enemies. bound to accept the laws of the conqueror, but entitled to the protection of those laws. They were treated as perpetual enemies, whom it was lawful to rob or kill at the pleasure or caprice of an English subject. Let the Attorney-General, Sir John Davies speak (Hist. Tracts, page 78): "That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appeareth by sundry records, wherein judgments are demanded, if they shall be answered in actions brought by them."

In the Common Pica Rolls of 28, Edward III. (which are yet preserved in Birmingham's Tower), this case is adjudged. Simon Neale brought an action against William Newlagh for breaking his close in Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin; the defendant doth plead that the plaintiff is an Irishman and demandeth judgment, if he shall be answered .-Which being found for the plaintiff, he had judg-

ment to recover his damages against the defendant. "Again, in the 29, Edward I., before the Justices in Oyer, at Drogheda, Thomas Le Bottler brought an action of detenue against Robert de Almain, for certain goods. The defendant pleadeth, that he is not bound to answer the plaintiff for this-that the plaintiff is an Irishman and not of free blood. And the aforesaid Thomas is an Englishman. Therefore it is adjudged that he do receive his damages."

Thus these records demonstrate that the Irishman had no protection for his property; because, if the plaintiff in either case had been declared by the be an Irishman, the action would be barred though the injury was not denied upon the record to have been committed. The validity of the plen in point of law was admitted, so that no matter what iniury might be committed upon the real or personal property of an Irishman, the courts of law afforded him no species of remedy. But this absence of protection was not confined to property; the Irishman was equally unprotected in person and in his life. The following quotation from Sir John Davies, puts this beyond doubt (Hist. Tracts, page 82): "The mere Irish were not only accounted aliens but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law, so as it was no capital offence to kill them, and this is manifest by many records wherein we may note that the killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law as manslaughter, which is felony and capital (for our law did neither protec. his life nor avenge his death), but by a fine or pecuniary punishment, which is called anericke, according to the Brehon or Irish law."

THE IRISH ENEMIES.

The following quotation is from page 85 of Davies' Tracts:--

"In all the Parliament Rolls which are extant, from the fortieth year of Edward the Third, when the statutes of Kilkenny were enacted, till the reign of King Henry the Eighth, we find the degenerate and disobedient English called rebels; but the Irish, which were not in the King's peace, are called enemies, as if the Irish had never been in the condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law, and were indeed in worse case than aliens of any foreign realm that was in amity with the crown of England. For divers heavy penal laws, the English were forbidden to marry, to foster, to make gossips with the Irish, or to have any trade or commerce in their markets or fairs; nay, there was a law made no longer than the twenty-eighth year of Henry the Eighth, that the English should not marry with any person of Irish blood. Whereby it is manifest, that such as had the government of Ireland under the crown of England, did intend to make a perpetual separation and enmity between the English and the Irish, pretending, no doubt. that the English should in the end root out the Irish; which the English not being able to do, caused a perpetual war between the nations, which continued four hundred and odd years, and would have lasted to the world's end, if in the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign the Irish had not been broken and conquered by the sword, and since the beginning of his Majosty's reign, been protected and governed by the law."

The compliment included in the last phrase to the then reigning monarch, James I., was naturally enough to be expected from Sir John Davies, who was his Attorney-General; but it will soon appear that the law was scarcely less destructive than the sword, and that the Irish had very little cause to reioice at the transition.

It is not, however, to be taken for granted that it was the sword alone which had been used against the Irish during the preceding reigns. The yexations of law were superadded to the cruelty of open violence; and the statutes passed by the Parliament of the English Pale afforded specimens of the senseless, and indeed ludicrous, malignity of the English party against the Irish. I think it right to give the following specimens. In the reign of Henry the Sixth it was enacted, "That no merchant, nor other

England, and with most of the traders in the cities | nor warre, to any manner of faire, market, or other place amongst the insu enclares, it is something perplexing, it not numbing and discording to be sold nor send them to them, if it something perplexing, it not numbing and discording to be sold nor send them that were heartening; for while the ways of the French are the King's liege men; and if any liege man did the thuspin some respects, better than ours, their thoughts the holden and adjudged a felon, are not our thoughts, especially as to the highest many which thought can be small the soul. place amongst the Irish enemies, with merchandise contrary, he should be holden and adjudged a reion, matters upon which thought can be employed and that it should be lawful for every liege man to matters upon which thought can be employed and that it should be lawful for every liege man to matters upon which thought can be employed. their merchandise and things; and to send them to the next gaole, there to remain until they should be the next gaole, there to remain until they should be kind of Protestantism, too, which would make one halfe of the said goods, and he or they that each particular hair of the Presbytery of Edinburgh to halfe of the said goods, and he or they that each particular hair of the Presbytery of Edinburgh to halfe of the said goods, and he or they that each particular hair of the Presbytery of Edinburgh to have a stand on end. For the rest an appreciable, we have a said goods. more at large appeareth."

It is quite impossible in the annals of history to meet such another specimen of English legislation as that which made an English merchant a felon for no other crime than that of selling his goods at the best profit he could get.

THE ACT OF 1465.

The Doctor then quoted an infamous act, passed in the year 1465, whereby it was enacted, "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that, find any thieves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, in or out, going or coming, having no faithful man of good name in their company in English apparel, upon any of the liege people of the King, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any ampeachment of our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs, officers or of any others."

Thus, in truth, the only fact necessary to be ascertained, to intitle an Englishman to cut off the head of another, was, that such other should be an Irishman. For if the Irishman was not robbing, or coming from robbing, who could say but that he might be going to rob-"in or out," the statute has it. And the Englishman—the cutter off of the head -was made sole judge of where the Irishman was going and of what he intended to do. The followers of Mahomet were angels of mercy when compared

with the English in Ireland. After such statutes as these, is it matter of little surprise that so late as the 28th year of the reign of Henry VIII.—that is, in the year 1537—an act was passed, whereby it was prohibited under the several penalties, to marry an Irishman, but the Legislature was not so ungallant as to prohibit marriage with Irish women. That would have been inflicting the severest possible punishment upon themselves ; and considering the natural hatred that the English always entertained against everything Irish, it furnishes the strongest proof that the Irish women at that time afforded the same models of beauty and goodness for which they are celebrated at the pre-

Such were the laws made by the English settlers in Ireland, in the spirit of hatred of the Irish people. Yet the extent of the territory which belonged to the English, was, during all this time, extremely limited. How ignorant is the present generation of the fact, that for centuries England claimed the actual dominion of only twelve counties; and, even in these, the English laws were only in force in the parts actually occupied by men of English descent,

"By writs, and by all the high rolls of that time it is manifest that the laws of England were published and put in execution only in the counties which were then made and limited, and not in the Irish counties,"—Davies.

It appears, however, that although there were twelve counties thus nominally under English dominion, yet before the reign of Henry the Eighth, they had shrunk into four; at least, that in no more than four were the English laws obeyed and executed. For Davies, in speaking of the Acts called Poyning's Laws, after alleging that they were intended for all Ireland, is forced to confess that they were executed only within a very limited portion of that country.

The Master of the Rolls was required to advertise the King that his land of Ireland was so much decaved that the King's laws were not obeyed twenty miles in compass.

Thus, during four centuries, the property of the Irish had no protection. An Irishman could not maintain an action in the English courts of law, no matter what injury might be done to his property. An Irishman had no protection for his person or his life. It was not, in point of law, a trespass, or punishable as such in any action or civil suit, to beat or wound or imprison. To murder him by the basest mode of assassination was no felony nor crime in the cyc of the law

It might be supposed by some that the Irish were unwilling to receive the long lost laws, or to be received into the condition of subjects. The Attorney General, Davies, however, tells us the contrary. At p. 87 be puts the question thus: "But perhaps the Irish in former times did wilfully refuse to be subject to the laws of England, and would not be partakers of the benefit thereof, though the crown of England did desire it: and, therefore, they were renuted aliens, outlaws, and enemies. Assuredly the contrary doth appear." And in page 101 he express-ly declares: "That, for the space of two hundred years, at least, after the first arrival of Henry the Second in Ireland, the Irish would have gladly embraced the laws of England, and did carnestly desire the benefit and protection thereof; which, being denied them, did, of necessity, cause a continual bordering war between the English and Irish."

It is evident that the Irish sought for, but could not obtain any species of legal protection. It would be too tedious to enter into a detail of all the horrors inflicted upon them by the lawless power and treachery of the English settlers. Nothing could be more common than scenes of premeditated slaughter, massacres perpetrated under the guise of friendly intercourse, into which the natives permitted themselves to be betrayed. No faith was kept with the Irish; no treaty nor agreement was observed any longer than it was the interest of the English set tlers to observe it, or whilst they were not strong enough to violate it with safety.

But time would fail to enumerate all the barbarous aws passed by the English Government against the Irish people. Enough has been shown by undoubt ed testimony to prove that

"On our side is Virtue and Erin. On theirs is the Saxon and Guilt."

The Doctor, after announcing that his second lecture would be on the following Monday evening, re tired amid the hearty applause of his audience. The Warren Band then played some stirring airs

and all dispersed delighted with the hard blows that, without "mincing" matters, had been bestowed upon the English historian.

A SCOTCHMAN ON CATHOLIC MORALITY.

The Weekly Scotsman is in tribulation. It has found an effect for which it can discern no cause, or rather for which it refuses to accept the only possible cause; it perplexes its readers with a puzzle that is no puzzle; with a conundrum to which the answer is obvious even to an infant; and with a logical conclusion it cannot escape, deduced from premises which it blindly and against all common-sense refuses to recognise. The matter is so well worth consideration from every Cathelic, that no apology is necessary for bringing it fully before our readers, and we commence by extracting from the columns of the Weekly Scotsman of Saturday last the following "Notes of Travel"—the Gironde and Bordeaux being the districts commented upon :-

"Among the country population in the Gironde any girl who is "unfortunate" finds it desirable to quit the district, and the returns of births compare depth of mines and coal pits, ignorant of length of more to be proprietors in person, lege or alien, should use, in time of peace instance, the French mercantile class possess a re- worth than it has with beauty of physical proportions

putation for integrity, at least as high as that remain ing to any of their neighbours. In all this there is something perplexing, if not humbling and distance the ways of the Franch distance to the Franch distance t There are a few Protestants here, well-lo-do and well-behaved people, but not distinguishable from their neighbours in walk and conversation, and with each particular man or the rest an appreciable portion stand on end. For the rest an appreciable portion of the women adhere to the Roman Catholic Church of the women amount of these only as to its form whilst the mass of the men care for few of these things, and not a few care for them only as matters of railing and ridicule. How to reconcile all this of raining and receively good moral and social results is a painful and harassing problem. Quite possults in a paintal among those people might have been better still did they think or profess as we do, Still more possibly the results among ourselves might be worse, did we think as they do. But mean. while there is the distracting fact—the general results with them are better than with us. What are we to think of it? What are we to make of it? Let us theorise as we may, there stands the fact, that neither in reason nor in justice are we entitled to overlook or even under-estimate the fact, whatever liberties we may take in seeking to explain it. It would be a great relief, if not a complete solution, could the New Testament Revision Committee sit. ting at Westminster, discover that the text is sprious which asserts that by our deeds, not our creeds, shall we know one another." hall we know one amount.

There is a fresh smack of truth and carnestness

There is a treen ement of this writer, which it is very about the statement of this writer, which it is very pleasant to deal with. He has escaped from the old worn-cut grooves in which most Protestant journalists run until they sicken their readers; and not content with the vulgar and uneducated cry of "No-Popery" becouse it is Popery, the Scotman's correspondent has evidently examined this question of respondent has evidently catholic morality from a new and tolerably fair point of view. He sees the right plainly enough; but it is painfully evident that his narrow one-sided education steps in to prevent that right vision being carried out to its legitimate conclusion. He goes to the Gironde, a most essentially Catholic country, and what does he find? Female virtue, so immeasurably superior to that in his own country, that there cannot even be instituted a comparison between the two; and commercial integrity, at least as high as can be found any. where else—in other words, he has found a country abounding in some of the highest virtues which Christianity aims at producing. There is the good fruit; whence did it grow? The writer finds the question "perplexing, humbling, and dishearten-ing." He finds that French ways are not Scotch ways; he finds that Catholic ways are most remote from Protestant ways; and he finds that the professions of even the "few" French Protestants in the district, are so much at variance with Scotch Protestantism as to scandalise the Presbytery of Edia. burgh. It is therefore evident that these good fruits are certainly not the results of Protestant doctrices or practice—there is no way out of the "perplexity" along that road. The writer then tells us that the women are "Roman" Catholics to an appreciable extent "though many even of these only as to its forms," whilst the mass of the men also are Catholics but treat their religion as a matter "of railing and ridicule." Again, the writer is in trouble with this harassing problem of "good moral and social results" springing from a race, of Catholics, It is "a distracting fact!" The people might be better still if they were Protestants and Scotchmen; but, on the other hand, the Scotch Protestants might be worse than they are (hardly possible from a moral point of view) if they were Catholics! "There stands the fact," says the writer-it cannot be overlooked or under-estimated-and yet he concludes to leave it unexplained rather than cancel the words he has written about Catholicity; and turns, in a melancholy-jocular style, to the Revision Company of the New Testament for aid in his self-formed difficulty. Really there is no difficulty at all about the matter. Its inexorable logic is so simple that an infant could understand it-there is Protestant Scotland, grossly profligate and immoral; here is the Catholic Gironde, manifestly virtuous in every manner; result, that Protestant teach practice lead to profficacy and immorality, while Catholic preaching and practice eventuate in virtues that cannot be concealed. That is the simple solution of the "distracting fact," but pages, nay volumes, might be written in amplification of it. More, if the Scotsman's correspondent, or any other common-sense Protestants will take the trouble to examine even superficially into French domestic life, they will find that far from the women being content with the "forms" of the Catholic religion, they are really and truly devoted to it heart and soul; and that far from the men making it only an object for "railing and ridicule," the vast majority of them are sincere and carnest sons of our Holy Church. Were the inhabitants of the Gironde Protestants or bad or indifferent Catholics, we would—with the Scotsman-look for social and commercial immorality; they are Catholics, true, carnest, and since, and we naturally find-again with the Scotsman-that the virtue of their women is so great that even strangers and aliens are astonished at its greatness, while their commercial integrity is every thing that can be desired .- Catholic Times.

EDUCATION versus CRIME.

In this age of false notions, of social quackery, and of superficial thought, one may find so vasta multitude of popular errors to attack, that it would be difficult to select one more especially deserving of reprobation than another. A recent address, however, of Gov. Seymour, of New York, before the National Prison Reform Congress of Baltimore, puls us upon the track of one with which we may graple with entire propriety. In this admirable address, occurs the following passage:---

"In the social edifice pauperism and crime are like fires, ever kindling in its different parts, which are to be kept under by watchfulness and care. If neglected, they burst out into the flames of anarchy and revolution and sweep away forms of govern-

"These subjects must be studied directly in their moral aspects. There is a pervading idea in our country that the spread of knowledge will check crime. No one values learning more than I do, but it is no specific for immorality and vice. Without moral and religious training, it frequently becomes an aid to crime. Science, mechanical skill, a knowledge of business affairs, even the refinements and accomplishments of life are used by offenders against law. Knowledge fights on both sides in the battle between right and wrong in this age. The most dangerous criminal is the educated, intellectual violator of the law, for he has all the resources of art at his command; the forces of mechanics, the subtleties of chemistry, the knowledge of mans ways and passions. Learning, of itself, only changes the aspect of immorality. Virtue is frequently found with the uneducated. Surrounded by glittering objects within their reach, our ser ant girls resist more

temptations than any class in society."

