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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX., AND THE PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Etams in Jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act. v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MONSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE SEVENTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

MCENEIRY, THE COVETOUS. —What a rare punishment Is avarice to itself! VOLPONE.

CHAPTER IV.—(CONTINUED.)

"Very good," said Tom, "let one of ye go now, and put down a big pot of water to boil, and when 'tis bilin' come an' let me know it, an' do ye take it into a big spare room, an' let there be a table put in the middle of it, an' a grain o' flour upon it, and a sharp carvin' knife, an' when all is ready, let the great O'Neill come in, an' let us not be disturbed till the operation is over." All was done according to his directions, and when both were in the room together, and the door made fast on the inside McEnairy addressed the chiefstain as follows: "Now, you great O'Neill, listen to me. Mind, when once we begin you must not offer to say a word, or make any objection to what I please to do with you, if you have any taste for beauty." "Certainly not," said O'Neill, "but will you tell me in the first place, what you are going to do with that carvin' knife?" "You'll know that by and by," said McEnairy, "He don't an' do as I bid you." O'Neill lay down. Tom whipped the carvin' knife across his throat, and whirled more cutting and mangling than could have been agreeable, he succeeded in severing the head from the body. He then took the head and washed it carefully, after which he shook a little flour upon the wound, and placed it on the body as it lay lifeless on the table. "Rise up, Great O'Neill," said he, slapping the chiefstain smartly on the shoulder, "and I wish you joy of your fine face and your fine poll of hair." It was in vain, however, that he exhorted the great O'Neill to arise and admire himself. The body still lay stiff upon the table, and the head rolled upon the floor, as ugly as ever and not half as useful. Tom now began to suspect that he had got himself into a quandary, and did not very clearly see how he was to get out of it. Repeated experiments convinced him that the great O'Neill was come to the end of his career, he was as dead as a herring, and he had little doubt if the family should lay bold of him, that his own was not much farther from its close. After much perplexity and several cold fits of terror during which the gallews danced many a hornpipe before his mind's eye, he luckily bethought him of the window! The height was considerable, but Tom wisely calculated that the chance of a dislocated neck, so he let himself drop on the green. Finding his limbs whole, he ran across the country with all the speed of which he was master, towards a forest on which the window looked down. After some hard running, he reached the hill where he had hid his harp, and finding that the hue and cry would be quickly raised after him through the country, he determined to lie concealed till night-fall, and then continue his journey homeward. Accordingly, he crept in amongst the furze bushes, and covered himself so completely, that he thought it was impossible for the sharpest eye to discover him. In the mean time, the family of the chiefstain were perplexed to think what could be the cause of the long delay made by their lord and the professor of beauty in the room, which they had locked themselves in. Hearing no noise, they knocked at the door, but of course received no answer, and at length, having waited till the sun had set, they went to their suspicions being awakened, they broke in the door, and their sensations may be imagined on beholding the great O'Neill weltering in his blood, the window open, and no account of the stranger. Their astonishment giving place to grief, and their grief to rage, they dispersed in all directions, seizing whatever weapons they could lay hands on, and breathing vengeance against the murderer. McEnairy heard, from his place of concealment the hue and cry that was raised after him, and was ready to die with fear, when, unexpectedly, he felt his legs grasped hard, just above the ankles, by two powerful hands. He uttered a yell of despair, and kicked and plucked with all his might and main, but to no purpose. He was dragged forth from his hiding place, and thought all was over with him when suddenly a well-known voice addressed him in the following words: "Well, tell me, what do you deserve from me now, after the manner in which you have acted?" At this question Tom ventured to look up, when to his great relief and joy, he beheld his Man standing before him. "What do you deserve, I ask you?" said the Man. "I deserve to be pulled asunder between four wild horses," answered Tom, with a look of humility. "Very well," said the Man, "since I see you have some sense of your merits, I will protect you this once, although it would be serving you right if I left you to fall into the hands of your pursuers. But rise up now, boldly, and come with me to the Castle." "To the Castle!" cried Tom in terror, "is it to be torn in pieces you want me?" "Do not fear that," replied the Man, "tell them when you meet them, that you could not finish the operation without my assistance, and leave the rest to me." Tom allowed himself to be persuaded, and both went boldly forward towards the Castle. When the multitude beheld McEnairy they rushed towards him with horrible outcries, demanding his immediate death. "Stop! stop! hear me!" cried Tom. "We won't hear you," they exclaimed with one voice, "you murderer, what made you kill the great O'Neill? We'll make small bits o' you." "Don't," said Tom, "if you do, the great O'Neill will never rise again." "No wonder for him, when you cut the head off him." "Be quiet," said Tom, "an' I tell ye he'll be as brisk as a kid in half an hour. The operation isn't half done yet, for I couldn't finish it rightly without my man, as he had something belonging to the profession that I couldn't do without." "Tis true for my master," said the Man, "let ye fall back, if ye want ever to see the great O'Neill again." The people were appeased, and McEnairy, with his Man, entered the room in which the body lay. When all was made fast, a strong guard being now set on window and door, the Man took up the head, and shook a little powder on the wound, after which he placed it on the shoulders, and slapping him smartly on the back, said:—"Rise up, now, Great O'Neill, and I wish you joy of your fine features and your fine poll of hair." O'Neill jumped upon the floor, and they led him to the looking glass, but on seeing the beautiful countenance which he now possessed, his transports were so great that he had well nigh broken his bones springing and leaping over tables and chairs, and cutting all kinds of capers in his ecstasy. When the vehemence of his glee had somewhat abated, he unlocked the door and summoned his lady and all the household to witness the change which had been effected. All congratulated him upon it, and all lavished praises and caresses on McEnairy and his Man as plentifully as they had done abuse and menaces before. A grand banquet was made, to which all the chiefstains in the neighborhood were invited. The feasting lasted several days, during which McEnairy and his Man were treated with all the respect and attention due to noblemen of the highest rank. At length they signalled to him their intention of departing, as the duties of their profession would not suffer them to continue longer at his Castle. O'Neill pressed them much to stay longer, but finding them determined, he commanded his herdsmen to fetch forty of the fattest bullocks in his paddock, and while he was doing so, he ordered his groom to bring forward two noble horses, ready bridled and saddled, for the journey. When all was ready he went into one of his own secret apartments, and brought out two pair of boots, one pair full of gold, and the other of silver. Ten men were summoned to drive home the cattle. "Allow me, Mr. McEnairy," said the great O'Neill, "to present you with this trifling mark of my esteem. Those horses, and this gold and silver and the cattle which you behold, I request you to accept as a very inadequate compensation for the important service you have rendered me." They took leave of all in the Castle and departed. When they were passing the furze hill in which McEnairy had concealed his harp, he got down off his horse and went to look for it. Finding it safe where he laid it, he brought it out and placed it on the saddle before him, when all resumed their journey. When they had gone two or three miles on the road homeward, the Man called aloud to the cattle drivers and asked them who they were?—They answered that they were labourers belonging to the great O'Neill. "What time," said he, "did he allow you to go and come?" "He allowed us a fortnight, or a month if necessary," replied one of the men. "Ah!" said the Man, "go home, my poor fellows, and till your gardens during that time, and we will drive these cattle home ourselves." "Saying this he put his hand into one of his boots and gave each of them a handful of gold, and another of silver, and sent them away filled with gratitude, and leaving abundance of praise and blessing behind them." "When they were out of sight," McEnairy said, after proceeding for some time in silence:—"How very liberal you made yourself in sharing my gold and silver!" "Make yourself easy now," said the Man, "I did not, I am sure, altogether give one 'boof' out of the four, and we shall have more in the remainder than we can spend for the rest of our lives."

"That won't do," said McEnairy, "you should have borne in mind that I was the master, and that the whole was given to me." "Remember," said the Man, "that what we have was very easily acquired, and, therefore, we ought to share with the poor; for what we have ourselves does not belong to us altogether, especially when we have obtained it without much trouble. And as to your part, I am sure if I was to leave you where you were hid in the bush the other morning, you would be thinking of something else besides bootfuls of gold and silver before now." McEnairy said nothing, and they continued their journey in silence, until they reached the foot of Knock Fierna. "Now," said the Man, "we are on the spot where we first met, and as I suppose we must part, let me see how you'll behave yourself, and I hope not as you did on a former occasion." "Very well," replied Tom, "I am here now, at home and among my own neighbors, and those that know me, and will you let me have the sharing of what we got?" "Let us hear what division you intend to make of it, first," said the Man. "There are forty bullocks here," said McEnairy, "and if you are willing to take five of them I'll be content with the remainder. There are also four bootfuls of gold and silver, with the exception of what you made away with on the road, and I am satisfied you should take a proportionable share of them as of the cattle." "And do you imagine," said the Man, "that any one would be satisfied with such a division? I'll leave it to that woman behind you, with the can in her hand, whether I ought to consent to it." "What woman?" asked McEnairy, looking around. He saw no woman, and turning again, neither cattle, nor man, nor boots, nor horses were visible. At this second disappointment, McEnairy began to roar and bawl at such a rate, that it was a wonder he had not the whole neighborhood in commotion.—His lamentations were interrupted by the approach of a horseman very genteely dressed, and with rather a simple expression of countenance, who accosted him civilly and inquired the occasion of his grief. Tom evaded the question, not feeling very proud of what had taken place, and the stranger, observing a harp in his hand, requested him to play a little, and that if he liked his music he would give him a piece of money. Tom complied, but did not produce altogether such ravishing strains as when at the Castle of Seaghan an Fhiona. "Indeed," said the stranger, "I can't flatter you on your proficiency in music; but, however, as I know something of the art myself, I will give you this horse, bridle and saddle, as he stands for your harp." "Never say it again," said Tom, "it is a bargain," thinking in his own mind that he could make something of the horse by selling it. The stranger alighted and Tom got up in his place, but he soon found cause to repent of his bargain. He was no sooner fixed on the saddle, than the horse stretched himself at full length, and shot like an arrow along the hill side, and, taking the direction of the Cove of Cork, flew over hedges and ditches, walls, houses, churches, towns and villages with such rapidity, that Tom felt as if his life had been left half a mile behind him. When he reached the Cove, the horse suddenly turned, and keeping his off shoulder to the sea, galloped or rather glided, all round Ireland, and never stopped until he returned to Knock Fierna, where the stranger was still standing with the harp. "Well, how do you like your purchase?" he asked with a smile, as McEnairy gasping for breath sat clinging to the saddle bow, his features pale, his eyes almost starting from his head, and his hair blown backward in such a manner that he looked more like a maniac than a rational being. "Oh, take me down, an' the heavens bless you," said Tom, with difficulty. "I'm stuck to the saddle myself, an' I can't stir. Make haste, or I'm in dread he'll be for the road again." The stranger complied, and Tom alighted from the horse. "You may take your horse, now," said Tom, "and much good may it do you." "No," said the stranger, "I can't do that, for what I once give I never take back again. But I'll buy him from you, if you are willing to sell him." "What will you give me for him?" asked Tom. "I have a razor here," said he, "and it is endowed with a property, so that let a man's clothes be ever so bad, if you give them the least scar with it, he will have a perfectly new suit in an instant." "I declare then," said Tom, "a little touch of that razor would be very much wanting to myself at this moment, for my own are nothing the better for the wear." The bargain was struck again, and Tom was so eager to be well dressed that he heaped the razor on the instant, and cut a small piece off the tail of his coat. No sooner had he done so, than he found himself attired from head to foot in the plebeian uniform of a professed fool, perfectly new, but bearing a greater number of colours than he cared for. "Well," said the stranger, "are you satisfied with your new suit?" "I'm made a real fool at last," replied Tom, "but tell me what is your reason for playing these tricks on me?" "That you may well ask that," said the stranger. "All that you have suffered is the fruit of your own covetousness. You were extravagant in your days of prosperity, and poverty did not teach you compulsion." "I own it," said Tom, with a sorrowful look, "I blame myself now very much that I didn't take the fair half I was offered both times, since I see you know all about it—or that I did not content myself with even a part of that same." "Still," said the stranger, "it is your covetousness makes you express that regret, and not a dis-sense of your error. And now do you wish to know who I am?" "I would, indeed, be glad to hear it," said Tom. "I am Don Firine," replied the stranger, "of whom I dare say you have often heard, and I reside in this mountain."

