Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

ILLUSTRIOUS SONS OF IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New and Beautiful Engraving, "The Illustrious Sons of Ireland," from a Painting by J. Donaghy. This magnificent picture is a work of many years. It comprises the Patriots of Ireland, from Brian Borou to the present time. The grouping of the figures are so arranged and harmoniously blended as to give it that effect which is seldom got by our best artists. It embraces the following well-known

Brian Borou, Major-General Patrick Sarsfield, Oliver Prian Borou, Major-General Patrick Sarsheid, Offver Plunkett, D.D., John Philpot Curran, Hugh O'Neil, Thomas Davis, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Moore, Archuishon MacHale, Father Mathew, Daniel O'Connell, Wolfe Tone, Edmund Eurke, Robert Emmet, Richard Lalor Shiel, Henry Grattan, M.P., William Smith O'Brien, Gerald Griffin, John Mitchel, Rev. T. Burke, O.P.

In the back ground of the picture may be seen the Round Tower, Irish Bard, the old Irish House of Parliament, the Maid of Erin, Irish Harp, the Famous Siege of Limerick, and the beautiful scenery of the Lakes of Killarney, with many emblems of Irish Antiquities.

This beautiful picture is printed on heavy plate paper, 24x32 inches, and will frame 22x28 inches.

Price, only \$1.00. A liberal discount will be allowed to canvassers and those purchasing in quan-

Address,
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Sts.,
Montreal.

Every man who loves Ireland should possess one of those beautiful Engravings.

THE

PROTESTANT RIOTS OF 1780.

(From the Dublin Review, July, 1873.)

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

On reaching the open space in front of the prison, the mob halted, calling loudly for the governor to make his appearance. He presented himself on the turreted wall over the gateway, and to their demand that he should release those at least whom he had received into his custody since the previous Friday, replied nobly that "he was Governor of Newgate to secure felons, not to set them free." Brave words, but spoken doubtlessly with a sinking heart, for he knew that he had been deserted, if not betrayed. His answer was the signal for the commencement of the attack. With bludgeons, with pickaxes, with crowbars, with huge beams of timber, used as battering-rams, assault was made upon the doors, windows, male relations out of the way of danger .and walls of the Governor's house; climbing on each other's shoulders, the rioters swarmed in by the windows, out of which they cast every movable thing that they could lay hands on, of which their comrades below made a great pile against the massy iron-plated gates, covering the whole with tow steeped in turpentine. Fire being set to this, they waited awhile, watching | Even the wealthier sort were made to feel what the result. Great as the conflagration was, and intense the heat, so that men by dozens dropped fainting, never to rise again, the prison itself seemed proof; but the flames spreading to the governor's house, and to the chapel which adjoined it, and thence to the nearest prison cells, soon cleared a ghastly entrance, and the mob dashing through the hot scorching ruins, broke down the doors leading to the Sessions House, which passage soon became the only escape from the most terrible of deaths; for by the time they had effected all this, not only the gaol but the whole front of Newgate Street was one sheet of fire.

On this terrible night 500 felons (including those set free from the New Prison in Clerkenwell, which was also destroyed) were let loose once more upon the luckless city, and hastened readily to join themselves to their natural associates, the "No-Popery" savages. Elsewhere throughout the metropolis, the mob plundered at pleasure, boasting aloud that be-fore long all London should be laid in ashes. So complete was the possession by the rioters of the most absolute power, that regular notices were sent to the other prisons, as well as to the Admiralty, the Mansion House, and the Bank with the information that they would all be visited in turn. By order also of the mob, on this same night, the windows of every house in Westminster and the City were illuminated, and, in the name of the Protestant Association, contributions were levied at every door "for support of true religion" (we quote exactly) "threatened by the bloody-minded Papists, who were everywhere slaughtering poor little Protestant children."

It was during this Tuesday that a rigorous search was made for the venerable Bishop Challoner, the rioters swearing that when found they would chair him in derision through the chief thoroughfares, and then hang him in the open street. But the loving care of the faithful was quite equal to the danger. As early as Saturday, steps had been taken to secure a life so precious, and, yielding to the entreaties of his friends, Dr. Challoner had left London, and had concealed himself at the residence of a

of Finchley. As the danger, however, in the Parliament Houses began to move their Highly necessary to be read at this important mo- hand the disgraceful tumults of the past days, the other removal. But to this the aged prelate At length, at 5 o'clock in the evening, after would not consent. "The shepherd should the levee at St. James's, a secret council was not abandon his flock," he said in the hour of held of the Ministers, at which it was resolved through the blessing of Heaven, no harm shall repression. Proclamation was made ordering befall him or his on my account." From a all officers to use their own discretion as in a most interesting diary, kept during this period time of martial law, without submitting to any this is a flagrant instance of what the Psalmist of terror, and which has been kindly lent to control from the civil power. The manifesto

my duty to the Bishop, who, placing both his hands ing the royal prerogative in this manner." upon my head, made the most moving prayers I ever heard for my safety. I then set out, comident in his lordship's assertion, that both my town and country house would be saved from the general de-

The condition of the great metropolis, when the sun rose on Wednesday morning of the riot week, baffles all description. The shops everywhere shut, blue flags hanging from the Command was given to the troops to fire with upper windows of most of the houses, the doors ball upon the crowd at once and everywhere. and shutters almost invariably chalked with the words "No Popery." Even the usurers of "the tribe of Issacher," and their poorer brethren, the purchasers of stolen property in Houndsditch and Duke's Place, wrote upon their dwellings-" All within are sound Protestants." At the royal palaces the Ycomen of the Guards, the marshal-men, and all the domestics were armed, and held in readiness; the Guildhall, the Mansion House, the Poultry, the Compter, the Excise, and the Post Office were bristling with warlike preparations; cannon was placed in position in all the parks; the London Association of Foot, and the Gentlemen Volunteers of Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, and the Temple, assembled in their various quarters, and, completely armed, made a formidable show. The intrepid Wedderburn (of whom we have already spoken) fortified his private house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, vowing that at least one man should be found prepared to resist to the death the bravos of the Asso-

In the meanwhile nothing could exceed the consternation of those against whose very existence the fury of the rioters was directed.— Many hundreds of the poorer Catholics wandered about the roads and fields outside the suburbs, finding a subsistence as they best spies had been appointed to watch where they road and gutters gin and brandy ran in great went, and to threaten any who should venture to receive them with the vengeance of the mob. strangers they had become in a few days in their own birthplace, and amongst their own others of the mob, wearing the blue cockade countrymen. It was sufficient to be known to be a Catholic, to make all men avoid one, and abstain from any signs of recognition, any act of friendship. No shopkeeper would serve, no driver of a public conveyance would carry a Roman Catholic. As much as ten guineas is known to have been offered to and refused by a hackney coachman for the use of his vehicle from the Strand to Highgate. It is not then to be wondered at that, during such a season of dreadful panic, when society itself scemed searching, who had not concealed about their falling to pieces, and when every hour brought forth some new horror, many aged infirm persons, and many delicate women, died from excess of fright. But to return.

To suppose that even so great an array of military strength as that which was now exhibited, would of itself be sufficient by mere show to overawe the leaders of a body of lawless characters numbering perhaps one hundred thousand, and as yet everywhere unopposed and triumphant, was to yield to an infatuation well-nigh incredible. On the other hand, the rioters, were not slow at setting to work at fresh enormities, as if to dare the indecision of their rulers to come forth and attempt its utmost .-At one o'clock an attack was made upon the Fleet Prison, which the mob was proceeding to pull down, in order to remove their few miserable effects. The demand happening to fall in with the humor of the crowd, was magnanimously granted, and the rioters took their departure for the moment to execute other prearranged deeds of vengeance. Maberley's house in Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn; Wilmot's, at Bethnal Green; Hyde's, in Worship Street, and the new gaol in Bridewell, were soon blazing to the sky. Two attempts were made upon the Bank of England and the Pay Office, which were not repulsed without loss of life. The alarm became so great that the in habitants in the immediate neighborheod of

• It was Mr. Thos. Mawhood, of London and Finchley, who had the happiness of saving the life of Dr. Challoner. It seems the merest act of justice to rescue from oblivion the name of one to whom the zealous Catholic gentleman in the neighborhood | Catholics of England owe so much.

creased, and all the country roads for miles effects, not knowing where the frenzy for deround the metropolis were occupied more or struction might lead the rioters next and Hatless by lawless bands, who roamed about, plun- sell, Clerk to the House of Commons, sent stroying the Roman Catholic chapels, shall not suf-

assist in this imperfect narrative, we venture to make the following extract:—

went on to say that the "country being in a state of treason and rebellion, his Majesty is Lord Amherst, the Commander-in-Chief, received at the same time the fullest powers. The words of his commission were few but absolute,—"Do what you please, but save the eity and the kingdom." A plain straightforfortunately read his instructions quite literally. law, the mob this day acting in several divi-sions and in different parts of the metropolis, land and its inhabitants had never known or dreamt of in their wildest times. At Langdale's great distillery in Holburn the destruction was computed at £100,000. Twice on the previous day had threatening visits been paid to this establishment, and on each occasion the persuasions of Sir Watkins Lewis (a very popular man), aided by the present of a few people to retire.

But the place was doomed. Its owner was

a stanch Catholic, and his property was of a

description too tempting to be resisted. Preceded by a man carrying the fatal blue flag, the thirsty mob same raging up Holborn Hill. None were there to resist them. In a few minutes the doors of the still-house had been forced, the casks rolled out and piled up in stacks opposite St. Andrew's Church, and fire stroyed. set to the whole. Then did the rioters yield But the streams, which being banked up, formed deadly pools, along which men, women, and children, intoxicated, but still drinking, lay never to rise again. While all these horrors were going on, crowbars, collected money in all the adjacent street in the name of the Association, and with and a hearty vengeance. An idea may be formed of the extent to which this levying of the terror of the riot, from the fact, that of the hundreds shot down by the military upon this and the succeeding day, few were found, upon person very considerable sums of money. On the trials of the rioters that took place a month later, the Rev. Mr. Allen stated that he had paid forty guineas to be allowed to pass through Fleet Street, and that at the bottom of Holborn Hill a man mounted upon a brewer's horse, which was decorated with fetters taken from Newgate, suffered no one to go by without payment, refusing, however, to take any-

thing but gold or bank notes. We must not forget to record here an act of the Protestant Association, and one in every way worthy of it. On this same fatal Wednesday, when the mischief had reached such a height that a universal stupor was creeping over men's minds, and the whole nation seemed on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, there came forth from the printing press of the committee of the Association, handbills of the most inflammatory description, detailing "the massacres in past times of Protestant people by Papists, and all the villanies of Popery." of one publication in particular it seems worth while to preserve the programme:-

England in blood! To-morrow (Thursday) at 8 o'clock, will be published, one and a half sheet folio, price 3d., "The Thunderer," addressed to Lord George Gordon and the members of the glorious Protestant Association, showing the necessity of perseverance and union as one man, against the infernal designs of the Ministry to overthrow the religious and civil liberty of this country, in order to

introduce Popery and Slavery.

In this paper will be given a full account of the bloody tyranny, persecuting plots, and inhuman butcheries exercised on the professors of the Protestant religion in England by the See of Rome, together with the names of the martyrs and sufferers.

ment by every Englishman who loves his God and metropolis was to be considered as in a state of his country. To which will be added some reasons why the few misguided people now in prison for dedering on every side, the fears of his protection away into the country all the important journals fer, and also, the dreadful consequences of attempting to bring them to punishment. God bless Lord George And having delivered himself of

When it is remembered that this same Association, which now claimed as its own these its peril. I will stay with my old friend, and to proceed at once to the severest measures of men, had, at the commencement of the riots,

On receiving an express from London, I went to reduced to the disagreeable necessity of exert- position at every point, both where the riot to all masters not to employ any who wear such was actually raging and where it threatened. The cheek was instantaneous and soon most the cockade. complete. As during the past days there had been no display of firmness, and apparentfor two men in Leadenhall Street retusing to ly no government, so now there was no mercy remove the obnoxious symbol when ordered to and no discrimination. Turn where it would, ward man and a thorough soldier, Amherst the mob found itself confronted by an incessant mand of an officer of a company of fencibles. raking fire of musketry that torc open its Such resolution and severity were of magical ranks, inflicting ghastly wounds and dealing effect, and being followed up by one or two But hours before the proclamation of martial thing but one dreadful scene of confusion, of the riot to understand that their cause was flight, and unresisting slaughter. Some still hopeless, and that instead of an appting new living remember to have heard old men say violence, all their efforts would now be neceshad produced an amount of ruin and raised that the recollection of that Wednesday night sary to shield themselves from the consequences such a delirium of terror as the capital of Eng. of the No-popery Riots had never been obli- of that which they had occasioned already. terated from their memory. Thirty-six great fires blazing at one and the same time under to be restored to them once more the citizens the midnight sky, families flying, distracted, began to apprehend a fresh danger. A fear with such of their household goods as they arose, in reference to the security of those could hastily collect, the shricking of women, liberties and rights for which their forefathers the shouts of the firemen, the howling and had fought so long and suffered so much. groans of the infuriated defeated rioters, whom They beheld the military acting with all the the soldiers were now charging everywhere at stern energy of a conquering army, to the utter casks of brandy, had prevailed on the excited the point of the bayonet, made up a spectacle ignoring of such an idea as the existence of any and a dream of horror that might well cling to civil power. And what a temptation might the mind for life. No one in the City or not this prove for the introduction of an au-Westminster slept that night; and even in the thority whose only rule would be the will of villages for miles round, the glare of so many the strongest. To increase this natural tires brought out the inhabitants into the high anxiety, came all manner of reports to roads and lanes, where they lingered anxiously the effect that the soldiers were already abusing through the long hours till the dawn, and spoke together of their fears of what the rioters would do next, after London should be de-

But the worst was already past. Despatches themselves up to all the frenzy of revenge and had succeeded one another so rapidly, when the to remember for many a day an insurrection All who possessed the means fied into the provinces, or at least sent their children and female relations out of the way of danger.—

themselves up to an the frenzy of fevenge and indulgence, heedless of the conflagration, which, fed by the inflammable liquid, spread rapidly on every side. Men were to be seen swarming and succeeded one another so rapidly, when the indulgence, heedless of the conflagration, which, for their sympathy or their cowardice, might have been easily crushed in its male relations out of the way of danger.—

The appearance, however, of a second into the burning houses in search of booty, and on the morning of Thursday. At the Lord notice on the part of the Government somewhat drinking out of pails and hats non-rectified Chancellor's, in Great Ormond Street, a whole reassured the terrified citizens; it was to the spirits, until many of them fell dead on the regiment was on duty, and the Archbishop's following effect :could, a difficult thing, as it were known that pavement where they stood. All along the palace at Lambeth looked more like a fortified blockhouse than a peaceful episcopal residence. published, for the purpose of disturbing the minds The gentlemen of the Inns of Court, armed, kept watch and ward within their respective societies. In Southwark, the principal inhabitants, enrolled as volunteers for the protection that the said prisoners will be tried by due course of life and property, patrolled the streets to the and armed with bludgeons, house railings, and number of three thousand, while in the disorderly parish of Covent Garden, every householder mounted guard from dusk until four the threat, when refused, of a speedy return o'clock next morning. Under the western portico of St. Paul's, within the Cathedral rails, companies of the Guards were quartered. Protestant black mail had been carried during and plentifully supplied by the inhabitants, during the night, with beef and porter. In fact, an immense display of strength was made just as the danger was passing away, and many of the associations that now turned out, armed to the teeth and teeming with valor, were accused of having proved themselves anything but forward a few hours earlier. Nothing, however, could now exceed the readiness of all classes of the community to vindicate the supremacy of the law, and at the same time to clear themselves from any suspicion of sympathy with the late riots and their abettors.-Every suspected person was stopped and examined, every stage-coach was rigorously searched. For the terror was still great.-From Tyburn to Whitechapel all the shops remained shut; no public business was transacted in the City after three o'clock, while every now and then could be heard the regular the same time, one which it is most necessary for us plateon firing of soldiers, who had lighted upon some wretched relies of the great mob that souls that salutary fear of God which is the beginhad melted so strangely away. But any ning of all holiness and sanctity. And remember, thing like organized tumult was at an end.-There was, indeed, some fresh rioting in the Borough, but it was quelled in half an hour; about one hundred persons got together and is true if we consider fear of our fellow-man-if we madly attempted to rekindle the ruins of the consider fear of the world—fear of any unworthy obcells of Newgate and the governor's house, but ject; but it is not true if we consider fear of God, cells of Newgate and the governor's house, but And yet, what is the fact? That those who fear they were at once apprehended: others were found busy pulling down what was left of the proportion as they are not arraid of God, in the same Marshalsea Prison; of these, thirty-six were shot, and the rest fled in dismay. So completely was the heart of the insurrection broken, that captures were made hourly by private in- ples in spite of the scorn of their fellow-man. dividuals, who, two days before, were hiding not sad to think that we can find men not afraid of timorously within doors; and even that prince God-not afraid to go and commit sin-and yet of cowards, Kennet, the Lord Mayor, ventured to issue a notice to the inhabitants of the City, that—

It being determined to repress with a strong be the veriest cowards. We must reverse all this,

siege. All masters are therefore called upon to keep their servants and apprentices within doors, lest, being mistaken for sympathisers with the rioters, they

And having delivered himself of this magnilequent piece of bombast, the Chief Magistrate set to work to make ready the best defence his ingenuity could devise for his own dastardly conduct during the late dangers. A Government proclamation also appeared at the same time, earnestly requesting-

All peaceably-disposed men to abstain from wearcalls "iniquity lying to itself."

But their hour of impunity was already at an end, for by this time the military were in plunder its inhabitants. It is further recommended Orders have been issued to the military to deal in the most summary manner with all who shall wear

> do so, were instantly shot dead, at the comproceedings of equal firmness, gave the leader-

And now that peace and safety seemed about liberties and rights for which their forefathers their victory, that some of those who had been upon the street lamp irons, and the troops themselves were heard to boast that the shopkeeping population of London would be made

Whereas ill-designing and malicious persons have of His Majesty's subjects, that it is intended to try the prisoners now in custody by martial law-Notice is given by authority, that no such purpose or intention has been in contemplation by Government, but of law, as expeditiously as may be. In obedience to an order of the King in Council, the military are still to act, without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates, and to use force for the dispersing of illegal and tumultuous assemblages of the people, but for no other purpose whatsoever.

FATHER BURKE.

His Advent Discourses.

"THE CONSEQUENCES OF BIN."

The following beautiful discourse was delivered by Father Burke, in the Dominican Church, Dominick street, Dublin, during the past season of Advent . "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom."

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Having considered, dearly beloved, the enormity of mortal sin, and its dreadful consequences upon the soul-having considered the loss of Divine grace, the loss of innocence and purity, the loss of all spiritual beauty and loveliness, the loss of the peace of conscience which surpasseth all understanding, the utter separation from God, and the omnipotent anger of that terrible, offended God,—having considered, I say, all these, it becomes my duty, this evening, to put before you there is nothing unworthy or unmanly in this fear of the Lord. We attach to the idea of fear something disgraceful or unmanly. We consider that A is a reproach to a man to say that he is afraid. This proportion are they afraid of every unworthy object, afraid of what the world will say or think of them, -filled with a craven fear, without a particle of moral courage to assert themselves or their princi-

dearly beloved; we must be as brave as lions in encountering every enemy that stands between us and our God. We must be as brave as the bravest warriors and soldiers in fighting with our own passions, in restraining our own base inclinations, in asserting, openly and fearlessly, every principle of our holy religion, not only in the profession of our lips, but in the practice of our lives. But, on the other hand, when it is a question of crossing the path of God,—of meeting Him, and presenting our-selves and our lives before Him,—oh! we must be filled with salutary Christian fear, without which no man can be saved; for it is written: "Without fear it is impossible to be saved."

To inspire in us that necessary fear of God,fear of His anger, fear of His judgment, and fear of offending Him,—Almighty God has revealed to us how He deals with His enemies. He expressly tells us what their fate and doom shall be, if they have the misfortune to fall into the hands of an angry God. St. Paul says :- "It is a terrible thing to fall into the hands of God." A terrible thing! The sinner pushes forward in his career of sin recklessly, fearlessly, perhaps triumphantly, until he ceases to be ashamed of sin. He sins until sin becomes his very nature, every word falling from his lips profanity, blasphemy, obscenity; every glance of his eye shooting forth evidence of impurity; every grace neglected, and every truth of religion despised and scoffed at. And so he goes on, an enemy of God. Evil is in his heart. "There is no God," he says, "for me there is no God, but pleasure and enjoyment." Oh, but the Almighty God is a witness of his life and crimes, patiently, but with what terribly accumulating anger! Crossing that sinners's path, in a thousand ways, to try to turn him aside; speaking now words of sweetness and warning; now words of threat; beseeching him for the love of God's own Son, to turn to the Lord, to shake off his impurity, to rise from out that infamy in which he wallows, to rise as a child of the Lord, and walk forth a son of God. And to every word of God, whether a word of love or warning,-the sinner turns a deaf ear. He will not list n to the words of the preacher. He despises and ignores the sacraments of God. He passes Him by as if he knew Him not. By his own act he is sinking himself more and more deeply into sin, refusing every help and every favor of Almighty God : until at length the moment comes when the sinner's death awaitshim. He dies in hig sin. He is taken suddenly in the midst of his iniquity, cherishing, perhaps, the vain, foolish, groundless hope, that the mercy which he despised will be available. Now, we have seen his judgment -that terrible meeting between the soul and God. The sentence is passed :- "Oh, soul of man, thou art not fit for Heaven. I cannot receive thee into My kingdom. The language of Heaven thou couldst not understand. It is a language of purity and The joys of Heaven thou couldst not appreciate; they are spiritual; thou art altogether sen-What remains, dearly beloved? This fearful truth which I am now to put before you. For him who is unfit for Heaven, nothing remains but a sentence of eternal torments in the flames of hell.