Whereupon, the Baltimore Sun, an eminently just, conservative, and independent paper, remarks: "Gov. Seymour inculcates an important lesson when he teaches, that without moral and religious training, learning becomes frequently an aid to very invourably, though to us painfully, with those issued by our inexorable Dr. Stark. Nor are great self by the statistics of crime in all countries. That deficiencies to be detected in other densitivents for deficiencies to be detected in other departments, for excellence of mind has no more to do with moral

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 16, 1873.

is matter which every man's daily observation is matter which every man's daily observation of the besufficient to prove.

organ to be sufficient to prove.

A CONTRACTOR OF STATE OF STATE

the brains, as he called, was the panacea for all the the brains, so that the qualification that morality could a social ills, with the schools exhibited be taught in the schools, exhibited very little rebe magnet the education and intelligence of those pect for the Tr. those European Date those spect for the culculation and intelligence of those who heard him. In those European States where ducation is compulsory, the results as to crime do ducation his his theories and area. aducation his theories, and even if morality were not sustain were sense of the common school branches, it is most efone of the country by practical example and precept, fectually magnetic conveyed in 'easy lessons' for young and it cannot be conveyed in 'easy lessons' for young beginners, like spelling and reading."

against these calm and weighty statements, we ball have theorists objecting only with routine that nave the illiteracy of criminals, or of the maintro of them. But those who make up these statisjonty or unew of upholding that pet theory of the influence of illiteracy in promoting criminality, the innuciacy, as enthusiasts always go, an incidental cirminance, as of no material bearing in the case, for a comstance of minary significance. We admit that criminals are in a great measure illiterate, but it was not he want of literary training which made them what the water for if literary training availed, we should have no forgers, no public speculators, no genteel nave no invaders, in high stations, of the peace muutities, it was evil associations (from and honor of fumilies; it was evil associations which even University men are not free); it was which while they confined them ion manus of other criminals, witheld them from all desire, or perhaps from all opportunity of acall desire, or perhaps from all opportunity of ac-quiring knowledge; it was intemperance, against which the highest cultivation is no barrier; it was the absence of all moral restraint at home or elsethe auseur. It is one of these causes, or a combination of them, or causes of a like character, which operate in recruiting the criminal class. It is not the lack of radimentary knowledge, as claimed by the theoof multic school-men), which poisons the conce of a man and makes him who would otherwise have been a good citizen, a criminal.

The most cultivated of the ancient nations were giren up to sensuality, cruelty and selfishness, and the most cultivated neople of modern times, without God and without religion, as the ancients were, will commit the like excesses; witness the atheists of the first French revolution, and of the more recent Parisian commune, whose leaders and many of whose tools were men of culture, and the great mass whose tooks were at least possessed of an ordinary edu-

The illiterate class of any nation, if it be governed by moral ideas, does not suffer in virtue from the box of education. Individuals may be met with, even in this generally educated country (whose civilization, by the bye, is fast undergoing a dry rot), whose humanity, tenderness and integrity are conspicuous, though they may not know a letter of the aphabet. If ignorance were necessarily allied to cime, this large number of persons—should be occopants of the jails and penitentiaries of the land. Surrounded as we are, here, by influences that in part years have educated untions and peoples, living in a country where education is a requisite in the m a country social order, and to a great degree, in the moral order, also, let us never be drawn by a zeal for the cause we love, into fantastic and dangerous theories. Education has its proper place, and morals have theirs. But the former can never substitute the latter. Let us never be so base as to associate the ignorance of the virtuous poor with criminality, in any degree. If education and not morals were to make a man virtuous, the Divine Founder of our religion would never have selected ignorant fishermen as the world's Apostles,-Georgetown College Journal.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MR. M'ALEESE.—Complaints are made imprisoned for contempt of court, is being treated penalties required even to maintain the dignity of a court of justice. Extreme laxity in the administration of justice on some occasions, and extreme severity on others, are not calculated to impress the Irish mind with a sense of English fair play.—Globe.

CARTER, THE INFORMER .- It is to be hoped that the story of the estimable Carter, as told by himself in the witness-box during the progress of the Bishop of Clonfert's trial, will have the very desirable effect of placing our young countrymen on their guard against the swaggering patriots whose "tall talk" about "the real thing" and "secret action" and the rest of it, has caused so much mischief and entrapped so many victims. "Mr. Carter," whom Judge Keogh selected in preference to bishop, magistrate and landlord, belonged, it appears, to the race of "thorough politicians. He had a supreme contempt for modetate counsels; anything short of blood and steel was odious to his soul. He took care, too, to let the world have the full benefit of his opinions, for he himself tells us he made it his special business to mix in political discussions and preach the doctrines of the pike to all who could be found to listen to him. But while Mr. Carter thus sedulously propagated the theories of revolution, the amiable man was in close communication with the police, and had his secret appointment with the Sub-Inspector at Ballinasloe. How many impulsive, high-spirited Young men had in the meantime become the victims of his practices it would be difficult to say. Carter, however, is "played out." His little games are spoiled for evermore. But how many more of his calling there are scattered throughout the country, aping the role of "advanced patriots" on the one hand, and keeping up relations with the Castle on. the other, is a point which cannot be too carefully considered .- Dublin Nation.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH .- DUBLIN, April 19 .- The levision question came yesterday before the General Synod of the Disestablished Church of Ireland, and is likely to be the principal subject of discussion in the present session. A voluminous report has been drawn up by a committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod, and resolutions founded upon it are now under consideration. The object which the committee had in view was to make a moderate revision which should be complete and final, and so to put an end to an agitation on the subject which has only been kept in check by the expectation of a satisfactory settlement by the Synod. It is extremely difficult to steer between the opposing currents of be regarded by one party as mutilations of the Rubric, and yet will be sufficient to satisfy the conscientions scruples of the other. Between them both there is serious risk that the Church will be torn to pieces. One set of members declares, that if certain proposed changes are made they will withdraw from the Church altogether, as they will look upon it as no longer in communion with the Church of Eng-Another set, supposed to be the great majority of the laity, declare as solemnly that if the revision which they demand be not made they will not remain in the Church. One party apprehend High Church views. The other regard the possiand expect that the loss, if any, will be more than arresting some persons who, it is stated, took a most the Regular Army and Militia, both officers and murmur. Iowa would seem a pleasant place for condition of leaving the United States; but he was another was another than the loss, if any, will be more than arresting some persons who, it is stated, took a most the Regular Army and Militia, both officers and murmur. Iowa would seem a pleasant place for condition of leaving the United States; but he was another united States; but he was another united States; but he would seem a pleasant place for condition of leaving the United States; but he was another united States; but he

senters who, finding some of the principal barriers be brought before a magistrate at Drumcondra this which divided them from the Church broken down, day, when it is supposed they will be remanded will have little hesitation in returning to her communion. In the Synod the two parties now confront each other, and the struggle between them has already begun. Some of the alterations recommended by the Committee are very trivial; and others are more serious; but the smallest point is keenly debated.—Times Cor.

DISTRESS ON THE ISLANDS OF BOFFIN AND SHARE, Co. Galway.—Mr. Brady writes a contemporary:-—It was my desire not to exaggerate the distress and I only fear I have not pictured it in its fulness. I am sorry to say nothing can be expected from the landlords. The Island is heavily mortaged, and is about being sold in the Landed Estates Court. I annex a few extracts from an official report on the state of these islands, which may be relied on. They could be increased were it not that I fear to take up too much of your space. In one house in Shark I saw a sheep which had died the day before of starvation. I should scarcely have known it was a sheep, for it was literally skin, bone and abdomen." 'I visited a great many houses in Boffin and Shark, and I certainly found great distress and dire poverty. In one house I found them eating their dinner, which consisted of boiled seaweed, with limpets in it." "In some houses in Shark I found there was only a quart of meal, and that, to borrowed from the last neighbour who had got a bag. Only three men in Shark have any potatoes. No potatoes were eaten since before Christmas. There is no seed there, except with one man. Many of the people in Boffin, very many of them have nothing to put in the ground. When they finished the little potatoes, they commenced to eat the oats, which they ground in their querns. If destitution means having absolutely nothing, I cannot say I saw that, but I saw a state of affairs closely bordering on it. I met with one woman in Shark, who owned nothing but one hen. Most of them, however poor, have four to seven hens, and many have little pigs, worth 7s. to 10s. They share their own meal with the little pigs, but sometimes they have only one meal a day. They have about the year 690 by St. Moling, Bishop of Ferns; only screw turf—that is, the boggy sod; fuel is painfully scarce. Dysentery has made its appear-Sletty, whose death is recorded in the Four Masters ance, and I fear it is owing to want of proper nourishment. There is no employment in Boffin." "The islanders in winter slice up potatoes and carry them to the sheep on the hills, but as the potato crop of last year was so bad, most of the potatoes were used by September, and nearly all were gone which have been photo zincographed. The existence by December, therefore there was nothing to give of these works points clearly to the conclusion conthe sheep during the hard weather of January and | tended for by Irishmen, that their country had a February, and numbers died. Those left which I school of learned and religious men ages before the saw were pitiable-looking objects," &c., &c.

CASE OF ALLEGED POISONING NEAR TOOMETARA. At the Nenagh Petty Sessions on Saturday Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, who had an infant in her arms, was brought, up from prison before the magistrates, charged with having attempted to poison her husband on the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th inst. Thomas Mitchell, the husband, attended to prosecute. His informations were read to him, and he confirmed them. They were in effect that as he was lying in bed on the afternoon of the previous Saturday his wife asked him if he would have some tea. He said he would. She then gave him a bowl of ten of which he took about the full of a wine glass when he found that it not only had a bitter taste but it also burned his throat. He told her about it upon which she took the bowl and threw out the remainder of the tea. He then came in to Dr. Cashell (a distance of about a mile) and stated the particulars. The doctor gave him a draught which caused bim to discharge his stomach, upon which he got immediate relief, but still the burning sensation continued in the throat; he firmly believed that it was the intention of his wife to poison him. Constable Reilly, of Toomevara station, being present when Mitchell got the emetic, and discharged his stomach into a basin, secured the fluid matter as thrown up, and is on Monday, by order of the magthat Mr. M'Aleese, of the *Ulster Examiner*, who was istrates, to take it to Dublin for analyzation. Mrs imprisoned for contempt of court, is being treated Mitchell was then remanded till next Saturday. It imprisoned for contempt of court, is being treated very cruelly. It is said that he "is confined in a seems Mitchell holds 120 acres of land at Monanoic solitary cell without fire," that "great restrictions near Toomevara, at a moderate rent: that his wife is also his first cousin, and they have six children. although in celicate health, he suffers greatly from | They are from the neighbourhood of the town of these reports may be true; but if they are well of terms this time back. On the day before the founded we question the wisdom of treating the alleged poisoning, she had been with Major White, prisoner with excessive harshness. He may have a local magistrate, for the purpose of lodging indeserved punishment, but there are limits to the formations, for having her husband bound to the peace. It also transpired during the examination that Mitchell, on the Friday before the cause of complaint, got so drunk in Toomevan that on his way home he staggered into a ditch, and lay there all night. The magistrates agreed to admit Mrs. Mitchell to bail, in two securities of £10 each, and herself in £20.

DESPERATE RIOT IN DUBLIN-SEVERAL POLICEMEN AND CIVILIANS WOUNDED .- Much excitement and considerable alarm were created on Sunday evening in the district of Drumcondra by one of the most wanton and desperate riots that it has been our duty to record for a long period. What the origin of the disgraceful occurrence was it is difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy; but we are unfortunately in a position to state that while the disturbance continued it was desperate, stubborn, and alarming. The belligerents were some of the constabulary of the district and a number of civilians believed to be citizens, who belaboured each other in the most vigorous manner, their weapons being swords and stones. The facts of the deplorable affair, as far as we have been able to collect them are briefly told. Several of the constabulary have been much hurt, and one so badly injured that he had to be conveyed to hospital, where he now lies in, it is thought, a precarious state. A number of the civilians who took part in the riot are said to have also received severe wounds from the police. The unfortunate affray commenced, we understand, in the following way:—Shortly after seven, Constables M'Kee and Walsh, of the Drumcondra station were on duty on the road near the barracks. About 25 men were coming along towards town, and some of them laid hold of two young women who were in company with a soldier, and were treating them in a very rough manner. Constable M'Kee interposed to protect the women, when one of the assailants struck him in the month, and both constables were further assailed, and had to draw their swords in their defence. In the general fight which ensued; Constacle Walsh had his sword wrested from him, and with it he was stabbed no less than four times. M'Kee received a severe cut on one of his hands. and was otherwise injured. Every moment the crowd increased and on additional constabulary men coming up to the assistance of M'Kee and Walsh, stones were thrown, and the row became general. Severe blows were received and given, and Constable Kelly, who was much hurt, succeeded in recovering the sword which had been taken from Walsh, and opinion and accept such verbal alterations as will not in capturing the man who had it in his possession. Constabulary from Ballybough and Clontarf stations were promptly up under the command of Sub-Inspector Kitson, who took active measures for restoring peace, and putting an end to a most disgraceful scene. Master Coffey, J.P., who resides in the vicinity, exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner to restore order, which was at length accomplished after seven persons, said to have taken an active part in the riot, were taken into custody. Besides Walsh, five or six of the constabulary have received injuries, and it is said that one of the civilians wounded has received a severesword the secession of a number of carnest and devoted out on the head. Large parties of the constabulary Churchmen having what are popularly known as patrolled the roads in the neighbourhood of Drumcondra up to an advanced hour last night, for the

until the petty sessions court of the district sits .-Cork Examiner.