At the sound of this famous name, McEnairy started back in astonishment. "I heard of your distress," continued Don Firine "and came to relieve you when you first left home with your harp, but you were so covetous that I could do nothing for you, although I made several trials, thinking that one or two severe lessons might be sufficient to open your eyes and your heart but you would not be taught. I would have made you rich and prosperous for the remainder of your life; but now, that fate's coat you wear shall be the only one you shall ever be able to purchase." Saying these words, he disappeared, and McEnairy returned to his home poorer than when he left it. His wife and daughter received him kindly, until he told them how he fared since they parted, and the cause of his re-appearing amongst them in his present ridiculous dress. When they had heard his story, they all joined in blaming him, and though they shared his disappointment, could not but acknowledge that he had brought it on himself. "And now, gentlemen," said the Seventh Juror, "comes a difficulty which was hardly contemplated in the regulations of our institution. You all, I suppose, expect either a song or a shilling from me at this very moment. I acknowledge my culpability in not having confessed my infirmity at the time when our rules were made, but I'm not the only person in the world who has allowed himself to be placed in a prominent position without recollecting that he wanted some necessary quality, until the moment comes for exercising it. I never turned a tune in the whole course of my life." At this announcement there was a murmur of dissatisfaction amongst the Jury. "And I, gentlemen," said another Juror, "am in exactly the same predicament. I think it better to tell you so before it comes to my turn, lest you may accuse me of having any longer deluded you with false expectations. It will be impossible to make me sing, inasmuch as Nature denied me the capability, and it would be unjust to fine me for it, as my will is wholly blameless in the affair." "I fear, gentleman, observed the Foreman, "if this be allowed we shall have neither songs nor fines. For my own part," he continued, "with a look of increasing determination, "I am fully resolved to enforce the conditions agreed upon at the commencement of the night's entertainment, so long as I am supported by my respected brethren who have placed me in the chair." The fine—the fine—the fine resounded from all parts of the room, at the conclusion of this address, and ceased only when the defaulting Jurymen had deposited a shilling in the snuff tray. He protested however, that, when offering his inability to sing as an excuse, he had no desire to evade the penalty. This unexpected difficulty being arranged, the Jurymen next in succession commenced his tale, as follows: THE EIGHTH JURYMAN'S TALE. MR. TIBBOT O'LEARY, THE CURIOUS.

They use commonly to send up and down to know news, and if any meet with another, his second word is—what news? Inasmuch that hereof is told a prattling tale of a Frenchman, who, having been sometimes in Ireland, where he remarked their great inquires for news, and meeting afterwards in France at Irishman whom he knew in Ireland, first saluted him, and afterwards said thus merrily, "O Sir, I pray you tell me of curtesie, have you heard anything of the news, that you so much inquired for in your country?" SPENSER. CHAPTER I. In that exceedingly romantic, but lonesome tract of country which extends along the Upper Lake of Killarney, there stood, within my own recollection, one of those antique mansions, which are to be found in different stages of decay in many parts of the country. It was easy to see from the style of building, that the hands by which it was raised, had given up business for more than a century at least. In this house, somewhat less than fifty years since, there dwelt a gentleman of very ancient family indeed. He was one of those persons whose faces ought to be turned behind them, in order to correspond with the prevailing bias of their intellects, for he seemed to think of nothing but the past, and was infinitely more familiar with the days of Moses and Zoroaster, than with his own. As to the future, he saw and desired to see no more of it than a man beholds of those objects which stand in a right line behind him. His tastes, if not so entirely sentimental as those of Sterne, who could find more satisfaction in communing with a dead man than with a living christian, appeared yet sufficiently fantastic in their way, to that very limited number of persons who had the honour of being scattered in his neighbourhood. A mouldy Irish manuscript, a Danish rath or fort, a crazy ruin of an Abbey or Castle, which had survived the very memory of their possessors, were to him more welcome, or lonely Druid stone, were to him more welcome company any day in the year, than the witliest or most sociable amongst his living friends. As to the ladies; if Cleopatra herself, were to arise from the grave, unless her great antiquity might awaken some interest for her, she would find her charms and talents as entirely wasted on the insipid mind of Mr. Tibbot O'Leary, as they were in her natural life time on that very ill-bred gentleman whom Mr. Tibbot O'Leary called Caesar. Although habits of retirement and absence of mind had made him very unobservant of the manners of his own time, and he was apt to make awkward mistakes occasionally, both at his own table, and at those of others yet he could hardly be taxed with a want of breeding, for he would have known to a nicety how to conduct himself at the tables of Lucullus or Mecenas, when those who laughed at him for his ignorance would have looked like fools or clodpoles by his side. But the darling object of his affections, was a young squire, whose especially charmed him, about these singular buildings was that nobody in the world could tell for what purpose they were raised.

world could tell for what purpose they were intended. Volumes on volumes had been written, all proving the great learning and acuteness of the different writers, yet the subject still remained as much a mystery as ever. What in the world could they be for? That was the question which constantly recurred to his mind, alone or in company, silent or conversing, sleeping or awake. There they were, round, lofty edifices; as cylindrical inside and outside as the barrel of a gun, exact in all their proportions, and admirable in their masonry, yet of no possible use that anybody could divine—no steps—no way of getting up to the top either inside or outside, no apartment underneath, nothing but its small doorway, and the tall circular wall, as if the sole object of the founder had been to show how high it was possible to build a round wall, which could not be of any earthly use to himself or to anybody else. They could scarcely have been watch-towers, seeing that some (as at Glendoch) were at the bottom of a valley, and surrounded by hills, any one of which would give a better view than the top of the round tower. Nor could they have been Stylite columns, since that was acknowledged to be almost exclusively an Oriental institution. Nor could he see that resemblance in structure, which others professed to discover between them and the Pyraetha of the Persian Gaurs, which are still to be seen in the East, for those last were at least habitable and accessible. What on earth could they be for? There was no knowing, and that was the very circumstance which fascinated his mind, and kept his intellectual powers for ever on the stretch. Absorbed by such pursuits, he felt not for a long time the loneliness of his position, living in a dilapidated house, with no other company than that of his man, Tom Nash, and a moving antique in the shape of an old woman who took care of his house-keeping. Tom felt no great interest for ruins either old or new, and had a much keener taste for a corned round of beef, or cheek of pork and greens, than for all the round towers between Scattery Island and the Persian Gulf. However, he always listened or seemed to listen attentively, while his master spoke; and as the latter, in their rambles from place to place, unfolded to his mind's eye the most recedite learning of past ages, he was careful to mark at the same time his attention, and his astonishment, at every new piece of information, by such intelligent observations as, "See that!" "Murderer murder!" "Well, well, there is nothing can surpass the art of man!" In this complacency he found his account. An attentive or patient pair of ears, was an article which his master valued in proportion to its rarity, and as amongst the few which flourished in his vicinity, still fewer were at his service as often as he could wish, his esteem for those which adorned the head of Tom Nash, made him liberal to their owner. And if ever any piece of neglect or awkwardness occurred to diminish the cordiality with which his master always treated him, Tom had it always in his power to restore himself to favor, by taking the first opportunity to ask, as if from a reverie, "Why then, I wonder, another, what in the sixthly universe could them could round towers be built for?" This was certain to bring back good humor, and in the learned disquisition which followed, all traces of displeasure were sure to be forgotten. I have already said that Mr. O'Leary lived almost alone, nor, though yet young, did he seem to have any idea of (as the phrase is) "changing his condition." Rumour said, indeed, for rumour will find its way even into a wilderness, that it had not always been so, and that a disappointment of a nature which least of all could be suggested by his present character and pursuits, had much to do both with his present retirement and his studies. It was whispered, however, moreover, that he owed it all to an unreasonable exercise of the same spirit of restless and fidgety curiosity, which had been a leading feature in his character from childhood, and many thought his present occupations were no more than a new direction taken by the ruling passion. The manner in which he first met with his man Nash, furnished a proof that he had been afflicted with it long before it took its present turn. Mr. Tibbot O'Leary was left early in possession of his property; so early that he was compelled to become a man of business almost before he was a man at all. Even at this period, however, and indeed long before, he was the same busy, systematic, prying, inquisitive, untiring burthen to himself, and plague to his neighbours that he was all his life, until his river of curiosity happily emptied itself into the boundless ocean of antiquarian research.—There was scarce a sentence left his lips, or a thought passed through his mind, which might not have a note of interrogation placed at the end of it. One of his numerous daily practices was to walk down as far as the gate of his own avenue, which opened on the mail coach road, at half-past nine o'clock every morning, and at a quarter to four every evening; these being the two diurnal periods at which the coach passed, or ought to pass on its way, to and from the county town. And if he were too early for the coach (he never was too late), he would wait patiently, with his back against the pier of his gate, until the "convenience" made its appearance; and at the very instant it was pausing his own gate, he would draw out his silver hunting watch and mark the time, and then leisurely walk home and compare his watch with the dial, and then compare the dial with the almanac, making allowance to the fourth place of decimals for difference of longitude, and thus discover exactly how many minutes, or fractions of minutes, the coach had been "behind time" in its progress for that day. Now, was he a job disconcerted by observing, (indeed he did not observe it at all) that in progress of time the automaton-like regularity of his appearance and of his movements; the punctual apparition of his figure seen afar off leaning against the pier; the motion of the hand to the watch fob as the coach drew nigh; the production of the time piece, and the glance at the coach to observe the precise moment when they were in a direct line opposite the gate; all became a matter of undisturbed amusement to the coachman and his passengers, who might be seen looking back with laughing countenances, as he put up his watch with the air of a philosopher, and walked up the avenue to complete the troublesome process which he had imposed on himself as a morning and evening recreation.—(From a manuscript in my own possession, and which I have not had time to transcribe.)