Consider what that doom of the sinner is, as re-

vealed by divine faith. It inflicts, dearly beloved, three distinct features of sorrow :- the sorrow of the soul for the privation of God; the active pain superadded to this, in the torments of the soul; and finally, after the last day and the general resurrection, the pain of sense that shall torture the reprobate body. First of all, the soul of the sinner that dies in his sins, shall never behold, never enjoy the presence of the Almighty God, but will be forever separated from the Lord God. What does this mean? The soul is created in Saint and sinner like unto the image and likeness of God. Saint and sinner, alike, possess one element of this spiritual nature, one particular thing, and it is this-God is a necessity of the soul, the natural necessity, the absolute necessity. God created that soul for Himself, and He gave to that soul three powers, all tending necessarily towards God. He gave the power of knowledge, the power of love, and the power of enjoyment. The power of knowledge, for every intelligence which is in the soul necessarily seeks the light. That intellect was created for knowledge, and knowledge it must seek. Blot out that light from it and you will blight it for ever. The first passion of that soul seeks naturally and necessarily some fair object of its love. Deprive it of the power of loving and you blight it. The will naturally and for enjoyment. Denrive it of enjoyment and you blight it for ever. Now, God is light, the object of the intelligence; God is love, the object of the heart; God is infinite happiness and blessedness. Thus we behold him the object and desire of the soul of man. And this is true of saint and sinner alike. Nay, more, in order that this truth may come home to each and every one amongst us, the Almighty God has passed this sentence on the soul of man: "Thou shalt never be satisfied except in Me," says the Lord. Seek what light you may of knowledge, you never can satisfy your intellect. You might study for a hundred years, master all the sciences, and analyze all the elements of this body; you might have, says St. Paul, all knowledge; and when you have acquired all this, the end would be a greater craving than ever. You would feel the unsatisfied intelligence seeking to know something more, and that something more is Almighty God. The thirst for eternal knowledge shall be satisfied only when the soul appears before God. Even the Pagan philosophers, miracles of knowledge, cried out, "Ars longa, vita brevis est"—"Art is long, life is short." To the heart of man Almighty God has said: "Go, seek for love; go, seek for every form of conceivable enjoyment; deny thyself nothing; and, in the end of all, the famished heart will break into despair because God alone can satisfy it." Where is there a man who has ever been able to say, "I have sinned until I found myself perfectly happy?" No, for in the midst of the enjoyment comes forth the anguished cry of despair. This is decreed for saint and sinner alike. The soul created for God, if it seek enjoyment outside of God, never can be satisfied. The doom of that soul, separated in sin from the body, will be darkness and eternal separation from that object for which it was created, and unavailable and interminable regret for which it can never possess, yet which it was created to enjoy. This is the greatest pain of hell, and if Almighty God had never enkindled those torments that sprung up under the breath of His anger ;--if hell never resounded to the cry of the agonized soul or tortured body; if there was nothing there but the mere absence of God-that eternal silence, darkness and unavailing longing for that God would constitute a hell inconceivable in its torments.

Reflect! The moment the soul is separated from the body-the moment the body lies there dead, and the soul has gone into the regions of eternity, the soul resumes all the privileges of its spirituality; and amongst these is that it can think with the energy of an angel on one fixed object without the slightest distraction: that it can concentrate all its power of love on one object, so that not the slightest affection or thought for any other will interfere with that absorbing passion. Separate it from the body, and restore it to the privileges of a pure spirit, and out of the very necessity of its spiritual nature, the emancipated soul, springing to God from the or foolish, must be left to the influence of opinion moment of the sinner's death, for all eternity will and not to that of the police that before they act, be fixed on God. Here we cannot think of God for rive consecutive minutes. If we kneel down to pray, we find our poor souls distracted by a thouor hell, and contemplates for all eternity His wisdom, His grandeur, and the perfections of His divine cious opinion. His third principle is that the at-nature; and conceives such an idea of God that tempt by the State to control great organizations

every effective power of the soul is wrapt in con-templation, until absorbed in one desire to possess God. In Heaven the contemplation of God is the natural delight and happiness of the soul, evolved out of the omnipotence of His own divine perfections-a beauty ever ancient but always new. In Heaven they admire Him with all the ardor of their spirit, and all that He is He communicates to them to feast on. The damned in hell brood on God, and think on Him just as much as the blessed, and they contemplate a beauty that they can never enjoy; they are thinking of a light which can never shed one ray of its brightness on them, longing for a love that they never can feast on. And this one thought of God, ever present, becomes the terrible torture of the damned

Even in this world, dearly beloved, distracted as we are with a thousand cares, sorrow is one of the master passions of the soul, and that sorrow is increased in proportion to the excellence of the object for which we sigh in vain. We lose a friend, a tather or mother; a young husband loses his wife, or the widow is left to lament over a faithful husband; at first, whilst the memory of that grief is fresh, for the first few days after that terrible loss, the soul cannot think of anything but its own misery, the vision of the departed lost one is ever before its eyes, and if that grief continues—the grief which the young mother feels when laying her first-born in the grave-if that grief continued in all its intensity, why it would turn that life into misery .-During the first burst of sorrow the afflicted one cannot sleep, or rest, or turn the attention to anything: it is absorbed, wrapped up in grief; and why? Because the mind is fixed on one thing—the object lost. Now, if that thought were fixed, not for a day, but for the rest of the life, why that thought would so grow into the mind as to become a mania. It would turn the creature mad. The damned souls in hell contemplate for all eternity the one thought of their God lost to them; and then comes the agonizing thought that their God is lost to them through their own fault. And the soul contemplates the ineffable joy of those possessing the Kingdom of God-"Some one who lived with me in this world, who had the same passions and temptations, but conquered them; the man who was my friend, who sought in vain to turn me aside from the ways of sin, who counselled me, whom I used to laugh at, is now in Heaven with God, amidst the choirs of His angels and saints, filled with every joy and happiness. Here I am; and oh! I cannot for one moment separate my thoughts from that God whom I can never behold."

Out of this contemplation of Heaven, and the thousand reflections of the mind on that thought, will be excited the most ardent desire and love of God. It is impossible for any one in Heaven, earth, or hell, to be constantly thinking of God without loving Him. Why, it is this that enables the poor nun to shut herself out from life, to give up home and friends for a penitential life. Because she can think of God and love Him. Yes, the desire for God is the master passion of the heart. It is the master passion even in hell. The blessed in Heaven do not desire Him, because they enjoy Rim. The danned, by the very condition of their damnation, would not be able to tell Almighty God that they hate God, in the self-same way, so terribly, that they were sorry for their sins, even if promised redemption. They cannot help it; it is their doom. There is nothing more terrible amongst the passions of man than when love and hatred clash togetherwhen a man feels he cannot help loving some one and yet there is something to hate him for; he would feel glad to see him destroyed, and yet if anything happened, his own heart would break. Whenever such a passion exists it is a foretaste of hell!

Add to this, that Almighty God has enkindled in that place of his wrath the flame which will never expire. The fire (igness eternum) will burn unto the last days of hell. A fire so wonderful that it will have power to torment not merely the bodies of the damned, but even their souls, which, according to nature, ought to be independent of flame or fire. It will bring to that creature every torture of which the heart or mind of man is capable. Hope is not only deferred, but extinguished; the rage of despair remains that never shall die, the awful rage of jealousy against those who are enjoying Heaven .-After the day of general resurrection, when, at the summons of the angel's trumpet, hell will yield forth its souls of reprobation from their house of flame, and, entering into the grave, they will again | head of the Catholic as well as the head of the Proreinhabit the bodies in which they sinned and worked out their own destruction. Raging in despair, the souls will enter into those bodies which brought them to hell. Body and soul alike will be swallowed up in the devouring flame, boiling the very blood in the veins and the marrow in the bones. This agony shall never cease, nor the cry of despair. How long is this to last? Perhaps once in a thousand years the pain of hell would be suspended for a moment's breathing time? No, no. If one moment of rest were given in a million of years, hell would be heaven, for they would live for a million of years in the hope of a moment's rest. But their despair knows no intermission.

The question may suggest itself, dearly beloved, is it possible Almighty God can be the author of so much torture as this? Does He not tell us He is a God of mercy and love? Is it possible that Almighty God so far forgets His mercy as to enkindle the flame of hell? If we made God only the rewarder of the good we would be robbing Him of the attribute of His justice. It is fashionable now-adays to dispute hell's torments. Men say it is in-compatible with the goodness of God to punish in hell; but they don't say it is incompatible with His justice to give the joys of heaven. St. Augustine says :- "If Almighty God rewards the just with eternal joy, He would neither be wise, knowing how to discriminate between friend and foe, nor would He be just, if He did not sentence His enemies to eternal torments." "Thy perdition is from thyself, oh Israel." God wills not that any sinner should go down to hell, and He sent down His own Divine Son from heaven, in order that souls might not go down to hell. In view of all this, is there a man here to-night in mortal sin who will refuse to be converted? If you do, then do not throw the blame on God. Be wise in time, and come to your God in Christian sorrow. The Lord cries out, "I am come, not for the just, but to bring sinners to repentance." Do not rob your God of the privilege of His mercy, which He offers to all who turns to Him with true and sincere repentance.

AN ENGLISH FREETHINKER ON THE GER-MAN PERSECUTION. (From the London Tablet.)

The Fortnightly Review contains a noteworthy article by Mr. Frederic Harrison on "Public Affairs," in the course of which he reviews the situation in Germany, and states his opinion as an "English Freethinker." As such, he says, he has only to consider how far the new Church legislation of Germany meets the conditions of a policy of wisdom. He states his principles as a Freethinker so far as they affect this nation; and the first is-No State Church; the second is. No State interference with opinionthat opinion, be it religious or anti-religious, wise or foolish, must be left to the influence of opinion opinion must have actively invaded their domain, and that it does not belong to them to invade the domain of opinion; that when opinion takes sand other thoughts. We cannot concentrate our action within the domain of the laws ensuring thoughts on God with undivided attention. But the moment of death puts an end to all that. The and then only is it within the domain of the State; soul fastens on the idea of God, whether in heaven | that is to say, the sole function of the State is to punish the illegal action, and not to amend the vi-

within it by any other machinery except by punishing acts of the members contrary to law, is a policy which is futile and mischievous. Applying these principles to the German policy, he says that it is obvious at a glance that the new laws introduce as rigid a system of State intervention in religion as it is possible to conceive; and that this is not so much the creating of a new State Church, as it is rather the creating a new religious department of

As to the objection which is sometimes urged that the Catholic Church in Prussia is a State Church and that, since it accept State endowment, it cannot complain of State control, however stringent and obnoxious; he says that it is well to remember that the Catholic Church is not a State Church in any sense in which the Church of England is a State Church. It has no exclusive right, no prececedence, no endowments. Its ancient possessions and endowments have been at different times surrendered to the State, which commuted them to a money payment. The Catholics in Prussia stand on the same footing as every other religious community. All communions, Jews included, receive payments from the State in the ratio of their numbers out of the general taxation, and what Catholics receive as a community, is simply what Catholics, as a body, pay to the religious tax. A certain por-tion of the general taxation is set aside for religious uses, and when each community receives its share, it is only getting back its contribution to the general burden. Hence, he says, if the common religious stipend were withheld from Catholics, justice would require that Catholics should be free from the proportionate part of the taxation; otherwise, whilst contributing their quota to the taxation for religious purposes, they would receive no part of it them-selves; or, in other words, the Catholics in Prussia would be taxed for the direct support of every religion but their own. The Catholic Church there is in no other sense a State Church than that the State undertakes to collect the religious contributions of the Catholic community, and to pay them over to the Church.

Mr. Harrison says that there is ground for thinking that the Catholic Church itself would willingly surrender its entire State endowment, which he re presents as nearly amounting to £60,000, but that this is the last thing which the Prussian Government desires. "Prince Bismarck before all things will not let the people go. He has no wish to disestablish and disendow the Catholic Church. He is bent on making it a State machine. He wants it a nere official body. He needs it to control the Catholic population in the interests of the State .-He wants to make that bargain with it which in some slight degree it was once suspected our Government wanted to make with Archbishop Cullen. The most dreadful alternative of all to Prince Bismarck would be that the Church in Prussia should be as little of a State Church as the Catholic Church in Ireland. He will not suffer the Catholic population of Germany to pay their own priests, and to maintain their own schools. His grand idea is a pliant official bureau (whether worked by renegade Catholics, Old-Catholics, or common tools, is unimportant) which shall use the name of the Catholic religion to control Catholic votes, to drill the Catholic schools-in a word, to govern the Catholic population through an obsequious official priesthood, If this is not the quintessence of a State Church, State interference in religion, and State control of opinion, what do these things mean?

He mentions another argument which is sometimes urged that—however oppressive such a system of law would be against other communities-the pernicious action of the Catholic Church makes it a justifiable mode of defence. This, he says, "in the flabby commonplace which passes for 'principle' in so many fluid brains, is called 'resisting Ultramontane aggression." But, he asks, if we press and test these phrases, what do we find? If these laws are exceptionally aimed at a peculiar and dangerous religious organization, why are they not confined to that object? And if the Catholic Church is fer-menting rebellion, sedition, or treason, try the guilty Catholics, Churchmen, or laymen, under the laws of rebellion, sedition, or treason.

Mr. Harrison compares Queen Elizabeth's interrention in religion with that of the German Emperor; and hers, he says, was a measure of policy, not of religious interference. "Burleigh and Elizabeth would have smiled at a scheme for making her the testant Church.'

Mr. Harrison concludes this portion of his article with some words which express our own ideas.— "This new legislation, so laughable, but that it is backed by huge material force, will utterly collapse, and that ere long. The veil so artfully thrown over our eyes by 'inspired' correspondents, who told us that the measure was popular is now being torn away. We know now that it is arousing fierce hostility in the Catholic population of Prussia (more than one-third of the whele). . . . If Bismarck continues in his present path, it must ruin him and his new Empire."

We have drawn attention to this article, not so much for its own sake as by reason of its authorship. It is a curious phenomenon as indicating the state of affairs within the Liberal camp.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. — The political thermometer is steadily rising in favour of the Conservatives, hour by hour, and the chances are that in a short time from now they will possess a working majority of 40. Before going further, I think it may be well to clear away, for the benefit of your readers, some of the misapprehensions which apnears to have arisen with respect to the course of procedure at this juncture. It has been stated, with a certain amount of positiveness, that Mr. Gladstone had actually resigned as far back as Friday; but a little reflection (apart from the information I have sent you to the contrary) should show the extreme improbability of such a circumstance. All that could be gained by an immediate resignation by Mr. Gladstone would be a few days in which Mr. Disraeli might arrange his cabinet; but inasmuch as that right hon, gentleman already knows what he is to expect, he can do all that is necessary in that direction even before he is summoned by the Queen Moreover, he himself is not vet elected, and it would be morally impossible for Mr. Gladstine to put the Queen in so awkward a situation as she would be placed in if on the resignation of one Minister the only other to whom she could wisely turn were not a member of Parliament, and therefore ineligible for the summons. Therefore there is not the slightest ground to suppose that the recent rumour was wellfounded.

As an illustration of the way in which the Liberals have courted defeat by internal dissension and by dividing their forces, it is observed that in the metropolitan constituency of Marylebone, in which the Conservatives won one of their greatest victories the number of Liberals who voted for Liberal candidates exceeded by about 50 per cent, the total of Conservative votes, and yet the Tories won. Similar blunders have occurred in other places, but it is small satisfaction to note this in the face of a powerful Tory majority. The only hope is that the realisation of this will bring the Liberal party to their senses.

That Mr. Disraeli anticipates an early summons is evident from his increased activity during the last few days. Quite recently the tight hon, gentleman, has acquired possession of a new town residence in Whitehall-gardens, close to the House of Parliament. Yesterday afternoon he arrived in town from Hughenden, and although his promised appearance in Buckingham to-day took him away from town, he

that he had interviews with Lord Derby, M. G. Hardy, Sir S. Northcote, and one or two others of the leading members of his party, with the probabilities of being able to construct an effective cabinet. After his interviews with Mr. Disraeli, Lord Derby was closeted for some time on Monday with the Marquis of Salisbury. The post for which the latter is apparently best qualified, and which he prefers to take, is that which he held in 1867, viz:—The on record should be a warning to future statesmen, Secretaryship of India, and, therefore, if he enters the new Government, at all it will be in that capacity. Failing him, the probability is that the effice will be given to Sir. S. Northcote, who undertook it when Lord Salisbury parted with Mr. Disraeli in 1867. Lord Derby will return to the Foreign Office, and, as far as can be ascertained now, the principal members of the new Cabinet will be those who constituted the last Conservative administration. In the minor departments it is probable that several hitherto untried members of the party will be placed in office, and among those mentioned in this way is Mr. Lewis, the London solicitor, who now represents

the city of Londonderry.

A rumour which will doubtless have special interest for your readers states that the Duke of Abercorn will resume his former Viceregal sway in the Phonix Park. Several prominent Tories of welltried abilities are named for the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland; but the extent of choice renders a decision on this point impracticable at this early date. One more rumour which I may give you is to the effect that Colonel Taylor, the right hon, member for Dublin county, is to receive a peerage from Mr. Disraeli as soon as his valuable services as Whip can be dispensed with .- London Corr. of Freeman.

THE HOME RULE PARTY.-It must now be evident to every one who has watched the progress of the elections, more especially in Ireland, that the Home Rule party have suffered most by the suddenness of the dissolution. No doubt a very large number of National candidates have been elected, many more than some people reckoned upon, but it is, manifest that at least four or five seats were uncontested by the Home Rulers which, if contested by respectable candidates, would have been won. Taking everything into account, however, the National party has very substantial reason to congratulate itself on the result of the election. The return of such men as Lord Bobert Montague, Lord Francis Conyngham, Mr. John George MacCarthy, and others, pledged to adopt the Home Rule programme, cannot fail to add dignity and weight to the movement and give it an impetus. The many friends of Lord Conyngham in Donegal will hear of his election with satis faction. Already he has endeared himself to many of the inhabitants of that county by his genial disposition and attable manners, his large and expansive sympathics with the grievances of the Irish people, and his tenacious clinging to the principles he advocates. Lord Robert Montagu, ousted from an English constituency because he would not sacrice his conscientious convictions to please an intolerant faction of religious partizans, has been elected colleague to Mr. P. J. Smyth in Westmeath. In his new capacity we have no doubt he will prove a useful member and an undoubted accession to the Home Rule party. Although entering Parliament for the first time, Mr. John George MacCarthy is no tyro in politics or in electoral contests, having conducted many for others and stood the brunt of a severe struggle himself some very short time ago. The newly-elected member for Mallow has already done much by his writings to place the question of Home Kule in a clear and intelligible light before the public. Perhaps the most powerful and exhaustive treatise yet published on the subject in his " Plea for Home Rule," which essentially marks him as a man of moderate opinions, cultured understanding, and conspicuous ability. We gladly welcome his entrance to the House of Commons, and feel persuaded that a short time will clapse before he makes his mark in the most critical assembly in the world,-Londonderry Journal,

THE NEXT STEP .- The Irish elections have well

nigh run their course, and their results, if disappointing to both Whig and Tory, are by no means so to

the Nationalists of Ireland—in other words, to the great mass of the Irish people. No doubt many seats that should have been filled by Home Rulers were lost in the hurry and confusion excited by the latest Gladstonian surprise. No doubt, also, that a letter threatening to "do away" with some of the men of sterner mould than some of those who ran up the National Flag at the last moment would have has been received at the office of the Mining Combeen selected, if the constitutional appeal to the country had not been turned into a scramble for seats by the Government artifice. Nevertheless, the broad fact remains, that, in spite of surprise and unreadiness, a working majority of the Irish representation is pledged to fight under the banner of Home Rule. So far all has gone well. Most of the constituencies from which a patriotic effort was expected have done their duty nobly. The National phalanx will be the strongest ever sent into the London Parliament to really represent the will of the Irish people. In its ranks are the picked men-the most nonest and most earnest-of the old representation. Of the new blood there is a splendid contingent of men whose devotion to Irish Nationality is commensurate with the years they have numbered from boyhood upwards. Again, of the yet untried-of those who have been selected for fair promise rather than for yielded fruit-there is not one upon whose budtime a speck of canker is discernible. From a party composed of such materials great deeds may fairly be expected. It has a great work to do, and it has great elements of success in its favour. Glorious and memorable for ever will be the results of its action, if that action be guided by wise counsel and marked by coherent union. A people disenthralled -taken out of the degrading rags of provincialism to don the ennobling attire of nationhood-the fetters riven that clog its heavenward progress in the educational domain-the bonds burst through that cramp its material activity-coercion obliterated from the statute book with the aggrieving laws that have given it a nominal cause for existence—the angry comets of sectarian hate and party feud shut out by the sunshine of national well-being-in a word, a free and happy land, self-governed, selfsufficing, and self-respecting—this is the vision which the Home Rule party in Parliament can change into a superb reality if only its members as a whole are true to Ireland, to their pledges, and to their own honour. Let there be no mistake about this. There is not a member elected in the Three Kingdoms who does not know that the National party in Par liament holds the destiny of Ireland in its hands. There is not one so dull as to fail in comprehending the political situation, and the exact position which the Home Rulers can—nay, must—occupy. Mr. Gladstone's term of office is now at an end; Mr. Disraeli steps into power instead. The men new pledged to the Home Rule cause can be absolute masters of the situation. The Tories must cease to govern whenever the Home Rulers will it. The Whigs in turn can hold the reins of government only by sufferance of the Home Rulers. In the nice poise of the two great British parties no Ministry could live six months with sixty members ready at any moment to incline the scale to either side. Legislation must become a sheer impossibility under such circumstances, until the necessary arrangement be-tween the two countries sanctioned by the National Conference at the Rotundo is completed. It rests, therefore, with the men who have pledged themselves to that arrangement to make its completion an accomplished fact. How are they to proceed? What steps shall they take? What line of action would it be most prudent and most practicable to pursue? These are the questions which first present themst lves, demanding an immediate answer.—Nation.