DECREASE OF INTEMPERANCE.—It is gratifying to be enabled to state that the vice of drunkenness has declined so rapidly in Kingstown that the magistrates have very few cases, indeed, to deal with. The operation of the law affecting drunkenness has only to be extended to the few chronic irreclaimables resident here, or to casual wanderers from town. This salutary change I believe is to be ascribed to the activity of the Catholic clergy and to the beneficent eperation of the Society of the Holy Family, which now numbers nearly six hundred men amougst

its members .- Freeman's Correspondent. OLD IRISH MANUSCRIPTS .- The London Globe says :-The value of the national manuscripts of Ireland may be learned from the report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, which has just been issued. In pursuance of instructions from Sir Thomas Hardy, a most important series of facsimilies by means of photo zincography, will be shortly printed. Among them the first in point of age, and an account of the remarkable history that attaches to it, is the volume known as the "Domhnach Airgid," or Silver Shrine. This is a copy of the Gospels, perhaps the oldest in the world, of the fifth century, and is traditionally believed to have been "the private book of devotion of Saint Patrick himself." "The Cathach, or Book of Battles." A copy of the Psalms, supposed to have been written by Saint Columba, is a curious relic. For 1,300 years the book was preserved as an heirloom by the O'Donnells, "having been handed down by Saint Columba himself, who belonged to that clan." We agree with Mr. Sanders, of the Ordnance Survey Office, that the wonderful condition of the manuscript reflects great honor upon the family who have for so many ages and through so many national troubles and disturbances preserved this relic with such sacred care. The famous "Book of Durrow," "The Book of Kells," the "Book of Moling," written in 698; the "Saltair, of Rec," Bishop of St. David's, between the years 1085 and 1096; the "Book of Leinster," compiled in the first half of the twelfth century, by order of Mac Crimbthainn O'Dermot, King of Leinster, are among the precious treasures school of learned and religious men ages before the English occupation. The report is the twenty-fourth and is countersigned by Lord Romilly. It is to be hoped, in the interests of learning, that should the Treasury resolve to place the new Master of the Rolls over the public records, he may be enabled to give the satisfaction the noble lord who retired yesterday has undoubtedly given for so many years."

GREAT BRITAIN

THE NEW PEERS.—The Right Hon. James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis Agar, Earl of Normanton, in the Irish Peerage, on whom her Majesty has conferred a Barony of the United Kingdom, as "Lord Somerton, of Somerly, in the county of Southampton," in the cldest son of Welbore Ellis, second Earl, by Lady Diana Herbert, eldest daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He was born in September, 1818, and was educated at where he graduated M. A. in 1841. He is a magistrate for Hampshire and Dorsetshire. He represented the borough of Wilton in Parliament from 1841 down to 1851. He succeeded in 1868 to his grandfather, the Most Rev. Charles Agar, successively Archbishop of Cashel and of Dublin. Sir Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, who has been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as "Lord Waveney, of South Elmham, in first wife, Elizabeth Mary Strode, daughter of the insufficient clothing." We do not know how far Tipperary; husband and wife had been on the worst Rev. James Strode, of Berkhampstead, Herts. He was born in the year 1811, and is a magistrate and Antrim He sat in the Lower House as one of the members for the borough of Cambridge in the Libernl interest from 1847 to 1852, and again from 1854 to 1857, and he has more than once unsuccessfully contested the representation of both Suffolk and the county of Antrim, in which also he holds 1836, Miss Theodosia Meade, eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Meade, but was left a widower in 1871. His Lordship's brother, Mr. Hugh Edward Adair, has been for many years M. P. for Ipswich.

Since the decease of the Right Hon. Henry Corry, the title of the "Father" of the House of Commons passes of right to General Forester, the member for Wenlock, who has sat for that borough continuously ever since 1828, nearly five and forty years, and who. we believe, is the only member of the Lower House of Parliament who has held the same seat without interruption from the date of the first Reform Bill. In fact, the only members of the existing House of Commons are Sir Philip Egerton, Sir George Grey, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Frederick Tollemache, Colonel Wilson-Patten, and General Forester. Mr. Glad-stone did not enter Parliament until December,

1832, nor Mr. Disraeli till July, 1837. It used to be thought if a Catholic, but more especially an Irish Catholic, was of no other use to the State he was at least very excellent food for powder as a soldier or a sailor. The Liverpool Courier has of late allowed some correspondence in its columns tending to throw discredit on the Irish local volunteers. To put the matter in a right light, and to show how foolishly if not wickedly, the Courier has acted in thus lending itself to the fomentation of religious disputes, we publish the following from the highest authority on volunteer questions-the Volunteer Service Gazette of Saturday last :- If there is one element which, if introduced into the Volunteer Force, would do more to break it up than anything else, it is religious or political acrimony. It is, therefore, with the greatest regret that we see that the Editor of the Liverpool Daily Courier admitted, a few weeks ago, into that part of his columns devoted to Volunteer matters a letter which casts down the apple of religious discord. The writer, speaking of the local Irish Volunteer corps, said, incidentally. "They are rigidly sectarian, and, as a body, firm disciples of Pope Pius IX, and therefore not desirable in this country." It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that the coat tail thus dragged along the ground has been readily trodden upon. by several members of the Liverpool Irish, who we may say en passant make the very pertinent defence that the regiment is not sectarian, but only national as the London Irish and the London Scottish are national. But surely, however good the defence may be, and however fairly the Liverpool Courier may have acted in inserting letters on the opposition side, it was a grievous error to insert the original attack at all. Whether it is or not wise in him to be a Roman Catholic at all, there can be no doubt tions of his creed, "rigidly sectarian, and a firm- the measure." disciple" of the prelate whom he considers to be the

officers as Lord Denbigh, the Master of Lovat, and Sir Rowland Errington.

THE EFFECTS OF UNION WITH IRELAND .- " I am quite sure that no dangers are to be feared by England from the disannexing and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils which have been, and will yet be, caused to England by the Union. We have never received one particle of advantage from our association with Ireland, whilst we have in many most vital particulars violated the principles ef the British Constitution solely for the purpose of conciliating the Irish agitators, and of endeavouring —a vain endeavour—to find room for them under the same Government. Mr. Pitt has received great credit for effecting the Union; but I believe it will sooner or later be discovered that the manner in which, and the terms upon which, he effected it, made it the most fatal blow that ever was levelled against the peace and prosperity of England. From it came the Catholic Bill. From the Catholic Bill has come this Reform Bill! And what next?"-Coleridge's Table Talk.

Two letters appear in the Times under the heading of "Mixed Marriages." They state, correctly, that a Catholic requires to obtain a dispensation to con-tract marriage with a Protestant, the conditions of which are that there shall be no marriage ceremony except in the Catholic; that all children shall be brought up as Catholies Church; and that the Catholic party shall have freedom and facility to practise the Catholic religion. Both the correspondents of the Times think this very hard, and one writer calls it an attempt "to use affection as an ecclesiastical thumbscrew." This is the way we get abused whatever we do. If the marriage of Catholics with Protestants were made easy, we should be told that it was an artful policy to introduce Popery into Proprohibited such marriages altogether it would be Popish intolerance; and if under certain strict conditions she allows them, it is to force the Protestant conscience to yield to affection. The truth is the Church wishes to make mixed marriages rare, and, if it might be, impossible, except under conditions that no bigoted Protestant would submit to. It is plain, then, that she wishes Catholics only to marry such Protestants as are well disposed towards the Catholic religion, and whose conscience would not be violated by making the agreement that all the children should be brought up Catholics. No Protestant who believed that the Catholic religion was a soul-destroying heresy could make such a promise, but only one who believed that the Catholic Church taught substantially the Christian revelation, even though he might not feel that the old religion was in exclusive possession of the truth. The Church shows her wisdom and charity in this, for there can be little happiness in families where husband and wife have no religious sympathies, where the religion of the children is a continual matter of controversy. Where, to avoid this, one half are brought up Catholics, the other Protestant, the ruin of the principle of faith in each is the too probable result. As all know that the Church cannot move from these principles, and that every priest or bishop must act by them, it is well, as the *Times'* correspondent remarks, for every Protestant likely to form an attachment to a Catholic to consider well before

going too far .- Catholic Opinion. TRADES' UNION DEMAGOGUES .- Mr. Roebuck, for many years a member of Parliament, made some sensible remarks the other day, at a friendly sociey's meeting at Sheffield, upon the necessity of union etween capital and labor. Said Mr. Roebuck:-The workman depends upon capital, and capital Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, depends upon him, and between them both England may be great, but separate them and England will fall. The demagogue who comes down and preaches to the workman that capital is his enemy, is the 1841 down to 1851. He succeeded in 1868 to his working man's enemy. Capital is his friend. Capitather's Irish titles, which were conferred on his tal ought to be made his friend, and the man of capital who knows what he has to do will conciliate the working man, and will make him his friend. The strike in South Wales, Mr. Roebuck contended, was not for the purpose of the working man-it was Kingdom, as "Lord Waveney, of South Elmham, in the county of Suffolk," is the elder son of the late Sir Robert Shafto Adair, who died in 1869, by his working women—when I consider their children when I consider the horrible misery they have gone through, and when I think who it is that has led them into that misery, and for what purpose it has Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Suffolk and been done, I louthe the men that have led them into that the dema

gogue who has done that deserves the execuation of England." Most of us will agree with the veteran Liberal member of Parliament. The result of the fearful strike in South Wales has proved conclusively that masters can and will withstand the demands large landed property. Lord Waveney matried, in of their workmen when they are led by outside representatives of the Union. The masters over and over again offered to treat with their fifty thousand employees if they would but come in to them fairly and squarely, as between man and man. No. The inevitable trades union demagogue was in the forcground, and the inevitable trades union demagogue has been the means of sowing privations, misery, and suffering broadcast amongst innocent women and children in South Wales for the better part of two months; and with what result? Simply this. The men have gained absolutely nothing from the masters but what they might have attained in Jannary last without the strike, and for the asking.

Mu. PLIMSOLL'S BILL.-The bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Plimsoll for the purpose of checking overloading and securing proper repairs to ships has been issued. It has been delayed some weeks in order to allow time for the fullest consideration of all the aspects of the subject and all the objections which might probably be urged against the proposal in committee. Mr. Plimsoll thus explains the purport of the measure -"The survey provided is simply such as will make every vessel that goes to sea seaworthy—and is simply that to which a full half of all the mercantile navy is now voluntarily subjected by the shipowners for the purpose of insurance. second part of the bill prohibits deck-loading. The. necessity of this prohibition is shown by the fact that 62 sailing vessels engaged in the grain and lumber trade between the United Kingdom and America, which were lost in the closing months of 1872, no less than 49 were lost on the homeward voyage, that is when loaded for England. The load line (Liverpool scale) is determined after the most careful consideration of all the scales accessible, British and foreign power is given to the Board of Trade to require rather more foreboard when such a step seems to be required by the age of the vessel by extreme length, or by fulnness of bottom. Care has been taken to make the provisions of the bill as little troublesome and harrassing as possible to the shipping interest. Care has also been taken, whilst establishing a load line on British ships, to protect the interests of British shipowners against foreigners by making their compliance with these requirements a condition of their entry into our ports. As, however, to keep out a foreign ship in distress would frustrate the object of the bill, which is the saving of human lire, a vessel in distress may enter, shelter, and depart, without incurring those penalties, but may not trade. A great number of consultations have been held with counsel, point after point has been considered and settled, the phraseology of the bill has that every real Roman Catholic-whether English, been amended and rendered as exact as possible, Irish, or outlandish-is and must be, by the condi- and no trouble has been spared in the preparation of

A very interesting book might be written on the TRIDIC COLLECTION. GLEV MANY

region; and now we learn that a circus company there owed an editor a bill for advertising and refused to pay is. Thereupon the editor called upon the sheriff, who attached a Bengal tiger and brought him round to the newspaper office in his cage. He was placed in the composing room, and during the first two days he not only consumed fifteen dollars' worth of beef, but he scratched six dollars' worth of trousers from the leg of a local reporter, who mischievously endeavoured to stir him up broom handle to make him roar. On the third day the tiger broke loose, and the entire force of compositors descended the staircase with judicious suddenness. The editor was alarmed to find his exit through the composing room cut off, and that the latch upon the sanctum door was broken. So he climbed out of the window and sought safety upon the roof. The paper was not issued for a week and even after the tiger was shot the editor had to slide down the water-spout, because he was afraid to descend by the route by which he came.—English

UNITED STATES.

The Rev. Mr. Dakin, a Methodist minister, wellknown in Brooklyn, E.D., was received into the Catholic Church, in that city, last week. Mr. Dakin was recently assigned to the pastoral charge of a Methodist church in Amboy, but declined the appointment and resolved to seek admission into the Catholic Church.—Irish American.

A Touching Scene.-A lawyer in Nevada has just put through a case in superb style. He had for a client a man accused of murder, the principal witness in whose tavor was his wife. The relations to the prisoner barred her testimony: The legal gentleman had the case put off applied for a divorce testant families. If the Church were unbending and for the wife, secured it, placed her triumphantly on the witness stand, and secured the acquittal of his client. A brief courtship and the readjusting of the matrimonial noose were the next developments of the case.

A Conscientious RASOAL.-A New York pickpocket addressed a letter to the Tribune in which he advises people to leave their names and addresses in their pocket-books. He complains that he frequently comes in his business into possession of private papers and photographs which he would be delighted to return to the owner if he knew his address. He concludes by requesting the public to give him and his class a chance to be decent. . .

GREAT STRIKE. - A serious strike has occurred among the operatives in the Rhode Island factories. 30,000 hands are reported engaged in it, and the strike is reported quite general, in some cases a lock-out" being resorted to by the mill-owners as a reply to the demands. It seems a demand for ten hours is the cause of the difficulty, and the employers express a determination not to give in.

OUR INNOCENTS ABROAD .- The cheerful intelligence comes from Vienna that our commissioners at the Exposition have been detected in some nice little jobs. It appears that they sold themselves to some firms which were to acquire special privileges. The simple minded Europeans are supremely disgusted and are just now reading us a series of homilies about honor and principle, just as if the first duty of man were not to make money in every possible way. The President has suspended all the thrifty commissioners and appointed others. It is his opinion that they went too cheap, and that they ought to have taken presents instead of bribes. Catholic Advocate.

How Sharper than a Serpent's Tooth -A benevolent Chicago lady lately visited Mrs. Boyce, who is confined for the crime of "involuntary manslaughter." Mrs. Boyce listened to her Scripture reading and conversation, took with earnest thanks a bundle of tracts which the visitor had brought, and offered her the humble hospitalities of her cell in the shape of a glass of cold water. This water, which had been doctored with morphine, was sufficient to throw the lady into a deep sleep, and Mrs. Boyce then "went through" her henefactress, taking every article of value upon her clothing, and even extracting a set of false teeth, which were set in a heavy gold plate. On her awaking, Mrs. Boyce denied all knowledge of the matter, but a search of the room revealed the missing articles.

Joseph Hoyototi is an Italian orphan of 25 years, who was given food and shelter and employment three years ago in New York, by a missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Joseph became a pious missionary himself and a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, doing much good among his countrymen. He relieved them last Winter, he relieved them early this Spring, and he has now relieved them some more. He lectured to hundreds of them on Sunday evenings at the Five Points House of Industry. Last Sunday week he announced that a railroad contractor in Rochester wanted laborers at \$2. a day. If any wished to go on they could put \$3 in his hands. A good many wished and did. Others, destitute, pressed him so hard that he raised a good healthy sum of money from several rich patrens of charity. He made a complete rake of \$2,000, and has disappeared. Will he return? Not for Joseph.-Irish American.

Moncure D. Conway tells this story in one of his London letters to the Cincinnati Commercial: "Let me conclude my letter with the following little conversation which I overheard at the Adelphi Theatre a few evenings ago. The play was 'Jack Cade.' First stranger, remarking upon one of the earlier thiefts of the hero says, 'He's a fair Candidate for Newgate.' Second stranger says, 'If he went to America he'd be a fair candidate for Congress.' Fact."