O'CONNELL.

In the presence of the national collection for the fund of the O'Connell Centenary, it may not be uninteresting to the public to have brought before them the leading facts in the career of Ireland's most illustrious son. We reproduce with that object from the Freeman's Journal of Monday, August 8th, 1864, the following condensed biography...

atholic cause which gradually forced O'Connell into prominence, and finally led to the formation of these wonderful organizations—the Catholic Association and the Catholic Rent—which he devised and sustained by his personal genius till he made them the direct instruments by which Emancipation was achieved...

General then moved that 'a new writ do issue for Clare.' The second election took place on the 30th July, 1829, and O'Connell was returned without opposition. On the 3rd of February, 1830, having been introduced by Sir Francis Burdett and M. A. Taylor, he took the oath as prescribed under the Relief Act...

physicians looked to rest, abstinence from business, and a special attention to regimen, rather than to medicine for his recovery. On the 6th of March it was stated that he was then on the point of departure for Hastings, to seek benefit in change of air...

event, but in the present difficult situation of England, and with famine desolating Ireland, the appearance of the Liberator is a crisis extremely important. The Gazette de Lyons remarked that he had been a life of ceaseless toil and matchless glory...

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 29th ult., his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, officiated at the laying of the foundation stone of a new parochial church for Rathfriland. The sacred edifice will occupy a very picturesque site in the immediate vicinity of the demesne of Rathfriland Castle...

The Rev. Joseph Farrell, C.C., Maryborough is about being transferred, at his own request to Grang...

At the Land Sessions, on the 2nd inst., Joshua Clarke, Esq., Q.C., Chairman, took up the hearing of a case of compensation for capricious eviction...

On the 31st ult., at a meeting of the Guardians of the Ennis Union, Lord Inchiquin was elected Chairman...

The Lays Dr. Leahy and Drukenness.—The Most Rev. Patrick Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, whose death in January last caused so much sorrow in Ireland...

J. C. H. Mansfield, Esq., late Captain of the 69th Regiment, has been appointed resident magistrate in the county Kerry...

The London papers speak on the whole respectfully of the memory of John Martin. The Times speaks of him as a man of powerful moral instincts...

As there were no criminal cases to be tried at Mullingar Quarter Sessions, on the 1st inst., by Matthew O'Donnell, Esq., he was presented by the Sub-Sheriff, Thos. Murray, Esq., with a pair of white gloves.

The Bishop of Meath on the Leader of the Home Rule Movement.—The Right Rev. Dr. McNulty has addressed a letter to the secretaries of the Butt Testimonial Committee, expressing his cordial concurrence in the movement...

and a highly-disciplined organization, of which Mr. Butt is the recognized leader. His position is one of vast importance and of tremendous responsibility.

ENGLISH POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE.—A CRITICAL QUESTION FOR DISABLING DIPLOMACY.—LONDON, April 13, 1875.—In the House of Commons to-night Captain Baillie Cochrane moved that in the opinion of the House the International Code Conference, to meet at St. Petersburg...

ENGLAND.—On Tuesday night just as the clock struck twelve and ushered in St. Patrick's Day, the band of the famous 27th Inniskilling Regiment struck up "St. Patrick's Day" and played our national air "The Sprig of Shillelagh," before the officers and noncommissioned officers' quarters...

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS. In addition to the Treaty of Paris, which was signed at Paris in 1856, after the Crimean war, there was perfected an important declaration respecting maritime law which has since been known as the Declaration of Paris. This is the instrument which was referred to in the English parliamentary debate which we report by cable to-day.

That it is, consequently, advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point. That the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect.

The above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries being duly authorized resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration: 1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished.

CONVINCED THAT the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not the efforts of their governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

MEASURES W. and A. Johnston, the geographical publishers, have brought an action for libel in the Edinburgh Court of Sessions against the proprietors of the Advertiser on account of a review that appeared in that paper with respect to one of the plaintiffs' classes. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs with £1275 damages.

the market being shaken. Some markets note better prices, but not sufficient to influence London quotations, which are almost stationary.

LONDON, April 20.—Dr. Kenealy appeared in Guildhall, Justice-room to-day in response to a summons issued at the instance of Mr. Wright, editor of the Advertiser, charging him with libel.

Among the civil cases tried at the Sussex Assizes was an action on a life policy for £1000 which the Imperial Union Insurance Company refused to pay because the intemperate habits of the deceased had been concealed.

THE LAW TIMES expresses an opinion that examinations for admission to the bar are unsatisfactory and afford no test of legal knowledge. It remarks: "The questions put on all the required branches of legal study are only sixty in number. Twelve of these are designed to test the proficiency of the applicant in common law doctrines."

COST OF THE COLONIES.—The Times gives the following:—The net cost to the British Exchequer of the Colonies of the British Empire, after deducting any military contributions received from them, was 2,745,981 in the financial year 1869-70, and had been reduced to 1,817,471 in 1873-74.

UNITED STATES. CINCINNATI, April 21.—Despatches to the Commercial from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, report the peach crop entirely killed in Ohio and Michigan, and nearly so in Indiana.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21.—The Iron mills at Newbury have resumed operations. The puddlers, who have been on strike all winter, returned to work, accepting the Pittsburg prices.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—CHICAGO, April 21.—The jury in the libel case of Miss Early, of Rockford, against William F. Story, of the Times brought in a verdict this a.m., awarding to Miss Early \$25,000 as damages.

GORED TO DEATH.—BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 21.—Leonard Benjamin, a farmer, living three miles east of Bloomington, was gored to death by a young bull this a.m.; he lived fifteen minutes after the accident.

ROBBING TRAINS.—LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 21.—Eight railroad employees and a merchant here were arrested yesterday for systematically robbing rail way freight trains. A large quantity of property recovered.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD SPELL.—LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.—Reports from all parts of the State say that great damage has been done to fruit and tobacco plants by the frosts and snow of last week.

BUNKERS HILL.—BOSTON, April 21.—The City Council, last evening, voted \$30,000 towards the Centennial celebration on the 17th of June, of the Battle of Bunkers Hill.

THE IRON TRADE.—WHEELING, West Va., April 21.—Last night all the operatives in the boiler and nail mills had a meeting, and determined to strike.

FACILITY BRENS.—ELIZABETH, N.J., April 21.—The extensive cloth factory, belonging to the Eastern Manufacturing Company, was entirely burned to-day. Loss \$100,000; insured for \$15,000 in Newark and New York Companies.

appearance at Key West of yellow fever and three deaths from it, and concluded by saying:—The increased temperature of the past winter being six degrees above the average, the undue prevalence of southerly and easterly winds and the absolute absence of northerly during the whole winter, the general opinion existing among those who have had best opportunities to observe and form a judgment, and the actual appearance of yellow fever so early at Havana and Key West, combine to favour the belief that any protracted stay of a large naval force at either of these places might have a most calamitous result, and would therefore be in the highest degree imprudent.

The design for the twenty-cent silver piece authorized by the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1875, was selected and approved by Hon. H. Linderman, Director of the mint. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars, and beneath the figure the date "1875."

St. Patrick's Day Dinner in Paris. "DINER DES ANCIENS IRLANDAIS."

Year after year amid the varied changes of government in France men of Irish descent meet on the national "fete" to prove that generations after their fathers left Ireland, they respect and love her name, and that even the fame and honours they have won in their adopted country do not make them forget "la verte Erin," the cradle of their race.

The "Diner des anciens Irlandais" was held this year as it was last, at the celebrated restaurant Vefour Palais Royal. The dinner was presided over this year by the venerable Count de Nugent, who, though he was present at one given in 1823, at the "Cordon Bleu," is in vigorous health and intellect.

Lieutenant Colonel MacDermott is the eldest son of Colonel MacDermott of the Cuirassiers, one the bravest and most intelligent officers of the First Empire. His brother Lieutenant MacDermott of the Navy, who died a few years ago, and who never failed to be present at the Irish dinners, was a most remarkable officer, and well worthy of a race of men, whom it may be said that they were a line of heroes from "sire to son."

Count O'Kelly Farrell is Captain in the Infantry and has seen great service in the Crimea, Italy and in Paris during the Siege. He is the worthy son of the late venerable Count O'Kelly Farrell.

At the desert the President gave in English and in eloquent words, the toast to Ireland. Viscount O'Neill in a very effective speech proposed the health of Marshal MacMahon, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The memory of the Dead was drunk in silence, and the names of those who in late years assisted at those dinners mentioned with sorrow—Count O'Donnell, Counsellor of State, president in 1864; Rev. Mr. MacArdie, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, Lieutenant MacDermott, Mr. MacCarter, &c., &c., and special mention of the late Count O'Kelly Farrell.

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A Coffin Dealer who Wanted a Notice. "I've taken your paper for twenty-six years," he commenced, as he reached the head of the stairs, "and now I want a puff."

suring the length of the table with his eye, and wondering to himself why editors' tables weren't covered with craps, with rows of coffin nails around the edges.

"Death is very solemn," continued the man in the corner; "but still it is an occasion when one can appreciate a neat thing. I've seen you rub your knuckles against door posts and never change countenance: I've seen you listen to eulogies on men who owed you for twenty years before their death, and you looked even more solemn than the bereaved widow; I've seen you back your hearse up to a door in such an easy, quiet way that it robbed death of half of its terrors. All this have I seen and appreciated, but I couldn't write a puff for you."

"Why not?" he demanded. "For many reasons. Now you have a new hearse. Could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the genial undertaker, has just received a fine new hearse, and we hope that our citizens will endeavor to bestow upon it the patronage such enterprise deserves.' It rides easy, is handsomely finished, and those who try it once will want no other." Could I do that?

"No, not very well." "Of course I couldn't. You can call a grocer or a dry goods man a 'genial friend' and it's all right, but you aren't genial—you can't be. It's your business to be solemn. If you could be even more solemn than you are it would be money in your pocket."

"That's so," he said, sighing heavily. "If it was an omnibus, or a coal cart, or a wheelbarrow, I could go on and write a chapter on every separate spoke, but it isn't you see."

He leaned back and sighed again. "And as to your coffins, they are doubtless nice coffins, and your prices are probably reasonable, but could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the undertaker, has just received his new styles in spring coffins, all sizes, and is now prepared to see as many of his old customers as want something handsome and durable at moderate prices.' Could I say that?"

"I couldn't say that you were holding a clearing-out sale, in order to get ready for the spring trade, or that, for the sake of increasing your patronage, you had decided to present each customer with a chrome. I couldn't say that you were repainting and reupholstering, and had the most attractive coffin shop in the city. It wouldn't do to hope that people would patronize you, or that all orders sent in by mail would be promptly filled, and that your motto was 'Quick sales and small profits.'"