The Archbishop of Tuam refers in his Lenten pastoral to the ministerial crisis, and speaks of Mr. made the most use of his opportunity. I understand Gladstone as "a noble-minded minister who has

written his name with a pencil of light, in the precious because rare record of Ireland's benefactors His Grace, however, deplores that the late Premier with all his keen insight into national character and comprehensive knowledge of Ireland's history should have attempted to force on the country a infidel Education Bill, and says the fate of the measure in shattering one of the strongest Government Referring to the Home Rule movement his Grace says a native parliament has become indispensable since there is no hope of securing Denominational Education in all its branches from an English Parliament deeply infected with the exclusively secular spirit of the age.

OPPRIORS OF THE PRESS.—The position of the Home Bule party in the House of Commons, and the degree of influence which it will possess, are the question now most actively discussed during the lull that he succeeded the political tempest. Very different views are expressed by the organs which represent the two sections of Irish Nationalists. On the one hand, there is great exultation at the splendid triumph achieved at the elections, and enthusiastic journals cling to the belief, or affect to do so, that the Home Rulers will be masters of the situation-that their organized forces will be a powerful leverage to turn the policy of the Government as they will. On the other hand, in such journals as the Irishman and Flag of Ireland, which have the reputation of beirg honest and straightforward, though it may be admitted that they are indiscreet, and which are cer. tainly distinct and outspoken, it is frankly acknow.
ledged that the Home Rule Party will be impotent in the New Parliament, containing, as, it does, a decided majority in favour of the Ministry. It is predicted that their voice will be stifled, and that the combination will be disintegrated or melt away, Those who profess to take a sanguine view, and to encourage popular belief in the power of the Irish Party, are plainly denounced for attempting to perpetuate a delusion. These conflicting comments from whatever motives they may spring, indicate disunion in the National rank. The sincerity of many of those who have been returned on the Home Rule card is openly impeached, and it is anticipated that they will file off in different directions when the time comes to test the reality of their professions, On the part of the League the ntmost confidence is still expressed. They seem resolved to assume a bold front, and endeavour to impress the House with a sense of their importance as a compact, well-disciplined, and independent body, having but the one purpose to effect and determined to work it out by every possible means. In order to settle some plan of united action, another Conference is proposed. A circular appears to-day inviting the Home Rule members to meet in private in Dublin on Tuesday, the 3d of March. It bears the signatures of Messrs. Shaw, Bryan, Butt, The O'Conor Don, Mitchell Henry, Sir J. Gray, Ronayne, John Martin, Redmond, Digby, and Blennerhassett. The Freeman anticipates that the meeting of Irish members will "result in the formation of a Parliamentary party that will be strong enough to assert the claims of Ireland to self-gov. ernment with success."

A petitition was lodged yesterday against the return for the County Leitrim on the ground that the Returning Officer improperly rejected votes which would have turned the scale in favour of Mr. O'Beirne. -From London Times.

THE KILKENNY COAL MINES .- UNPLEASANT PROceepings .- Our Kilkenny correspondent writes :-When the new find of coal was reached at the Clough colliery, county Kilkenny, the miners who had been brought from England, by the company which leased the mines from Mr. Bryan, M. P., celebrated the event by hoisting the Union Jack at the works. Their doing so would not have excited notice, but for the fact that underneath the Union Jack was suspended a small stripe of green bunting. This circumstance created some comment and considerable annoyance among the people in consequence of the position in which the national colour was placed. The result was that, in the course of the night, both the colours were taken away by some person or persons unknown. When this was discovered the Union Jack was again hoisted in conjunction with an orange flag. Much indignation was fell by the people, and it is to be regretted that managers of the works if the flags were not removed The Englishmen at the works profess to be ignorant of the cause of annoyance to the people, and rumour ascribes it to the presence of some North of Ireland men amongst the miners brought from England.-Irish Times.

TIPPERARY ELECTION .- It is stated that a serious informality has been discovered in the mode in which the poll was taken in Tipperary. According to the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is bound when issuing voting papers to inscribe upon the block or counterfoil, which he retains, the number standing before the voter's name on the register, in order to secure the means of tracing the vote afterwards, should the occasion arise, but he is expressly forbidden to place any mark upon the voting paper itself. During the counting of the votes it was ascertained that the provisions had been violated by some of the presiding officers, who placed the voter's number on the voting paper as well as on the counterfoil. This enabled the returning officers, and the candidates' agents present at the scrutiny to ascertain by whom the papers had been used, and frustrated the essential object of the Act. It is stated that a petition will be lodged immediately.

EFFECTS OF THE REDEMPTORISTS' MISSION AT KINGSrown.-If magistrates had the same rights and privileges as judges, Mr. Woodlock would on Saturday have been entitled to a pair of white gloves from the Acting-inspector of the F Division. The criminal business at Kingstown, which for the last fortnight (since the opening of the mission by the Redemptorist Fathers) has been gradually on the decline, yesterday altogether ceased. There was not so much as a single case of drunkenness to exercise the vigilance and activity of the police. The charge book was a blank, and the dock a vacuum. The Redemptorists may, indeed, congratulate themselves upon the result of their labours, which have certainly established the fact that prevention is better than cure, and for the suppression of minor offences religion is more effectual than legislation.—Freeman.

White GLOVES -At the first assizes opened now in Ireland a pair of white gloves was presented to Mr. Justice Lawson. This was in Drogheda, where the election contest was the hottest. There was not a single case to be tried—neither civil or criminal. Last year, we believe, there was more than one pair of white gloves presented to the judges, and for the last two years the state of Ireland is, beyond all comparison, more peaceable than any country in Europe. The fact refutes the assertions of Mr. Disraeli, who says that lawlessness, disaffection, and veiled rebellion are the permanent consequences of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Only a few cases are on for trial at the assizes of Monaghan and Dundalk, and none of them of any importance. - Dublin Irish-

Sir William Carroll has brought an action for libel against the proprietors of Ireland's Eye, the new illustrated weekly journal published in Dublin. One of the first numbers of the journal contained a portrait of Sir William, which, he alleges, brought him "scandalously and ridiculously before the public in the form and costume of a clown in a circus, with one arm extended as if in solicitation, and a handkerchief pendent from his pocket on which was printed the word "knighthood."

THE KILKENNY AND QUEEN'S COUNTY COAL FIELDS. -Great excitement and rejoicings have been going

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 20, 1874.

on in the "Clough" district since Saturday, the long-looked for coal deposit having been discovered late on Friday night at a depth of 87 yards. The seam is a magnificent one, the thickness being five seam is a magnificant the quality of the mineral in this locality is of the most superior description. It is a cheering result, not only to the company, but is a cheering to the public, that such a satisfactory issue should have crowned the indefatigable labors and very great expense of prosecuting the works. Great praise is due to Mr. Grace, chief engineer, and one of the principal proprietors in the under-

The Tralee Chronicle—the Liberal organ in Traleo taking. was printed with a black border on Thursday week, in order to show its grief at the return of Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Harmonic Society of St. Cecilia, Dublin, gave a grand concert on the 2nd of February, in aid of the funds of Church of the Visitation, Fairview. The entertainment consisted of Handel's Dettingen Te Deum, followed by a miscellaneous selection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING'S LENTEN PASTORAL.—Sunday. being Quinquagesima Sunday, the usual Lenten Pastoral from Archbishop Manning was read at High Mass in all the churches and chapels in the metropolis and its suburbs. It dwelt chiefly on the necessity of practising self-denial during the approaching seaor practising some than ever this year a season of son, which is more than ever this year a season of rebuke, humiliation and sorrow," now that "the Church is harassed, the vicar of Christ robbed of his rights, and shut up hard by the tomb of the Apostles, the Bishops and the faithful in Germany and in Switzerland are persecuted by the high hand of unjust men, and Christianity openly derided or denied in the midst of ourselves." The Archbishop also urges the necessity of providing for the education of the children of the Catholic poor and especially for that of the orphans. He states that between 1,200 and 1,500 such Catholic children are still in the workhouse and district schools, which have been prepared for their reception, and counting all the diocesan schools together, he reckons the children who need help at 2,000. In conclusion he urges that three Catholic chaplains ought at once to be provided to give religious instruction to the children still in the district schools and invites the "faithful" to subscribe for their maintenance and support for three years. The Pastoral letter has appended to it the usual "Dispensations for Lent" in the archdio-

cese of Westminster. MR. GLADSTONE AS A FORCE.—Thrift is the vice or virtue not of the feeble, but of the strong-of Scotchmen and Prussians, not of Poles and South Americans. That is one power which the country is about to throw away, and there is another as valuable as that, Of all the heavy difficulties of an English Premier, there is none so difficult as thisthat he must do his work with a steam-roller, and not with any inferior and less weighty means of getting obstacles away. There exists nothing in the world in the way of an authority so complete, so resistless, so utterly despotic as the English Parliament. Statesmen who have recognized that fact are half afraid to put it in motion, so irresistible do they feel that with steam up its potency will be. Imagine the fuss there would be in a continental monarchy if any portion of its dominions were in the state some Irish counties were when the Coercion Bill was carried. It would be as bad as a war -troops would be in motion, and all manner of Chancelleries hoping, fearing, and reporting; but the British Parliament, with a turn, as it were, of its hand, brought to bear a pressure so calm, but so persistent and so crushing, that the very idea of open resistance died away. This engine Mr. Gladstone can, whenever an adequate object appears before his mind, compel to put out its full powers. People say he caunot "lead" like Lord Palmerston -that he is basty, impatient, unpolite, and all that; but what rubbish it all is! We will admit it all, and much more, for the sake of argument, and what on earth does it matter if he can make the colossal and cumbrous engine do an ade juate task? To talk of Lord Palmeraton's genius for leadership and Mr. Gladstene's when work is to be done is to compare the Brighton coach, with its paint and prettiness and flavour of fast aristocracy, with a railway engine; or a dandy in the Mall with George Stephenson.

Drive? Why, Palmerston, with all his hold on the Houses, and all his real strength besides, could no more have driven the Irish Land Bill through than he could have mastered its details, and he could not for the life of him have done either. There is not a lawyer or a politician in all England who does not know that to pass a law really enfranchising the power of exposition, a mastery of detail, and a yet we believe there are no people in the kingdom steady, driving force which we have got in Mr. Gladstone alone, for Mr. Forster, who could do the work, could not, by the mere magic of a golden mouth, make every resisting class perceive that its wealth would be increased even mere than that of the tenants and the nation. You do not want the change? Good. That is the reason for rejecting Mr. Gladstone, but it is not a reason for declaring, while you are howling with fear of the pace at which he drives, that he cannot drive at all. But suppose that the nation does wish it, does it know anywhere of another man before whom the opposing forces will so reel, and stagger, and give way? Every "interest has been harassed." We deny it; but grant it, and whenever before had we a Premier who dared in the We talk a great deal about Bismarck, but let him just try his hand at resisting the Ultramontanes, radically changing the army, in the teeth of its own fear - not realized-that it was to be democratized, and alter county taxation, all at the same time, and with no better aid than a Parliament which it takes half his life to persuade. Mr. Gladstone has dared and done things, from which even Bismarck would have shrunk. But this is tyranny? Stuff about tyranny, when a man who does them all can be dismissed in a night, when a single real rush of the representatives of the people can drive him into outer darkness, or worse still, to crush him into the sort of corner in which he sat, humiliated and angry, but powerless, when the agricultural interest declared that the nation should pay for its ill-luck in business-unusual and severe ill-luck, no doubt, but hardly worse than fell upon the whole propertied class in the week succeeding the Black Friday. We do not want to discuss who was right or wrong on the cattle plague, but merely to point out the undoubted fact that the Premier was just as powerless to resist the representatives as one of his own clerks. They went over him like a herd on the stampede over a sick horse. He domineers over the House of Lords? That House has to be domineered over sometimes, and we wish it had a Wellington within it to do it from within; but it is bet-

ter that Mr. Gladstone should do it than an angry

mob should, and, at all events, it is nonsense to talk

of Mr. Gladstone's power to domineer over the second

strongest institution in this country-for, though

both will long out-last our time, the Throne is

weaker than the aristocracy—and talk in the same

breath of his incapacity to govern. Admit the ad-

versaries' case, admit it to the full, and still there

remains the patent fact that the Liberals of the three

kingdoms have in Mr. Gladstone a force so potent

that their opponents stand aghast with fear lest he

should again bid the machine move on. If they do

not want to win, if they want to rest, cadit quastio, let them furl the flag till they are in spirits again;

but let them at least recognize what they are doing, what sort of Commander-in-Chief they are sending

to his tent, the quantity as well as quality of the

have been ungrateful for banishing Stephenson lest hazing the blessed fields;" they would simply have it "genteel" to reject the engine because, forsooth, the whistle does not play opera airs.—Spectator.

A Use For the Supples .- The results of the General Election have awakened the National Reform League from a protracted and unnatural slumber, and it held a meeting on Monday in Soho to consider the position of affairs. The policy it decided to adopt has at least the merit of simplicity. The surplus of five millions is to be employed in enabling the agricultural labours and the unemployed ing the cruel competition now oppressing them, at the same time pave the way to radical national re-forms." It certainly seems hard that the colliers should drink champague while the agricultural labours only get beer, and some portion of the surplus will perhaps be devoted to paying the wine merchants' bills of the poorer class of labourers and of those who are out of work. The League further expressed its opinions that " the recent elections illustrate in the most forcible manner possible the fraudulent character of the vaunted Reform Bill, as proved by the fact that the working classes have failed, notwithstanding their most strenuous efforts, in securing the election of more than two representatives to Parliament; it is therefore proposed that there should be a new Reform Bill, by means of which, "at the next general election, the wealthproducers may secure direct representatives, who shall not need the interest of open Conservative foes or masked Liberal ones." This object may perhaps be attained by inflicting severe penalties on any "wealth-producers" who will not, before the election takes place, solemnly swear that they will give their votes to other " wealth-producers" anxious to enter Parliament. If, however, the "wealth-producers" persist in declining to elect members of their own class to represent them, it becomes a question whether the application of the "cat' to their shoulders would not rouse them from their lamentable political apathy.

FOOR POLAND!-Now that we are on the eve of one of those periodic attacks of citusion on the brain that drive the British nation delirious while they last, a few sentences of sober warning may be useful as a sedative beforehand. We were mad when the Princess of Wales was welcomed to Londonwe were mad at the thanksgiving celebration for her husband's restoration to health-we were mad when the Shah of Persia with his bonnet of pearls passed through our streets, and we are about to be mad afresh on the 5th of March when Prince Alfred is to be greeted on his home-coming with his Russian wife. The symptoms are abroad already. The Russian national hymn, arranged for every instrument from the big drum to the penny whistle, is for sale in the music-sellers' windows: the setapska of the Yamburg Lancers, of which the Northern princess is colonel, has put all other female hats completely out of court; and the Messrs, Sanger have idvertised a torchlight procession with real live bears in honor of the occasion; and we are asked to hide away the guns won at Sebastopol as trophics to be ashamed of. In fact the fever of lip-leyalty is setting in with its usual severity; after-dinner orators are making maudlin prophecies about the impossibility of Great Britain and Russia ever being entangled again in anything but the ursine hug of friendship, and we may become so gushful in the end that we may propose to knock down the monument to the Guards who fell in the Crimea, as a delicate compliment to the Czar Alexander. Leaving aside all considerations as to that war between Great Britain and Russia, for the possession of Iudia, which is assuredly looming in the future, we ask attention for a moment to the woes poor Poland is suffering from at the hands of Russia. In our flush of newly-kindled admiration for our ancient enemy let us not forget Poland .- The Universe. We Catholics have certainly no reason to love the

Church of England as by law established." That sect, which owes its origin to the rebellion of Henry VIII. and his courtiers against the Mother Church of Rome, hates the Catholic Church with the spite with which a usurper hates the legitimate heir to the possessions which he unjustly holds. The State sions which he unjustly Church persecuted Catholics with all the weapons at its disposal, so long as the State allowed it to do so, and its chief ministers can hardly meet together now without joining in an impotent scream of defiance and hatred against the Church of God. And Church of England for a continuance of its legal status, no people less disposed to join in the clainor for its downfall than are English Catholics. Even in the case of the Irish Protestant Church, gross as was the injustice of its existence, insulting to a noble Catholic nation as it was to have "an alien Church" thus paraded before them, yet the Irish Catholics took scarcely any active part in the Act of Disestablishment. They adored the justice of God, and gave thanks for the removal of a great incubus, but there was no triumph over a fallen enemy. But with the Church of England the case is one in which Catholics can freely weigh the pro and cons, with even less disposition to be unfair towards opponents. That blind hatred of us, which still inspires most of the Anglican clergy, awakens in us only the sorrow that a tradition of error should have so fatally blinded the judgment of so many estimable men. Little, therefore, as we find in the reasons that are given by Anglicans for keeping up the Establishment, we are disposed to agree with their main conclusion, and should be sorry to see Mr. Miall and the Nonconformists obtain the victory they desire. The Nonconformist agitation is kept up mainly by the ambition of Dissenting ministers to attain a social equality with the established clergy; and howover much we may excuse this natural weakness, we cannot pretend much respect for it, and are not disposed to expend much sympathy on so sentimental a grievance. Let the Nonconformists convert a sufficient number of ladies and gentlemen to their way of thinking, and their ministers will soon rise to the social level now occupied by the clergy of

the Church of England.—Tablet. THE NEW MINISTRY .- The Economist says :- " Of one thing we may be quite certain—that the duration of the Conservative Government will greatly depend on itself. If its policy be good, it will last long; if its policy be foolish, its end may not be far off. A policy of unmixed Conservatism is contrary to the irresistible conditions of life. There is a special cause in politics requiring change. One generation is, without ceasing, passing away, another is coming on to take its place—the new generation and the old differ in innumerable particulars. They think different thoughts, use different words, live a different life. The mere externals-the gait and dress and the houses of the two-are unlike, and, therefore, their politics cannot be the same. Changes in law, changes in administration, changes in policy, are incessantly requisite: the old laws, the old administration, the old policy, will not fit 'the new men, will annoy and irritate them, and will be cast off with speed and anger. The English Conservatives have had in this century a signal warning in this matter. They were borne into power in 1793 by the highest and strongest political wave of recent times. The excesses of the first French Revolution had raised a current of horror that swept all before force they condemn not merely to remain idle, but, it. The Tories of that day were overwhelmingly

grateful, but of downright stupidity in not seeing won the battle of Waterloo, and they prevented what it is throwing away. The nation would not even the least approximation in England to Jacobin NAPOLEON. innovation. They ought, therefore, one would imahis " kittle o' steam' should go about meaning and gine, to have been a popular and glorious party, and to have received the thanks of the country. But, been stupid, and so it is now. And of all the varie- on the contrary, the moment peace was concluded ties of that stupidity, the worst is that which thinks with France a great discontent arose against their Government; even the Duke of Wellington, notwithstanding his victories, was never loved, and often hated. At last, in 1632, their whole sustem was destroyed in a torrent of popular clamour.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION.—" Liberal disgust" has been evidenced nowhere so strongly as in the eastern counties of England. These counties are for the most part agricultural, and are, comparatively speaking, thinly inhabited, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge return a total of 36 members generally to settle upon and cultivate the waste to Parliament. The General Election returns of lands of the United Kingdom, and thus, while lessentutionalists; whilst two only can be reckoned as Gladstonians. Essex and Suffolk return 19 Conservatives and no Radicals. Norfolk sends to Parliament 9 Constitutionalists and one Radical, and Cambridge 6 Conservatives and 1 Gladstonian. These facts show the great revulsion in the English mind from the timid, revolutionary, and arbitrary policy followed so perseveringly by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

> THE GROWTH OF LONDON.-When Lord Macmillay published the first volume of his history, at the close of 1348, he said that the population of London was at least 1,900,000. That population is now put at three millions and twenty-five thousand, being an increase in a quarter of a century of about one million and thirty-five thousand souls,—or bodies. In 1685, or thereabouts the highest estimate of London's population was five hundred and thirty thousand, and the increase in the following one hundred and sixty-three years was not above one million three hundred and eighty thousand, or but little more than the increase in the next twenty-five years,-Should London grow at the same rapid rate between the close of 1873 and the close of 1900 that she has grown since the close of 1848, she will begin the twentieth century with a population of about 6,000,-England and Wales two centuries ago, taking the latter at the very highest estimate ever made as to

> CHARLES ORTON'S CONFESSION.- London, March 10, -The Daily Telegraph publishes a long statement signed by Charles Orton, in which the writer confesses that he recognized the Tichborne Claimant as his brother the first time he saw him; and that silence on his part was bought with five pounds paid monthly for a year, and a promise of a thousand or two additional at the conclusion of the trial

> The population of England and Wales on the Census day, the 3rd of April, 4871, was 22.856.164. The females outnumbered the males by 450,000. even though among the latter was reckoned 14:1898 men employed in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service, and absent ...om our shores on the night of enumeration.