Under the title "The National Disease" a New York paper says :- The corrupt conduct of some of the Commissioners whom the Administration sent to the Vienna Exposition, though a small affair in comparison with the many crimes perpetrated by more prominent office-holders at home, is nevertheless a most contemptible and humiliating symptom of that disease which infects the whole nation like a leprosy.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.—We usually have plenty of material for an article with this heading; but our last exchanges do not contain quite so many notices of the kind as is usual with them. What is missing in quantity, however, is made up in intensity. On the 1st inst., it appears that a desperado named Oullen robbed a storekeeper at Mapleton, in the State of Maine. The Deputy Sheriff took with him two assistants, Bird and Hubbard and gave chase, which led them to the Shingle camp of a man named Swanbock, where they arrested their man and went to bed intending to lodge their prisoner in goal next morning. Cullen, however, had other intentions. He was up first, and with an axe cut off the heads of the Deputy Sheriff, and Hubbard. Swanbock and Bird were awakened in time to see the desperate deed and make their own escape. Cullen then burned the body and set fire to the camp. The country was soon raised, but upon coming up to the. camp nothing could be seen but a heap of ruins, a few fragments of bones, and a bunch of kers. The pursuit was then continued to Cullen's house, where he was found hiding in the cellar. He acknowledged his guilt, and said he wished he had killed Swap book and Bird as well as the others. He was then started on the road to gaol; but on the way was met by; a party of disguised men to whom he repeated his boasts, saying also he had killed his wife and child. Short work was made with the ruffian. A rope was at once put round his neck and in another minute head of his Church. If the writer of the letter in disasters and difficulties incidental to editorship. In the was buspended to a tree. He is said to have come question seriously contends that all who hold such provincial towns they are uncommonly painful; from New Brunswick, where he had some years ago doctrine are not desirable in this country, he will but as in all things we must yield to our transnot only have to dismiss a very large proportion of atlantic friends, our submission in this is without a has killed would have allowed him to escape on

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PHINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. ngle copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by rriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if of renewed at the end of the year, then, if we contique sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1873. Friday, 16-St. Ubaldus, B. C. Saturday, 17-St. John Nepomucen, M. Sunday, 18-Fifth after Easter. Monday, 19-Rogation. St. Peter Cel., P. C. Tuesday, 20-Rogation. St. Bernard of Sienna, C Wednesday, 21-Rogation. St. Paschal, B. C. Thursday, 22-Ascension, Obl.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Another week having clapsed without any reports of the Pope's death, we may conclude that the health of the Sovereign Pontiff is as good as can be expected in one of his advanced years, and exposed to so many persecutions from his enemies in possession of his Dominions. The Carlist war continues in Spain, but as yet no decisive results have been obtained by either side; the great want of the Carlists is arms. The latest telegrams report a victory won by them over the troops of the revolution government, killing some 200 of the enemy, and capturing many prisoners, several stands of arms, and one field piece. The government army is said to be in a very demoralised condition. The elections in France have gone in favor of the radical and republican candidates.

From Great Britain there is not much of interest to report. The death of the well known John Stuart Mills is reported as having occurred at Avignon. In him the British literary world loses an eminent writer on Political Economy, and the Protestant Church one of its most advanced champions, and faithful representatives. In his articles in the Westminster Review, Mr. Mills, better than any man living, illustrated the tendencies of the Protestant movement in the XIX, century. By some he was not considered perfectly orthodox; but then where in the Protestant world can we find private judgment is, and must be that standard; and if, as we believe he did, by that standard the deceased faithfully meted out his religious office and dignity of Christ be orthodox-as opinions he was as orthodox as the most illiterate of evangelical tub-preachers.

The colebrated, but now almost threadbare, Tichborne case was brought again before the public on Wednesday, the 23rd ult., the Claimant-now the Defendant-having on that day been arraigned on the charge of perjury. His position is now very different from what it was on the previous trial. Then the onus probandi was with him; he had to prove beyond all compatible with the most rigidly orthodox reasonable doubt that he was the person he represented himself to be. To-day the burden of proof rests with the prosecution, and by the terms of the indictment it has undertaken to prove two things; first that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne; second, that he is Arthur Orton the son of the Wapping butcher. The opening address for the prosecution by Mr. Hawkins was very powerful, and occupied several days in the delivery. Considering however the magnitude of the task the prosecution has undertaken; to wit-that of proving that the defendant is Arthur Orton we think it is not likely that it will get a verdict.

Great Britain is menaced with another "little war," one of the most unlucrative pieces of business in which a great country can be engaged. It seems that the King of the Ashantees, a tribe of very brutal negroes on the West Coast of Africa, had taken offence at something done, or not done by the British authoritiesand was marching at the head of a large body of his savage flowers to attack a small British fort.

The United States troops have had no fresh encounters with the Modocs, but the authorities seem determined to carry out their original design of exterminating the offending by way of impressing on his readers the unap-Red Men.

to the Rev. Mr. Ancient, the Protestant cler- Christ Himself to the office of Pope. 'Who gyman who so distinguished himself by his heroic efforts to save the lives of the ill fated crew of the Atlantic, was brought before the Dominion House of Commons by Mr. Joly on Abraham, ordine Melchisedech, dignitate Aaron, the 10th inst., and was well received by the House. Any testimony that the Government true, unctione Christus."

may be pleased to award to the brave man will. we are sure, be approved of by the community.

confirmed, that when at St. Petersburg the Emperor of Germany was shot at, the ball passing through his helmet and wounding his Adjutant. It is said that the shot was fired by a priest, but we have no particulars that can be met at Cologne, to have used towards the Pope, relied upon.

A body of Liberals marched on the Quirinal leges of the Pope-still replying to his question palace insisting on the immediate suppression of the religious corporations. The police made a stand against them.

THE "WITNESS" AND ST. BERNARD .-Whilst yet in the flash, the saints, now reigning in heaven with Christ, suffered many things; through many tribulations they passed to their | ing and holy monk" continues :- Though eternal rest.

Lord appointed it to be. But it is too bad, it these, in that to each of them is assigned only is not of divine appointment, that the saints a particular portion of the fold, or flock; whilst should still be doomed to suffer from the misrepresentations of dishonest or ignorant Protestant journalists. We protest therefore, in the name of outraged sanctity, against the indignities offered to the memory of the great St. Bernard by the Montreal Witness of the 8th inst., who claims that holy man, that duty bound to follow, even as the sheep are in thorough going Papist, and out and out Mariolater, as one of his own; as a Dollingerite. or to use the cant phrase, as " an old Catholic." Here are the words of which we complain:-

"Bernard of Clairvaux was another 'Old Catholic,' and his hymns are sung in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in whose hymn book some will be found. Luther said of him, 'If ever there lived on earth a God-fearing, holy monk it was St. Bernard of of Clairvaux."-Witness, 8th May.

Perhaps the editor of the Witness is not aware that the Memorare, the most fervent prayer that the Catholic Church addresses to the Blessed Virgin, and in which the prerogatives of the Mother of God are asserted in the most emphatic language, was composed by this "God-fearing" monk, whose hymns are sung in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and must therefore, in the views of that august body, be thoroughly orthodox in all that relates to the mediatorial office of Mary's Son, and His work as the Redeemer. But no Catholic ever used, or uses stronger language to express the dignity of the B. Virgin; no one ever addressed or addresses to her prayers more fervent for her intercession; no one ever attributed or attributes to her more power over her Son, than did this same orthodox St. Bernard; who, therefore, if the stock charges of the conventicle against Papists be true, must have been an idolater, in that he gave divine honor to a creature, and robbed Christ of the glory due to Him as Our Redeemer, by putting the Virgin Mary in His place. If Catholics of the present or through the Bishops, or by consent of Counare in their cultus of the B. Virgin idolatrous, and robbers of Christ, so also, and to the same test or standard of orthodoxy? Every man's | degree was St. Bernard, whose hymns are sung | but immediately from Christ Himself:in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland: but if the views of St. Bernard with respect to the the said Presbyterian church by implication admits them to be-how comes it that Catholies of the present day are taxed with idolatry. with ignoring Christ and His work, because they address Mary in the very words and spirit of the orthodox St. Bernard? If this question cannot be answered, it must be admitted that the most exalted views of the peculiar prerogatives of Mary held by Catholics, are perfectly views as to the Person and Office of Christ as Our Redeemer. This is the reply that Catholic apologists of the XIX. century tender to those who accuse them of putting Mary in the place of Christ. We do no more, no less. than did St. Bernard in his day.

But this is not all that we have to urge against the article in the Witness. Our contemporary claims St. Bernard as a Dollingerite, in other words as "an old Catholic:' that is to say as one who refuses to accept in the Pope, the divinely appointed teacher of teachers, and pastor of pastors; to whom directly, by Christ Himself, has been given the charge over the Universal Church; and who therefore, so it must be supposed have been by Christ endowed with all that is essentially necessary to enable him to discharge the duties of his divine commission as teacher of teachers, as the one "pastor of pastors." To this cruel wrong done by the Witness to the memory of St. Bernard as an ultramontane Papist, we must let St. Bernard reply in his own forcible words, as they are to be found in the 2nd Book, De Consideratione, c. 8, addressed to Pope Eugenius III.

"Who art thou," Quis es? asks St. Bernard proachable dignity, the supreme authority, the A motion for giving some substantial reward peculiar duties and responsibilities attached by art thou, Quis es? Here is the answer.

« Sacerdos magnus, summus Pontifex. "Tu princeps episcoporum:

"Tu bæres Apostolorum:

"Who art thou? The great priest, the supreme Pontiff. Thou art prince of the Bishops; thou art the heir of the Apostles; thou in primacy art Abel, The N. Y. Herald publishes a report, not in government Noah, in patriarchate Abraham, in order Melchisedech, in dignity Aaron, in authority Moses, in the judicial office Samuel, in power Peter, in unction Christ."

Rather strong language this, good Mr. Witness, for one of your "old Catholics" who lately is it not? But this is not all. St. Bernard Tidings reach us of a fresh riot at Rome. continues his enumeration of the particular privi-Quis es ?"

> "Thou art he to whom the keys have been committed, to whom the sheep have been entrusted."

"Tu es cui claves traditæ, cui oves creditæ sunt." Nor is this a privilege, or trust which in the opinion of St. Bernard the Pope shares in common with others; for as Luther's "God-fearthere be other heavenly door keepers, and other This is in the order of grace, and so has the shepherds of flocks, the Pope is far above all to the Pope alone is committed the entire charge over all. Nor is this all; for the Pope is, according to St. Bernard, the pastor not only of the sheep, but the one pastor of all the pastors, the shepherd of all the shepherds, whose call therefore those shepherds are in like manner bound to follow and obey their particular pastors.

"Sunt quidem et alii coli janitores, et gregum pastores; sed tu tanto gloriosus, quanto et differen tius u trumque proæteris nomen hæreditasti. Ha bent illi sibi assignatos greges, singuli singulos ; tibi universi crediti, uni unus. Nec modo ovium, sed et pastorum tu unus omnium pastor."

Here again we pause in our quotations, to ask the editor of the Witness who claims St. Bernard as one of the "old Catholics" of the XIX, century, as one holding views as to the duties and prerogatives of the Pope identica; with those put forth by Dr. Dollinger, and the clique who lately assembled at Cologne-if he in his heart believes that there is one of that elique who would subscribe to the views enuntiated in the above passages by the holy monk of Clairvaux writing in the twelfth century? Whether is the language of St. Bernard that of those whom the Witness calls Ultramontanes, or that of Dollinger and his disciples?

But we have not done yet with St. Bernard. Not only does he insist that the Pope is the pastor of pastors: Moses in authority; Peter in power; Christ in unction; to whom alone the rule over the entire Church has been committed-but he goes on to argue-as if in anticipation of the pleas by which your modern "old Catholics" try to shuffle out of the scrape in which they find themselves when they appeal to autiquity—that these sublime attributes of the Papacy are held, not from the Church. cils as a sort of disciplinary arrangement which it is in the power of the Church to modify-

"Whence do I prove this?" (the unapproachable dignity of the Sec of Peter) "you will ask. From the words of the Lord. To whom indeed, I do not say of the Bishops, but even of the Apostles, have all the sheep been so absolutely and indiscriminately committed? If thou lovest me Peter, feed my sheep." Which? The people of this or that State, or region, or particular Kingdom? My Sheep, he says."

All, all without exception, are by Christ Himself, and in a special manner, or in a manner quite distinct from that in which they were committed to the other Apostles, committed to St. Peter, whose singular prerogative it is feed

"Unde id probem quaris? Ex verbo Domini. Cui enim non dico Episcoporum, sed etiam Apostolorum, sic absolute et indiscrete tota commissa sunt oves? Si me amas, Petre, pasce oves meas. Quas? Illins populos civitatis, aut regionis, aut certi regni? Oves meas inquit. Cui non planum non designasso aliquas, sed assignasse omnes? Nihil excipitur, ubi distinguitur nihil."

The question raised betwixt us and the Witness is not at all as to the correctness of St. Bernard's views as to the peculiar attributes and prerogatives of the Papacy and their immediate divine origin:-but as to the fact whether, holding and openly expressing such views of those attributes and prerogatives, St. Bernard can by any honest and intelligent man be classed amongst those who lately assembled at Cologne to protest against the encroachments of the Papacy, and who are styled "old Catholics?" Amongst all the Bishops assembled at the Vatican, was there one who applied to Pius IX, terms stronger or more expressive of admiration for his exalted and unapproachable or peculiar dignity, than those employed by St. Bernard towards a predecessor of Pius IX, in the Holy See? Tu princeps episcoporum, * * * auctoritate Moyses * * * judicatu Samuel * * * potestate Petrustu hæres Apostolorum-unotione Christus * * * pastorum tu unus omnium pastor! Who can doubt what would have been the answer given, had the question been propounded to St Bernard—"Do you believe that the Pope who holds this place in the Church; who in authority is as Moses; in unction as Christ; who by

ble or infallible?" We pause for a reply. Nay! Have we not St. Bernard's reply in sonified in Christ's Vicar on earth, the first | Parliament is brought to a close.

of all the teachers-do you believe that he,

when exercising his teaching functions is falli-

the title that he applies to the Pope. "Hæres, item of course in the programme is, war to the successor merely, but their heir; the inheritor, and actual possessor therefore, of their authority, their prerogatives, their entire magisterium, of all that which was the peculiar property of the Apostles, and distinguished them from all other men. Heir, not of an Apostle, but of the Apostles; of the collective body; of the Apostolic College. Was that body infallible when pronouncing dogmatically on questions of fuith and morals, directly or indirectly the subject matter of the Christian revelation? If so, then also must its heir be infallible.