He put on the look of a tombstone, and made no reply. "You see, if you had stores to sell, or dealt in mackerel, or sold fishing tackle, everything would be lovely. You are an undertaker—solemn, sedate, mournful. You revel in crape, and never pass a black walnut door without thinking how much good coffin lumber was recklessly wasted. The tolling bell is music to you, and the city hall flag at half-mast is fat on your ribs. We'd like to oblige you, but you see how it is."

"Yes, Isaac," he said, and he formed in procession and moved down stairs, looking around now and then to see if the hearse was just thirty-four feet behind the officiating clergyman's carriage.

Fifty-Five Dozen Clothes Pins. How Mrs. JOHNSTON STIRRED UP THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.—A WARNING TO LAZY HUSBANDS. (From the Danbury News.) Ladies who have husbands who are negligent in supplying them with kindling should carefully study the experience of a Division street sister.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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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. Single copies, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half in advance, and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription from that date.

S. M. PATTERSON & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1875. Friday, 30—St. Catherine of Sienna, V. MAY—1875. Saturday, 1—SS. Philip and James, Aps. Sunday, 2—Fifth after Easter. Monday, 3—Rogation. Finding of the Holy Cross. Tuesday, 4—Rogation. St. Monica, V. Wednesday, 5—Vigil. Rogation. St. Pius V., P. C. Thursday, 6—Ascension of Our Lord, Obl.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the change in the postal laws will require prepayment of newspaper postage by publishers on and after the first of August next, the Publishers of "The True Witness" begs to notify all concerned that in order to meet the extra outlay the system of advance payments for subscription will henceforth be strictly adhered to. The subscription price will remain the same—\$2.00 per annum. Subscribers will get their papers twenty cents cheaper than formerly, and Publishers will have the benefit of a sound subscription list, and a list, too, that will not be diminished by the new method in any case where fair value is given for the money.

Subscribers in arrears for 1875, are requested to settle their accounts before the first of August. Subscribers can ascertain the date up to which they have paid from the date after the address printed on their papers.

The attention of our friends and agents who have kindly manifested active interest in extending the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS, is especially directed to this announcement; and their cordial co-operation in carrying out the "cash system" in subscriptions is respectfully requested.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Paris Univers publishes letters of sympathy from the Catholic Bishops of Great Britain to the Bishops of Germany and Switzerland. The letters the Swiss Bishops are especially severe in condemnation of the old Catholic movement. It is reported that the next ecclesiastical enterprise undertaken by the Prussian Government will be the extirpation of the few remaining Religious Orders. The modus operandi will probably be that adopted some years ago in Switzerland—the convents will be forbidden to receive novices, and the communities will be left to die out—more stringent measures being very likely applied to particular Houses or Congregations.

Mgr. Forster the Prince Bishop of Breslau, is the next German Prelate who is to be expelled from his See. His Vicar-General has published the recent Encyclical of the Holy Father, and the Government has lost no time before calling on him to resign his episcopal office.

According to the principles now in vogue in Germany, a Pope against whom the State declares war cannot speak, and a Bishop whom it condemns for listening to him cannot either speak or administer a Sacrament. And the original crime of the Pope, Bishops, and Catholics generally, is that they object to the spiritual Government of the Church being carried on by Protestant laymen. From Switzerland we learn that the petition of the Catholics of the ura for the restoration of the churches and church property which has been violently taken from them has been curtly rejected by the Federal Council, but even that Assembly seems to feel some scruple about the decree by which the Cantonal Government has forbidden any Catholic priest to sojourn in the district.

The ex-Carlist General is at present at Bayonne, and not at Madrid. Private letters from Spain say that his proclamations have not as yet produced any serious defection amongst the supporters of Don Carlos. The telegrams stating the contrary emanate from Madrid and deserve no credit.

The Roman Corporation, having to pay the expense of maintaining Garibaldi, is obliged to cut down the assignments to charitable purposes. The 40,000 lire formerly given for the gratuitous distribution of medicines and transport of the sick are reduced to about 20,000. The sum of 150,000 lire proposed for the Hospital for Chronic Diseases is reduced to 100,000. Other reductions in charity have been decreed.

The Archbishops of Guadalajara and Michoacan Mexico, have issued an address in regard to recent laws affecting the Church in Mexico. They enjoin on the clergy and people moderation and respect for the authorities, and advise Catholics to be patient and act as Christians under their trials.

The strike of cotton and woolen weavers in Philadelphia has now become almost general; the men in Smith & Thorntons' weaving mill struck on Saturday. All hands to the number of about 500 de-

manded the former rate of wages which had been reduced by 10 per cent by employers. The entire number now out is probably nearly 4,000, most of whom have held out for about three months. A largely attended meeting of strikers was held last Saturday evening, at which they resolved that they regarded as unsatisfactory every arrangement that will not secure for them a restoration to the standard of wages established previously to last winter's reduction. It was stated at the meeting that the manufacturers had met on Thursday p.m. and resolved not to yield, and that if any mill owner made a concession to the strikers he was to pay a fine.

A proclamation is published in the Canada Gazette of the general amnesty of all persons implicated in the North-West troubles excepting Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue. Riel and Lepine are also pardoned on condition of five years' absence from the country and of abstention from political rights therein during that time. Upon Lepine signifying his willingness to accept these conditions he is to be released from gaol, the commencement of his five years banishment dating twenty-four hours after his release.

The separate school question has been up in Prince Edward Island House of Assembly, and the Catholic members were in the minority.

"DARKNESS AND LIGHT"

The Lord Mayor of London recently paid a state visit to the "Grand City" Lodge of Freemasons, and, after partaking of some wine with the assembled members of the craft, said "that the present time was a most eventful one; a great contest was raging between darkness and light; Popery and the Pope himself were determined to put down freedom and good will, but this country and the Prince of Wales had determined that light should prevail." Whether his Lordship's speech is incorrectly reported, or whether the wine had anything to do with it, his allusions to darkness and light, the Pope and the Prince of Wales, are badly "mixed up" in print. By darkness, he meant, of course, the secrecy of the lodge-room, the signs and grips of the fraternity, and the terrific oaths by which they are bound not to divulge to the light of day the secrets of the night. And using the word light in opposition to darkness, he applied it evidently to the Catholic Church, whose doctrines are taught in every language to all men of good will in every part of the known world, and between whom and Freemasonry "a great contest is raging." Addressing a lodge of Freemasons on the great contest between darkness and light, in no other sense could he use the word darkness, and in no other the word light. But in the next breath, speaking of the leaders of the two contending parties, the Pope as Infallible Head of the Church, and the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons in England, his Lordship got confused and attributed to the former the designs of the latter, and vice versa. Surely he did not mean to say that the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of a society which works only in darkness, "had determined that light should prevail;" on the contrary, he meant to say that of the Pope who has never ceased to condemn and anathematize all societies which shun the light. This confusion is caused by the misplacement of the words "Popery and the Pope himself," and "this country and the Prince of Wales." A simple transposition of the terms will make the sentence read as it ought in consistence with the truth, and as it was, no doubt, intended it should read; that is as follows: "this country and the Prince of Wales are determined to put down freedom and good will, but Popery and the Pope himself had determined that light should prevail."

Freemasonry's natural element is darkness. It dreads the light of day. It wears the mask of religion. It says that no one can be initiated into its secrets who does not believe in God, and in saying so it lies. Charles Bradlaugh lives to convict it of falsehood. "The other day," says the London correspondent of the New York Daily Graphic, writing under date April 3d, "Mr. Bradlaugh showed to me his diploma as Master Mason. It is a parchment date May 11, 1862, signed by the Grand Master of 'Le Grand Orient de France' and by eleven other officials. Mr. Bradlaugh was an avowed atheist long before 1859, but on the 9th of March of that year he was initiated into the Masonic Order, and was made Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of France on the date above given. More than this, he joined an English lodge—the Tottenham High Cross Lodge—and held his regular certificate from the Grand Lodge until September of last year, when, in consequence of the Prince of Wales being made Grand Master, he returned his certificate cancelled. Mr. Bradlaugh's status as a Mason cannot be questioned, and although the fact that he, an avowed atheist, has been a Mason for sixteen years may embarrass those who boast of Masonry as a religious order, it cannot be denied." The Lord Mayor of London, when next he undertakes to lecture on "darkness and light" before a lodge of Freemasons, should apply for inspiration to Charles Bradlaugh the avowed atheist and Master Mason.

THE LATE REVEREND M. BARBARIN.

Rev. M. Barbarin, of the Seminary, who recently died was born on the 6th of November, 1812, at Marseilles, his family being very wealthy and highly esteemed for their numerous benefactions—a branch, moreover, of the house of Barberini, of Florence, which furnished a Pope, Urban VIII., and several Cardinals to the Church. It was Urban the Eighth who, in 1642, consecrated the then recent foundation of Montreal, addressing a letter to the partners in the company of Montreal, applauding their zeal, and granting them his benediction and the most ample indulgences. He studied from 1820 to 1830 in a clerical college at Aix, in Provence, where, he obtained a profound knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French and Italian languages. He possessed an extraordinary memory, and was capable of reciting complete passages from Virgil, Homer, Horace, Cicero, Tacitus, Bossuet, Cornelle, Racine, Lafontaine, and Pascal; also from the works of the great religious writers of the 19th century, and other modern writers; from the Gospels, Prophets, and the Psalms. In music he shone brilliantly, being the master of several instruments—reading the most difficult music readily at sight—and singing in a most artistic manner, being considered equal to the most celebrated artists of his day. In 1833 he chose an ecclesiastical vocation, and in 1838 he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, where he was ordained in 1841. Subsequently, he came to this city, where he lived above thirty years.

BELIEF OF ENGLISH CATHOLICS OF THE LAST CENTURY IN PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The following letter appears in the London Tablet of April 3rd—

To the Editor of the Tablet. SIR.—When Dr. Johnson was bringing out his Dictionary, Lord Chesterfield, to conciliate him, wrote a paper in The World, quoted by Boswell, in which occurs the following passage:—

"I hereby declare that I make a total surrender of all my rights and privileges in the English language, as a free born British subject, to the said Mr. Johnson, during the term of his dictatorship. Nay more, I will not only obey him like an old Roman, as my dictator, but, like a modern Roman, I will implicitly believe in him as my Pope, and hold him to be infallible, while in the chair, but no longer."

This must have been written in the year 1754. Surely Lord Chesterfield's "modern Roman" must have had an attack of Vaticanism! I remain, sir, your obedient servant, W. M. R. ASHFORD. Petersham, Surrey, March 29, 1875.