> Additional despatches from the Gold Coast report that General Wolsley recrossed the river Prah on February 15. Three of six Kings, tributary to King Koffee, have given in their submission to the British supremacy. The Ashantee throne is considered at an end, and the kingdom hopelessly disrupted.

> Consequences or Spinits .- The net receipt of duty on spirits during the past year was £45,645,252, showing the cuormons increase of £830,057 on the vear 1372.

> An English judge, Baron Alderson, on being asked to give his opinion as to the proper length of a sermon, replied, "Twenty minutes with a leaning to the side of mercy."

UNITED STATES.

The stately co ... se of Justice in the Supreme Court of Mississippi was interrupted the other day by an animated and almost bloody fight between the Chief Justice and one of the Judges. The latter person having insinuated that the head of the court manifested a disposition to do ide upon questions without consultation with him, an angry and unseemly controversy followed, ending in the Chief-Justice so far forgetting himself as to draw a knife and rush upon the complaining judge. The interference of one of the justices, it is said, saved the life of the offender.

TRICHINA Seatons - Ascording to the St. Louis papers hogs in some pasts of Illinois have, for the past nine months or more, been severely afflicted with trichina, which has been wide-spread and terribly fatal. For a time the farmers in that locality believed their hogs to be dying from cholera, but the malady now prevailing is far more destructive. Tho Kaskaskia Bottom, an area of some twelve thousand acres of country, early last fall, and until winter set in, in many localities, was literally strewn with dead hogs, great and small, but few farmers having hogs left to supply the year's demand for meat. It is estimated that not less than from ten to fifteen thousand head of hogs have died of trichina in that neighbourhood within the past nine months, and though the disease has in a measure ceased its terrible ravages, it has by no means disappeared. Nearly, if not every hog in the region of the country spoken of is more or less affected by this terrible disease.

Assassination of President Lincoln. - Presenti-MENT.—In Forster's "Life of Dickens," the following is told:—"On the afternoon of the day on which the President was shot, there was a cabinet council at which he presided. Mr. Stanton, being at the time commander-in-chief of the Northern troops that were concentrated about here, arrived rather late. Indeed they were waiting for him, and on his entering the room, the President broke off in something he was saying, and remarked :- 'Let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton then noticed, with great surprise, that the President sat with an air of dignity in his chair instead of lolling about it in the most ungainly attitudes, as his invariable custom was; and that instead of telling irrelevant or questionable stories, he was grave and calm, and quite a different man. Mr. Stanton, on leaving the council with the Attorney General, said to him— 'That is the most satisfactory cabinet meeting I have attended for many a long day! What an extraordinary change in Mr. Lincoln? The Attorney-General replied, We all saw it before you came in. While we were waiting for you, he said, with his chin down on his breast, 'Gentlemen, something very extraordinary is going to happen, and that very soon.' To which the Attorney-General had observed, 'Something good, sir, I hope?' when the President answered very gravely-'I don't know; I don't know. But it will happen, and shortly too! As they were all impressed by his manner, the Attorney-General took him up again :- 'Have you received any information, sir, not yet disclosed to us?" No, answered the President; but I have had a dream. And I have now had the same dream three times. Once, on the night preceding the battle of Bull Run. Once, on the night preceding such another (naming a battle also not favorable to the North). His chin sank on his breast again, and he sat reflecting. 'Might one ask the nature of this dream, sir?' said the Attorney-General. 'Well,' replied the President, without lifting his head or changing his attitude, 'I am on a great broad rolling river—and I am in a boat—and I drift—and I his face and looking round the table as Mr. Stanton entered, 'let us proceed to business, gentlemen.'-Mr. Stanton and the Attorney-General said, as they than that of governing a nation—which we do not than anything else to resist French principles and acsuse of ingratitude, for nations can seldom be France. The Tories succeeded in this task; they

We are indebted to the Journal de Fiorence, an able, fearless, and accurate Catholic journal, for the following strange and startling revelations. The article raily well-informed. cle from which they are taken, and which we but slightly abbreviate, is one of a series written by the editor of that paper on the anti-Christian sects of Europe, and on the influences of Freemasonry on the policy of the late Emperor of the French. of course, cannot vouch for the accuracy of the details, but the writer states that they are taken from a memoir by an exalted functionary under the Empire, whose name, however, is not furnished. If they are contradicted we shall, as a matter of justice and truth publish the denial. The Journal prefaces its extracts from the memoirs by stating that all the world was well aware that Napoleon was carried to his height of power by the agency and the energy of the secret societies. All the world, too, was well aware that, scated on his throne of empire, having himself graduated in the worst of the secret associations, and forecasting for the future, he felt that religion was the surest pillar of his power, and that the Church alone could avail to consecrate his dvnasty into a lasting and a mighty influence; that, to the ancient world, in respect to population and in the midst of his good resolutions for the encouragement of feligious observances, and for the pro- city compared with London. The 3,500,000 of souls tection of the Church, he was diverted from his pury the Orsini conspiracy and the bursting of the shell that nearly cost him his life. The Orsini explosion was the beginning of the "Italia Unita," and this fact is thus traced in the memoirs already mentioned-" On the evening of the Orsini attempt upon his life (Jan. 14, 1858), the Emperor showed, in pre-sence of the danger, a wonderful coolness. Subsequently to the plets for his assassination at the Hippodrome and the Opera Cornique in 1853, and the attempt of Pianori in 1855, he conceived a great horror of the sects, and had resolved to devote himself to the prosperity of France, and to the secure establishment of his dynasty. But other reflections soon came to his mind, and with them came that terror from the past which gets hold of soul, ever the best disposed, and constitutes their severest twentieth century with a population of about 6,000, chastisement. What would become of the Empire 000, a number superior to the entire population of and the Prince Imperial if the sect, which had sworn death to Napoleon, were to realise its exectable purpose. The Emperor, a prey to the most terrible perplexities, remembered an advice which had been given him by his mother, the Queen Hortense. 'If you should ever find yourself in great danger, and want counsel, consult the advocate X. He will be a safe guide for you.' This advocate was a Roman exite, whom Napoleon had formerly known in the Romagna at the time of the Italian revolt against the Holy See. He was living near Paris in middling circumstances,-the state of comparative comfort which Freemasonry in some way or other contrives to secure to its leaders. Napoleon sent in puest of him, and desired him to be invited to the Tuileries. He was found, and promised to be at the palace next day. When he entered the Imperial apart-ment, Napoleon took his hand, and said—'They want to kill me. What have I done? . You have forgotten," he answered, "that you are an Italian, and that your oath binds you to the cause of Italian | port establishments, ramble about the island, roam glory and independence." Napoleon maintained that his love for Italy was unaltered, but that, as Emperor of the French, he should think also, and headquoters of the Three Kinzdoms, who are in primarily of the glory of France. The advocate rejoined that no one wanted to prevent the Emperor lions of dollars per annum. The absenter Irish from devoting himself to the affairs of France, but landlords may here be found during the "meason," that it was his duty as well to think of Italy, and to doubt him give green bay trees." Here is concenoined that no one wanted to prevent the Emperor unite the cause of both, in giving them equal freedom, and the same future. If he failed in this, it was decided to leave no stone unturned to free the debt, and a large part of the national, state and peninsula from Austrian rule, and to found Italian municipal debts of the world. Here are owned a Unity. 'What then,' asked Napoleon, 'is it I am wanted to do?' The advocate promised to consult with his friends, and to bring him the result in a couple of days. In a day or two the answer came that the sect demanded three things-firstly, the pardon of Orsini; secondly, the proclamation of Ita-lian independence; and thirdly, the junction of France in a war with Austria. An interval of fifteen months was allowed him for the carrying out of this programme, and for that length of time he was guaranteed an immunity from violence."-"Here," says the Journal de Florence, "the memoir introduces a number of documents, which showed | Mediterranean, and most of Africa. The greater how much about this period the Emperor wavered and veered in his policy. The Emperor worked hard to secure the pardon of Orsini. He induced the Thunes to London for a market. The chief Empress to intercede for him. and the Corps Diplomatique were anxious for the

Napoleon understood his position, and saw there was but one thing he could do. He went to visit Orsini. We shall never know what passed at that interview; but it is certain that Napoleon affirmed the promises and oaths he had registered years ago in Italy, and that he swore to him, when he could not save him, that he would act as his testamentary executor. The phrase is correct, and Napoleon has been the testamentary executor to the will of Orsini. It was agreed that the latter should write a letter to the Emperor, which the Emperor was to make public, and in which the programme of the Italian 'idea' should be set forth. Then was witnessed one this space is concentrated a population equaling that of the grossest scandals of modern times—the reading of that letter in open court and its publication in the Moniteur. The letter is printed in the memoir, but not its passage having reference to the Pope, 'Martyr' (as they profanely called him) to the Italian idea, Orsini mounted the scaffold convinced that Italy would soon be one, and that the Pope would be dethroned. As he was about to die he cried aloud-'Vive l'Italie! Vive la France.' The memoir traces the events that so speedily followed. Anxious to quarrel with Austria, and finding no pretext, the Emperor uttered the well-known words of January 1, 59, to M. Hubner, the ambassider of Francis Joseph, words which fell like a thunderclap on the world, and prepared the war of '59. Prussia which was not then in the game of the Italian revotion, suddenly stepped forward to check the progress of 'the idea.' It became necessary to make the peace of Villafranca (July 14, '59), and to sign the treaty of Zurich in the November following.— It was necessary to quiet French susceptibilities by the annexation of Nico and Savoy-to conceal from Europe the real designs of the sect, and to put certain checks to the execution of the Italian plans.— Dissimulation and delays suited the character of Napoleon: they were the causes of his final overthrow. The sect cast him over, and took Bismarck in his place. When the war of '70 shall have come to be better understood, it will be made manifest that the sect, rather than the armies of Germany, defeated France, and bore away those victories that have accomplished the unity of Italy. Of all the skilful devices of the sect, its most dangerous one is that of making the peoples believe that everything which happens is the result of the play of diplomacy or of war. Diplomacy and war are of themselves powerless to-day for the foundation of empires and of kingdoms. It is the sect which establishes them, and what we have seen already is a drift! But this is not business'-suddenly raising clear proof of it. But there comes ever a moment when God determines to draw from out the evil which He has permitted the good which He designs for His Church. He breathes upon the handiwork ment by severing themselves from all fellowship don money.

pardon. One man, however, held out against it,

and that this was his Eminence Cardinal Morlot,

the Archbishop of Paris. The Cardinal said to the

Emperor, 'Sire, you can do much in France, but you cannot arrest the arm of justice. By a wonderful

mercy of God your life has been spared in this dia-

bolical attempt; but French blood has been spilled

close by you, and this blood demands an atonc-

ment; otherwise every idea of justice would seem to

have been lost."

selves fast to the teachings of the Church." Such is a summary of the strange story as told by the dearnal de Florence which, is never sensational, and z u-

LONDON .- THE LARGEST CITY THAT EVER EXISTED-ITS POPULATION, ITS EXTENT. AND ITS WEALTH.

Special Correspondence of Hon. Joseph Medill, to the Chicago Trib)

Americans are charged with a tendency to exiggeration of expression in describing anything, or in giving vent to their feelings and opinions. But there is no danger of committing the error in describing London. One may use the strongest adjectives and intensest verbs with safety, and strictly within bounds of naked truth. It is safe to affirm that it is the largest city in the world, or, for that matter, that ever was in the world.-It contains more inhabitants, and more houses, and more miles of street, than any other city of ancient or modern times. And it is far the wealthiest city that ever existed. London is to the modern what Rome was wealth. But Rome, in her palmiest days was a poor which compose the population of London need never do another day's work for wages. They have capital enough invested in bonds and stocks, in domestic and foreign securities, and money at interest. and income from real estate and railroad earnings and other sources from which they derive dividends. Comfortably to subsist the entire population to purchase them food, clothing, fuel, drinks, furniture. literature, make all repairs of their habitations, pay ill their taxes and assessments, and, in short, all their household expenses and personal outlays, to the aggregate total of what they now expend in the cost of living.

All the productive labor performed by the people of London adds itself to their capital each year, because they do not consume the labor of their invested capital. London is in the condition of a family whose income, in the shape of dividends on stocks and bonds, exceeds the cost of their style of living and who may, therefore, go out of business and live on that income without trenching on a dolfar of the capital of the family. Of what other great city can this be said?

But the property of London is not owned and held in common, or in equal pertions. One man has a hundred times more than he needs, and a hundred men have less than they need. London has some thousands of citizens worth tens of millions each, and also has 100,000 citizens in the poorhouse. But the great mass of the people are prosperous and in comfortable circumstances, tens of thousands of them worth tens of thousands each,

The leisure class-those living or fixed in ones and regular dividends or investments—are very numerous, numbering tens of thousands. Their only business is to amuse themselves and fight ennui. Their lives are a continual pienie. They are habitues of the clubs, patronize the turf, keep fast herses, supover Europe, and make excursions up the Nile to the Holy Land and the "farther Ind." London is the Holy Land and the "further Ind." receipt of rents aggregating meanly a thousand miltrated the banking wealth of the empire. Here is held the bulk of bonds representing the national majority of the railway stocks and Londs of Great Britain and the Colonies, in Indian 2100,000,000 invested in the India railway system, besides vast sums in railway stocks and bonds of other countries. the United States included. Here is the grand depot of the ten, coffee, sugar, spice and drug commerce of Great Britain. Here are held the largest stocks of woolen, silk, leather, and ever, cotton goods, in the empire. Great as is the shipping of Liverpool, it is not nearly equal to that of London, for here is the focus of the shipping trade between Great Britain and the East and West Indies, China and Japan, the irt of the commerce carried on with France, Spain Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, and indeed, all Europe, is transacted in London. It is the headquarters of the exchanges of the world, and its quotations fix the value, in great measure, of all thoraw and manufactured products of all nations, and go far to determine the curent value of the stocks of every kind, of other lands. London is the world's clearing house, its largest warehouse, its biggest bank.

Looking at London geographically, it is difficult to convey an accurate conception of the space it covers; indeed it is hard to describe in any respect, for it is the clephant amony cities. On the clearest day, from the highest point of observation, the whole city cannot be seen, but beyond the range of vision are long streets and thousands of houses. Taking Charing Cross as a centre, the suburbs cannot be reached in any direction in less than 8 to 10 miles. and in some not in twice that distance. The Thames runs 25 miles through the city, If London were put down in Cook County, it would reach slong the shore of the lake from Evanston to the Calumet, and spread far out beyond the Desplaines River. On to the census of 1873, that of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and Chicago, all combined. But, immense as is the population of Lon don, it has not ceased to grow. On the contrary, it never added so many people to its numbers as dur-ing the last decade. The Board of Public Works report that 139,320 buildings were crected between 1861 and 1871. The addition was but little less than the whole population of New York.

Prodigious as is the population of London, it is disproportionate to the base of its support. In the first place, it is one of the oldest of existing cities. It was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders, and its abundant commerce, even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received its municipal institutions, which have endured, in their main features, to the present day. It was the chief city of Great Britain at the time of the Norman Conquest and its officers and inhabitants refused to lower the draw on the London stone arch bridge to let William's army cross into the city, until they had first exacted from him a pledge that he would respect the ancient rights and liberties of the guilds, burgesses, freemen and corporation of London. The Conqueror pleased with their jealousy of their rights, added many privileges not heretofore enjoyed. The new charter was reduced to writing on parchment signed and scaled by the King; whereupon the drawbridge was let down and the King and his cavaliers crossed the London bridge and took possession of the royal palaces. This charter from William the Conqueror is still preserved in the archives, of the

London has grown in numbers, magnitude, and consequence, with the growth of the nation of which it has been the capital, for more than twelve centuries. London is now the political capital of an empire of 250,000,000 of souls, and it is the financial capital of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, including the United States. It is a curious fact that the "Revolted Colonies" are the largest customers of the " Mother Country," and the largest borrowers of Lon-

The True Mitness

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

G. E. CLEBK, Editor.

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

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

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

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. BOWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

мався-1874. Friday, 26-Precious Blood. Saturday, 21—St. Benedict, Ab. Sunday, 22—Passion Sunday. Monday, 23-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 24—Of the Feria. Wednesday, 25—Annunciation of the B. V. M. Thursday, 26—Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It appears as if we might now congratulat ourselves that we are done with our Ashanted war, in the course of which it is hard to say whether the sterling qualities of our soldiers. the skilful dispositions of General Wolsely, or the bungling policy which brought the war about, are the most to be admired. By this time the expeditionary force is on its way home, and though it by no means appears that the Ashantee ruler has given any material lic seems well content with the issue of a very unpleasant business.

The Duke of Edinbugh with his young wife made a sort of triumphal entry into London on the 12th inst. The weather was wretched. but the crowd was large and most enthusiastic in its reception of the newly married couple.-A sad accident, however, reminding us of that which occurred on the occasion of Marie Autoinnette's triumphant entry into Paris, marred the pleasures of the day. The crowd on one of the platforms at Charing Cross was so great that it broke down, precipitating those who had taken their stand thereon to the ground, whereby several persons were killed outright and a large number were more or loss seriously injured.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Mr. D'Israeli's policy towards Ircland will, it is said, comprise the repeal of the existing Cocreion laws, so that there may be no longer any difference betwixt the government of Ireland and that of other parts of Her Majesty's

The expences incurred by the Bank of Engthe two Bidwells and Macdonnell for the frauds on the Bank, amounted, it is said, to and his disciples are no more schismatics or about \$230,000.

We give elsewhere some details of the German persecution of the Church, which is continued with unrelenting energy. Russia is pursuing the same course towards its Pelish subjects of the Catholic faith, and competes with Prussia for the championship of civil and religious liberty in Europe. Some particulars may be gleaned from the Pall Mall Gazette, reproach. Cranmer followed the dictates of and the following additional details are from his private judgment, and so does Dr. Cumthe Assemblee Nationale.

in the parishes of Drelon, in the district of another. Radzyn, a number of Poles were shot down by Russian troops for having refused to conform to the Russian church; many more were wounded, more still were taken prisoners, and of these one hundred and fifty, men, women, and children were publicly scourged. In another parish, that of Szostki, the Russian authorities attempted to impose one of their clergy as parish priest over a Catholic populàlation. These resisted, but again the troops fired, and shot down some eighteen of the unhappy wretches. The grand principle of civil the public flogging of the prisoners—the men does not necessarily imply an erroneous choice, receiving fifty, the women twenty, and the or errors of judgment; but simply the exerthat is due in some part the approbation with natural order. which the people of England look upon the Russia is identical with that of Bismarck, both Earl Russell, or of any other champion of civil and religious liberty could possibly desire.

the French attained his majority. From France a large number of the adherents of the | Liberal Christianity. It starts with a reform- | more especially, if one of the infants so clan-

Imperial dynasty came over to England to attend the celebration. The absence of Prince Napoleon, better known as Plon-Plon, excited some remark, and has, it is said, given offence to the family of Louis Napoleon.

Dr. Kencaly, the counsel of Arthur Orton in the late perjury trial, is to be charged before the authorities of Lincoln's Inn with unprofessional conduct. The members of the new Ministry who have had to present themselves | day." Now the principles and ideas of that before their constituencies for re-election have | day were what we would now-a-days call Libebeen returned withot opposition.

From Spain the news indicates that a decisive battle is at hand, or by this time must have occurred. On the 15th Marshal Serrano at the head of a revolutionary army of about 34,000 men, with 90 pieces of artillery, was in presence of the Royalist army which mustered, it was said, about 35,000 men. Another ferce of about 8,000, under Gen. Lorna, was to attack the Carlists in the rear.

The Sovereign Pontiff is reported to have written to the Bishops of Austria, exhorting them to oppose, by all the means in their power, the passing in the Reichstrath of the laws against the freedom of the Church, and the violation of the Concordat, with which the Catholic Church is now threatened. Prince Bismarck is said to be ill with gout. Russia and Turkey are both arming, the first named still having an eye apparently to the reversion of the "sick man's" estate. The Brazilian Government seems to be on the "war path" against the Church, and has sent to jail the Bishop of Pernambuco, for the crime of obeying God's laws rathor than man's laws.