There are we believe many so-called orthodox Protestants who, in spite of the old woman's twaddle in which they indulge about the blasphemy of attributing, under certain circumstances, and within a certain sphere, the gift of infallibility to a man, as thereby putting man on an equality with God-who will admit that the Apostles were by God endowed with that gift of infallibility, without which indeed, it would have been utterly impossible for them to have discharged the commission of teaching all nations in His name, given to them by their divine Master. In the case of the Apostlesprobably because they lived near two thousand years ago-they see no blasphemous raising of man to a level with God in attributing to them the infallibility as teachers; neither, in their case, do they confound infallibility with omniscience and impeccability. It is only when they have to deal with the Pope, with the oircumstances amongst which they actually live. that they seem to be suddenly smitten with moral and intellectual blindness; that they take to twaddle, and speak as the knave or fool

In conclusion, we would again remind the writer in the Witness who claims St. Bernard as a modern "old Catholic." that the question at issue is not as to the soundness of that holy man's views as to the office and dignity of the Pope? but simply as to the fact, whether those views are identical, or even compatible, with those cnuntiated on the same subject by the party of whom the Witness speaks as "old Catholics ?"

PARTIES IN SPAIN .- In Spain as elsewhere political parties may be defined in terms of religion. There are but two parties in Europe, the Catholic, and the anti-Catholic.

There are degrees of course. Amongst the first named some are more bitterly or consist. ently anti-Catholie than are others of their colleagues; and some who-perhaps these are to the Catholic cause the most dangerous of anystyle themselves Liberal Catholics; nevertheless they are to all intent and purposes, anti-Catholics. In the great struggle now impending there can be no neutrals; he who is not heart and soul for, is against us; whose sowcth not with us, scattereth.

In Spain we note these two parties distinctly; for here in a remarkable manner the lines of political demarcations coincide with those of religious demarcation. Carlist and Catholic, Republican and anti-Catholic, indeed anti-Christian, mean pretty nearly one and the same

So a correspondent in the London Times tells us, whose long residence in the country, and intimate acquaintance with its people authorise him to speak with authority. He

"The Republic finds favor with but a small por-tion of the better educated classes in Arragon. To explain this it is necessary to state that there is, perhaps, no part of Spain where religious fervour exists to a greater degree, and where the influence of the priest is more powerfully exercised over the minds of the people. Well, every priest in the land is a Carlist—every man, woman and child whose consciences are in the keeping of the priests are Carlists, without any exception; hence the Republic only finds favor with those who have sufficient independence of mind to have thrown off priestly thraldom, or who have never allowed themselves to be subjected to it. In this category are a large number of the working classes, and a smaller proportion of the better educated members of society. This was clearly evidenced in a monster procession which was formed in this city two weeks ago, as a demonstration in favor of the Republic and in which scarcely a dozen men of any social position took part."-Times' Cor.

To what class belong those who in Spain have thrown off priestly thraldom or who have never been subjected to it"—there can be no doubt; these are simply anti-Christians; it is said, assembled to witness the infamous and what it is that they propose to themselves may be guessed at from the following extract from their programme which the same corres. pondent of the Times quotes, as having been lately published in Madrid, by their organ of the press the Descamisados or Shirtless, a title which Spanish Liberals have adopted, as did French Liberals that of sans-culottes or "breeches-less" in the last century. Of the aims and aspirations of these Liberals who have thrown off the yoke of priestly thraldom, judge from the following extract given by the Times' correspondent :-

"Our aspiration is absolute and complete social particular divine commission is the sole pastor of all the pastors of Christ's flock; the teacher of all the pastors of Christ's flock; the teacher of all the pastors of Christ's flock; the teacher of all the pastors of Christ's flock; the teacher of all the pastors of Christ's flock; the teacher of all the pastors of Christ's flock; the teacher of all the pastors of Christ's flock; the teacher of the flow of t property! War to God!"

And as the one obstacle to the realisation of

Apostolorum" heir of the Apostles. Not their Pope. All who are at war with the last named. are consciously, or unconsciously, doing their little best to carry out the programme of the Spanish Liberals.

On the other side are arrayed the Carlists whose war-cry is "God and Our King;" and therefore it is that instinctively all Catholics extend to them their sympathics, all Liberals vent upon them their execuations. What may be the issue of the contest new raging; what trials God may yet have in store for His Church; whether the hour of triumph and deliverance be at hand; or whether what we have already seen be but the prelude to further and greater afflictions-it would be presumptuous on the part of any one to predict. But this we know, and knowing this we are not dismayed. that when the storm rages most fiercely, when all the winds of heaven seem to be let loose upon the barque of Peter, then the Eternal Pilot is still seated at the helm, and bids us still to be of good cheer.

The Carlist war is therefore more, much more than a dynastic war. It is the reply to the challenge of the Revolution :- "War to property; war to the family; war to God!" It is for these that the Carlists are in arms, and may God protect the right.

House of Commons, May 5th. - The Speaker submitted to the House a Message from his Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th ult., from the Secretary of State for the Colonies enclosing a further report from the Law Officers of the Crown on the N. B. School Law business.

We would here correct an error of which we were guilty some days ago, in giving as the opinion, or final decision, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, that which was the opinion of the Attorney General on the actual meaning of the British North America Act. This opinion is of much weight of course, but still it is not final; and we believe that the Catholics of New Brunswick are not discouraged, but intend to carry out their design of Appeal to the Privy Council against the law of their local legislature. We wish them every success, and trust that the generosity of the Catholics of the Dominion will not allow their project to miscarry through want of funds.

Should all legal means of obtaining redress fail, recourse may be had to political action. The Imperial Legislature may be appealed to. not indeed to amend or alter the law as it now stands, for we would deprecate such an appeal; but to explain or define its own law, so as to give effect to what was no doubt the spirit (f the legislators. Their intent was as we conceive it, to set at rest the long vexed Education Question, by securing to the minorities of the several Provinces the continual enjoyment of all privileges which, at the time of the Union. they actually enjoyed, whether by long estabished custom, or by express Statute.

We have received, but too late for publication this week, a communication with extracts from letters from authorities at Rome, and Mgr. Strossmayer himself, explicitly repudiating the speech attributed to that Prelate in a pamphlet published and circulated in L. Canada by the Montreal Witness. That this pamphlet was a vile slander, that its statements were lies, any one might see; the internal evidence that it was a forgery, and a clumsy forgery to boot, was so strong and clear that none but a very ignorant person could be deceived by it. Still as there are many very stupid and ignorant persons in the world, it is well that they should know that Mgr. Strossmayer himself explicitly denies having ever uttered the speech attributed to him in the pamphlet from the Witness office. We will publish the documents in our next.

M. Loyson, not satisfied with cohabiting, in spite of his solemn vows of chastity, with the widow of the late Mr. Merryman of New York, seems determined to give further seandal to the Christian world. On Sunday, the 4th inst., so we are told in the papers, he enacted the blasphemous farce of celebrating Mass; thus adding sacrilege to his other iniquities.-A number of miscrable creatures, 1,200 in all, travesty of the most solemn rites of the Christian religion, and joined with the apostate priest in his fearful mockery of God.

The following paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges is very gratifying, as it shows that the Catholics of Lindsay can appreciate gratefully, and are worthy of the good pastor whom Providence has placed over them. The munificence of the people is as honorable to them as it is to their priest. The following is the paragraph alluded to :-

"RESIDENCE SOLD -- LINDBAY, Ont., May 5 -- The residence of Judge Smith has been sold for \$12,275, the purchasers being the Roman Catholics of the

Proposals for the entry of Prince Edward Island to the Canadian Confederacy are exthese Liberal aspirations is the Church, per- pected to come up before the present Session of

SAVINGS BANK.—We understand that in order the pere to accommodate the working classes, and to prompt them as to habits of economy, the City and prompt them as to habits of economy, the City and platfict Savings' Bank have opened branch offices for the reception of deposits in the outskirts of the for the There are to be three or four of such places of aty. In Eay one in Chaboillez Square, one in the deposit Suburbs, one in St. Jean Baptists Village, und snother somewhere in the vicinity of Point St.

This is an excellent move on the part of the Sarings Bank of affording extra facilities to intending depositors, as every dollar deposited by the laboring classes during the summer months, when work is for them for the winter season, a time when there is always much want and suffering experienced in consequence of the improvidence with which these classes spend, and often waste, the large wages grand by them during the summer. The increased facilities offered by the Bank, will, if successful in sitracting depositors from the classes referred to, be a substantial benefit to them, and also to our citizens generally, whose charity is often greatly taxed for the support of many poor families, that by a little provident thought on their own behalf, might save mough during the summer months to keep them in comfort through the winter season,

We may add that the principal object of the Directors is to encourage habits of economy among the poorer classes, by accepting deposits at hours convenient for them, and in very small sums.

ERIN, AND THE BRENNANS. - We would direct attention to the advertisement of the entertainment soon to be offered to the citizens of Montreal by the Messrs. Brennan and Troupe, who have been starring it in the U. States, with profit to themselves, and much amusement to their visitors. The entertainment consists partly of panoramic views of Ireland, partly of dramatic illustrations, of phases in Irish life, interspersed with musicrocal and instrumental. We have good reasons for saying that the songs are select, and not as is sometimes the case ludicrous, and almost insulting to the Irish national character. The object of the Brennan Troupe is not to raise a lovely scenery of Erin, and to interpret her sweet songs whose melody is not surpassed by those of any country in Europe. We wish them every success, invoking for them crowded audiences. For particulars see Advertisement.

The Queen's Birth Day is at hand, and it is to be feared that unless the Civic authorities take active measures to prevent it, and unless the Police are on the alert, the highly dangerous practise of letting off crackers and other small fire works in the streets and back yards of the city, will be rife. We exhort therefore those on whom the safety of our property in a great measure depends, to take timely precautions, and to punish with the utmost severity of the law, all without distinction who shall attempt to indulge in the wisely prohibited amusement. The matter is too serious to be trifled with.

A very serious fire broke out early on the of the Tannery de Rolland. From the want were not extinguished until much property had been destroyed; fortunately we have not to deplore the the loss of life. The fire originated in a stable, and is thought to have been the work of incendiaries.

The Minerve, of the 7th inst., states that ktters have been received by Sir J. A. Macdonald, announcing the speedy return to Canada of Sir George Cartier, whose health is reestablished. We are sure that men of all parties will be delighted to hear it.

We congratulate the Courrier de Rimouski on his restoration to life, with the approbation of the zealous Bishop of the diocess. On the 4th inst., Mgr. de Rimouski conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. M. Gagnon, and of the Diaconate on the Rev. M. Frs. X. Smith.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD-May 1873. Hardy & Mahony, 726 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. The May number of this interesting periodical has come to hand, and is full of excellent matter, as the following list of contents will show:-The Origin of Man, and his Place in Nature; The Hymns of the Roman Office for Easter, and Paschaltide metrically translated from the Breviary and Missal; In the Strife; Love and Duty: An Irish Story; More about the Management of Our House of Refuge;
My Blind Sister; Spring; The Month of Mary; New Publications.

menting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, it inst, the President Michael Harrington, Esq., in Society to be in a most flourishing condition, the election of officers for the ensuing six months was then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were duly elected :- President, Patrick Doran, Esq., Collecting do, James McKillop, (re-elected); Assistant do do, James McCann, (re elected); Grand Marshal, John Lawlor; Assistant Marshals, Messrs. W. O'Brien and John Curry ; Committee of Enquiry, Measrs. L. Power, P. Tobin, F. McIver, P. Corbit, D. McNulty, S. Tobin, J. Rogers, A. Weods, A. Jones and T. Reynolds.

attacked as well as children. - Globe.

ST. JOSEPH, UNIVERSAL PATRON OF THE said he did, and asked if it was light work. I told CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CONSECRATION OF AN ALTAR TO HIS HONOUR IN THE CATHE-DRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

On Thursday, 8th May, took place in the Cathedral of Kingston, the consecration of an altar in honour of St. Joseph, by His Grace the most Reverend Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, the Right Reverend Bishops of Hamilton and London being present, as also a large number of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese. The Right Reverend Bishop Walsh of London preached the sermon of the occasion.

A vast concourse assisted at the imposing and solemn rite of consecrating to the Divine Service the classes during devoted to the service of God, receive a blessing which puts them apart altar of sacrifice. All things devoted to the service and affixes on them the seal of Divine proprietorship, and the more august the destination the more

imposing and sanctifying the rite.

Therefore, it is that all that is most precious should be offered for the Divine Worship; and as the edifice in which this Church surpasses in majesty and grandeur all the edifices of the city, so also should its interior excel in beauty, and be enriched with all that the work of man can perfect.

The beauty and glory of the Catholic Church is the altar or place of sacrifice, and the tabernacle, where the promise of the abiding Presence is fulfilled. The Catholic Church is not a mere space enclosed with walls; it is the dwelling place of the Son of God made man. So to adore the abode is the noblest of tasks, and a most meritorious action.

This altar to St. Joseph is a costly and splendid work. It is of white marble. It is simple, chaste and severe in style. A basso-relievo of pure white marble, represents the death of Saint Joseph. The dying protector of the Son of God is extended on a poor couch, the Blessed Virgin standing on one side, and the Son on the other. The dying saint is well represented; there is the shade of death on the countenance, and an expression of fatigue in the exhausted frame. Saint Joseph had been a man of hard labour. Amongst the groups of angels are two holding the Book. The expression on the countenance of one of them is admirable. The basso-relievo comprises four principal figures and three groups of angels. It is thus a considerable work. It is copied from an original oil painting of value. This alter is the workmanship of Mr. Michael O'Brien, of the firm of Tansey & O'Brien, sculptors and designers, of Montreal. The cost amounted to

"ST. PATRICK'S HALL SITE."-As we expected the announcement of the sale of this valuable corner has elicited a very large amount of attention. For a Theatre, Opera House, Hotel, Warehouses or Stores, the Site is unsurpassed by any in the City, whilst the value of the material in the foundation ready to object of the Brennan Troupe is not to raise a build upon and which forms part of the purchase laugh, but in some degree to do justice to the should not be lost sight of. The property will be sold at John J. Arnton's rooms, on Monday, June 2nd, at Eleven o'clock.

> We understand that Mr. Michael O'Brien, of the firm of Tansey and O'Brien, Sculptors and Designers, of this city, is putting the finishing touches to an elegant baptismal font, destined to decorate St. Ann's Church, to cost \$800; and is executing a beautiful alter in marble for the Chapel connected with the Villa Maria Convent at Monklands.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH FAIR, LOWELL, MASS.—We are requested to announce that the "Passage" to Ireland, donated to the Fair by the "Inman Line" was drawn by number 3653, Richard Barry, Felton St., Boston, Mass.

The firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park Row, New York, is the most extensive Advertising Agency in the country and one with which it is a pleasure for publishers to deal.—Green Bay (Wis.)