The Catholic or Ultramontane of 1875 is required to believe that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks from his chair of teaching (ex cathedra), and then only, is infallible. Mr. Gladstone does not understand the expression ex cathedra, because he does not wish to understand it; but Lord Chesterfield understood it over a hundred years ago. This is another instance of the progress of the 19th century.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

Our esteemed contemporary the St. John Freeman hopes the press of Quebec and Ontario will publish the following propositions, submitted by Mr. Burns, M.P.P., to the Government of New Brunswick to bring about a settlement of the School difficulty in that Province:—

1st.—That the Trustees of any school district be authorized to accept the certificate and license of the superior of the Order of the Christian Brothers or Sisters of Charity, as sufficient proof of the competence of the holders to teach in schools under the Law. And that when no such certificate and license is held, such persons shall be examined in their own domicile or private quarters, as to their qualifications, by such persons as may be appointed by the Board of Education.

2nd.—The children of parents residing in one district shall at the request of their parents, be allowed by the Trustees to attend the schools of another district.

3rd.—When any book prescribed by the Board of Education is objected to by the teacher and shown to contain objectionable passages, its use shall not be made compulsory in such schools, and books not objectionable may be substituted.

4th.—That Trustees shall allow in the school buildings of the district after the regular hours, religious instruction to be imparted, and the regular school hours may be shortened so as to allow the imparting of such instruction.

The St. John Globe thinks that the above propositions are reasonable, but fears some difficulty would be encountered in carrying out the provisions of the 3rd. The Telegraph says that if conceded they will practically repeal the present School Law, and appeals to the majority to reject them, as propositions somewhat similar emanating from the Parochial School Boards were rejected in New York. It is a strange anomaly to hear such an ultra-loyal journal as the Telegraph urging the people of New Brunswick to do as the New Yorkers do, and not as their fellow British subjects in Ontario do. No wonder people talk about "lip-loyalty."

THE DUTIES OF THE JUBILEE.—On the first Sunday of May, which will be next Sunday, and on the two following Sundays, a procession will form at St. Patrick's church at half-past two o'clock for the purpose of visiting the necessary churches in St. Patrick's Parish. It will proceed along Palace Street to the Bishop's Cathedral, then along Dorchester Street to the Jesuit's church, thence by St. Catherine Street to St. James' church on St. Denis Street where, after paying the last visit, the procession will disperse.

In reference to the announcement that appeared in last week's issue of this paper, that Rev. Father Stafford of Lindsay received the appointment of English Master in the New Normal School at Ottawa, we have since learned that the Rev. Gentleman has refused the appointment.

CARD OF THANKS.—At the last monthly meeting of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Patrick Kennedy, Esq., for his kindness in furnishing, free of charge, four horses and a sleigh for the purpose of carrying the Society's banner in the procession on St. Patrick's Day.

If in cities and towns where there are several Irish Societies, each of them persists in celebrating the O'Connell Centenary according to a programme of its own, the 6th of August will gladden the heart of Ireland's bitterest enemy. Why, in the name of common sense, cannot Society meet Society and be a unit in honoring the memory of the Liberator? Better no celebration at all than a divided one.

We direct the attention of our readers to a letter which we reprint in another column from the London Spectator of the 18th ult. Written by an Irish Catholic in refutation of certain charges made by Mr. Gladstone in his late pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism," against the political honesty of the Catholics of the British Empire in re the Protestation of 1789, it is an historical document which every Catholic should have in his possession.

PRAYERS FOR THE JUBILEE.—Messrs D. & J. Sadler & Co. Notre Dame Street, advertise Instructions on the Jubilee and prayers recommended to be said in the Station Churches, to which is prefixed the encyclical of His Holiness Pope Pius IX., and the pastoral letter of His Grace the Most Revd John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, published with the approbation of his Grace. He also announces similar instructions by His Lordship the Most Revd Ignatius Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, published with his Lordship's approbation. Now is the time for the duties of the Jubilee, and when it is known that these manuals are sold at the low price of 10 cents per copy and \$5 per one hundred we are sure that every Catholic in the Dominion will procure a copy.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. 70. "THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR."

Amongst crimes against the human law, there are few that are more pernicious to the interest of men or that are visited with more severe punishments than the counterfeiting of money. The reason is obvious. Money is the medium of every business transaction; through it the whole commerce of the world is kept in activity. What the blood is to the human frame, money is to the trade and commerce of the world. What would become of the body, if counterfeit blood was injected into the veins? The nerves would cease to be stimulated; the heart no longer stimulated by the nerves would cease to act; the heart ceasing to act would no longer circulate even the counterfeit blood and death would supervene. And so in like manner in the body politic. Let counterfeit money be once in circulation, commerce would forthwith languish, trade would be all but impossible, since no man would wish to part with honest merchandise for worthless money; no man asks to receive a stone or a serpent for a loaf or a fish.—But then is a counterfeit money more dangerous even than this spurious coin; the counterfeit truth; the spurious word of the liar is even more dangerous still. Yes, Christian soul, the forger and the counterfeiter is well and deservedly execrated by mankind—deservedly is he hunted down as an animal noxious to the body politic, and when caught prudently he is consigned to strong prison walls for the rest of his life. Who would wish to associate with this execrated of all the world? who would ask to claim him as a friend or an acquaintance? And yet the liar—that counterfeiter of God's eternal truth, that forger of words which pretend to be what they are not—this miscreant is allowed amongst you—is claimed without shame as a friend and an acquaintance—is admitted to the company of your children—is deemed sufficiently respectable to be tolerated by society—may I even perhaps fondled and caressed by it. Christian soul our Newgates, our provincial penitentiaries, our Sing Sings may shut in all our counterfeiters of money, but if our liars, those counterfeiters of truth, were all imprisoned would it not require a whole territory of Newgates, of provincial penitentiaries, of Sing Sings to contain them? so loosely indeed is that great commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," practised in Christian lands.

The Apostle St. Paul, writing to the Ephesians, instructs them that putting aside lying, they should speak the truth each one with his neighbor, for he tells them, "we are all members." And what indeed, Christian soul, would become of this body of ours, if one member deceived the other? What would become of it, if the tongue told the stomach that a poisonous draught was generous wine? what would become of the body, if the ear should tell the feet, that the noise of the rattlesnake was only the cranking of some withered bough?—Would not the unfaith of the one member be the destruction of all? In the human body all the members assist in the truth for the safety of all. When the eye sees only an apparently safe path covered with leaves, the foot sounds the earth, that the eye may judge whether the path is solid. When the foot would slip upon the tail of a venomous serpent, or carry the body into the lair of some savage animal, the eye sends a telegram to the brain, in order that it may warn the feet away from the danger. And should the darkness of night prevent the eye from seeing the truth in order to telegraph it to the other members, it becomes the duty of the ear to listen for the truth; of the hands and feet to feel for it, else would the body be soon cast over a precipice, or landed in a pitfall, or wounded by wild beasts. It is on this account then that the Apostle in order to deter us from lies reminds us, that we are all members; that as the lie of one member of the body would entail the destruction of all, so the lie of one member of a community brings danger to all. Far better were we for the human body, that any one of its members should be paralyzed, than it should publish an untruth to the others. It was a knowledge of the same truth in the body politic that made the Royal Prophet pray that all lying lips might be dumb. Christian soul! if every lip that had ever spoken a lie were dumb, how few would be the tongues capable of speech?

The Sacred Scriptures in innumerable places tell us that the law of God is truth. "Thy law is truth," says the Royal Prophet addressing Almighty God. And the same assertion is repeated again and again, so important is it. "All thy commands are truth," "all thy ways are truth."—If then truth is the very base, the very foundation, the very essence of God's law—if truth is the foundation of His ways (i.e. His providence) towards men, how can this God of truth ever suffer the presence of a lie, which is the overturning of truth and therefore the overturning of God's law and of His providence towards men. When the rebel angels allowed themselves to think for a moment, that they would wish to be equal to God, that moment God cast them out of heaven to fall headlong into hell. Theirs was an act of disloyalty to the Great King of Heaven, and for that act of disloyalty God punished them on the instant. What these rebel spirits were to God's rule in heaven, lies and deceit are to His reign on earth. They are the would-be subverters of God's throne on earth—they are the rebels against His earthly reign—for all his ways are truth.

Almighty God has used every means to show the world how much He detests a lie. He has forbidden it; He has expressed His detestation of it; He has promised eternal rewards to such as avoid lies, and He has pronounced threats against those who are guilty of them. But as though all this were not sufficient, and as though to leave us no excuse for untruth, He has assured us through His Psalmist that He is the God of truth. And His divine Son, through the inspired Evangelist, assures us, that He came down from heaven to "bear testimony of the truth." Christian soul! have you ever sufficiently studied the force of this declaration? We are accustomed to look upon Our Divine Saviour only as the Redeemer. With a selfishness all human we are accustomed to think of Jesus Christ's coming on earth only as far as it concerns our being bought from the devil and hell. We look upon His birth in the stable and His death upon the cross only in as much as they concern our salvation. This is mercenary and selfish, but natural. For self-preservation appears to be the first law of our being. But Jesus Christ came for far more than this; for His Evangelist tells us He came to give testimony of the truth.—Should not this indeed give us an exalted idea of the truth. Jesus Christ came down from heaven to bear testimony to truth. From all ages, long before the creation of the world, it was decreed in the divine mind, that the Son, the second Person of the holy and blessed Trinity should come down from heaven to give testimony on earth to truth; to teach the inhabitants of this world truth; to enforce truth upon them by the influence of His divine endorsement. This was His highest mission. Of what importance then truth must be—what a precious inheritance, when it is necessary that the Son of God should come down from heaven to bear testimony to its excellence. Christian soul, can you ever henceforth tell a lie? By the light of these considerations can you ever dare to render the coming of Christ vain and nugatory?—Can you dare to rise up against this testimony of Christ, and daily to contradict it by a lie?

And not only does Jesus Christ come to bear testimony of the truth! He himself declares He is the truth. Ah! Christian soul! at the sound of that declaration of thy Saviour: "I am the way, the truth, and the life, recoil from every lie." For what does it imply? Jesus Christ is the truth. What! can it be possible then that every time you offend truth you offend that Saviour who is truth? Can it be possible that every time you would truth you would that all merciful Saviour who is truth? And yet it needs must be so. Oh alas! then how detestable! how horrid! how cruel every lie must be. Every lie is a stab aimed against Jesus the truth! Every lie is a rebellion against Jesus the truth. Can any further consideration be necessary to a Christian soul, to teach it a horror for every lie.

MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS.

Modernus.—Can you conceive how an infant can be "regenerated" and become "a child of God" without even knowing what has been done to it? Antiquus.—I own I cannot; but that does not by any means, prevent the thing from being so. If every thing is to be considered as impossible, which cannot be explained or understood, we shall have to give up half the known facts of the world.—Though we do not know how the grass grows, that is no proof that it does not grow; though we do not understand what life is; that does not by any means prove that we do not exist. So, also, because we cannot understand how an infant be regenerated, besides; let not your Anabaptist friends be incoherent. They acknowledge, that all men are reborn through the sin of Adam—when a man sins or when he dies they acknowledge, that he does so in consequence of the fall of our first parents. And can they explain why this is so, seeing that he has not participated actually in that fall?