The Cumminite schism, the name given to the movement amongst our Protestant fellowcitizens of the Anglican denomination, goes merrily on, acquiring fresh strength as it goes. Every day adds to the number of its adherents, nor do the necessary funds seem to be lacking, for we read of large subscriptions for guarantee for his faithful adherence to the the running of the concern, having been paid terms of the Treaty of peace, the British publin. Dr. Cummins the originator of the sect is daily expected in Ottawa, and in the mean time the business is being carried on by the Rev. M. Gallagher with much success.

> Indeed his rejoinder to the attacks of his brother Protestants who, still adhering to the Anglican church, accuse him and his followers of schism, is complete and crushing. "The charge of schism," he says in a sermon we find reported in the Montreal Herald of the 14th inst., "the charge of schism is not just, for the reason that every argument on that head advanced against the reformed church-(the Cumminites)—bears as strongly against the whole Church of England. Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley and other reformers had taken most solemn vows to adhere forever to the laws and customs of the Roman Catholic Church, and when the spirit of God acting upon their conscience led them outside that church they broke their vows and instituted a new communion in which they regarded the Bishop of Rome, to whom formerly they had given adhesion, as Anti-Christ. Bishop Cummins acted upon the same principle, obeying the dictates of his own conscience."-Montreal Herald, 14th inst.

Well argued Mr. Gallagher, The Pot has not just that it should do so. Dr. Cummins tury; and so far the argument of Mr. Gallagher is unanswerable. It is however by no means a logical conclusion that because Dr. Cummins is no more guilty of schism than was Cranmer, therefore neither the last named was. nor is the first named, justly obnoxious to the

It is not only unjust therefore for Protestants-the formal principle of whose religious system is heresy or the right of private judgment-to tax one another with schism, or with heresy, or to excommunicate one another-it is grossly absurd. All Protestants are alike schismatics in that they were originally lopped, or cut off from the Roman Catholic Church; all Protestants are, and must be, heretics, since it is their boast that they choose their own articles of religion for themselves by the free exercise of their private judgments. Now it is and religious liberty was further vindicated by precisely in this, that heresy consists. Heresy children ten lashes on their bare backs. It is cise of the right of private judgment in matters perhaps to this noble opposition to Romanism, of religious doctrine, or belonging to the super-

What may be the doctrines which, in the ex. Russian marriage. The ecclesiastical policy of ercise of their undoubted right as heretics or sects-of course we do not believe that clergychoosers, as against the Anglican denomination, being as thoroughly anti-Papal as the heart of the Cumminites shall ultimately adopt, of be guilty of such conduct—to celebrate marcourse we canot say; but our opinion is, that riages betwixt minors who have not procured the new sect will itself soon split up into seve-On Monday the son of the late Emperor of ral other sects, the general tendency of its educated members being towards Unitarianism, or

ed, or a revised Prayer Book or Liturgy, that of 1785; but it reserves to itself, however, the right of revising or reforming that revised and reformed Prayer Book, or Liturgy; it professes to retain the "Creed" called of "The Apostles;" but by the mouth of the Rev. Mr. Gallagher it tells us that its ultimate design is "to adopt the principles and ideas of William the Third, and the Reforming Bishops of his ral. William the Third was himself, if not an avowed disbeliever in, at all events indifferent to, all supernatural dogma, or, as Macaulay says, "he was from rational conviction a Latitudinarian," vol. 3, p. 74. Burnet belonged to the same school; indeed as the same historian tells us, he was "peculiarly regarded as the personification of the Latitudinarian spirit,' even if he did not belong to extreme section of that party which included amongst its members the chosen confidents of William; Shrewsbury, the avowd freethinker, who had lost one religion, but had not found another; and Halifax the notorious deist; whilst again-we still quote Macaulay-" as a theologian, Tillotson wos certainly not less Latitudinarian than Burnet," vol. 3, p. 469. In a word, the Christianity of the Anglican church in the days of William, consisted in the observance of what may be called the outward decencies or respectabilities of life, and in the utter ignoring of all distinctive supernatural dogma as essential to Christianity. If the principles and ideas of William the Third, of Burnet, and Tillotson be those which the Cumminites propose to adopt their sect will soon be swallowed up by Unit arianism, which is the most liberal and compre hensive of all Protestant denominations, and this we think will be its end. Some, the dogmatically predisposed may subside into Methodism, Baptism; but the others and the more intelligent amongst them will go over to the region of so-called Liberal Christianity-a vast domain, bounded on the South by Dr. Channing, and on the North by the Reverend Theodore Parker. This we think will be the fate of Cumminitism. In the meantime the squabbles amongst the Anglicans which it must inevitably provoke will be very instructive, and very amusing to on-lookers.

UPPER CANADA MARRIAGE LAW. - The people of Upper Canada are the best judges of their own affairs, and so long as they legislate within the limits assigned to them by the B. N. Act no one has any right to interfere with them. But we trust that, without giving offence, we may express an opinion that the new Marriage Law which they are passing, is likely to open the door to many and serious abuses, pregnant with danger to the peace and honor of families.

The Bill, which was introduced to the Provincial Legislature by the Attorney-General, proposes to do away with the marriage licenses der the hands of certain civil officers which shall testify that, betwixt the persons to whom these certificates are given, there exists no affinity, or consanguinity, or impediment whatsoever, to Thus naturally he was selected as leader of one land in procuring the arrest and conviction of no right to reproach the Kettle; it is certainly hinder the proposed marriage; and any minister or clergyman proceeding upon the face of of February last. The place was well proone of these certificates to celebrate a marriage, heretics than were Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley | shall be held blameless by law, even in cases of or than are their followers of the XIX. cen- irregularity, unless he were aware of the irregularity at the time of the marriage.

We know not if it be intended that this law shall apply to Catholics as well as to non-Catholies, but in either case it seems open to serious objections. Who, for instance, is to determine what are, or are not, impediments to the contracting of a true and holy matrimonial union, or within what limits marriage may or mins, and the private judgment of one man in | not be contracted? Upon what principle is It seems that about the beginning of January | matters of religion is just as good as that of | this question of supreme importance to be determined? who amongst the civil officers of Upper Canada is competent to decide for instance, whether from a moral stand point, it be lawful for a man to intermarry with his deceased wife's sister; or for a woman to ally herself in second nuptials with a deceased husband's brother? These are questions that have long been violently agitated in Protestant communities, and whose solution we can hardly expect from the Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada, and his deputies.

Again, it seems a very dangrous thing to hold clergymen legally irresponsible for their conduct in celebrating marriages—the parties to which produce certain certificates—unless first first of all, a very heavy responsibility be laid upon the officers granting or issuing such certificates. We know from sad but frequent experience how common a thing it is in Lower Canada for Protestant ministers of the inferior men of the English or Scotch churches would the consent of their parents or legal guardians. Some low evangelical is always to be found willing to do the dirty work, if paid for it-

destinely married be a Catholic and the other a Protestant. Now this danger should be guarded against; and it seems to us that if the clergyman celebrating is to be held blame. less, heavy penalties should be attached to the granting of a certificate, unless both the parties applying for it, adduce-either proof in the shape of attested extracts from their respective baptismal registers that they are of full legal consent of their respective parents or legal guardians to the celebration of the proposed

The happiness and honor of the family should be, are no doubt, as dear to Protestants as they are to Catholics. Both then should carefully watch the course of legislation on a matter so deeply affecting that happiness and that honor, and so deeply compromised by clandestine marriages, or marriages to which the consent of parents or legal guardians has not been given. Now the new Marriage Law for Upper Canada seems to make such clandestine marriages very easy.

THE CHEVALIER MURRAY .-- We learn from the N. Y. Freeman, that a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at St. Alphonsus Church, New York, for the repose of the soul of Hugh Murray, whose death we have already announced. This brave soldier and Christian gentleman was a native of the Province of Quebec, and a nephew of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston. His parents died when he was yet young, but his education was carefully provided for by his surviving relatives, on whom in after years he reflected such high credit. Having concluded his course of studies at the Laval University, his generous heart prompted him to take arms in the cause of the Holy Father, around whose throne the storm was already gathering. In consequence, having obtained the permission of Mgr. of Kingston, his uncle, about fourteen years ago he enrolled himself amongst the Papal Zouaves, with whom he served ten years. At the battle of Mentana where he was severely wounded he made himself conspicuous by his gallantry, and was rewarded by promotion, and the cross of Chevalier. After the fatal days of September, 1870, when, in violation of solemn Treaties, and in glaring contempt of all the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, the Pontifical States were invaded by the Piedmontese, and forcibly annexed to the domain of Victor Em. manuel, the Papal army was disbanded-and Capt. Murray with the rest of his brave companions had to yield to the brigands, and retired into private life.

He could not however remain idle. Soon the clang of arms in Northern Spain reached his ears. He again buckled on his sword and tendered his services to Don Carlos, the legitimate King of Spain. In August last he sailed from New York to join the Carlist army, in so far as they are revenue producing; and to in the north of Spain, where as in the Italian substitute in lieu thereof, cheap certificates un- | Peninsula he quickly distinguished himself by his gallantry. His services at the storming of Vich brought him prominently forward as one of the most dashing officers in the Royal army. of the columns that stormed Manresa on the 4th tected, and was defended by strong bodies of the revolutionary troops. In spite of all obstacles, however, the assailants forced their way in, entoning as they advanced to the attack the Salve Regina. After a short but hard conflict the enemy was routed, but in the moment of victory our brave Chevalier received a bullet in his breast, inflicting a wound from which he died on the following morning.

His body was consigned to the grave by the hands of his brother soldiers; but with the N. Y. Freeman, we hope that when final victory shall have crowned the arms of the King of Spain, and Rome shall have been purged of the hordes that pollute it, his remains may be transferred from Catalonia, either to the Eternal City, the capital of Christendom, which he loved so well; or at least to his native Canada, which will be proud to furnish the last resting place to the body of the brave soldier of the Cross, Hugh Murray.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW .- The Cathalic minerity of New Brunswick have again addressed themselves to their Legislature, seeking deliverance from the grievances to which by the operation of the new school laws they are exposed. These grievances they detail in a petition, in which they enuntiate the principle that it is unjust to force them to contribute to the support of schools to which they cannot send their children without doing violence to their conscientious convictions; and they pray, therefore, that there be granted to the Catholic minority of the Province of New Brunswick the same privileges with regard to education as are accorded by law to the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec. When this measure of bare justice shall have been meted out to them, then but not before, shall peace, concord, and good will be re-estab. lished, and the general well being of the people of the Province prometed.

In the Roman correspondence of the London Times of the 15th ult., we find a very remarkable portrait of the attitude, calm, digni. fied, and heaven-reliant, of the Sovereign Pon. tiff at the present moment when all the furies of hell seem to have been let loose against the Church! Striking indeed is the language of the Times Roman correspondent; it reads al. most like a liberal translation or paraphrase of age to contract marriage; or else the written the CXI. Psalm. We put the two passages side by side :---

Ps. cxi.
"Beatus vir qui timet Dominum. . . . v. 5. Quia in æternum non commovebitur. v. 7. " Paratum cor

ejus sperare in Domino, confirmatum est cor ejus; non commovebitur donec despeciat inimicos suos. v. 8. . . Justitia ejus manet in seculum æculi; cornu ejus exaltabitur in

gloria. v. 9. Peccator videbit,* et irascetur ; dentibus suis fremet et tabescet; desiderium peccatorem peri-

* Bismarck to wit, and Exeter Hall in general.

London Times. The stanchest friends and servants of Pius IX, are falling from him, one by one, over. powered by disease or decrepitude. He alone walks erect and undaunted. . . Blow the wind from whatever quarter it lists, let the waves rise never so high, the Pope is sure that all will be well in the end. He considers himself as placed under the protection of

a special Providence.
. There is something fatalistic in his desire to let Heaven accomplish its purposes in its own way, and its own good time. The Church, he is convinced, is built on a rock. . . He puts no faith in Princes, and scorns the use of human

Yes! If ever there was a man of whom it could be said that "his heart is ready to hope in the Lord," and that "his heart is strengthened," that man, by the confession of his enemies, is Pope Pius IX. Therefore may we well hope that he shall not be moved till he despise his enemies; till he shall seee themall of them, from the Prince on his throne, to the lowest of the unclean rabble that vomit their foul calumnies against him-cast down beneath his feet.

It is noticed in the London Times as a somewhat remarkable fact in the elections just closed, that not a single Catholic has been returned for England, for Wales, or Scotland. The Catholics of Great Britain are without a single representative of their own in the legislature for them representative institutions are a mere

And with the solitary exception of Glasgow, where Mr. Francis Kerr came forward, not a single Catholic presented himself as a candidate at the late elections. " This is the more strange," remarks the Times, because since the Emancipation Bill nearly a dozen Catholic noblemen and gentlemen have sat for English constituencies.

We can only conclude that at this moment the "No Popery" passions of the populace have been raised to such a height, that it would be useless for a Catholic nobleman or gent-eman to present himself before an English constituency. Were it not for Ireland, Catholics would be without political influence in their own land, in the land to which their fathers gave the liberties it now enjoys.

As this is the season when country merchants are making their purchases, and replenishing their stocks, it is not out of place to remind them that our enterprising Irish fellowcitizens, Messrs. J. & R. O'Neill, McGill St. cannot be surpassed either in the quality or cheapness of their goods. Their establishment is one of the very largest in the City, and their supply of the choicest and newest kinds of fabrics is so extensive that the country dealer visiting Montreal would be very foolish were he to go away without having paid a visit to the Messrs. O'Neill. Their advertisement will be found on our fifth page, and from its perusal will be seen how complete is their collection; whilst for liberality of terms they have certainly no superiors in this large and thriving City. By all means then call on the Messrs. O'Neill when you come to town, if you wish to get good bargains, and prime articles.

The sale by the German authorities, at public auction, of the entire furniture and personal property of the Bishop of Munster for nonsubmission to the Penal Laws, realised the splendid sum of £6 11s., or about thirty-eight dollars. Under similar circumstances we wonder what the household property of a Protestant bishop would sell for. It certainly seems as if the great dignitaries of the Catholic Church in Germany were not overburthened with the goods of this world.

THE "WITNESS" LIBEL CASE .- The defendants in this case have been committed for trial on the charge of libel. Bail was tendered in their case, and accepted.

St. Catherines, Ont., March 10.—On Saturday last a young woman arrived in town from Cayuga station. She was after her young man, who had premised matrimony, and had unceremoniously left that place. She succeeded in finding him and bringing him to the police station, where he was allowed the privilege of choosing matrimony or goal. After a few minutes' consideration he chose the former alternative and was married in the police

A man named Smith, from Cumberland, was crushed to death in one of Bronson & Weston's shanties, upper Ottawa, a few days ago.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 20, 1874.

WRITTEN FUS THE TRUE . WITNESS. SHORT SEIMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 54. THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."-7th Com.

Having seen, Christian soul, that theft is in its nature a mortal sin, but that by virtue of the smallness of the thing stolen, it may sometimes be venial, the question naturally arises -how are we to determine the exact amount which constitutes it mortal? This is a grave question, and one full of difficulties. Even the great St. Austin trembled when he found

himself face to face with it. In his City of God he declares it "most difficult to decide and most dangerous to define." Yes! Christian seul, Almighty God has left it hidden as a mystery, in order that we may not endanger our eternal salvation by indulging in a false-

It is at all times a difficult thing to decide where venial sin ends and where mortal sin begins. But in this case it is peculiarly difficult. Were it a matter that could be determined by the ordinary value of money, it would present little difficulty. But it unfortunately happens. that a sum which if stolen under ordinary circumstances would only be venial, becomes under other circumstances mortal. To steal from a workman a tool, the loss of which would threw him out of employment for a day, or would entail a long journey to obtain anotherwould be a mortal sin even though the tool stolen should be of ever so small a value. Here the thief sins mortally not by reason of the intrinsic value of the thing stolen, but, by virtue of its accidental value, and by reason of the injury done; and hereby the act of borrowing without returning in due time, becomes a theft. The same may be said of those, who steal anything (a flower or an apple or a pet dog) to which the owner attaches an accidental value by reason of his rational affection for it, and the affliction he will feel at its loss. Again the peculiar dispositions of the person from whom the thing is stolen, may influence the gravity of the sin. To steal a small thing the loss of which would cause the owner to blaspheme, if the blasphemy was foreseen, would be to sin mortally. Nor must the 'consequences of the theft be forgotten in our estimate. A small theft which should throw suspicion on an innocent person, might constitute the theft a mortal sin. In all these cases the theft is said to

be accidentally mortal. Another difficulty which meets us in our endeavor to locate the boundary line between mortal and venial sin in cases of theft arises from the absolute and relative values of money. A sum of money stolen, and the same is true of all injuries to property, may be absolutely small and relatively great. A small sum of money stolen from a rich man might only be a venial sin by reason of the smallness of the injury done; whilst the same sum of money stolen from the poor man might be a mortal sin by virtue of the relative value to the poor man of that sum. The widow's mite dropped into the treasury of the temple was declared by Jesus Chrsit as more valuable far than the larger gifts of the rich, because in that mite "she had cast in all, oven her whole living", (Mark xii. 44.) So various, however, is this relative value of money that theologians give us equal a quarter dollar to a poor man and \$2 to a prince. In practice, however, a dollar stolen is generally given as the lowest sum which constitutes mortal sin and demands res-c titution. But you will perhaps say two dollars to a prince is surely a small sum. I admit it; but here a different principle comes into action. When Judas estimated the value of the spikenard poured by the Magdalen on our Saviour's feet, he did so by its value to th poor. It is true that our Divine Saviour sus tained the Magdalen's conduct, but he did so not by denying Judas' estimate, but on the grounds "the poor you have always with you" and that "wheresoever the gospel should be preached that also which she had done should be told for a memorial of her." On this principle then a notable sum (what would board a man for a day) taken from a rich man becomes a mortal sin. And in point of fact who are the rich? I know of only one man who is rich and that is he, who is content with his lot. The sacred scriptures tell us that "Where there are great riches, there are also many to eat them (Ecc. 5.10). In this light no man is rich, and to steal from a prince becomes the same crime as to steal from the peasant. But why do I detain you with these details Christian soul? They belong to the catechist rather than to the preacher. And by yet they are not without their value even to the preacher. Behold " the difficulty of deciding " and the "danger of defining" and from them learn the danger of the sin. Not even the most learned theologian can decide the question-not even the most favored saint can unveil the mystery. A secret danger then is al-

ways a greater danger. If then, Christian soul,

you value your eternal salvation, fear and de_

test their, however, small as it may appear; since

which even in their minutest quantities are capable of hurling rocks from their strongest foundations. You would not sleep contentedly if you knew that the smallest grain of one of these terrible explosives was near your dwelling. And yet with that terrible explosive, theft upon your conscience, that crime which even in its minutest quantities may perhaps hurl your soul into hell you yet sleep secure. Is not this madness? is not this tempting God? Nor need you come to me as the serpent did of old to Eve with the crafty words 'No you shall not die the death." Tell me not that Jesus Christ is merciful and is just and will never condemn to so great a punishment for so small a crime. Thus spoke the serpent to Eve "thou shalt not die" and the death of every man woman and child that has died since the creation of the world to this moment proclaims him a liar. No! Christian soul; theft was contained in the sin of Eve because she took what had been forbidden her; avarice was found there because she desired; more than she ought. And dare you argue, rash man, that that crime, the theft of a single apple which in Eve entailed the death of the whole human race, will not in you be punished in hell? "You shall not die the death" forsooth. Alas how many around us are there who prefer to listen to these crafty words, rather than be taught by the language of facts. Every instant of time sees some one expire. Not a moment of the day or night, but some human being goes to his last account. And yet in spite of this fact—although they themselves see almost every day some friend or acquaintance carried out to his last resting place, these foolish men still prefer to listen to those risen words of the tempter "thou shalt not die." Although the thunders of Mount Sinai are still heard resounding throughout the whole Christian world; although those thunders proclaim in words of clearest import, Thou shalt not steal; although an apostle was inspired by God himself to proclaim to the world, "neither thieves nor robbers shall possess the kingdom of heaven"—in spite of these lessons, in spite of these warnings, these senseless men prefer to put faith in those crafty words of the father of lies, proved to be a lie by the death of millions.