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM.—The firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. commenced their Advertising Agency in the old Journal building, No. 10 State Street, Boston, nearly a quarter of a century ago (February 1849), where their Agency is still located A very serious fire broke out early on the carrying on a large and successful business. They morning of Tuesday, 6th inst., in the village established a branch in New York City, May 1852, which has grown to be larger than the parent house. -increasing stendily, year by year, until now it has of engines, the flames made rapid headway, and the agency of nearly every newspaper in the United States and British Provinces, and does a yearly business of hundreds of thousands of dollars. S. M. Pettengill & Co have recently opened another branch office at 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, where they are doing a successful increasing business. They have done advertising exceeding ten millions of dollars since commencing business. This firm is favorably known not only throughout this country, but in all parts of the world. They have established a reputation for honorable and fair dealing which any firm might envy, and but few have attained to. We congratulate them upon their success. We would recommend all who want advertising done in any part of the country to call upon them. They can point to hundreds of business men-who have followed their advice, and trusted to their sagacity, and availed themselves of their facilities. who have made fortunes for themselves, and they are daily assisting others in the same path .- Boston Journal May 8th.

> BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT NG.-" 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's & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, London."

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

As a commentary upon the manner in which the Corporation is dealing with the police question, it would be hard to find anything to rival the following unique recital, published by a contemporary last evening, over the signature of Mr. James Fyfe:

At 10 o'clock this morning, my dwelling, situated on the corner of McGill and College streets, was entered from the rear by what I would term the essence of a loafer, who deliberately walked into the IREE CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY .- The semi-annual kitchen, and, seeing no one but the children there (the mistress being on the next flat), demanded his breakfast in such a manner that the eldest little girl, the chair. After reading and adopting reports of the through terror, obeyed, and gave nim some the chair. After reading and adopting reports of the through terror, obeyed, and gave nim some the chair. He then went into the pantry and took and butter. He then went into the pantry and took what he wanted. On making a further search what he wanted. On making a further search through the house he got a cigar, and lighting it, walked away. During his stay, news was sent me, but, before reaching the house, he had absconded. Determined "to go for him," I went on the hunt, and (unsumously elected); 1st Vice do, Mr. Thomas Jones, (re-elected); 2nd do do, John McClosky; Secretary, Martin Newell; assistant do, Thomas a cigar at my expense. I got a friend to watch the Cabill. The martin Search of a policeman. I looked Cabill; Treasurer, Thomas Buchannan, (re-elected); door while I went in search of a policeman. I looked up and down McGill street, but there was none there. I was then informed there must be one on duty between St. Ann's Market and the Montreal House, but after going over that space and round St. Ann's Market three times, did not succeed. I then returned to the McGill street stand and sent a carriage to Victoria square, but could not get one there. I then went to St. James' street in search of Cerebro-spinal meningitis has traversed the pro- one, but with the same result. Returning in disgust, wince from west to east. Of late, adults have been I took the case in my own hands. Going into the saloon, I asked the man if he wanted to work. He

him it was, and jumping up saying, "I am your man," he followed me to my backyard. I then got a man to hold the gate closed, while I brought the little girl, who was suffering very much from the fright. She identified him immediately. I won't say what followed, but I think I had entire satisfaction for the 40 minutes I lost in hunting in vain for a policeman.

We congratulate Mr. Fyfe on his ability to obtain satisfaction" in the very neat manner recorded above, and believe that the summary manner in which the culprit was dealt with will do more to prevent a repetition of the offence than any punishment the Recorder could inflict.—Evening Star 6th

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—FEARS OF A MURDER OR A SUICIDE HAVING BEEN COMMITTED .- Mr. D. Masson, ir., residing at No. 62 Berri street, a partner in the firm of Messrs. D. Masson & Co., wholesale grocers, St. Paul street, has reported a very mysterious affair which occurred in his residence on Thursday night, or yesterday morning, and which it is feared has ended tragically for the party concerned. A French Canadian girl named Clothilde Roy, 25, from St. Marc, in the district of Montarville, was a domestic servant in his house. She bore a good character, being an industrious woman, of a religious turn of mind, and had been favorably known by the Messrs. Masson for about three years. On Thursday night she retired to rest at the wonted hour, but yesterday morning upon the family rising she was missing. An examination of the premises showed that burglars or others had effected an entrance into the back yard during the night, and coming to the rear door of the house, in which were four panes of glass, had while cutting the putty from one, broken it, leaving a space large enough to introduce a hand and open the door, which was found ajar, while another door in the shed at the rear was also unlocked and open. The girl being missed, her bedroom was examined; there were no marks of a struggle, while her clothing, even to her stockings, was lying by the side of the bed. Nothing had been stolen from the building, and no traces of the supposed burglars could be found. Roy has been missing ever since; various conjectures are formed as to the cause of her disappearance. She may have been gagged by the intruders and carried away; or perhaps, seeing the burglars, she would be so terribly frightened as to become deranged, and accordingly rushed from the house. The mysterious trensactions going on in the house during the stillness of the night, did not disturb the other inmates. Mrs. Masson thought she heard a slight noise at an early hour of the morning, but it was not sufficient to rouse her up. The detectives have been communicated with, and they are endeavoring to solve the mystery.- Witness 10th inst.

A SAD DEATH IN ST. JOHN P. Q .- Five years ago a espectable tailor named John McDonough, then residing in Montreal, removed to St, John, where he set up business, and prospered, eventually owning several lots and buildings, in one of which a city bank has established its agency. On Thursday evening his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Berger, of St Constant street, Montreal received a telegram from his sister-in-law, Mrs. McDonough, saying:

"McDonough is dying." Mr. Berger tried to catch the last train for St. John, but missing it was obliged to wait until yesterday morning, when before leaving he received another despatch stating that Mr. McDonough died at 101 Thursday night. Mr. Berger proceeded to St. John and learned the following sad details subsequent to the death of his brother-in-law: It appears on Thursday night of last week a performance was given in a tent at St. John, by a horse trainer, which Mr. McDonough attended. It may here be stated that the deceased was a small man, with but little physical vigor. During the performance he conversed with those around him and having said something unpleasant to a carter, the latter told him to "hold his tongue." After a slight interval McDonough enquired who it was that had spoken to him in that insulting manner. The carter got up from his seat and saying. "It was me," ran at McDonough, got hold of him by the throat, and threw him down. Before this occurred the Chief-Constable-who was present-

had ordered the carter to keep the peace. While the former was going over to the scene of the row, a muscular man named Jacob, a blacksmith, of large stature, seized McDonough, and taking hold of his cost, jerked him up and down, shaking him violent-The constable endeavoured to make him let go but the terrible scene continued until he had dragged poor McDonough to the tent door and pitched him outside. When he left the deceased it is alleged he said he "had given the fellow a-good squeezing," or words to that effect. McDonough complained since that of pains in his chest, spit up blood, gradually grow worse, was taken seriously ill and died last Thursday night,- Witness 10th inst.

COLONEL ROBERTSON ROSS' MILITIA REPORTS .- The Adjutant General, in closing the first chapter of his report, which is entitled the "Active Militia," makes these, no doubt just, observations :- " Lieut. Colonel T. B. Strange, Commandant of the Quebec Gunnery School, who is a distinguished soldier and Artillerist from the Royal Artillery, at present loaned by the Imperial to the Dominion Government, and who was for five years Superintendent and Gunnery Instructor at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, assures me that the French speaking Canadian Officers and men, who have attended that school, display great aptitude in acquiring a knowledge of Artillery, and have many excellent military qualities. The best shot with the Snider Rifie in the Militia of the whole Dominion, last year, at the time of the Annual Drill, was a French speaking Canadian from the Province of Quebec. I have a high opinion of the military qualities of French speaking Canadians, descendants of those bold and hardy Normans who first discovered the St. Lawrence, under the intrepid Cartier, and then peopled the country of their adoption, and who were the first to penetrate the dense forests and pathless prairies of the North American Continent, exploring even to the recesses of the Rocky Mountains. I have seen the descendants of these men in the camps of Lower Canada, on the trackless prairie, and in the Bocky Mountains. In point of natural intelligence, hardihood, endurance of fatigue, readiness of resource, and cheerfulness of spirit under difficulties, they have no superiors; masters in the art of travel, of camp and prairie life, they are equally conrageous and at home in the frail canoe amid the toaming rapids of American Rivers, or in the saddle on the boundless prairies of the North West. Hardihood and the power of endurance to withstand fatigue among privations, are the most essential qualities for a soldier; discipline and training does the rest."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Allumette Island, M McC, \$1; St Johns, T M, 2; Seely's Bay, A McA, 2; Riviere Raisin, A T, 2;

Mongenais J R. 2. Per P G N, Perth-Harper's Corners, J H, 1. Per D McD, Martintown-Self, 2; J W, 2. Per Rev P Q, Richmond Station-C C, 2. Per Rev B C B, St Patrick's Hill-T W, 2. Per Rev J V, Sussex Vale, NB-Self, 2; Quaco,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of E. CHAREST & Co.

A first and last dividend sheet has been prepared open to objection, until the 27th day of May Instant, a ter which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Assignation

Assignes.

Montreal, 12th May 1873,

dermentioned places:—
Mr. Michael Reid, Teacher Pembroke. Mr. Patrick Harr, Osceola, Admaston and Dou-

Mr. PATRICK Copps, Brudenell. Mr. P. Lynch, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston.

Mr. D. O'SHEA, Picton and vicinity.

Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro' Mr. J. Moloner, Reve, Mount St. Patrick. Mr. NEIL M'CAUL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite the Market, Ottawa.

MARRIED.

At St. Ann's Church, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Father Hogan, W. J. Kearns, Esq., to Kate, fourth daughter of Mark McCready, Mathematical teacher, San Francisco and Cavan (Ireland) papers please

DIED.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Catharine Jane Stuart beloved wife of James E. Cahill, and daughter of John Stuart, Conductor on G. T. R.—R. I. P.

In this city, on the 7th instant, Mr. Daniel Mahoney, formerly of Cork, Ircland, aged 82. Mr. Mahoney was an old and highly respected citizen of Montreal, and is deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—R. I. P.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mary Catherine, daughter of Mr. J. H. Semple, aged 6 months.

In this city, on the evening of the 10th inst., Mary Ann Tiffin, aged 41 years, daughter of the late Henry Tiffin, Feq.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Mary Ann, aged 16 years, the only surviving daughter of Michael

At Quebec, on the 9th instant, at the age of 68 years, after an illness of many months, borne with true Christian resignation. Mrs. Josephine Deschamps, wife of J. B. Meilleur, Esq., M.D., formerly Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, and now Deputy Registrar for the Province of Quebec.

On the 12th of April, at Archersfield, near Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 80th year of her age, Margaret Begley, widow of the late Hugh Harkin Esq., of Belfast, uncle of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drummond of this city, and of the Rev. P. H. Harkin, of Sillery, ncar Quebec.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS	3.
Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards\$3.00 @	\$3 :35
Superior Extra 0.00 @	0.00
Extra 6.85 @	7.10
Fancy 6.45 @	6.55
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @	0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.921@	6.00
Strong Bakers' 6.10 @	6.20
Middlings 4.00 @	4.25
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.80 @	0.00
City bags, [delivered] 3.00 @	0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.45 @	0.55
Lard, per lbs	0.11
Cheese, per lbs 0.12 @	0.124
do do do Finest new 0.13 @	$0.1\bar{4}$
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.32 @	0.34
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.30 @	5.50
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.52 @	0.53
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.871@	0.90
Pork—Old Mess	00.00
New Canada Mess	
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.	

TOHOM TO LANKER	io man	.13	.12 E.,	
Wheat, fall, per bush	\$	1	25	13
do spring do			25	0 0
Barley do		0	68	0 7
		0	41	0 4
Peas do		0	67	0 6
		0	65	06
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs		7	00	8 0
Beef, hind-grs. per lb		0	06	0 06
" fore-quarters "		0	04	0 04
Mutton, by carcase, per lb		0	07	0 0
Chickens, per pair		0	60	0 0
Ducks, per brace		0	60	0 7
Gese, each		0	70	0.8
Ľurkeys		1	00	17
Butter, lb. rolls		0	25	0 2
" large rolls		0	22	0 2
tub dairy		0	16	0 2
Eggs, fresh, per doz		0	11	0 1
" packed		0	00	0 0
Apples, per brl		2	00	3 0
Potatoes, per bag		0	40	0 5
Cabbage, per doz		0	40	0.5
Onions, per bush		1	00	1 1
Carrots do		0	55	0.6
Beets do		0	60	0'7
Parsnips do		0	60	0 7
l'urnips, per bush		0	30	0 4
Hay		0	00	24 0
Stra w	1		00	15 0
		_		

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.-Barley, malting season about 'over. Rye 60 to 61c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,22. Peas 68 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. No rise in prices. POTATORS are still selling at 50 to 55c per bag.

Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bu-BUTTER.—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or crock: fresh sells at 22 to 25c for lb. with fair supply.

Eggs are selling at 12 to 14c. Cheese, no change in market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.

Mear.—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 Veal 5c. Hams 15c to 16c. POULTHY .- Turkeys from 75c to \$1,50 upwards;

Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70c. Hay \$13,00 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. Supply coming in from Canal,

reducing price 75c. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered, per ton. HIDES.—Market still declines; \$7 for untrimmed

per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1,40 to \$1,60; Pulled Wool, 35c. Galf Skins 10 to 12½c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 4½ rough. Descon Skins 50 to 60c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00 per 109 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

S. M. PETTENGILL & CC., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

WANTED.

A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. would prefer teaching classics and French: Best of 1-39 references. Address "Tutor" True Wirkess office.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented OUR MOTTO:—" TO ELEVATE THE IRISH CHARACTER to act as Agents for the True Witness for the un-NOT TO DEPRECIATE IT."

MECHANICS' HALL.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,

MAY 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. ERIN

BRENNAN SCENERY OF IRELAND

COMEDY COMPANY; With New and Additional Views of London, Illus-

trations from Charles Dickens. THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP;

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, Burlesquo 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, Business Manager.

SITE OF THE LATE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Subscribers'

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,

146 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

The large quantity of Material and debris on and about the above lot will be sold immediately after-

Probably this is the most valuable parcel of land ever announced for public competition in this citv.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, on MONDAY, June

JOHN J. ARNTON,

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES.

58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of SAMUEL BENOIT. Insolvent I the Undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnit, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee

in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before e within one mo meet at my office No. 5. St. Sacrament Street, on the 17th day of June next, at 2 P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the

affairs of the estate generally. The insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL.

Oficial Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ALPHONSE TESON.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to obection, until the 27th day of May Instant, after which dividend will be pail.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of MICHEL CHARTRAM.

Insolvent. I the Undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumeshit. of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assigned

in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street on the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the order-

ing of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

> G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 12th May 1873, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND.

of the parish of Montreal, Cabinet-maker and trader. An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his

Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet, at his business place, 34 Cadieux street, St. Jean Baptiste Villgae, on the 26th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive statement of his affairs. and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee.

Montreal 9th May, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of GILBERT alias JULES TESSIER. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-

pointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of

the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

meeting.
G. H. DUMBSNIL

Montreal, 10th May 1873.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A PERMANENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—PARIS, May The idea of a formal proclamation at an early day of a Conservative Republic as the permanent form of Government in France absorbs public attention and is gaining ground everywhere.