Modernus.—No; I acknowledge they cannot. Antiquus.—Then why expect an explanation from us as to regeneration? If they cannot explain, how all men, (without correspondence to their part), are partakers of Adam's sin, what right have they to demand an explanation of us, as to how infants can be regenerate, (without correspondence on their part)? When the Anabaptists explain to us the mysterious communication of Adam's guilt to men, it will be time for us to explain how Christ's redemption is participated in by infants. Nicodemus asked our Lord—"How can a man be born again, when he is old?" The Anabaptists ask—How can a man be born again when he is a mere child? Christ's answer serves them both. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not say every one that is born of the Spirit." (John iii., 8) Whirlwind, little faith! as ye know not why the Spirit worketh.

Modernus.—But how can children be brought through baptism under obligations, which they did not contract? or be bound by promises which they did not make? Antiquus.—Why? my dear Modernus, surely thou art sleeping? Put thy hand to thy head and feel if thou hast not thy nightcap. These infants are as much bound by these promises without baptism as with it. Thou dost not surely believe that a man (baptised or not baptised) can escape "the answer of a good conscience?" Baptismal promises do not refer to actions, which are left to every man's choice to do or not to do. It is not left to our option to serve God, or not to serve him; to believe what He has revealed or to disbelieve it; to be children of God or to be children of wrath. Even in the temporal order this "liberty of conscience" is not allowed. We are not allowed to be honest or dishonest, just as we please; we are not allowed to pay our taxes or not to pay them, just as it is convenient; we are not allowed to swear to the truth or to perjure ourselves just as we may feel inclined. We are all bound to faith and the moral law; and this is all that is contained in the promises of baptism. We have a parallel to all this under the Jewish dispensation. The Jewish infant circumcised at eight days old, was as much bound to the Jewish beliefs and ceremonies; as we claim our infants to be by baptism to Christian faith and Christian morality. Your objection, Modernus, must be thrown to the winds.

PAGANISM REDIVIVUS.

It has been said, and truly said, that there is no error of modern times, which was not known to the schoolmen. We are inclined to go further, and to trace back all modern errors even to the days of Pagan Rome.

1st. Universalism certainly dates back to the time of Proclus who died A.D. 485; though we suspect that even he was not the originator of it. That "the Philosopher should not confine himself to any particular form of religion or national worship, but should be superior to all religions and as it were the great high priest of the universe," is good sound Universalist doctrine and was the doctrine of the learned pagan Proclus upwards of 1400 years ago.

And the prefect Symmachus only expressed the same idea in other words when he asked—"What matters it by what way one arrives at the truth.—It is indeed so mysterious an affair, that there should be many ways leading to it."

2nd. The modern response so often given by Protestants when taunted with the great diversity of sects—that "the greater the diversity of religious worship, the more pleasing the homage to God; for besides giving an opportunity for the unrestrained play of aspirations peculiar to every people and nation, it serves as an incentive to devotion and prompts a generous and holy rivalry" is only a re-hash *latium verbis* of the polemics of Pagan writers attacking the Christian Church of the first ages.

3rd. To Zosimus the historian may be referred the modern taunt that the Catholic Church is the degeneration of mankind, since that worthy pagan attributes the decline of the Roman empire and the ills that befell it, to the degenerating influences of Christianity.

Proclus though holding his universalist doctrine "above all religions and independent of all" with a strange inconsistency affirmed the same proposition; and advocated a return to Pagan worship and demonology as the only means of restoring the empire to its former splendour.

4th. The modern plea for a strict moral life without the necessity of religious faith, and the excuse for not embracing the Catholic Church drawn from the dishonest lives of some Catholics is mentioned by St. Austin as a Pagan plea of his day.

"One may find many Pagans unwilling to embrace Christianity and who defend their course by appealing to the straightforward honesty of their lives; Can Christ himself ask more? You ask me to become a Christian? Well and good. For what purpose? A Christian has defrauded me, and I, a Pagan, have never repaid dishonestly with any one: 'I have been the victim of the perjury of a Christian witness, and I myself have never repaid an oath.'—(St. Aug., tr. 25.)

5th. The Protestant idea, of the Providence of God (or rather "we should say of the non-Providence of God) is "only the revived error of Philo the Jew. "Considering the surpassing majesty and glory of Divine Essence it is impossible that

The Eternal God should come in contact with this corrupt world whether as Creator or Conservator...

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PROTESTATION OF 1789.

The following very important letter appeared in the Spectator of Saturday, March 13—

Mr. Gladstone asserts that "this very important document" (the Protestation of the English Catholic Dissenters) "brought about the passing of the great English Relief Act of 1791."

Now if Mr. Gladstone will take the trouble of referring to the debates on the Relief Bill of 1791 in the 28th and 29th volumes of "Hansard" he will find that in all these statements he is more or less, and in the majority and more important of them, absolutely mistaken.

Mr. Gladstone may, however, suppose that the question of infallibility was insufficiently considered in 1791, and that Parliament then took a leap in the dark.

It is to be observed Mr. Fox was here dealing with the question as to whether the advantages of the Bill should be limited to the minority of Protestant Catholic Dissenters, or extended to the majority of English Catholics, who objected to the oath disavowing Papal Infallibility.

thing," but that he "foresaw everything." Great as is my veneration for the genius of the greatest of my countrymen, I could not have imagined that in 1791 he would have stigmatized by anticipation the main argument of the Exposition.

Mr. Pitt too declared he was averse to drawing a hard-and-fast line between the two descriptions of the Roman Catholic, and argued that, if the Bill were to pass in its then shape, it would be necessary to repeal certain of the Penal Laws, in order to do even justice to all Catholics, whether they were Ultramontane or Protestant Dissenters.

The Bill, however, went to the House of Lords as a Bill to relieve Protestant Catholic Dissenters only, and with the objectionable oath attached to it, but apparently qualified by the addition of some words recognizing the Pope's Infallibility in spirituals.

Mr. Gladstone's sincerity, veracity, and honour; but in this matter I think it is impossible to acquit him of very grave negligence or, as I prefer to think somewhat rash credulity.

By far the most remarkable speech in either House was that of the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Horsley. To that high-minded prelate, the Catholics of England are indebted for a frank, manly, and complete vindication of the grounds upon which they opposed the Bill, and for an argument against the oath disavowing Infallibility, so convincing that in committee the measure was enlarged so as to include all Catholics, the more objectionable parts of the oath omitted, and the Irish oath (the same substantially as that taken by Catholics until the Act 34 and 35 Vict., c. 48, was passed) substituted in its stead.

Mr. Gladstone might have expected to have found some notice of such a speech and such a debate in Mr. Charles Butler's Memoirs, to which he refers as a standard authority. Not a word of it. But, be it remembered, Mr. Charles Butler was Secretary to the Catholic Committee to which Bishop Horsley so pointedly referred, and was the prime mover in their least creditable proceedings.

But the question remains—Was the Protestation signed, as Mr. Gladstone asserts, by the four English Vicars-Apostolic and a great number of Catholics? and did it declare "we acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope?" It was so signed, and it did so declare. It was a very great mistake, but it was instantly, amply, openly repented of and atoned for.

Mr. Gladstone may, however, suppose that the question of infallibility was insufficiently considered in 1791, and that Parliament then took a leap in the dark.

stances, it is rather an abuse of terms to treat such a paper of the Protestation as, "in the strictest sense, a representative and binding document" upon the Catholics of this country.

I cannot close this letter without saying in all sincerity that I wish the task had not fallen to my hand of exposing Mr. Gladstone's sin in this matter. I have that sense of his immortal labours for the good of my country, vainly spent as they may seem for the present day to have been on an ingrate generation—I have the true knowledge of the heroic zeal with which he gave all his genius, capacity, and influence to the service of Ireland in those years of his glory—that it has been a great pain to me to have to say what I have said.

JOHN BRIGHT AND FATHER O'MALLEY.

DEAR SIR.—Your respected Correspondent "Sacerdos" (whose letters I always read with pleasure and profit) in your last week's issue has fallen unwittingly into an error in supposing that John Bright's letter referred to by him was addressed to the Irish Home Rule Movement under the leadership of Mr. Butt.

Mr. Robert Follis, of Teath Concession of Thornberry, went into the swamp to chop some cedar. The first tree he cut down lodged on a hemlock stub, standing about twenty feet high.

Mr. Gladstone might have expected to have found some notice of such a speech and such a debate in Mr. Charles Butler's Memoirs, to which he refers as a standard authority.

Indeed, we can hardly conceive a wilder notion than that to the furtherance of which the Rev. Mr. O'Malley applies himself in his "little book."

for the small sum of fifty cents. The following are the contents of the current number:—Frescoes, Salonette, by Theo. Olen; La Balancelle, Caprice Imitatif, by C. B. Lyberg; La Bohemienne, Romance, by E. Ketterer; Morning Dew, Morecau de Salon, by S. Smith. Published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N.Y. \$4 per annum; Single Nos. 50 cts.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA.—THE NEW CHAPEL.—On Tuesday morning 20th inst. the new chapel of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Centre Town, was blessed, and the altar consecrated by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, according to the prescribed ritual.

Hon. John Young's plan for the improvement of Montreal Harbour is as follows:—A wide channel cut from the Lachine rapids would supply a great water power; the water from this would be utilized to fill a main hydraulic dock built on the shoals outside of Mill-street, and between it and Victoria Bridge.

There died in Napanee on Monday morning last one of its oldest residents in the person of Mrs. John Hoesy, who has resided there without change since 1812.

Mr. Robert Follis, of Teath Concession of Thornberry, went into the swamp to chop some cedar. The first tree he cut down lodged on a hemlock stub, standing about twenty feet high.

PROMOTION.—We are glad to learn that Mr. J. P. Hanley, G. T. Station Master at this place, is to be promoted, his future station not being decided yet, but supposed to be Napanee.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—We have before us an ingenious check book, to be used by merchants for the purpose of checking the number of registered letters given to their clerks for postal delivery.