And here, Christian soul, in consequence of the gravity of the subject and the misappre-Catechist. You tell me you are guilty of the very smallest thefts, and therefore that you avoid mortal sin. You tell me, merchant, that your balance is only a tenth of an ounce unjust; your yard stick only a few tenths of an steal from your parents a handful of sugar or an | how often do you use your unjust weights and | Witness. measures, O merchant? How often do you though only an apple is to have the spirit of weights and measures, is to have the spirit of stealing, O merchant. And is not "this spirit of stealing" "this spirit of using false weights and measures" mortal in the sight of God, even though it be not mortal with regard to the gravity of the matter stolen. I will not say that it is not. This is certain, that he who steals n small things with the intention of stealing in great things, sins mortally. Does not he, who steals in small things with the spirit of stealing, or continuing to steal, come under the same

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-January, 1874. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The first article Libraries, Ancient and Modorn, gives a short but very interesting account of the famous book collections that have pane with it, and was returning to his store again existed before and since the introduction of the to see about closing up. He lives in one of Mr. art of printing. The general reader will perhaps he surprised to learn how cheap, thanks to the labors of the monks, books were in Europe, before the days of the printing press .--The second article is a review of the Memoirs and Letters of Sara Coleridge; the third is a and tried to get Mr. Evans watch. Mr. Evans strugsomewhat prosy treatise of The Diplomatic gled to retain it, and the fellow gave up the attempt Service. The usual "Autobiography of John for him to come on. Mr. Evans was pretty roughly Stuart Mill' follows, and we hope that we have | used and his coat and pants torn, but was not othernow done with the man, whose life was not lovely, and who might well be allowed to rest in | too dark to see their faces or even their clothing. peace. The fifth article is on the Ninth Census of the United States, followed by a notice of Heer's Primeval Life in Switzerland. Next comes a very amusing article on the Life and Correspondence of the First Earl of Minto. The eighth article is on the Results of valuables about them at night, in view of this and the Education Act. The ninth on The Doctrine of the Sacred Heart, which is not more stupid than are the generality of articles by Protestant writers on analogous topics of which they know nothing: they may be pardoned as the destruction it may entail may be eternal. the old Irish lady observed, because of their the destruction it may entail may be eternal. "inconcavable ignorance." D'Israeli's Glas-You have heard of these chemical compounds gow Speeches concludes the number.

THE IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

JOHN MARTIN, Esq., M.P., Sec. Home Rule League. Dear Sir,-We beg to enclose Bill of Exchange on The Bank of Montreal, London, for the sum of Onc hundred and Fifty pounds Sterling (£150) being the first contribution of the Montreal Branch to the parent assocciation.

We herewith append names of subscribers and respectfully request that the same be published in the Nation.

Subscribers of Five dollars (one pound sterling) and upwards are desirous of having their names cnrolled as members of The Irish Home Rule League. We also inclose resolution unanimously adopted at a late meeting of our Branch.

We are Dear Sir. yours Sincerely. EDW. MURPHY, Chairman, PATE. McCAFFREY, Treasurer, JAMES KREOR JOHN F. FENTON

Montreal, Feb. 13 1874.

OFFICES 29 LOWER SACEVILLE STREET,

DUBLIN, 25 Feb., 1974. Dear Sirs,-I feel much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your communication of 13th inst, inclosing One hundred and fifty pounds sterling, as a contribution to the cause of Ireland.

The list of subscribers to this munificent contribution shall be published as you desire. The persons who have contributed each five dollars or upwards shall be duly proposed as Members of this League. The Resolution unanimously passed at a late meeting of your body shall also receive the respectful consideration of the League Council at its first necting, next Saturday 28th inst.

I inclose receipt from the League Treasurer, Mr Alfred Webb, and with best wishes for the prosperity and honour of the members of the Montreal Home Rule League and all good Irishmen in Canada. I am, dear Sir,s

Sincerely yours, JOHN MARTIN.

EDWARD MURFHY, Esq. P. McCapper, Esq. JAMES KEHOR, Esq. J. F. FENTON, Esq.

THE JESUS-MARIA CONVENT .-- We had the pleasure of visiting and thoroughly inspecting this admirable educational institution, this week, with the Revd. O. Audet acting as our kind cicerone. The magnificent situation of the establishment is so well known, upon the Cap Rouge Road, at Sillery, adjoining Ben-more, Col. Rhodes' beautiful grounds, that is scarcely necessary to describe it. Suffice it to say, that it is unrivalled in point of picturesque beauty, commanding views, and healthful position. The building is also equally well known so that it is needless to do more then say that it is in perfect keeping with its surroundings, spacious, commodious, well ventilated and combining all the modern improvements, while the cleanliness is extreme. Attached to it as an infirmary is the charming cottage known as Sous-les-Bois. The establishment presently contains some 120 female pupils, and the course of instruction may be said to compromise all the useful and ornamental branches of a sound and complete education.—Que-

bec Saturday Budget. BEET-ROOT SUGAR -The Evenement has received a sample of sugar made from beet-root grown at Lotbiniere. It says the specimen was splendid, very fine in the grain, and of very delicate taste. It was hensions attached to it, let me again descend sugar refinery established at Lotbiniere, and next from the chair of the preacher to that of the year it will be in complete operation upon a considerable scale. The seed of the beet-roots from which the above sugar was made was sown in June last, that is one month late, and without having undergone the necessary preparation to quicken vegetation. In spite of this the roots yielded nine per cent. of saccharine matter, which is two per cent. more than the yield in Europe. The farmers in the neighborhood, seeing the success of the new refinery inch short. You tell me, child, that you only have promised to devote several hundred arpents to growing beet-roots this season, and will doubtless read a handsome return. 80,000,000 pounds of sugar apple. You tell me, servant, that you only were imported into the Dominion last year. Bect-gave away to the poor, your master being unmembered, was last year protected by the present willing, a drawing of tea or a sup of milk. But duty for ten years. This ought to give it a start.-

LOGAN'S FARM.—This property it is stated will be let to the city for a park at an annual rent of \$1,000 steal an apple? O child! How often do you for the first ten years and \$1,000 a year afterwards give away that drawing of tea, O servant? with the privilege of buying it for \$300,000 in case To be always giving is to have the spirit of the Government decides to sell it within twenty To be always giving is to have the spirit of years hence. The Corporation will have to plant stealing, servant. To be always stealing even the park with trees, lay it out, &c., and allow the though only an apple is to have the spirit of Council of Agriculture sufficient space for enclosures and buildings for the annual Provincial Exhibition. stealing, child. To be always using false in consideration of their paying a corresponding propertion of the rent. A lot will also be given to the Local Government for the crection of a Normal School if so desired. These terms have been agreed to by the Mayor and the Council of Agriculture, and the proper deeds will shortly be signed.

> THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—OTTAWA, March 10.—The Reform Church movement continues to excite considerable attention, and from the number who take an interest in it, its adherents at its organization on Thursday next promise to be in large numbers. Last evening Dr. Gallagher lectured to a crowded house on their reasons for secceding. Bishop Lewis continues his expulsions of tainted members, and by doing so is only adding fuel to the flame. It is said by the Low Church party that. failing all other means of introducing High Church practices in one of the English churches here, the Rector has been discovered stuffing the Sabbathschool library with Ritualistic books.

The Guelph Mercury says :-- A bold robbery took place on Allan's Bridge on Saturday night, the vic-tim being Mr. Richard Evans, keeper of the confectionary store next to the Great Western Hotel. Mr. Evans had procurred a pane of glass at Bond's hardware store, had gone home and replaced a broken Stirton's houses on Queen-street. It was after half past ten when he started, and the night was dark. Whilst crossing the bridge, he was set upon by four men, one of whom threw an arm round his neck from behind and dragged him off his feet, whilst the others rifled his pockets. The thieves obtained a pocket-book containing some \$52 or \$54. Three of them then ran off, but the fourth man stayed behind and ran off after his confederates, who were shouting wise injured. His hat was lost in the fall. He has not the slightest idea who his assailants are, as it was He did not cry out he says; and probably it would have been hard to make any cry heard above the roaring of the water over the dam. He had the money in his pocket in readiness to pay his rent to Mr. Coulson, of the Great Western Hotel. It would be well for the people to avoid carrying money or other recent lawless acts.

SMUGGLING DISCOVERED .- The Revenue Officers have just succeeded in breaking up an illicit establishment in the vicinity of Quebec provided with an extensive copper still, and in full blast. Several casks of whiskey of an excellent flavor were captured, and other material.

A St. Catherines, Ont., paper says: We notice \$18 00; Mutten from 6 to 7c. to that there is an attempt being made lately to put in Hams—sugar-cured, 13 to 15c.

circulation the American cent, which has been declared an illegal tender. We beg leave to inform all interested that this coin is quite valueless in Canada, even in the matter of Church collections.

The Bobcaygeon Independent says a new branch of industry is being developed at Coboconck, thanks to the presence of the Nipissing Railway. A respectable firm is now making rather extensive preparations to go into the freg trade, for which the numerous lakes, rivers, ponds, and creeks of this neighbourhood furnish an admirable site. The frogs are numerous. A staff of boys will be employed to catch the frogs, which will be brought to the establishment at Coboconck alive. There they will be killed, skinned, dressed, packed in ice, and exported to New York. The demand in the United States for exceeds the supply, and an important addition to the revenue of this district may be derived from frog culture The preparations now making are chiefly in the construction of a large icc-house, which will be filled in readiness for the season.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Renfrow, W G, \$2; Mount Elgin, J D, 2; Maria, tawa, W M, 2; Kingston, N B, J H, 4,36; Downeyville, J.R., 4: Goderich, W.S.&. Ce, 4: Orchard, M. O'B 3; St Andrews, D. McM 2; Vankteck Hill, Dr W H, 4; Atherly, T K, 4; Rawdon, T R, 2; St Stephen, N B, P B, 1; S mbra, J D, 3,25; Toronto, Mrs S, 2,50; Almonte, P J D, 2; Ottawa, A McD, 2; Sunderland, J K, 2; St Thimothee, Rev M R, I Woodham, T N, 2; Offa, Rev P B, 2; Quebec, F F 2; Hamilton, W.H.H., 2; Portland, Me., J.D., 6; Vankleek Hill, D.H., 2; Ottawa, R.E.C., 2; Milford, Vankleek Hill, D H, 2; Ottawa, R E C, 2; Mintord, J McK, 2; Kingeton, N B, R McL, 2; Point Edward, R R, 2; Formosa, N M. 2; Belleville, J G, 10; Tweed, P C, 2; Main a Dion, J A F, 2; Munroc's Mills, D McD, 5; Hamilton, J R T, 2; Dalkeith, J D McD, 2; Asphodel, P O N, 2; Douglas, S McE, 1. Per J C H, Read—Hastings, J S, 2.
Per P G N, Perth—J D, 2.
Per S L, St Engene—L B, 150

Per S L, St Engene—J B, 1,50. Per P H, Osceola—E G, 2; D S, 1. Per P., Oscocia—E. G., 2; D.S., 1.
Per Rev R. D., River Desert—Self, 2; J. D., 2.
Per F. L. E., Kingsbridge—R. W., 3; J. D., 2; D. D., 1.
Per F. B., Alawick—Self 2; T. McM., 2.
Per Rev M. S., Lindsay—J. T., 1.
Per F. P., Prescott—P. M., 2; H. M., 1; Ventaor,

C McA, 2. Per J B, Mitchell-W F, 1,50. Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove-Self, 1; Orillia, C M,

Per Rev T.J B, St Margarets, N E-Kouchibouguac, J H, 2.

Per J O'L, Quebec—Self, 4: R Z, 2.

Per D W, Lindsay—M M, 2.

Per Rev C C, Upper Wakefield-Self 1 : Lowe, M

Per Rev M Q, Richmond Station-Self, 4; P R, 2; E W, 2; T T, 2; J F, 2.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. MARON 1874 .- CONTENTS.

Articles &c. 1. Government by Party; 2. The Three Ambrosian Sepulchres, by Rev. G. Lambert. 3. Napoleon the First and His National Council, by Rev. G. McSwiney. 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions. (2.) The First Apostle of the Iroquois, by Rev. J Gerard. 5. Stonyhurst Life, by J Walton B. A. G. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the First by Reginald Colley. 7. Conscience Makes Cowards of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd.

Catholic Review. 1. Reviews and Notices. 2. Letters to the Editor. (1.) On the Abysianian Ordinations, by Very Rev. Canon Estcourt. (2.) Catholics at the London Examinations.

The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s. per annum.

Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this

DIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Catherine Lappin, wife of Mr. John Long, aged 40 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour & bri. of 196 h.—Pollards\$3.50 @ \$4.00
Superior Extra 6.25 @ 6.40
Extra 0.00 @ 0.00
Fancy 0.00 @ 0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland
Canal 0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00
Western States, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00
Fine 470 @ 4.75
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]
Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 0.00
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @ 0.09
Strong Bakers' 5.75 @ 5.90
Middlings 4.30 @ 4.40
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.60 @ 2.80
City bags, [delivered] 2.95 @ 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 1,10 @ 1.25
Lard, per lbs 0.11 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lbs 0.12} @ 0.13
do do do Finest new 0.13 @ 0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.40 @ 0.42
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.10 @ 5.10
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.70 @ 0.75
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.771@ 0.78
Pork—Old Mess
New Canada Mess
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,
Wheat, fall, ner bush

New Canada Mess	.00	.00 <i>(</i>	00	.00				
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,								
Wheat, fall, ner bush	\$1	24	1	30				
do spring do	1	15	1	16				
	1	35	1	36				
Barley do	0	45	0	46				
Peas do	0	00		70				
Rye do		60		70				
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	25	-	5 0				
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	05}	_	07				
" fore-quarters "	-	03	0 (-				
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	80	-	09				
Potatoes, per bus	-	50	-	00				
Butter, lb. rolls	-	40	_	00				
" large rolls	-	35	_	38				
tub dairy		37	0					
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	18		20				
packed	0	14	_	16				
Apples, per brl	2	50	_	00				
Carrots do	0	80	0					
Beets do	-	55	0					
Parsnips do	_	60	0					
Turnips, per bush	0	30	0					
Cabbage, per doz	G	50	1					
Onions, per bush		00	1					
Hay	19	00		00				
Stra w	15	00	16	00				
KINGSTON MARKETS.								

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

\$1,15 to \$0,00. Peas 70c. Oats 40c to 00
BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock

GRAIN-nominal; Rye 70c. Barley \$1.25. Wheat

sells at 22 to 27c per lb.; print selling on market at 30 to 00c. Eggs are selling at 25 to 00c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 17c.

MEAT.—Beef, 6,00 to 7,00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$8,00 to 9,00; Mess Pork \$17 to \$18 00; Mutten from 6 to 7c. to 00c. Vesl, none,



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Montreal Branch of The IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th MARCH, in the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL,

Correspondence from the Secretary of the League in Dublin will be submitted.

It is earnestly requested that those gentlemen who have not yet subscribed will do so at this meet-

Our brethren in Ireland having replied so well to their Country's call in the late General Elections it becomes the duty of Irishmen in this Country, and in Montreal especially to do their share by helping to pay some of the expenses incurred in said elec-

It is therefore hoped that the St. Patrick's Society's Hall will be crowded, on the evening of the 24th inst, by those who are in favour of the movement that Ireland should enjoy the blessings of HOME RULE, and, by their subscriptions show, that the Cause is one dear to their hearts.

Persons in the country desirous of sending remittances to the Home Rule Association, Montreal, will please address En. Munrhy, Esq., President, or the undersigned.

JOHN F. FENTON, Sec.

TEACHER WANTED.

For the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Brockville, A MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class certificate, to enter on duty the 1st March next. Good testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to the Rev. John O'Brien, Brockville.

Brockville, 9th February, 1874.

SPRING, 1874!

J. & R. O'NEILL, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS.

DOMINION BUILDINGS. No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal.

We have now received a large portion of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS. We show to-day :-

28 Cases New Prints, Cashmeres and Sateens, 37 Cases New Dress Coods, 65 Bales Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings,

14 Packages Irish and Scotch Linens, 11 Bales Haberdashery and Small wares,

Cases of Merino and Cotton Hosiery, 8 Cases Kid, Lisle, Silk, and Cotton Gloves,

5 Cases Rich Black and Colored Silks, 10 Cases Printed Shirtings, Wave and Harvard do., 9 Cases Silk Umbrellas, Sunshades and Parasols,

12 Cases Black and Colored Lustres, Cobourgs and Cashmeres,

10 Cases Nottingham Laces, Rufflings, Rouchings, and Curtains, 8 Cases New Paisley Cashmere and Silk Fancy

4 Cases New London Jackets, Silk and Cashmere,

14 Bales Cottonades, Denims, Tickings and Jeans,

5 Cases New Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets and Silk Scarfs.

5 Cases New Tasso, Batiste, and Polka Spot Cos-

MERCHANT TAILORS will find a very choice assortment of NEW TROUSERINGS.

)USERINGS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, AND TI

TRIMMINGS.

WE OPEN TO-DAY: Cases New Broad Cloths, Venetians and Worsted Cottons,

5 Cases Italian Linings and Serges, 5 Cases Braids, Buttons, Silecias, Tailors Trimmings.

Sciected Patterns, of Rosamonds, Sherbrooke, Coiumbus, Galt, New Edinburgh, and leading Canadian Factories. UNITED STATES MANUFACTURES.

76 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS,

100 Bales Cotton Bags, 150 Bales Batts and Waddings, 20 Bales Curpet Warps, 10 Cases Merino Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers,

Cash and close buyers will find stock worthy of Terms liberal. An inspection invited.

J. & R. O'NEILL

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the mater of MICHEL SANDERS of St. Jean Baptiste Village parish of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent The Insolvent has made to me an assignment of

his estate; his creditors are notified to meet at his place of business at the aforesaid St Jean Baptiste Village, No 93 St. Lawrence Main Street, Monday the 30th of March Instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive a statement of his affairs and to appoint an assignee. CHS, ALB. VILBON.

Syndic provisoire. Village St Jean Baptiste 10th March 1874 No. 112

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. BTE. DUHAMEL, Senior, of the

City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, doing business under the name of "E. DUHAMEL," Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Es-

Rue St Laurent.

tate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 234 St. Gatherine Street, Montreal, on Monday the thirtieth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 12th March, 1874.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of VIRGILE VOISARD, of the City of Montreal, doing business under the name of "W. VOISARD," Watchmaker and Trader,

THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 531 Craig Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the first of April next, at ten o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 14th March, 1874. G. H. DUMEBNIL.

Interim Assigned 1

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 10.-In the Assembly yesterday M. De Keratry presented a potition, in which Gambetta is accused of having secrificed national defense to political designs. Deputies of the Right have resolved to demand an immediate consideration of the

The difficulties of the Government which bore casion to speak not long ago to one of the ministers on the subject of a new municipal law. The Government claims the right to choose the mayors in all the cities which have more than three thousand inhabitants. I was making some objections to the minister, and we long discussed the difficulties which arise in France from the double character of our mayors, as they are not only municipal officers but are also the representatives and the agents of the state. They receive daily the orders of the subprefects and of the prefects in all things which concern the recruiting of the army, the registrations of births, marriages, and deaths, the formation of the electoral lists, the police of the streets and the highways, the sanitary measure, the cemeteries, and a hundred other matters. Even in their capacity of municipal officers they cannot safely be trusted communes have become land-owners, and the communal forests would in many cases be soon ruined The state is constantly obliged to interfere in favor of future generations, or to protect the present in- ordered an inquiry as to who is responsible for them. habitants of a village or town against the rapacity of the municipal officers. After having entered do not pretend to settle for ever the municipal question. What we have to deal with is an imminent danger; if all France were like the France which lies north of the Loire we would not have proposed this law; but if you could see the reports of all our prefects and sub-prefects, you would see that the whole South of France is in a most anarchical state. Since the war the mayors have everywhere assumed a revolutionary attitude; you would find at Perpignan, at Nimes, at Bordeaux, and in most of towns of the valley of the Rhone, the spirit of the Commune—that is, the spirit of resistance against question in the South is no longer between one municipal law and another municipal law, it is between the old Roman municipium and the state; and state and to make them respected. We shall hardly change ten mayors in the North of France, and we shall keep the mayors chosen by the communal suffrage wherever the mayors have obeyed the laws; but we shall remove the nominees of the towns of victims of its detestable fury .- Corr. of N. Y. Nation the South in which we have discovered a revolutionary spirit, and in which all our entreaties have been fruitless,"-Cor. of N. Y. Nation.

CANDIDATURE OF AN OLD REPUBLICAN — M. LERRU-ROLLIN.—M. Rouher will do nothing to disturb the public peace. I cannot say as much for a former gladiator of democracy who, despite the sager influence of his wife, is once again going to rush into the political arena. There are many in Ireland who will recollect Ledru-Rollin. I believe in poor Smith O'Brien's time a deputation of Irish patriots was even sent over to interview this French patriot, who. after the Revolution of 1848, assumed the office of Minister of the Interior. Shortly after Ledru-Rollin, coquetting over much with the Socialists and men of blood, had to fly from France, and during the reign of Napoleon he lived in retirement and in luxury in London, and is said to have been very sparing to his banished co-patriots of the large revenues which he enjoyed from house property in Paris which some of the new rules of the Emperor had rendered exceedingly valuable. For the last two or three years the old agitator has been living between London and Paris, and hitherto the influence of his wife had prevented him from engaging anew in politics. But this week the Republican committee of Vancluse has solicited him to become candidate for the vacant seat in the Assembly of that Department, and the burly man has accepted the offer. He, therefore, becomes fair game for the pen of friend and foe, and we hear a great deal of him. I should mention that the Paris Radicals receive him with a certain distrust. He is too rich, and epicurean, and selfish for their tastes. M. Ledru-Rollin—I think in Ireland in 1848 they used to call him Leatherrolling-was born in 1805, and has, therefore, nearly attained the scriptural end of life. He inhabits a luxurious villa at Fontenoy-aux-Roses, outside the walls of Paris, which came to him from his grandfather, Nicholas Ledru, a celebrated conjuror of his time, better known under the name of "Comus." Louis XV. made a man of him by his patronage. M. Ledru-Rollin was also a stout, fat man, and even in college bore the soubriquet of Bos Opimus. Love of good cheer has encouraged those fleshy proportions. When the wise and good King Louis-Philippe was foolishly banished by the insane Parislans. Ledru-Rollin seized on the Ministry of the Interior, from which M. Duchatel was hunted. The first thing demanded by the new occupant-then an advocate—was dinner for himself and his companions. The cook was brought bafore him, but declared that no meat was in the house, and searched his pockets, but much money was not then going amongst the agitators. "Where is the treasurer of the secret service money?" said he. "Fled." "And the accountant?" "Also in flight." He then bethought him of the garden, where he recollected seeing shortly before a case of tame pheasants and a greenhouse where pines were being forced. "Here is dinner ready provided," he exclaimed. "Cook. serve me up pheasants a la puree d'ananas"-a dish since become famous. He was but 375 days Minister of the Interior, long enough to drain Duchatel's cellar of 1,236 bottles of splendid wine .- Correspon dent of the Irish Times.