The longer the present provisional state of things endures, the more numerous become the conversions to the idea of the Republic, and the more necessary does it seem that it should be definitively constituted, to last, let us hope, longer than most of the Governments that have been established in France since 1793. One condition of its duration-if duration it be ordained to have is that it should be inspired by a spirit of moderation, and not render this country an object of suspicion and dislike to her neighbors by making her addons of subversive and of anti-social doctrines. The Republic can only be firmly established by the parties whose representatives sit in the Centre of the Chamber, with the aid of the more reasonable and patriotic pertion of those nearest to them on the Right and Left. When we talk of the various Monarchical pretenders to the Government of France, it must be remembered that there are also two distinct Republican parties in the field, and that the triumph of one of these is even more to be deprecated than the failure of the other. While the moderate Republic would have the support of those Monarchists who value the peace and welfare of their country more than personal or dynastic predilections, the triumph of the Radicals would at once place France on the high road to Civil War, and the success of Barodet at Paris would be a step in that direction, because of the alarm it would cause the majority of the Chamber. When one considers the programme of the advanced party, it seems natural enough that its smallest progress should cause uneasiness. Universal suffrage of the most absolute kind, free from any condition of residence, and including even the Army-which itself would, probably, be abolished in favor of a system of national armament—taxes in an ascending ratio according to the income of the tax-payer, compulsory lay instruction, right to labor, a general amnesty, and other equally unpractical and dangerous doctrines and measures, compose an aggregate well-calculated to alarm moderate politicians. It may be urged that the chiefs of the party would modify their extreme views when once in power, but they would have to advance or be crushed by their followers. It would be a question of life or death with them if they refused to go with the stream. The fate of France will be decided at the next general election, and, if, contrary to the suggestions of common sense, the professed anticipations of the party which now clamours for an immediate dissolution are unfortunately realized, some justification will be given to the forebodings of those who would discern, in the election of Barodet, the occasion for a Crisis of Fear .- Times.

SPAIN.

· Reported Carlist Defsat. - Madrid, May 8. General Villarges has defeated the Carlists at Onate, killing three of their leaders. The victory is congidered a great blow to the insurgents' cause.

ARREST OF TOPETS.—MADRID, May 9.—Admiral Topete has been arrested. It is thought he will be released soon.

THE CARLISTS SURBENDERING,-Gen. Velarde, in a despatch to the Government, says many Carlists are surrendering. He also states he is making preparations to order a levy en masse to raise forces to assist his troops in crushing the insurrection.

ITALY.

Religious Corporations.—Role, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Viscount Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech in favour of the bill abolishing religious corporations. He said Italy was not compelled to preserve obligations of mortmain.

Rome, May 8.—The Pope received a deputation from Spain, who brought large contributions from the faithful sons of the Church. In reply to their address the Pope exhorted them to taking warning from the recent events in Spain, and hoped the princes and people would return to Christianity and

DEATH OF A ROMAN PRINCE.—The Holy Father has DEATH OF A ROMAN PRINCE.—The Holy Father has that thenceforth they were wealthy men. The sustained agreat loss in the person of his most tradesman, the farmer, the clerk, who hitherto had ed devoted s heren emong the Roman noblesse Prince Massimo has been called to his rest and died on Palm Sunday at the age of 69, fortified with all the sacraments of the Church and with the Pontifical Benediction. From the day that the Piedmontese entered Rome, Prince Massimo closed the great gates of his palace in sign of public mourn ing and contempt for the invaders. No threats would induce him to depart from his resolution, or to display one inch of revolutionary bunting from the windows of his palace, or to conform in the slightest degree to the demands of the Sect. Of him it may truly be said that he never made a concession even in appearance to the present regime, and more than this, that he had the courage to make his protest in person, and not to fly from the consequences by absence. His Princess has been insulted on more than one occasion by the populace for the known devotion of her husband and his illustrious house to Pius IX.; but the descendants of Fabius Maximus have the true patrician contempt for mob tyranny, and scorned to yield to the threats of the revolutionary canaille and remained as they still remain at their posts in the Eternal City.

The mother of Prince Massimo was Christina of

Saxony, widow of the Prince of Carignan, the first wife of the Prince Massimo was also of the house of Carignan-Savoy, and their cldest son, the Prince of Arsoli, married the daughter of the late Duchess de Berri, the Duchess Lucchesi-Palla, half sister of Henri V. The Massimo family dessends in a right line from Fabius Cunctator, and is one of the very few Roman houses which can trace its genealogy to Consular times. Prince Lancellotte is the second son (Don Philippo Massimo), and inherited the name, stitles and fiels of Lancelotti on coming of age. The third son is a Jesuit novice. Piety, fidelity, and courage are as a heritage in the house of Massimo, and of him who has just been gathered to his fathers, we may truly say, "this was the noblest

Roman of them all."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—In reference to the assassination at Viterbo of an agent of the People's Bank at Florence, the Roman Times reports that the murderer has been discovered in the following manner: "In making a post-mortem examination of the corpse of Rugiu, the doctor observed that one hand was firmly closed. He opened it, not without difficulty, and found it contained some hairs of a red beard. This was a revelation. It became evident that the unfortunate Rugiu, in struggling with his assassins had seized one of them by the heard. The next step was to discover what individual having access to Rugiu's house were a red beard. It was then remembered that the servant of Rugiu had a lover, a dyer, whose hair and beard was red. He was arrested and his house searched. Under a stone nearly a thousand francs were discovered,

and several portions of his clothing were found to be stained with blood. SWITZERLAND.

The priests of the Canton of Soleure, which forms parts of the diocese of Basle, in Switzerland, having been "destituted," or deprived by the Cantonal Government of the sum which it hitherto allowed for their maintenance, on account of their fide-lity to their persocuted and heroic Bishop Lachat, the Paris L'Univers has opened a subscription for them which is meeting with such signal success that, at last accounts, it had reached the sum total 21 5-3,65 francs, (nearly five thousand dollars,) remendously blamed for adout

and no doubt has been much increased since. Every issue of that journal contains additional lists of subscribers from all parts of France.

THE PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.—The Courrier de Geneve says that the aged cure of Mervelier, M. l'Abbe one I have mentioned), and that he would have been Mouttel, who has been blind for many years, has a fool not to have insisted that the rate of his rebeen cited before the police court for having been muneration should keep pace at least with the prices heard to exclaim; "Vive Monseigneur Lachat!" In many of the Swiss parishes persons who collected wanting to be paid more and to work less. Howmoney for the subsistence of their clergy, have been fined and imprisoned under the law against beggars! and commercially to be expected. The working Some of the clergy at Soleure have been threatened man, being a power, has got pretty well what he France.

AFFAIRS IN THE JURA .- A correspondent writes they have no grudge against religion. If they persecute the priests, it is because the latter interfere to interfere with religion ("

GERMANY.

CATHOLICITY IN BAVARIA .- Latest accounts from Bayaria tell that the people of that country, weary of Prussian tyranny, and horrified at the excess of Germany subjected to Prussian leadership regret the and drawer of water to quit his country for his own past, and are fully resolved on recovering their good; and the returns from Hamburg, Bremen, and the Protestants is forming a party strong in its milliards, and their consequences upon the agriculnumbers, its influence, and enlightenment, which tural populations of East and West Prussia, the abhors all impious State omnipotence, and begins to see and to feel that after all, Catholic principles and Catholic ideas are the best guarantees of human liberty, of national prosperity, and glory. As often before, so now again it happens in Germany that the evil machinations of the wicked tend, under the control of Providence, to bring men back to the that presented itself on reaching the crest or water truth. A citizen of Munich writes to Rome that what is now occurring on the Continent will end in managh. It was one of those days on which very numerous conversions from Protestantism to Catho-distant objects are clearly defined. The number of licity, and already the situation of the Pope is considered by these same Protestants to be nothing short of a universal calamity!

About 200 persons who had eaten raw ham, purchased at the shop of a butcher in Magdeburg, had been attacked with grave symptoms of the fleshworm disease, due to the incision of their tissues by hosts of living triching. One had died. The living triching had been found in numbers (as is usual) in small parts of the muscle, and removed by a little hills (in Louth), and between these the isolated instrument devised for the purpose from the arms of some of the patients (of whom twelve were in the the heights separating Fermanagh and Tyrone from hespital), among them being the butcher who sold Monaghan, running from Carumore to Slieve Beagh, the diseased pork. The swelling of the face and and on towards Errigal Tsough, Sliave Beagh being limbs and the acute muscular pain characterizing partly in Monaghan, N.W. of Scotstown, and about the disease had been observed in all the cases, and

some were still considered to be in danger. EFFECTS OF THE MILLIARDS.—The Berlin . correspondent of the Telegraph writes :- It has been my duty, on more than one occasion since the conclusion of peace between France and Germany, to point out that the enormous sum of money brought into this country by the payment of the war indemnity has not only not been productive of any increment to the general well-being of the population. but has exercised a baneful influence over the fortunes of the labouring classes, while it has been all but ruin to the small Government official, rentier and humble employe. The reasons why everything has increased in price are manifold; a leading one is the following. As soon as the Treaty by which France bound herself to pay two hundred millions sterling to Germany had been ratified, the large majority of middle class Germans became convinced nown no ambition, and had jogged on contentedly in his groove, entertaining no ambition to lift himself out of it, was dazzled by the glitter of this foreign gold, and began to dream in the Almaschar manner. Faith in the five milliards brought with it confidence in gigantic operations, and an irresistible desire to disinter savings and confide them to anybody offering an investment productive of large interest. Having been honourably parsimonious for centuries, the North Germans made up their minds of a sudden that they would become rich within a few weeks. Germany had been, to a certain extent what India was formarly christaned by an English orator—a grave of the precious metals. The amount of gold and silver stored away in hiding-places, rolled up in stocking heels; buried, and boarded in all parts of the Fatherland, but especially in the North, was something astounding. The peasant, the farmer, and even the citizen did not believe in lending out their economies though on the most unquestionable security. Mortgages did not tempt them; to any one wanting to borrow at three per cent. they would, shaking their heads with sublime astuteness, say, "Your speculation must be a risky one, or you would not consent to pay such extravagant interest for your borrowed capital; therefore your securities must be shaky, and we won't look at them." Such answers were commonly enough returned a few years ago to persons who sought to clicit the popular savings in the Kingdom of Hanover, in Westphalia, and in parts of Prussia proper itself, from their repositories, in order to engage them in local enterprises. The five milliards unlocked all these strong boxes, and put all these hoards at the disposal of the promoter. The same prudent people, who, in 1862, shrugged their shoulders at a safe three per cent. became three vears later impatiently clamorous for fifteen. Everybody who had anything to sell was animated with a fervent resolve to dispose of it instantly at four times its value; and everybody who had the wherewithal to buy found himself incontinently penetrated with the conviction that articles he would hitherto bave despised himself for buying at a price of say, 1,000 thalers, were going dog cheap at'5,000, and must be purchased without a moment's hesitation. Thus, houses, land, manufactories, wholesale business, speedily achieved a wholly fictitious value. One house, for instance, with which I was personally acquainted (I say was, because it is in course of destruction) was sold and re-told within four months at the following figures: £10,000, £27,000, £36,000, £60,000; the last buyer being a company, which has not the means of fulfilling the object for which it was constituted, and will be dissolved shortly, when the house will again be sold for the benefit of the shareholders, poor things! Companies sprang up in every direction; and still the public, like the daughtor of the horseleech, craved for more. There are seventeen such enterprises here in Berlin, representing public money to the amount of many millions sterling, constituted for building purposes alone; and not one of them has built a house yet, or, indeed. done anything but peddle with its shares on the Bourse. This par parenthese. The sudden rage for selling and buying which inflamed North Germany on the strength of the milliards, and the consequent

rise in price of everything saleable and purchasable,

so cornered the working man that he was bound to

tirike for more wages or to starve. He has been

t eformer course.

and it is proposed to deal with him by special legis-lation in such sort that he may be disabled from repeating his offence; but I cannot help thinking that he had no choice (save the extremely unpleasant ever, that is a pretension morally to be condemned, asked for; and operatives, handicraftsmen, and with prosecution for "high treason," if they go on skilled artisans have so far profited by the five mil-skilled artisans have so far profited by the five mil-skilled artisans have so far profited by the five milliard fever, that they earn larger wages than Government clerks of high official position, commercial from Berne :- "Each day the Prefects of the Jura employes, writers for the press, and the great mass write to Berne in the style of Roman Proconsuls, or of salaried folk who transact the office business of of the Russian lieutenants in Poland. In fact, the nation. It is contrary to the nature of things in people say that the Jura is the Poland of Prussia that these latter should strike; their titles, Switzerland. Can you comprehend the hypocrisy of and the bureaucratic glamour that hangs about them, the Bernese? They write to the Catholies to say coerce them morally into passive victimhood. They are not venturesome, like the trader; the whole tenor of their lives has tended to make them timid with the Bernese republicans by submitting to a and punctilious; so that they dare not attempt to imwith the Bernese republicans by submitting to a foreign power (the Pope). No one there nueddles with religion. Happily the people hold to the good they have, and remain firm in the Catholic faith. The Bernese deprive the communes of the Jura of Mass on Sundays; they forbid the administration of the Sacraments; they give fifteen days to the priests in which to apostatize; and yet they have no wish to interfere with religion!" comforts, and stranded upon the barren, rocky shore of utter poverty. The agricultural labourer, or pea-sant, is not half so badly off, though he, too, has suffered terribly through the indemnity. He can carry his household gods to other countries-to him Bismarck's persecution, are turning round towards the resource of emigration is ever open. Muscle is the Holy Father, who, despoiled and captive as he a remarkable article all over the world, in great reis, is still the supporter of right and the guardian of quest and of steadily rising value. Emigration liberty for all nations. The different nations of agents make it easy enough for the hewer of wood former independence and no longer serving as in- Stettin, of the last two years, tell a tale that requires struments to the wild ambition of a master. Among | no comment from me respecting the effects of the Mecklenburgs and Poseu.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF TYRONE.

When traveling lately on the road from Fintona to Fivemiletown, I was surprised at the prospect shed of the high ground dividing Tyrone from Fermountains in view at once attracted my attention .-I am well acquainted with Irish mountains, and the subject of their heights, position, and outlines has always been a matter of interest to me; and I am tolerably confident that my identifications are, for the most part, correct.