A strong whirlwind visited Robin's Hill, near Napanee, on Monday, the 19th inst., and unceremoniously took possession of a partly enclosed new frame house belonging to Mr. Wesley Dies, which it raised into the air some ten feet from its foundation, throwing it down nearly a complete wreck.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—Lake Temiscamingue, Rev. F. P. \$2; Lachine, Rev. P. O. 2; New Glasgow, P. S. 1; La Presentation, Rev. J. S. 2; Ormstown, P. M. 2; Cadysville, N. Y. Rev. F. McG. 2; Bay of Islands, Nfld. Rev. T. S. 2.25; Windsor, Mrs. M. B. 2; Gaspe Basin, Rev. M. B. 2; Chippewa Falls, Wis. D. C. 2.50; Gaspe Basin, A. J. P. 2; Woonsocket, R. I. Rev. N. A. B. 2; Oxford Centre, J. H. 4; Hamilton, M. J. F. 2; Morrisburgh, D. McE. 2; Mountjoy, M. D. 2; Springtown, P. K. 1; Beaverton, D. A. C. 2; St. Andrews, J. H. McE. 2; D. McE. 2; St. Urbain, Rev. A. F. 5; Arnprior, D. S. 2; Hopefield, J. M. 2; St. Sylvestre, D. H. 3; Kingston, J. G. 2; St. Canute, J. M. 2; Egerton, J. B. 50c; Wheatland, J. R. 2; Tracadie, W. D. 3; Williamstown, Mrs. M. C. F. 4; Rigaud, J. O. C. 1.50; Lansdown, T. McE. 2; Tweed, Miss H. M. D. 1; St. Joseph d'Ely, Rev. A. D. 1; Huntington, J. H. 1.50; Portneuf, Rev. F. D. 2.

Per J. B. McE., Lochiel—A. B. McE. 2; H. McE. 2; Per J. McE., Port Hawkesbury, N. S.—Self, 2; M. D. 2; Per P. N., Thurso—M. O. L. 1.50; J. McE. 1.50; W. K. 1.50. Per Rev. D. O'G., South Douro—Haultain, R. S. 2; Per F. L. E., Kingsbridge—O. McE. 2; J. O. 1. Per J. H., Guelph—Self, 2; J. B. 4; H. O. 2; Mrs. K. 1; M. C. 3. Per A. B., Mayo—M. L. 1.50. Per Rev. F. W., Huntington—Self, 1.50; J. F. 1.50; Per T. M., 1.50; J. D. 1.50; W. F. 1.50; M. McE. 1.50; W. W. Jr., 1.50; J. C. 1.50; W. H., 1.50; H. P. 1.50; Landerville, W. D. 1.50. Per L. S., Sheenborough—Self, 1.75; W. D. 1.75; E. C. 3.50; J. S. 1.75; G. M. 1.75; P. M. 1.75; J. S. 1.75; T. H. 1.75; E. McE. 1.75; J. M. 1.75; Fort William, W. J. 1.75. Per Mrs. McE., Port Hawkesbury, N. S.—Low River Inhabitants, A. L. 2. Per J. H., Eganville—Self, 2; Oscoda, O. C. 2; Per W. H., Lacolle—S. D. 2.50.

Per T. M., Peterborough—Self 3; South Douro, G. C. 75 cts. Per J. H., Chambly Canton—Self, 2; Mrs. M., 3.17. Per P. L. B., Belleville—W. C. 2. Per D. C., Halifax, N. S.—Sheet Harbor J. F. McK. 4. Per T. L., Kemptville—Self, J. C. 2. Per D. D., Marysville—T. H. 2. Per J. D., Leeds Village—Lancaster, N. H. M. D. 1.50. Per J. L., Perth—J. M. 2; W. F. 2.

MARRIED.

At St. Patrick's Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Martin Cassidy to Jennie Cahalane, both of this city.

At the Cathedral of Montreal, on the 20th April inst., by the Most Reverend E. A. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec—in the presence of the Right Reverend Bishop of Gratianopolis—Edward Antile Panet, Esq., N.P., to Miss Marie Louise Elizabeth Terroux, second daughter of Robert Terroux, Esq., Died.

In Ottawa on April 23, after a long and painful illness which he bore with Christian resignation, Edward Farrell, a native of the Co. Westford, Ireland. Aged 53 years. R.I.P.

At St. John's, P. Q., on the 21st inst., John Dana, formerly of Chambly, and lately of Stanbridge East, aged 69 years.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Super Extra, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, Corn, Pease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Tbin Mess, Ashes, Firsts, Pearls, Butter, Market quiet, Straw.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, full, per bushel, do spring, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Apples, per bushel, Geese, each, Turkeys, per dozen, Cabbage, per doz, Onions, per bush, Dressed hogs per 100 lbs, Beef, hind-quarters, per lb, Mutton, by carcass, per lb, Potatoes, per bush, Butter, lb, rolls, large rolls, tub dairy, Eggs, fresh, per doz, packed, Turnips, per bush, Hay, Straw.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour-XXX per bushel, Family 100, Ex Fancy 100, GRAIN—Barley per bushel, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs, hind, lvs, per lb on market, Mutton, Year, Bacon, Pork, Hides—No 1 untrimmed, 2, Lambskins, Calf Skins, Dedin Skins, Tallow, POULTRY—Turkeys, each, Geese, Ducks per pair, Fowls per pair, GENERAL—Potatoes bus, Butter, tub, per lb, do print, Eggs, per dozen, Cheese, home made, Hay per ton, Straw, Wood, hard, on street, Coal, delivered, Wool per lb.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1875.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, 3rd May, at EIGHT o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 4th of May, at EIGHT o'clock, for the Election of Officers-Bearers for the ensuing year. P. J. COYLE, Sec.

REAGAN'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, \$1.50 per year. THE HARP, PUBLISHED BY R. CALLAHAN, MONTREAL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

INVESTITURE OF MARSHAL MACMAHON WITH THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—The investiture of Marshal MacMahon as a Knight of the Golden Fleece took place at the Eliseo at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon...

As might naturally be expected the recent incident between the Cabinet of Berlin and the Italian Government furnishes a fruitful topic for the Paris newspapers.

The President, I must again express my regret that the speaker, has persisted in reading documents against the wish of the House, and that he has put the patience of the House, to a severe test...

English readers may be inclined to consider it at least strange that the Parliamentary majority should have so furiously objected to the reading of the very document which was alleged as the pretext for despoiling the Church of the endowments guaranteed to her by treaties.

Twenty prominent Communists, under the leadership of Dr. Bastoul, have succeeded in building boats in which they have effected their escape from New Caledonia.

m. l'Abby Bougaud, Vicar-General of Orleans, has left Rome after having had the honour of a farewell audience granted him by the Holy Father.

THE STATE OF THE CARLIST ARMY.—THE PROSPECTS OF THE KING.—The following letter from the Home Rule member for Clonmel, Mr. Arthur J. Moore, has appeared in the Times:—

Sir,—It may be of interest to your readers to learn some facts touching the present state of Spain. On the 15th of January I left England for Spain, and returned to England about the 13th of February.

The artillery is nearly all English, bearing the name of the first makers in the world, and is equipped in splendid style, all the heavy pieces being drawn by teams of eight or ten Spanish mules...

Ambulance Corps. Army of the Centre—General Dorregaray, 17,800 men, 2,000 horses; three batteries of artillery. Army of Catalonia—General Rafael Tristany, 14,500 men, 500 horses, 60 available pieces of artillery.

In conclusion, Sir, perhaps you will allow me to add that I have returned from Spain with very different views to those with which I left England.

All the principal generals of the Carlist army—Dorregaray, Sabale, Mendiri, and Tristany—have protested against Cabrera's latest move, and Don Carlos himself has issued a decree of outlawry against the senile tyrant.

GERMANY.

THE DEBATES ON THE SUSPENSION BILL.—In the sitting of 18th March the Berlin Chamber of Deputies was the theatre of a scene which depicts better than any reflections could do the rage that animates the Government majority against the Catholic Church.

It is surprising, he said, that considering the importance attached to the Encyclical its textual contents have not been given. I will, therefore, take the liberty of reading it. (Tremendous uproar. The Left cried, "Don't read!" Applause from the Centre. The President rings his bell.)

Baron v. Wendt then read the Encyclical, being accompanied throughout and frequently interrupted by the howlings and yells of the majority.

The speaker was at last enabled to continue his speech, always, however, with a running accompaniment of interruptions from the majority.

This result has enraged to a ridiculous degree the Reptile Press. The regulations of the Chamber, they say, have not been able to prevent Baron v. Wendt from reading the Encyclical; let us then change those regulations.

With reference to the incident of the reading of the Encyclical by the Deputy v. Wendt, in spite of the express wish of the President and of almost the whole House, there has been a lively discussion in the Chamber of Deputies...

The Max Laws.—When a priest is "suspended" from his office by sentence of the civil courts, the Prussian Government seizes not only upon the regular public income of his cure or benefice, but also upon the income arising out of private foundations for masses, &c.

The Bishop of Paderborn was released from his two months' confinement in the fortress of Wesel, on the morning of Saturday, 20th March.

pathy and affection. On Tuesday, 23rd March, he received a brief but most expressive address, signed by 88,000 of his flock. It runs thus:—"Most Reverend Bishop! Most Gracious Lord—through the mercy of God and the favor of the Apostolic See you are our Bishop, and will continue to be our Bishop, until God and the Holy See will dissolve this bond, and the mutual duties which flow from it.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau has published the Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father in all parts of his diocese by sending it officially to his priests, and it is expected that he will be deposed, like the Archbishop of Posen-Gnesen, the imprisoned new Cardinal of the Holy Roman Catholic Church; and like the Bishop of Paderborn.

Political Matrimony.—Amongst the princely guests now in Berlin, is Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, who has been received (says the correspondent of the Monde) with extraordinary warmth, and people conclude that he contemplates marriage.

ITALY.

A German paper gives the following statistics:—Pius IX., during his 29 years' reign has created 99 Cardinals.—December 26, 1846, two;—June 12, 1847, four, of whom Antonelli is the oldest Cardinal created by the present Pope; January 17, 1848, one; September 30, 1840, 14; March 15, 1852, four; March 7, 1853, eight; December 19, 1853, one; December 17, 1855, four; June 16, 1857, six; March 15, 1858, seven; June 25, 1858, one; September 27, 1861, seven; March 16, 1863, seven; December 21, 1863, one; June 22, 1866, five; March 13, 1868, nine; December 23, 1873, twelve; March 15, 1875, six.

Those who knew what Rome was even so late as a couple of years back, need not hope now to recognize it. The modern Vandals—of Sardinia—are only too able masters of their handicraft of desecration, and many of those monuments of the world which centuries upon centuries of years piled up into magnificent grandeur have been absolutely destroyed in a few hurried days.

REASONING IN ANIMALS.—Colonel Stuart Wortley gives the following interesting anecdotes in illustration of this subject:—Some years since I spent winter in Naples, and went often to a library to read the newspapers.

Prof. Henry Tanner, Queen's College, Birmingham, says: "I have every reason to believe that the action of sugar is most important in its action on the generative system, and I think there is just cause for considering that any animal may by its use be rendered incompetent for propagating its species."

AN INNOTENT RABBIT.—The Detroit Free Press says:—A Cass avenue father procured an outfit of oil paints and brushes for his eight-year-old son the other day, the lad having developed a talent for drawing.