The French Government is said to have been again applied to by the German Government on the subject of the strong language employed by several of the bishops in their charges, but that at present no step has been taken towards instituting prosecutions, although it is possible that some proceedings may ultimately be adopted.

SPAIN.

THE SEGS OF BILBOA.—MADRIB, March 12.—The Governor of Bilboa has informed Marshal Serrano that he has received provisions sufficient to last until April, and that he would continue a vigorous defence of the city.

BAYONNE, March 12,-The Carlists report that their forces have entered Irun, and have begun operations against Olot.

SWITZERLAND.

THE PERSECUTION IN THE JURA.—In the Jura the "terror" is at its height, and the hunt after the Catholic priests is being actively carried on, those who are not in prison have been obliged to cross the frontier, and the gendarmes are stopping and taking down the names of the children who venture to enter France to receive instruction from their lawful pastors.

AUSTRIA.

ULTRAMONTANE OPPOSITION .- VIENNA, March 12 .-Emperor Francis Joseph has authorized his government to assume a strong attitude against Ultramontane opposition to the ecclesiastical laws.

GERMANY. ARCHEIGHT LEDOCHOWERI IN PRISON.—The Prussian

refused to allow the Archbishop of Posen to have an and, fearing an attack from us. At one time we altar prepared at his own expense in the prison for are credited with the intention of annexing the his private use, and will not permit his chaplain or Baltic provinces, at another of seizing the German his servant to remain in constant attendance on him provinces of the Austrian Empire. France, the so that his confinement, which is for two years, will be as rigorous as it can decently be made.

The trial of the Archbishop of Posen is, it seems, to commence with a judicial interrogatory in April, and it is believed that the Archbishop of Colegne and the Bishops of Munster and Breslau will very shortly be imprisoned. The furniture of the Bishop the name of the 24th May were terrible. I had oc- of Munster has just been sold by auction and has realized the sum of 47 thalers or £6 11s., and almost all the great Westphalian nobles has placed their houses at his disposal. The Prince Bishop of Breslau has no intention of withdrawing into the American part of his diocese, and on the other hand the Prussian Government is going to proceed against the Archbishop of Olmutz in Moravia for the appointment of priests in the Silesian part of that diocese and will stop the fines out of the Prussian portion of his revenues. Nor is the persecution at all confined to the Bishops who appoint. The priests appointed also come in for their share; the parishpriest of Anclam in Pomerania is in prison, and two young curates appointed at Dantzig have been sent to serve in the army. The crusade against the Catholic Associations is being kept up, and a Government official at Neuwied has even had the impruwith perfect independence, inasmuch as since the dence to order a search among the papers of Count Revolution of 1789 an immense number of French Alfred Stolberg-Stolberg, who happens to be a deputy to the Prussian Parliament, and who has complained to the Chamber of his violation of an Article if a mayor had the sovereign right of a proprietor .- of the Constitution and of l'arliamentary privilege. The Chamber has stopped the proceedings and

It was a bold stroke of policy to rekindle the flames of religious intolerance in Europe. In takinto all the details of this difficult question, the ing a party side against the Catholics, Prince Bisminister finally said to me: "but this is not all; we marck had probably no other object than to secure the alliance of Russia, as the Catholic question is sure to agitate Poland, and every agitation in Poland is sure to draw Prussia and Russia more closely together. We sincerely hope that the good sense which the English nation has shown when it refused to let itself be drawn into a religious conflict unworthy of our time, will be imitated by all the powers of Europe. Let them only remember the Thirty Years' War: let them find in the great principle of religious libarty the best defence against the encroachments of every church. Little Belgium ought to be a lesson for the greatest nations; the the central government. The spirit has almost church and the state there, as in France, have not taken the form of secession in some places; the been able to untie themselves completely, but the ties are so loose that they can live in harmony, and the national development is left completely free. The danger of the present day does not seem to be our first duty is to affirm boldly the rights of the in Ultramontanism; it is rather in that spirit which sees nothing to be respected in any manifestation of the religious feeling, and which, among so many inhabitants of a great capital, chose during the Commune a few obsoure and aged priests as the

> It may not be amiss to give our readers a few statistics from German and Protestant authorities as to the religious state of the capital of "the Evangelical Empire." Pastor Kuntze, in 1853, at the Ber-lin Church Diet, said: "We reckon about 400,000 perhaps even more, who on Sundays remain outside the Church, whereas a number of about 20,000 visit the Church." The Kreuz Zeilung declares that "the future capital of the world" is "the town of Christendom, which relatively possesses the fewest churches." Br the statistics of 1872, it appears that of 653,000 Protestants in Berlin, only 11,000, or less than two per cent., go to church. In one of the twenty-eight Protestant parishes of Berlin, only 200 parents allowed their children to be baptized when compelled by the police. In Hamburg, since abolition of compulsory baptism, the Kreuz Zeitung stated, on the 11th of June, 1869, that of 17,493 children, 7,535 had not been baptized. In Berlin, of 23,070 burials in the year 1869, only 3,612 took place with the assistance of a minister of religion, so that 19,458 had no token of Christianity. No wonder then that Dr. Hengstenberg, a Protestant Theological Professor at Berlin, declared in the Evangelische Kirchen-Zeitung, that the relatives of the dead in such cases make it of no account that in them the curse is fulfilled, " he shall be buried with the burial of an

> ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN CATHOLICS. - A curious letter from the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Berlin throws no little light on the dispositions of certain modern Liberals with regard to "civil and religious liberty." They are prepared to judge of persecution, not at all by its morality, but by its officacy. The writer above mentioned argues somewhat in this fashion. Archbishop Ledochowski has been imprisoned, the Archbishop of Cologne and other Bishops will shortly share his fate, and yet the Catholics have not risen in rebellion, and very probably will not rebel at all. Therefore Prince Bismarck is proved to be in the right, and everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds .-The argument is a most convenient one for tyrants for, if worth anything, it is of universal application, and would justify every act of successful oppression that has ever been committed. As to the Catholics not fighting or rising, nobody who knew anything about the matter ever thought they would, but now it is argued that as they do not resist, it was quite right to persecute them.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS .- All the money wrung from France will be spent in getting ready for the next war, long (we hope) before it will begin. A new army bill has been introduced into the German Parliament, and Count Von Moltke presses its adoption with eagerness. He says that Germany must stand upon a gigantic war footing, seeing that France is making superhuman efforts to recover her lost prestige. Since the French war several army bills have been laid before the German Assembly, each one granting increased strength to the fighting forces, and also extending the powers of conscription. Last year the German press was obliged to call the attention of the Government to the wholesale flight of the young men of the Fatherland; they were running away from a country which would soon again

involve them in the horrors of war. COUNT MOLTKE ON THE PROSPECTS OF EUROPE. Count Moltke, speaking in the German Reichstag on the new military law, and specially alluding to clause 1 in the bill, which places the effective force of the army at 401,659 men in time of peace, after pointing out how necessary the army is for the maintenance of order at home, went on to say :-"What are our prospects abroad? The succeeding generation perhaps, more fortunate than ours, may hope to be rid of the armed peace which has long been inflicted on Europe. I can see no chance of such good fortune befalling us. A great historical event, such as the restoration of the German Empire, is not accomplished in a trice. What we achieved by force of arms in six months, we may perhaps be obliged to sustain by force of arms from attack for half a century. It is impossible to avoid seeing that we have acquired since the happy issue of our last war, the respect of all but the sympathy of none. Everywhere we are met by the same distrust, the apprehension that Germany, with her increase of power, is to become a dangerous neighbour. In Belgium, you will still find plenty of sympathisers with France, but few with Germany. Holland has begun the reconstruction of her line of forts and ditches, against whom I will not pretend to say. No German dreams of annexing Holland; for, though we conquered that country at the beginning of the century, it was not for ourselves, but for the Dutch. A pamphlet widely read in England describes an invasion not of the French but of the Germans. Denmark, too, has deemed it necessary grateful to man 1. Were a generous neighbor to de-

neighbor with whom we are most concerned, is reforming the whole organism of her army, copying our military institutions, and passing them off as hers. She has introduced universal compulsory service, lasting in all twenty years, instead of twelve. as in Germany. The French Government is now in a position to embody 1,200,000 men into active and ,000,000 into the territorial army. The National Assembly, without distinction of party or regard for economical considerations, is willingly making the greatest sacrifices in order to restore and extend the ower of the army. More wallike than the War Minister, that body has compelled him to accept an additional sum of 17,000,000 francs in order to call up the second portion of the contingent, and its action is supported by the whole country. I believe that the great majority of Frenchmen are animated by a sincere desire for peace, but we have seen how a party may drag Government and people into the most unexpected resolutions. The cry which comes to us from the Vosges is the frantic desire for revenge. We do not wish to follow our neighbours in their scheme for extending the army, but, on the other hand, we must take care that it does not decline. The peace effective must be settled for a long period. Remember that every diminution of that effective makes itself felt over a term of twelve years, and we cannot tell what twelve years may bring

Apparently, the Anti-Papal League of Scotland is not entirely satisfied with the religion of the Duchess of Edinburgh, for it declares that " to rejoice at this marriage is not seemly, for it is a union between the Protestant house of Britain and the idolatrous house of Russia." The League then alludes to a eertain practice the Grand Duchess has of kissing sacred images—and naturally calls it idolatrous, and winds up with this lucid paragraph :- "Where is that tower of strength for political purposes which was embraced in the name of the people's William? It is now a byword; it stinks in the nostrils of every true Protestant, and that since the day the ministry, in the Queen's name, congratulated the Pope of Rome on attaining his anniversary of the fabulous days of Peter."

Mysterious Occurrence in Manchester.-There has been some little excitement in Manchester owing to a mysterious occurrence which took place the other day, when Mr. Jacob Bright lost his election in that city. In the dead of the night the cathedral bells tang out a merry peal, starting Mr. Rylands, who was lying in bed in a neighbouring hotel, but who fortunately had not "dozed off," and generally creating much alarm and anxiety. What makes the affair really uncomfortable is that the bells do not appear to have been rung by mortal hands—at least it cannot be discovered by what human agency they were set in motion. The wardens and churchwardens are unable to give any explanation of the circumstances; the bells were rung without their knowledge or consent, and they are all the more annoyed at this incident because the restoration of the cathedral depends on the aid of the citizens at large, and it is feared many Liberal citizens will decline to assist in restoring a cathedral the bells of which show such a strong political bias.—Pall Mall

A PATENTRE FLOORED. - Mummy-cloths still extant reveal the fact that the Egyptians of two thousand years ago made linen, that, for fitness and general quality, cannot be excelled by the produce of modern handicraft. An amusing incident bearing upon this fact occurred in the year 1821. A certain patentee — no matter who — had invented, as he thought, a new method of linen weaving, the fabric resulting from which would be different from any up to that time produced, and not only different, but better. There followed a lawsuit—patentees and lawsuits are inseparable, and ever have been. Some linen manufacturer—no matter who—would not, by any means, concede the novelty claimed by Mr. Patentee. So with patentee he would come to no terms; would pay no royalty; would buy no share; therefore to law they went. Manufacturer brought evidence, patentee brought evidence, and learned counsel spoke on both sides. "You say this is no novelty," remarked one learned counsel, handing some linen texture woven by patentee. "Perhaps you will tell us how old the invention may be, and who the inventor may have been?" "The inventor's name," replied witness, "is more than I can tell you; but as to age of invention, I should put it at somewhat near three thousand years!" [Titter throughout the court; counsel stare first; they laugh; my lord smiles; is witness alunatic?] Witness, opening his pocket-book, takes therefrom a sample of linen, woven according to the patentee's new system; it was Egyptian mummy-cloth, history well attested; ridicule ceases; patentee loses his suit.

LOYE OF GOD.

Of all the homages that man can offer to the Great Author of Nature, the holicst, most noble, and most acceptable tribute is that of his affections. Man may purchase the good will and protection of his fellow man by presenting him gold and precious stones; but gold and precious stones are not, when viewed by the eyes of God more valuable than clay or sand. He stands not in need of fat victims or of oblations, first fruits or perfumes; He Himself has declared it to the children of Israel by the mouths of His prophets. What then, are we to offer Him? Something that belongs to us—a homage of the heart free as the air, incorruptible as the ocean, pure as the light, and which, like the flame, may seek to ascend on high; a homage that may be bestowed, but cannot be purchased, and which is to the other feelings of the soul what gold is to the other metals. in a word, divine love, which constitutes so large part of the happiness of the blessed, and which God who mercifully inclines Himself to us, loves to meet with on earth.

If merely human love calls for love-if this flickering and gross flame, which is enkindled by the torch of sensuality, can give rise to a corresponding emotion, how much more should not the love of the Creator for His creature inflame that creature with love for Him! If it be natural, according to the world, to love those who love us;—who loves us mere than God?—who has given more striking and continual proofs of tenderness and solicitude? Has He not created this world, and adorned it, as a prince adorns his palace to receive a royal and beautiful spouse? Has He not ordered the sun, His minister to ripen our harvests, and caused the spring clouds to refresh our plants? Has He not arranged in admirable order, on the surface of the globe, the dark forests, the flower-enamelled plains, and the stilly valleys, like so many resting-places for the creature of His predilection? The winds, the moon, the firmament—all are for us. To whom do we owe existence?-to whom are we indebted for thought?-from whom have we received virtue? Is it not from God?

Who has scattered so many unexpected joys on the path we tread? Who has dispelled the many dark clouds that seemed about to burst over our heads? Who has made hope flourish in the depths of despair, and success result from what seemed to be pregnant with our ruin? Who has preserved us from the cannon of battle-from the tempest of the ocean-from the lightning's flash, and from the postilence that often decimates our cities? God: none but God!

With what face, then, can we be ungrateful to God? We, who would blush to appear in public unin our favor-were he to fill our coffers with his gold, we should feel ourselves obliged to love and bless his generous nature. Has not God done a hundred times more for us? He has mixed gold with strata of our mountains veins of copper and of silver. For our sake He has peopled the plains with sheep whose wool defends us from the cold; with horses, which transport us from place to place; with cows, who afford us a sweet drink; and with oxen, who trace the furrows of our fields. He has covered the ground with nutritive and wholesome plants: He has sown under our feet tufts of balmy flowers, and placed above our heads melodiously warbling birds; in fine, He has paved the ocean with pearls and with amber, and strewed it with corals. Was ever friend more generous?-was ever benefactor more munificent in his gifts?

God has given man the vast earth for his inherit ance; but man, unwilling that this inheritance should remain in common, has parcelled out this great public property into private lots. His cupidity has deranged the plans of God. If some who have been invited to the great banquet of nature have not been allowed to satisfy their appetite, the fault is in those who, like Homer's heroes, have given themselves seven times more than they allowed to others. God has spread out a rich table of blessings; He has been for His creatures a magnanimous and liberal host. It is not His fault if His guests, conflicting together like wild beasts, have changed this banquet inte a feast of Centaurs and Lapitha.

The Scripture often dwells on the love God has for man, and it is not without design that this thought is frequently repeated. The God whom we adore is a hidden and omnipotent Deity, whose essence is unknown to us-who inhabits the most mysterious part of eternity, and encompasses Himself with clouds. A nature so dissimilar to our nature, a power which nothing controls, a knowledge which embraces the most secret motions of our hearts, should naturally strike us with awe, had not God vouchsafed to calm us by His goodness. His love for His intelligent creature is presented in numberless places in the Scriptures in a manner that must touch the heart.

"As a father hath compassion on his children, so hath the Lord compassion on those that fear Him; for He knoweth our frame. He remembereth that we are dust." "The Lord has become a refuge for the poor; a helper in due time, in tribulation. "He hath had regard to the prayer of the humble; and He hath not dispised their petition."

How does man accept this merciful love, which descends from so high an elevation to him? Hear what God himself says :—"I found Israel like grapes in the desert: I saw their fathers like the first fruit of the fig tree in the top thereof; but they went into Beelphegor, and alienated themselves to that confusion as those things were those which they

The reproach is but too well founded, for we forget God as long as our lot is prosperons; we only think of Him in adversity, when all human succor fails us, and when we can find no consolation in anything else.

And yet the love of God acts on the soul of man as the stream of living water on the meadow through which it flows; it waters it, fertilizes it, and preserves it from the drought that would deaden its verdure, and destroy all its beauty. The man who loves God, places his head under the radiant aureola of the Saints, and enjoys a foretaste of heavenly bliss; he uses life as becomes him, and his heart is purified by the holy fire that burns within it, as the lips of the Prophet were cleansed by the living coal from the altar.

A GREAT TIME IN DANBURY.—THE REASON WHY MR. O'CLARENCE DID NOT APPEAR IN THE FIREMEN'S PROCESSION.

(From the Danbury News.)

The Firemen had a parade on Saturday. It was a fine affair, but the absence of Mr. O'Clarence was deeply felt, not only by the department, but by the public. His long and faithful services at the business meetings and festivals, and his splendid bearing on parade, have given Mr. O'Clarence an enviable position in the hearts of his countrymen. We are sorry he was not present, on Saturday. But an unlooked for and a very painful accident deprived him and us of a great pleasure.

The night which preceded the last anniversary of our national independence, he took home twentyfive dollars worth of fire works for a splurge on the next night. He calculated he had glory enough in that package to fill with gratitude and admiration every taxpayer on North Street, and his wife, after carefully examining the lot, was equally confident that the neighbors would see something that would make their eyes bung out," as she pensively expressed it.

The next morning O'Clarence got out the bundle to look it over again and feed on the anticipation. There were these cannon crackers, several packs, and roman candles, and blue-fire, and pinwheels, and rockets and the like-a very creditable assortment for any family. Mr. Wickford's boy from the next house was in, and sat on the floor holding a piece of lighted punk in his hand, and had both his eyes and mouth wide open enjoying the sight. O'Clarence was sitting on his haunches, holding a pinwheel in his hand, and explaining to Mrs. O'Clarence how cheaply they could be made in China, and how superior in ingenuity and industry were the Chinese to all other races. None of them knew how it happened, but O'Clarence remembers that there were two open packs of cannon crackers just under him, and thinks Wickford's boy must have in some way dropped the punk in among them, and in the general interest forgot that it was fire.

At any rate there was a sudden hiss, right under Mr. O'Clarence, followed in the next instant by a tornado of sounds and sparks, and that gentleman at once shot towards the ceiling in a blaze of various colored lights, while the air became thick with sparks, blue-lights, blazing balls, pinwheels, insane skyrockets, and screeching crackers. Mrs. O'Clarence fell over a chair that cost 8 dollars when new and struck the back of her head against the stove hearth with a violence that added materially to the display of fireworks already going on. Wickford's boy was struck in the mouth with a skyrocket and had two-thirds of his hair taken off by a roman candle, and was knocked through a doorway by a piece of ordnance just introduced this season, and which will undoubtedly become popular when understood better. He was afterwards fished out of a rosebush, and taken home in a tablecloth.

O'Clarence remained during the entire exhibition, looking at it from various positions, and when it was over he was put in a sheet by the neighbors, and saturated with oil, and then covered with molasses and flour. We learn that a skin is already forming on parts of him, and if no unfavorable symptoms set in he will be out in a fortnight, although it is not likely he will mingle much in society until his hair and eyebrows commence to grow.-He thinks Wickford's boy is dead, and they dare not tell him to the contrary until he gets stronger.— Singularly enough Mrs. O'Clarence escaped injury by burns, but the blow on her head was so severe that she cannot bear to have her back hair drawn up as high as it was before, and missing her church privileges is a sore trial to her.