To the E.S.E. was the Mourne range (Down), not to be mistaken, Slieve Donard, Slieve Bingian, the Eagle, &c. Further South were the Carlingford Slieve Gullion (Armagh). Close under the eye were 8 miles from me. To the S.W. was the well known Cuilcagh, over Florence-court, dividing Cavan from Fermanagh, and having the source of the Shannon on its S.W. flank. More to the West were several familiar Fermanagh hills; Belmore mountain on the way from Enniskillen to Manorhamilton, with its steep cliffs to the East. Then the heights on the South side of lower Lough Erne, under which the picturesque old road to Ballyshannon ran, and so well marked also by their rocky escarpments of limestone as not to be mistaken; (we used to call

the range Poulaphooka.) But now I observed three mountains which required a little more care for their identification. One was peeping out to the East of Cuilcagh; but having known it before, I saw that it was Slieve-an-Erin, and perhaps part of Bencroy in County Leitrim, the hills that overlang Lough Allen to the East. To the west of Cuilcagh was a depression in the the man, I have satisfied myself could be no other than the Beanlieve range, which is in County Sligo, to the N. W. of Lough Arrow, running from the Arigna mines at its S. E. extremity trending towards Lough Gill at its N. W. (Sligo, Roscommon and Leitrim meet in a point close to Beanlieve hills). But on looking West or rather W. N: W., I saw a very distant mountain outline, so familiar to me that I at once thought it might be Slieve League on the south ceast of Donegal, as seen from Bundoran, beyond Teelin Bay. Its cliffs are the most remarkable in Europe, nearly 1,600 feet high for a mile or two and for a considerable portion of this nearly perpendicular. I thought at first that there must be some intervening hills to shut it out, but a straight line from my position to Slieve League (as ascertained by the map) passes S. of Irvinstown. along N. shore of Lough Erne, through middle of Boa Island and through Ballintra on the coast across Donegal bay, without any considerable eminence on

the line. There was one point on which I was unable to deoide with confidence from want of an instrument or pocket compass to fix the bearings. A very distant group of hills appeared to N. of Slieve Donard, it was so far to the North (judging by the eye) that it could scarcely be Slieve Croob (the source of the Lagan) only about 9 degs. angular distance from Donard, but seemed to lie in the direct line of the heights N. of Lisburn and running towards Cavehill and Divis at Belfast. The only difficulty was that Slieve Croob from its height (1,755 feet) ought to be visible on the herizon towards which I was looking, but perhaps there was some intervening elevation sufficient to exclude it. Of course our Tyrone mountains Mullaghhearn and Bessy Bell, and the Sperrin and Carntogher range-including Sawell, the culminating point dividing Derry from Tyrone, were ob-

jects in the panorama to the North.

I subjoin a list of heights and distances:—Slieve Donard (County Down), 2,726 feet high, distance 60 miles. Slieve Gullion (Armagh), 1,893 feet high, 43 miles distant. Carlingford hills (Louth), 1,160 feet high, 52 miles distant. Cuilcagh (Cavan), 2,190 feet, distance 26 miles. Slieve-an-Erin (Leitrim), 1,923 feet high, 35 miles distant. Sawell (Derry), 2,235 feet high, distance 30 miles. Mullaghhearn (Tyrone,) 1,776 feet high, distance 17 miles. Slieve League (Donegal), 1,965 feet high, distance 58 miles. Slieve Beagh (Monaghan), 1,100 feet high, distance 8 miles. Belmore (Fermanagh), 1,312 feet high, distance 20 miles. Beanlieve (Sligo), distance 40 miles. Divis (Antrim), 1,559 feet high, distance 50 miles, which would make 12 counties visible from

my look out. From the top of Slieve League to that of Slieve Donard is about 118 miles, and the place of observation was nearly at the bisection of a right angle joining those two points, one overhanging the Atlantic, and the other the Irish Sea. The observer stood a little south of Lendrum's Bridge, a place of no great elevation—a good deal lower than the adjacent hill of Tattymole (1,052 feet), and within a circle of less than one mile radius from it are to be found the sources of the Blackwater flowing past Aughnacloy, Moy, Benburb, into Lough Neagh; the Manyburns through Maguire's Bridge, into Lough Erne; and the Drumragh rising in Glennamuck, close to Lendrum's Bridge, and flowing through Fintona and Omagh: and (by various names) past

And I regard it as a fact worth putting on record, and which will be new to many, that from this look out 10 counties are certainly visible, and perhaps 12 if Sligo and Antrim be added, which further observation may ascertain.

Thinking that these scraps of topographical information may interest some of your readers and strong to break, and must, by indulgence, lead to perhaps give occasion to some useful additions or corrections, I venture to send them to you.

Your obedient servant,

Tyrone Constitution.

Oxford University is agitated with the discussion of the question, " Is a widower an unmarried man? Ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for the United States. A large party from the East end of London will leave for Halifax on the 5th of

GOD AND MAMMON .- Of late years there has gradually stolen in upon the sanctity of church worship an evil which the press of the times, both secular and religious, have inveighed against with the force and energy which it merits. The estentatious display of wealth, which is too frequently made, not only in the pews, but in the pulpit; the aristocracy of the rich, which is inclined to keep itself aloof from those who do not occupy the more expensive seats in the temple of the Lord, are abuses which will meet the eye of those who attend the splendid churches to be found in every large We charge that Protestantism is to blame for this, but we are forced to admit that the same thing may occasionally be found in our own churches and cathedrals. There are those upon whom wealth has come, perhaps, too suddenly-and surely, unmerited -who are inclined to look down upon the wearer of the ragged coat, or of the frock of calico; they are leth to consider that "man is a man for a that," or that a warm and generous heart more frequently beats beneath a ragged breast than under the purple and fine linen of a richer brother. These are wont hastily putting on the black cap, he said, "Prisoner to flaunt their prosperity in the faces of those less fortunate in the struggle for wealth, and to make within themselves a little coterie which they forget to leave without the doors of the church. This was not always so, for we can well remember when the rich and poor knelt side by side, when the minister preached equality for all in the sight of the Lord, and such a thing as a fashionable church-save the mark !-- was unknown. But now note the change. There are churches in this city where the poor man is out of place, the structure is too magnificent to countenance poverty under any circumstances, and the recommendation to visit the little church around the corner, though not expressed by the pew-owner, in so many words is impressed by all the surroundings .- Cath. Advocate.

THE STRABBOURG CLOCK SURPASSED .-- A German in Cincinnati has invented a clock which though much smaller than the celebrated one at Strasbourg is, from its description, much more complicated. see, in a glass case, a three-story, steeple-shaped clock, four feet wide at the first story and nine feet high. The movements are placed in the first story, on four delicate columns, within which swings the pendulum, The second story consists of two towerlike pieces on the doors of which are two pictures that represent boyhood and early manhood. A tower crowns, as third story, the ingenious structure. A cock, as a symbol of watchfulness stands on the top, directly over the portal. When the clock marks the first quarter the door of the left piece of the second story opens, and a child issues from the blackground, comes forward to a little bell, gives it one blow, and then disappears. At the second quarter a youth appears, strikes the bell twice, and disappears; at the third time comes a man in his prime; at the fourth we have a tottering old man, leaning to his staff, who strike the bell four times. Each time the door closes of itself. When the hours are full the door of the right piece of the second story opens, and death, as a skeleton, scythe in hand appears, and marks the hour by striking a bell. But it is at the twelfth hour that we have the grand spectacle in the representation of the day of judgment. Then when death has struck three blows on the little bell, the cock on the top of the tower suddenly flaps his wings, and crows in a shrill hills, and through it was visible another distant level tone; and, after Death hath marked the twelfth backed mountain, which on a careful examination of hour with his hammer, he crows again twice. Imand as guardians in central position raise their trumpets with their hands (in the left they hold swords) and blows a blast toward each of the four quarters of the earth. At the last blast, the door of the tower opens and the resurected children of the earth appears, while the destroying angel sinks out of sight. Then, suddenly, Christ descends, surrounded by angels. On his left there is an angel who holds the scales of justice; on his right another carries the Book of life, which opens to show the alpha and emega the beginning and the end. Christ waves his hand, and instantly the good among the resurrected are separated from the wicked, the former going to the right, and the latter to the left. The Archangel Michael salutes the good while on the other side stands the devil, radiant with fiendish delight—he can hardly wait for the final sentence of those who fall to him, but, in obedience to the command of the central figure, he withdraws. The figure of Christ raises its hand again, with a threatening mien, and the accused sink down to the realms of his satunic majesty. Then Christ blesses the chosen few, who draw near to him. Finally we hear a cheerful chime of bells, during which Christ rises, surrounded by his angels, until he disappears and the portal closes.

A complete drama is here represented without the aid of human hand. The movements are calm, steady and noiseless, with the exception of the threatening gestures of the figure of Christ and the movements of Lucifer, who darts across the scene with lightening rapidity. Of course the peculiar action of these two figures is intentional on the part of the artist, and adds greatly to the effect.

CHLORAL.—We cannot too often warn the public against the use of the sedative but dangerously seductive drug, chloral, except when prescribed by a physician. This comparatively new agent has many excellent uses when directed by experienced hands, but which ignorance and folly turn into abuses that are disastrous and often fatal. The London Spectator says that its use in England, and especially among women, is doing as much harm as alcohol. Tons of it are sold every week, and Baron Liebig says that a single German chemist sells half a ton a week. When it is known that anything above twenty grains as a dose is considered hazardous, it is evident that a multitude of persons are in the habit of using it In this country its use is also on the increase. It does not stimulate and intoxicate like alcohol, nor narcotize like opium, but produces a contented stupefaction, resulting in a long and unusually undisturbed sleep. In cases of dervous prostration and sleeplessness, this sedative has been used with great benefit by physicians, and probably as a hypnotic it has no superior. But here its value ends, and when its use as a sleep-producing agent is continued by the patient after recovery, it becomes dangerous and deadly. Like every opiate, its potency is diminished by frequent use, and hence to produce the effect desired, the quantity has to be increased from day to day, until the system becomes so accustomed to it that sleep cannot be obtained without it, and then comes the danger of death from an overdose; for be it understood that chloral does not always affect a consumer in the same way at all times, nor does an equal dose have the same effect on all persons. What would put a person accustomed to it in a pleasant sleep to-day, may launch him into the sleep Newtonstewart, Strabane, Dorry, into the Foyle, of death to-morrow. The state of the stomach,

nerves, heart and brain, determines whether chloral may be used with safety or not, and hence the necessity of its being administered by a skilful physician. If any of our readers are chloral users, we beg of them to stop now and forever, lest it become a fixed habit that by and by may be too misery and death.—Exchange.

DEATH FROM SELF-VACCINATION .- Persons who prefer to run the risk of performing surgical operations upon themselves rather than incur the expense of employing a doctor, should take warning from the faith of a young man named Heron, who recently died near Hamburg, Iowa, from the effects of a bungling attempt to vaccinate himself. He had procured some virus from the arm of his sister, who had been vaccinated by a regular physician several days previously, and placed it in an ugly gash made in his own arm for its recoption. To prevent the matter from getting out he took a piece of damp newspaper and bound it upon the wound. In a few days afterwards the arm began to get stiff and exceedingly painful; but the symptoms were not those of cow-pox. A doctor was finally sent for, made an examination of the wound, and found that mortification had set in. Amputation of the limb was sub-sequently performed. The shock, however, proved too great for the strength of the young man, and death occurred shortly afterwards.

Insincerity and extravagant adulation often betray people into uttering the most ridiculous absurdities people into untering the most rulculous absurdities quite unintentionally. A great man, addressing the House of Lords, said. It is my most painful duty to inform your lordships that it has pleased the Almighty to release the King from his sufferings." This was equivalent to saying that he was sorry that the king's sufferings were over. Sir Robert Grabam, being apprised that he had by mistake, pronounced sentence of transportation on a criminal who had been found guilty of a capital offence, desired the man to be again placed in the dock, and, at the bar, I beg your pardon," and then passed on him the awful sentence of death. A country carpenter having neglected to make a gallows that had been ordered to be crected by a certain day, the judge himself went to the man and said, "Fellow, how came you to neglect making the gibbet that I ordered?" Without intending any sarcasm, the man replied, "I'm very sorry; for, had I known it was for your lordship, it should have been done immediately." While an officer was bowing a cannon ball passed over his head and decapitated a soldier who stood behind him. "You see," said the officer to those near him, "that a man never loses anything by politeness." Napoleon's hat having fallen off, a young lieutenant stepped forward, picked it up, and presented it to him. "Thank you, captain," said the Emperor, inadvertently. "In what regiment, sire?" inquired the sub, quick as lightening. Napoleon smiled, and forthwith promoted the witty youth to a captaincy. Notwitnstanding the fury with which the battle of Fontenoy was contested, it began with a great show of civility. Lord Charles Hay, a captain of the English guards, advanced before the ranks, and Count d'Auteroche, a lieutenant of grenadiers in the French guards, stepped forward to meet him. "Fire! gentlemen of the French guards !" exclaimed the English captain. " No my lord," replied the French lieutenant. "We never fire first." This reminds us of an anecdote told of Curran, who, being called out to give satisfaction to an officer for some imaginary offence, was told by his antagonist to fire first, which he declined, saying, " As you gave the invitation, I beg you will open the ball." At the battle of Trafalgur, a generous British sailor, seeing a brother tar bleeding profusely from a severe wound, ran to his assistance. He had no sooner raised him from the deck on which he fell than the wounded man said, "Thank you, Jack, and please God, I'll do the same for you before the fight's OTCr.

Pat had just seated himself in a Quaker meeting, when a young Quaker lately married, arose to announce his new relationship. "Brethren, said he, "I have married." Pat's spontaneous mother wit suddenly burst forth involuntarily-" The divilye hav!" The young and blushing bridegroom, imagining that the spirit had suddenly moved some more influential brother, suddenly sat down in confusion. In a few moments he arose and essayed again:-"Brethren, I have married a daughter of the Lord!" ulated the intensely inter ested Irishman. "It'll be a long time before you see your father-in-law!" The shuffling feet and confusion of faces which followed, admonished Pat that he had better be "thravelin," and he was soon "afther gettin' himself out o' that."

A GERTLEMAN.—Show us a man who can quit the society of the young, and take pleasure in listening to the kindly voice of age; show us a man that is ever ready to pity and help the deformed; show us a man that covers the faults of others with a mantle of charity; show us a man that bows as politely and gives the street as freely to the poor sewing girl as the millionaire; who values virtue, not clothes; who shuns the company of such as congregate the fair sex, or make unkind remarks of the passing poor girl; show us a man who abhors the libertine; who scorns the ridiculer of his mother's sex, and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect due to a woman, in any condition or classand you show us a true gentleman.

MR. JAKES I. FELLOWS, Manufacturing Chemist: Sin: For several months past I have used your Compound Syrup in the treatment of Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases. Being an excellent nervous tonic t exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it it invigorates the body.

It affords me pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended when so many advertised are worse than useless. I am, Sir,

Yours truly, Z. S. EARLE, Jr., M. D. St. John, N. B., January, 1868.

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 19 Lancaster; goo references required. Applicant to state sal Application to be made to the Trestees of the above Section, Glennevis Post Office. Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT 'OF 1869. CANADA, In the Superior Court PROVINCE OF QUEDEO District of Montreal,). In the matter of JOHN A. HICK,

An Insolvent. On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

JOHN A. HICK By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER His Akorney ad litem, 36-1m

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 16, 1873.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. teach poin languages. Good resonences required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.,

INFORMATION WANTED.

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INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES OSHEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, TRUE WITNESS Office, will confer a favor.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Comment for an act to incorporate the Labrador Com-pany with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands— Montreal 28th February 1873.

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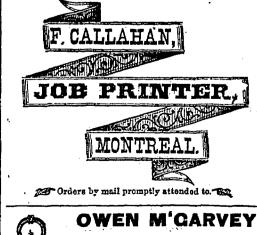
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