What is the difference between perseverance and obstinacy? One is a strong will and the other is a strong word.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following lines it will be seen have been written by different persons, but so carefully are they arranged that one would be apt to suppose that they were the productions of one author:—

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? [Young.] Life's a short summer—man is but a flower; [Dr. Johnson.] By turns we catch this fatal breath and die— [Pope.] The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh. [Prior.] To be better far than not to be, [Sewell.] Though all man's life may seem a tragedy; [Spencer.] But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb— [Daniel.] The bottom is but shallow whence they come. [Sir Walter Raleigh.] Your fate is but the common fate of all; [Longfellow.] Unmingled joys here no man befall; [Southwell.] Nature to each allots his proper sphere, [Congreve.] Fortune makes folly her peculiar care; [Churchill.] Custom does not often reason overrule, [Rochester.] And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. [Armstrong.] Live well—how long or short permit to heaven. [Milton.] They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. [Bailey.] Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face— [French.] Vile intercourse where virtue has no place, [Sommerville.] Then keep each passion down however dear. [Thompson.] Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear; [Byron.] Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay, [Smollet.] With craft and skill to ruin and betray, [Crabbe.] Soar not to high to fall, but stoop to rise, [Massinger.] We masters grow of all that we despise. [Cowley.] Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem; [Beattie.] Riches have wings; and grandeur is a dream. [Cowper.] Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave. [Sir Walter Davenant.] The paths of glory lead but to the grave. [Gray.] What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat. [Willis.] Only a destructive to the brave and great. [Addison.] What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown? [Dryden.] The way to bliss lies not on beds of down. [Francis Quarles.] How long well live, not years but actions tell; [Watkins.] That man lives twice who lives the first life well. [Herrick.] Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend. [William Mason.] Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend. [Hill.] The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just. [Dana.] For live we how we may, yet die we must. [Shakespeare.]

The British Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition have sent circulars to three thousand persons who have taken part in exhibitions and agricultural shows in this country during the last seven years, and also to Chambers of Commerce and heads of municipalities throughout the British Isles.

It is expected that the Queen will open the Alexandra Palace, London, on the 1st of May. Sir Michael Costa, who will conduct the musical performances has composed the opening ode. The overture and madrigal from Professor Glover's oratorio "St. Patrick at Tara" will be performed.

Lovs of Country.—A lady of great beauty and attraction, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praises of it at a party by saying, "I think I was meant for an Irishwoman."

So many husbands have run away from their wives in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, England, that the Guardians have felt called upon to offer a reward for the apprehension of the absconders, or for such information as might lead to their capture.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—A poor Irish woman asked a wealthy lady, the owner of a beautiful flower garden in Detroit, for a flower or two to put on the coffin of her dead child.

Prof. Henry Tanner, Queen's College, Birmingham, says: "I have every reason to believe that the action of sugar is most important in its action on the generative system, and I think there is just cause for considering that any animal may by its use be rendered incompetent for propagating its species."

AN INNOTENT RABBIT.—The Detroit Free Press says:—A Cass avenue father procured an outfit of oil paints and brushes for his eight-year-old son the other day, the lad having developed a talent for drawing.

What is the difference between perseverance and obstinacy? One is a strong will and the other is a strong word.

head and say they were proud of such a son. They didn't pat him—not much. The father placed the son's ear between his thumb and finger, and led him through several rooms to the woodshed, and what followed may be inferred from a remark dropped by the boy and overheard by a pedestrian: "Oh! father! let up on me, and I'll never be an artist any more."

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

In purchasing a Parlor Organ, buyers have a choice in a number of reliable instruments from different makers. Getze's School for the Parlor Organ has the reputation of being the best instructor, earned by its merit. Teachers everywhere use and endorse it.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JAMES MADDEN, a native of Tannaghmore, County Antrim, Ireland, who, together with his wife, her maiden name was Sarah McCashion, a native of Sharroquois, County Antrim, with three small children (I think two little girls and a boy) emigrated to Montreal some thirty years ago.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MCGOVERN, SON OF EDWARD MCGOVERN, of Glangevin, parish of Templepoole, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West.

WANTED—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Trea., 5-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.

THE DOCTRINE OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY STATED AND VINDICATED; WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE QUESTION OF CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN WALSH, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont.

For sale by Messrs. D. & J. SABLIER & Co., Dawson Bros., J. T. HENDERSON, BATTLE BROS., and the True Witness Office. Price, 25 cents.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52]

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nan's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. 17-22

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 618 ORAIG STREET.

CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

BEARINE, Prepared From the Pure Grease of THE CANADA BEAR.

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position. It gives the Hair not only a luxuriant growth, but arrests greyness, Baldness, and other diseases of the head and scalp.

Each bottle is enclosed in a card board box surrounded by a finely engraved wrapper, forming a package both ornamental and useful on every Ladies' Dressing Table.

Price 50 cents per Package. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. April 2.

The Harp. F. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES. RESTORE YOUR SIGHT. THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE. SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure WEAVER'S, WATER'S, INFLAMED, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING RUBB GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISTURBING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages. Mailed Free. Send your address to us also. Agents Wanted (gentlemen) Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. HALL & CO. (P. O. Box 087). No. 31 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.

LIGHT GROUND PRINTS: 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c
SAGE PRINTS, DRAB and BROWN PRINTS: 7c to 12c.
PAISLEY SHAWLS. BLACK INDIANNA SHAWLS.
GRES GRAIN SILKS, EXTRA VALUE. TURQUOISE SILKS.
BLACK DOESKINS. SPRINGS TROUSERINGS.
SILVER GREY ALPACCAS. BLACK CASHMEREES.
CLOTH TABLE COVERS. WHITE SHEETINGS.
BEETLED SELICIAS. BLUE and BROWN DENIMS.
KID GLOVES, "JOSEPHINE MAKE." KID GLOVES, "JOUVAN'S MAKE."

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, STOCK COMPLETE!

LINES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1/2c, 19c, 25c, 30c to 45c. ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY ASSORTED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. & R. O'NEILL, Dominion Buildings, McGill Str. MONTREAL.

April 23, 1875. 36-3m

GO TO HEBLAN'S BOOT STORE. 342 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal. Illustration of a man in a top hat and a woman in a dress.

THE LORETTO CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario.

THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 16 St. James Street Montreal. January 30, 1874. 24-1

JAMES M'INTYRE, BOTTLER of MOLSON'S FINEALES & PORTER (All Orders Promptly attended to.) No. 21 AYLMER STREET, MONTREAL. [24-14

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, 0.5 St. Bonaventure Street Montreal. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191. MONTREAL. Measurements and Valuations Attended to.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Str. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut 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.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, AT O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, No. 269, Notre Dame Street.

MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND YARD: 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL. All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of EDWARD W. BARNES, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

On Thursday, the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 22nd April, 1875. EDWARD W. BARNES, Per D. E. BOWIE, His Attorney ad litem. 37-5

CANADA, Province of Quebec, Dist. of Joliette. In the CIRCUIT COURT, for the District of Joliette. IN EXECUTION.

On Monday the fifteenth day of the month of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, DAME LOUISE AYOTTE, of the Parish of St. Guillaume d'Upiton, in the District of Richelieu, widow in her first marriage, of HYACINTHE BANDIAC de JAMONTAGNE, and in her second marriage, of LOUIS BEAUDOIN, both, when living, of the Parish of St. Ambrose of Kildare, in the District of Joliette, farmers, Plaintiffs;

DAME PHILOMENE AYOTTE, wife of JOSEPH MARTEAU, laborer, and the said JOSEPH MARTEAU as having married the last mentioned; EMILIE AYOTTE, wife of THEODORE CHARBONNEAU, laborer, and the said THEODORE CHARBONNEAU as having married the last mentioned; and ALEXIS AYOTTE, laborer, all five of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, and CLARE AYOTTE, of Suncook, in the State of New Hampshire, one of the United States of America; wife of ISIDORE VEILLEUX, laborer, of the same place, and the said ISIDORE VEILLEUX as having married the last mentioned; and PIERRE AYOTTE, laborer, late of the Parish of St. Ambrose of Kildare, in the District of Joliette, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED on the motion of Messrs. Godin and Desrosiers, Advocates and Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears, by the return of A. Trudeau, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, acting in the District of Joliette, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in that part of the Dominion of Canada called the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, and that they have property therein, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper published in the town of Joliette, and called "La Gazette de Joliette," and twice in the English language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, and called the "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect and default of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment in this cause, as in a cause by default. MORIN & DESILETS, C. C. C. 36-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of EDWARD MULLIN, of Montreal, An Insolvent. A First and Final Dividend sheet on Moveables has been prepared in this matter open to objection until the third day of May, 1875, after which day Dividend will be paid. Montreal, 16th April, 1875. G. E. MAYRAND, Assignee. No. 6 St. James Street. 36-2

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of H. EMANUEL & CO., Insolvents. The undersigned, have filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, they will apply to the said Court for confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. HENRY EMANUEL, HERMAN HEYNEMAN, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, Their Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 15th April, 1875. 35-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JAMES LEAR, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. JAMES LEAR, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 1st April, 1875. 34-6

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's) MONTREAL.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL IS

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE. AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, 0 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Languechiere Sts.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS. MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Miscral Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig Street PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. - [April 2, '75 Hotel and Family Ranges.

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McCarvey, Palace Str. R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Jauvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr, Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 194 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCIS HINCKES, C.B., E.C.M.G. A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. CHARLES S. RODIER, Jr., Esq. ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq. Commercial Risks, Dwellings and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal, 1. 26, 1874. 26-74

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice 5 " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GIBST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALTIES. Barclay's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves & c. 1-36

Le CREDIT-FONCIER DU BAS CANADA, Capital, \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT.....M. J. YOUSSEF, C. C. CE-PRESIDENT.....M. C. MULLARKY. THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION. It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged. The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month. It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are governed. The Company is authorized to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent. for deposits of twelve months. For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier. Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. No 13 ST. LAMBERT ST., MONTREAL. J. E. LATLEUX, Cashier. 50-10. Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referee. W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. 37-52

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street. HEAD OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC - 22 ST. JOHN STREET. TORONTO - 77 KING STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B. - 92 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S. - 119 BARRINGTON STREET.

QUEBEC - 22 ST. JOHN STREET. TORONTO - 77 KING STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B. - 92 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S. - 119 BARRINGTON STREET.

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FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion, and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 1 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Montreal, 1872.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1829.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address. MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

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PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos 7 and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It is wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, MASS. Practical and Analytical Chemists.

DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden...

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. Universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation...

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Illustration of a horse-drawn carriage with a driver and passengers.

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Illustration of a steamship at sea.

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GAMPHOR. (GENUINE ENGLISH REFINED), none other sold. For preserving Furs, Linens, Woollens, &c., &c., from Moths.

Illustration of a man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress.

Illustration of a man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress.

Illustration of a man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress.

Illustration of a man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress.

PAY QUICKS CONFOUNDED. Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practicing physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science...

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