How to MAKE COFFEE.—The London Grocer says: The increased duty on coffee in the Zollverein has caused the German housekeepers to take into their serious consideration whether no means could be devised for avoiding the augmented outlay without submitting to a corresponding deterioration in the Government is doing the work thoroughly. It has to augment her fleet and fortify the Island of See- prive himself gratuitously of some fields or vineyards | quality of their favorite beverage. It is now ascer- 30-2

tained that in almost all the private houses and public coffee houses the roasted coffee berries are ground in a very ineffectual manner, leaving large hundred times more for us? He has mixed gold with the sand of our rivers, concealed the ruby and the emeral in the flint, and interspersed in the rocky coffee, and if pounded in a mortar till reduced to the state of our new till reduced to make equally good coffee, and if pounded in a mortar till reduced to the state of our new till reduced to the sand of the sand coffee, and if pounded in a morter till reduced to a impalpable powder like flour, as practiced in Turkey and other Eastern countries, still less—only two fifths is needed. Further experiments went to show that the result was the same whether the beverage be prepared by simply pouring water over the codes and letting it stand a short time to draw, like tea or if the infusion be allowed to boil up once or twice or the coffee simply filtrated. But it was abundantly proven by the last-named mode of preparation though the strength of the coffee remained the same the aroma was preserved to a much greater extent than by either of the other methods. The editor of a Western paper once gave a notice

of a ball, and happened incidentally to mention that the dancing of Major Heeler's better half was like the cavorting of a fly-bitten cow in a field of cucumbera." The fact that the editor had not been invited to the ball may somewhat detract from the value of the simile, while at the same time it accounts for his establishing the figure. The Major accompanied by his better half and a six shooter, called upon the editor to complain of the poetical nature of the image. On learning that the lady was the one Le had described the editor be sought her to raise her veil. She did so, adding: "Now, sir, I expect you to apologize." "Apologize! I should rather think I would," was the answer, as he seized his hat and rapidly left the room. The astounded major rushed to the window, "Stop, you sir, you haven't apologiced!" "All right I'm going to do it in a minute "What do you mean?" shouted the major, accentuaing the note of interrogation with a pistol ballet The answer was wasted back from round the next corner-" Can't you see I'm looking for that cow!

Old Col. S-, one of the State Senators of Miz. nesota, tells this of himself : He was going deante St. Paul to join the session, when a train-boy pained through the car, and approaching the old Colonel and shoving his wares into his Jap, sung out ... Day a deck of cards?-only half a dollar." Turning to the lad with an expression of countenance calculated to impress him with the enormity of the onense, the Colonel solemnly and slowly said: "My son, I never play cards, I am a member of the Church "Oh!" exclaimed the disgusted urchin, "I thought you were a member of the Legislature.

Master Coville received a prize Friday afternoon for a composition on Reverence, and further distinguished himself in the evening, on the occasion of the pastor's visit, by shutting the tails of the dominie's coat in the parlor door and compelling him to leave them there, by introducing a pin in his chair. The pastor returned home with a cloud on his brow, and one of Coville's coats on his back leaving Master Coville executing a horngipe in the wood-shed under the auspices of his father __ inch -

"A horse" A horse! My kingdom for a horse cried a celebrated tragedian. "Wouldn't a inchasdo as well?" inquired an affected young man rising in his seat. "Yes," triumphantly exclaimed the actor, " just step up this way, sir." The young man sat down.

A young bean, at his sister's evening party, began to sing "Why am I so Weak and Weary" when a little brother brought the performance to a sudden close by yelling out, " Aunt Mary says it is because you come home so late, and drunk most every night."

It is proposed to appeal to Congress to dam the Ohio river. One would imagine that the ejaculations of passengers on board steamers that have been "stuck in the sand," at a low stage of water were sufficient to answer all purposes in that direction.

"There is one good thing about babies, says a late traveller: "they never change. We have girls of the period, men of the world; but the baby is the same self-possessed, fearless, laughing, voracious little heathen in all ages and in all countries.

BREAKPAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ing.—" 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 breakfast tables with a delicately flavo erage which may save us many heavy doctors bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-James

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

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN McMURRAY. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq. :

DEAR SIR :- I have recently heard from an invalid of the great benefit derived from your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and, having in many other instances marked the most beneficial results from its use, I cannot but regard its discovery as a matter of devout thankfulness to a benign Providence.

I have used it considerably myself, and at intervals, during several years past, given it to some members of my family. I have also recommended it to others, and in-

variably found it to be of essential benefit in those complaints for which it is especially recommended. In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valu-

I am, dear sir, yours truly, JOHN McMURRAY, Methodist Minister. NEWPORT, N. S.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address, (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stating experience and where last employed). P.O. Drawer No. 438

Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ELZEAR COURVILLE,

An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his creditors, representing three fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no opposition to said deed be made to me within three juridical days from Saturday the 21st day of March next, the last appearance of this advertisement, I shall act upon the said deed according to its terms.

Montreal, 28th February, 1874. G. H. DUMESNIL. Aprignee.

26-y

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street,

Tonouro, Our.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace; the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been natiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site. whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely net with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of opper Canada, has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resert to students. The spacious building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purprece the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what-ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th students committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal firm in enforcing the observance of established

No student will be retained whose manners and merals are not satisfactory : students of all denomnations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. EXCOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. PTRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining(1th drill on vocal elements.) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politoness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry). Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes). History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught. TERMS

Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 lst Class, COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00

lst Class, lst Class, " 6 00 Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. o deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal,

Extra Charges.-Drawing, Music, Piano and Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ABNOLD

Toronto, March 1 1872.

THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c., NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session for an Act to amend certain provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the "CANADA INVESTMENT

AND GUARANTEE AGENCY." Montreal, 3rd February 1874.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES :-- A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank sible. Policy (a speciality with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and 'travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-for-feiting by an equal and just application of the nonforfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors

pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid.

Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, (Merchante Exchange), Montreal.

Agents wanted. Apply to W. E. BESSEY, M.D. General Superintendent. H. J. JOHNSTON,

W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., LR.C.S.Ed., Medical Referee. Montreal, January. 23.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. BTE. POIRIER, of the City of Montreal, Contractor and Trader,

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 201 Richmond Street, Montreal, on the 20th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to ap- to fyle their claims before me within a month. point an Assignee. Montreal, 2nd March, 1874.

30-2

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

10 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. January 30, 1874.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS. The subscribers have just received, FROM DUB-LIN, a very fine assortment of ENGLISH CATHO-LIC PRAYER BOOKS with a great variety of bindings and AT VERY LOW PRICES; amongst them will be found the cheapest book, bound in cloth, at 13 cts, to the very finest, bound in morocco, velvet, and ivory, with clasps, at 35 cents to \$7,50 PLEASE CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

ALSO
ROSARIES, FONTS, MEDALS, LACE PICTURES, STATUARY, MEDALLOINS, CRUCIFIXES, &c.

FABRE & GRAVEL. 219 NOTRE DAME St.

Dec 1st 1873. 16-3m PROSPECTUS FOR 1874. - SEVENTH EAR

"THE ALDINE," An Riustrated Monthly Journal, Universally Ad-

mitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of Amerioan Taste.

NOT FOR SALE IN DOOK OR NEWS STORES. THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception-alone and unapproached -absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained.— The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of produc-tion. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better tendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which THE ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoyin his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward. The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special

designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predeces-

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or anded to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the cortificate is given bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to re-present "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves-not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution pos-

NEWARK, N. J., Sept 20th, 1873.

Messis. James Sutton & Co. Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

ntings.
Very respectfully,
THOS. MORAN. (Signed,) If any subscriber should indicate a preference for

a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14 x 20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart. CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by appplying to TERMS.

\$5 per annum, in advance, with oil Chromos free. For 50 cents extra, the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

JAMES SUITON & CO., Publishers,

66 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THOMAS COGHLAN,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. The Creditors are hereby required MONTREAL, 28th February, 1874.

CHS. ALB. VILBON, No. 6, St. James Street.

Assignee. 30-2 REMOVAL.

JOHN CROWE,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS. (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere 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, Mural
Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

OWEN M'CARVEY

MANUFACTURER

OF RYERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nes. 7 , and 11, st. Joseph Street, ('Ind Door from M'Gill Str.)

Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C., Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

WOOD AND COAL STOVES 712 CRAIG STREET, (Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alex-

ander Street,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

J. HUDON & Co.. IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS

AND PROVISIONS, 305 St. Paul St. and 247 Commissioners St.,

MONTREAL. HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of the above articles. Gentlemen of the Clergy will always find in their establishment White, Sicilian, and French Wines, imported direct by themselves and approved for Altar use.

June 27th, 1873.

MANUFACTURER OF PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES, 637 Craig Street 637

SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of FITTINGS,

675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.) J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER

SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S AND

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC:—22 St. JOHN STREET. provement St. JOHN, N. B:—82 KING STREET. provement to Pipes.

24-1y BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, Wish to announce to their Customers throughout Ontario and Quebec, that their

J. G. KENNEDY

AND COMPANY.

IMMENSE STOCK.

for the FALL and SPRING TRADE, has Arrived. Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make their calls at an early date, before the more Select Lines get culled through at this busy season.

They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present Importations, for

EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY of Texture, is such as well sustain the usual reputa-tion of KENNEDY'S LARGE

TAILORING STORE. 31 St. Lawrence Street.

With regard to their

OBDER DEPARTMENT,

Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on the experience of the Artist engaged for

PERFECT FITS,

the Rule of the Store being

"A Perfect Fit or no Sale." The Varied Assortments of CANADIAN, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH TWEEDS can be seen by all who may desire to inspect the recent Improvements both in Design and Manufacture.

The piled up Importations of BROAD CLOTHS, MELTONS, FINE COATINGS, PILOTS, BEAVERS,

READY MADE GOODS,

present in the aggregate a STUPENDOUS STOCK

that might challege competition with anything of the kind on this Continent.



To Orders by mail promptly attended to. To THE

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REPRINTED BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK, By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive

a liberal compensation. These periodical constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism .-The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reprints which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the leading periodicals

of Great Britain. TERMS: About one third the price of the originals.

140 Fulton St., New-York.

For any one Review\$4 00 per annum. For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review.. 7 00 " For Blackwood and two Reviews, 10 00 "

For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews.15 00 " Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.

For Blackwood and 3 Reviews...13 00 "

THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR 1874. In addition to the leading story, entitled

BRAVE BOYS

FRANCE; A Tale of the late War in Europe,

Will present to its readers a series of SHORT STORIES complete in each number, BIOGRA-PHICAL SKETCHES of eminent men and women, REMARKABLE EVENTS OF HISTORY, interesting passages in the lives of GREAT SAINTS, GLIMPSES OF ERIN, incidents of TRAVEL and ADVENTURE in many lands, WONDERS OF EARTH, SEA, and AIR, curious facts in NATURE, SCIENCE and ART, together with a great variety of amusing and instructive FABLES and other reading of interest to young and old. The volume begins with the year. ADDRESS, enclosing ONE DOLLAR for the

welve monthly parts,
REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Editor Young Crusader, 803 Washington Street,

Boston, Mass. Bound volumes of the Young Crusader of past years may be had at the above address under the following titles:

JACK and other stories,.....\$1 75 LITTLE ROSY and other stories... 1 75 TOM-BOY and other stories..... 2 00 Dec. 12, 1873. 17-3m

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. CREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private

Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparetus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest im-provements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Colls or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at

M. & P. CAAIN. COACH AND SLEIGH BUILDERS.

> 759 Craig Street. MONTREAL:

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL. Feb. 13th, 1874.

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STOR

IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

Persons from the Country and other Provinces wi find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place:

BROWN'S.

0 9, GHABOILLEZ SQUARE, pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Perot

Montroal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

Office, 55 St. James Street,

MONTREAL. APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$8,000,000. 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 peros For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

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.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.

MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, 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. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for

of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class

water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley'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, Pullies,

and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. MYLES MURPHY,

COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND YARD :

135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,

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]

P. F. WALSH & CO.,

BOOTS AND SHOES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str.,

One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's,) MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame JANE THEODORA WISE-MAN, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique and Trader, wife of Edward Spalding, of the same place, Trader, duly separated from her said husband as to property, an Insolvent; and the said Edward Spalding, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, JAMES RIDDELL, of the City of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in both these matters, and creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one

Montreal, 3rd March, 1874.

JAMES RIDDELL,

DR M'LANE'S

Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC,

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

MHE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a Excumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an care semicircle runs along the lower eyelid: the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with prinding of the teeth; temper variable, but & nerally irritable, &c.

> Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this prepa-Pation has been such as to warrant us in Medging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove a ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adule should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in strict ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

~ SES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY m any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the eligibtest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTERVECT, Y P.S. Dealers and Physician collector in the than Fleming Bros., will do well a write than relating actionally, and take none but Dr. In the collector of the Fleming Bros., Pilitaburgh, Pa. To tan sewishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, p. stepath, to any part of the United States, one box of Pilitaburgh to the chere-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vernifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Ap-For sale by Druggists, and Country Storekeepers

CURRAN & COYLE.

ADVOCATES,

58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT, NO. 59 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL.

Pians of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

WRIGHT & BROGAN NOTARIES.

OFFICE-58 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

JONES & TOOMBY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&o.,

660 CRAIG STREET,

(Near Bleury)

MONTBEAL.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

8T. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches nsually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, vis., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis-try, Logie, and the French and German Languages media

TERMS.		
Pull Boarders	per month,	\$12.50
Half Boarders	do	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	do	1.20
Complete Bedding	do	0.60
Stationery	do	0.30
Music	do	2.00
Painting and Drawing;	do	1.20

Use of the Library...... do 0.20
N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance
in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th
of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed

one week how.
o attend the College.
Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the Ootlege, Ferento, March 1, 1879.

LIST OF BOOKS, DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUC-TIVE, FOR THE SEASON OF LENT

AND HOLY WEEK. Lenten Thoughts. By the Bishop of North-The Lenten Monitor; or, Moral Reflections, Sermons for Lent. By Fr. Segneri, S. J. Lectures on Holy Week. Wiseman......
The Office of Holy Week, according to the Roman Missal and Breviary. In Latin and English.... Easter in Heaven. By Rev. F. X. Wenninger, 2 50 The Dolorous Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ. By Sister Emmerich..... 1 10 The Christian Directory, Guiding Men to their Eternal Enlyation. Parsons..... Challoner's Meditations..... The Sufferings of Jesus. By Fr. Thomas, Red edges....
The Science of the Saints in Practice. By Contemplations and Meditations on Jesus Christ. Red edges..... Practical Meditations for Every Day in the Year, 2 vols, Red edges.

The Day Sanctified; Being Spiritual Read-With a Preface by Abp. Manning..... The Agonising Heart, Salvation for the Dying, Consolation of the Afflicted. By Fr. Blot, S. J., 2 vols

Think Well On't. By Challoner.

St. Ligouri, Way of Salvation

On the Commandments.... Moral Dissertations..... Spirit ot..... Life of On the Love of our Lord, J. C... Hours of the Passion..... Jesus Hath Loved us: or Clock of Holy Confidence; or, Simplicity with God . . Anima Divota, or the Devout Soul..... A Little Book of the Love of God Spirit of St Theresa....

The Words of Jesus.

The Prayers of Oratory of St. Philip Neri,

The School of Jesus Crucified..... Introduction to a Devout Life. St. Francis de

Prayers of St. Gertrude, cloth 40, cloth, red edge....
Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus....

Sinners Guide On the Love of our Lord Jesus Christ. By

Sanctified.....
The Works of Bishop Hay Revised edition in The Devout Christian

Manna of The New Covenant..... Cottage Conversations.... Sketches of Catholic Life...... 1 10 Manual of the Sacred Heart Instructions in Christian Doctrine..... Spiritual Doctrine of Fr. Lallemant...... 1 50 Gobinets Instructions for youth..... Mental Prayer—Courbon.... Life of Rev. Mother Julia..... Flowers of Mary : or, Devout Meditations ... 1 00

Religion in Society-Martinet.....

Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary....

The Love of Jesus Devotions to St. Joseph. For the Month of March.... Legends of St. Joseph. By Mrs J. Sadlier...

Life of St. Joseph.....

FATHER PABERS WORKS:

All for Jesus; or, The Easy Ways of Divine Love..... The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works ders of Divine Love...... 1 50 The Foot of the Cross; or, The Sorrows of Mary..... 1 50 Bethlehem....

 Salvation.
 1 50

 Life and Letters of Father Faber.
 2 50
 BOOKS OF SPIRITUAL READING BY THE " NUN OF KENMARE." The Devotions for the Ecclesiastical Year... 1 50 The Nun Sactified; Her Privileges and Her Duties. Vol. 1...... 3 00

CHEAP SERIES OF RELIGIOUS READING FOR DISTRIBUTION, The Following of Christ. St. Ligouri's Treatise on Prayer.

On Commandments and Sacraments. The Spiritual Combat. Each volume contains 256 pages printed in clear bold type on good paper.

Neatly bound in cloth, each Printed wrapper, each..... Sermons, Massillon..... 1 75 Bourdaloe..... 1 75 Morony..... 1 75 McCarthy..... 1 75
 St. Ligouri
 1 75

 Wiseman's Lectures on the Church
 1 10
 " Lectures on the Eucharist..... 60
Merrick's Lectures on the Church...... 1 50

"Sermons for the Times...... 1 50
Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
D. & J. SADLIER, & Co.



No Person can take these Bitters ac cording to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by min eral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilieus, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which me so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri. Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannali, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the darkcolored visid matter with which the bowels are louded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the highly functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sonr Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilions Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms. are the off-prings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrobila, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcars. Erysipelas. Swelled Neck. Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great carative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

mittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Biadder, these Bitters have no Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally. For Skin Diseases, Emptions, Tetter, Sult

Rhoum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuneles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eves, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a hort time by the use of these Bitters.

Pla, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in he system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of mediino, no vermifuges, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-ters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Janualice .- In all cases of jaundice, rest assued that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use Vanedan BITTERS.

The Aperiont and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in cases of eruptions and malignucl fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and sapting properties protect the humors of the fru es. Their Sedative proporties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Cleanse the Viliated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Bruggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Bealers.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | In the SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, In the Matter of LOUIS CELESTIN CREVIER An Insolvent

On Thursday, the Twenty-sixth day of March next, the Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON, Attys. for Insolvent.

Montgral, 16th February, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of FRS. X. VALADE,

Insolvent. 1, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-

pointed Assignce in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to

meet at my office, No. 531} Craig Street, on the 9th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

Montreal, 4th March, 1874.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignee.

269 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at

INVITATION—FURS!!!

OFLAHERTY & BODEN'S,

(Late G. & J. Moore.)

N.B.—Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleaned.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of con-sumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.—23-3m

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 55, St. James Street, MONTREAL,

WALSH'S

CLOTHING HOUSE, 463 Notre Dame Street, (Near MeGill Street.)

MONTREAL. CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING. The best Critisas in the Dominion engaged, and only First-Class Coat, Pants, and

Vest makers employed. An Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING alrenys in stock.

A CALL SOLICITED. W. WALSH & CO.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT,

St. James Street, (Opposite Molson's Bank.) MONTREAL.

MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM

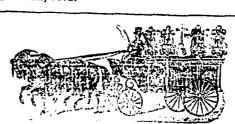
COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for

Medicinal purposes. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rhen-matism, Goxt, Bilious, Remittent and Inter-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, Expectgrant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Ked Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Irug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Sole manufacturer, HENRY B. GRAY,

Montreal, 1872.



HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. Antoine Street.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to

the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



NEW

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior established Foundery, their Superior
Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steambonts, Locomotives,
Plantations, &c., mounted in the Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner 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 Ad-

E. A. & C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.



GOODS!

NEW

RECEIVED

WILLIAM MURRAY'S, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TOBONTO TIME 87 St. Joseph Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches,

Scarf Pins, &c., &c.
As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.

Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, MONTHEAL,

Montreal, Nov. 4243.

S. M. PETTENBLL & CO., 10 State Str. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chemet Boston, 37 Park now, non Lore, where the processing Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for processing advertisements for our paper (The True Wirkes) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.



HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED. HAS NEVEN BLEN EQUALED.

Teaches practical plane playing and theoretical manic thoroughly.

CLARRY,

Starke's New Method for the Plane-Ports Carries the profile pression and the highest practical results.

Sent by Mail, Price \$8.75

LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS will run as follows: GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH P.M. A.Y Leave 2.45 Montreal, Arrive 10.10 4.05 St. Johns, 3.55 4.40 West Farnham, 3.20 5.04 Brigham, 7.54 5.25 Cowansville, 7.24 5.43 West Brome, 6.63 5.58 Sutton Junction, 6.47 6.09 Sutton Flat, 0.57 6.37 Richford, 612 7.24 Mansonville, 5.30 7.33 North Troy, 5,25 8.20 Newport, 1.4 Arriv. 8.50 Stanstead

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

> A. B. FOSTER. Manager.

Leave 1.06

January 12, 1874.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palea Sleeping Cars on all Through Night Trains over the

whole Line. TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows :-

GOING WEST. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points

Night Express " " "
Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at 6.00 a.m. Passenger Train for Brockville and all In-

termediate Stations..... 4.00 p.m. Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 3:90 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.

Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8:30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6:00 p.m. The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Pro-

GOING EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations..... 7:00 a.m.

Mail Train for Island Pond and Interme-Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the

GOING SOUTH. Train for Boston via South Eastern Coun-

connecting with Trains on the Stanstead,

Shefford and Chambly, and South-Eastern Counties Junction Railways, at 2:45 p.m. Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at...... 3.30 p. m As the punctuality of the trains depends on con-

nections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named. The Steamship "CHASE," or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday at 4:00 p.m. for Hali-

fax, N.S.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday at 6.00 pm., for St.

Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.

Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director Montreal, Oct 6, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

Depart at 9:39 A.M. " 3:00 P.M.
Arrive " 1:00 P.M. ".....6:45 P.M.

Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M. 9.20 P.M.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY-Toronto Tues. City Hall Station.

Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station, Depart 5:40 A.M. 3:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 AM, 8:30 PF

John, N. B., &c. For further information, and time of Arrival and