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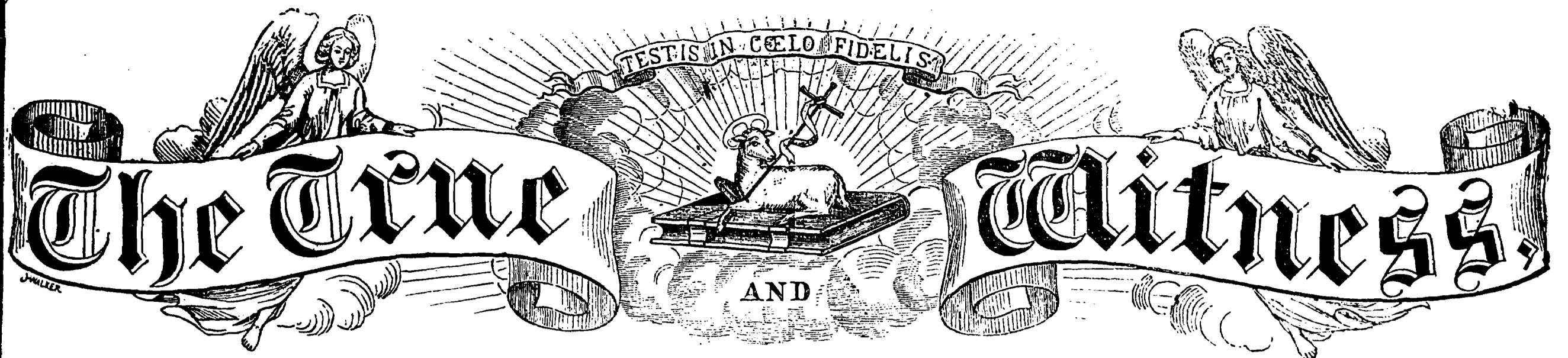
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

NO. 31

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 Boru 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 portraits:—

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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, 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 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 before 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 zealous Catholic gentleman in the neighborhood

of Finchley. As the danger, however, increased, and all the country roads for miles round the metropolis were occupied more or less by lawless bands, who roamed about, plundering on every side, the fears of his protectors again urged upon him the necessity of another removal. But to this the aged prelate would not consent. "The shepherd should not abandon his flock," he said in the hour of its peril. "I will stay with my old friend, and through the blessing of Heaven, no harm shall befall him or his on my account." From a most interesting diary, kept during this period of terror, and which has been kindly lent to assist in this imperfect narrative, we venture to make the following extract:—

On receiving an express from London, I went to my duty to the Bishop, who, placing both his hands upon my head, made the most moving prayers I ever heard for my safety. I then set out, confident in his lordship's assertion, that both my town and country house would be saved from the general destruction.

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 upper windows of most of the houses, the doors 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 Yeomen 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 Exchequer, 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 Association.

In the meanwhile nothing could exceed the consternation of those against whose very existence the fury of the rioters was directed.—All who possessed the means fled into the provinces, or at least sent their children and female relations out of the way of danger.—Many hundreds of the poorer Catholics wandered about the roads and fields outside the suburbs, finding a subsistence as they best could, a difficult thing, as it were known that spies had been appointed to watch where they went, and to threaten any who should venture to receive them with the vengeance of the mob. Even the wealthier sort were made to feel what strangers they had become in a few days in their own birthplace, and amongst their own 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 for the Strand to Highgate. It is not then to be wondered at that, during such a season of dreadful panic, when society itself seemed 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 insatiable 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 inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood 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 Catholics of England owe so much.

the Parliament Houses began to move their effects, not knowing where the frenzy for destruction might lead the rioters next and Hattell, Clerk to the House of Commons, sent away into the country all the important journals and books under his care.

At length, at 5 o'clock in the evening, after the levee at St. James's, a secret council was held of the Ministers, at which it was resolved to proceed at once to the severest measures of repression. Proclamation was made ordering all officers to use their own discretion as in a time of martial law, without submitting to any control from the civil power. The manifesto went on to say that "the country being in a state of treason and rebellion, his Majesty is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of exerting the royal prerogative in this manner."—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 city and the kingdom." A plain straightforward man and a thorough soldier, Amherst fortunately read his instructions quite literally. Command was given to the troops to fire with ball upon the crowd at once and everywhere. But hours before the proclamation of martial law, the mob this day acting in several divisions and in different parts of the metropolis, had produced an amount of ruin and raised such a delirium of terror as the capital of England and its inhabitants had never known or dreamt of in their wildest times. At Langdale's great distillery in Holborn 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 casks of brandy, had prevailed on the excited people to retire.

But the place was doomed. Its owner was a staunch 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 came 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 set to the whole. Then did the rioters yield themselves up to all the frenzy of revenge and indulgence, heedless of the conflagration, which, fed by the inflammable liquid, spread rapidly on every side. Men were to be seen swarming into the burning houses in search of booty, and drinking out of pails and but non-rectified spirits, until many of them fell dead on the pavement where they stood. All along the road and gutters gin and brandy ran in great 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, others of the mob, wearing the blue cockade and armed with bludgeons, house railings, and crowbars, collected money in all the adjacent street in the name of the Association, and with the threat, when refused, of a speedy return and a hearty vengeance. An idea may be formed of the extent to which this levying of Protestant black mail had been carried during 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 searching, who had not concealed about their 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 anything 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 villainies of Popery." But 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.

Highly necessary to be read at this important moment by every Englishman who loves his God and his country. To which will be added some reasons why the few misguided people now in prison for destroying the Roman Catholic chapels, shall not suffer, and also, the dreadful consequences of attempting to bring them to punishment. God bless Lord George Gordon.

When it is remembered that this same Association, which now claimed as its own these men, had, at the commencement of the riots, publicly asserted that Catholics alone were the guilty parties, few, we imagine, will deny that this is a flagrant instance of what the Psalmist calls "iniquity lying to itself."

But their hour of impunity was already at an end, for by this time the military were in position at every point, both where the riot was actually raging and where it threatened. The check was instantaneous and soon most complete. As during the past days there had been no display of firmness, and apparently no government, so now there was no mercy and no discrimination. Turn where it would, the mob found itself confronted by an incessant raking fire of musketry that tore open its ranks, inflicting ghastly wounds and dealing death with terrible rapidity. It was soon nothing but one dreadful scene of confusion, fight, and unresisting slaughter. Some still living remember to have heard old men say that the recollection of that Wednesday night of the No-popery Riots had never been obliterated from their memory. Thirty-six great fires blazing at one and the same time under the midnight sky, families flying, distracted, with such of their household goods as they could hastily collect, the shrieking of women, the shouts of the firemen, the howling and groans of the infuriated defeated rioters, whom the soldiers were now charging everywhere at the point of the bayonet, made up a spectacle and a dream of horror that might well cling to the mind for life. No one in the City or Westminster slept that night; and even in the villages for miles round, the glare of so many fires brought out the inhabitants into the high roads and lanes, where they lingered anxiously through the long hours till the dawn, and spoke together of their fears of what the rioters would do next, after London should be destroyed.

But the worst was already past. Despatches had succeeded one another so rapidly, when the Government woke at last to some sense of its peril, that both regulars and militia were pouring into the metropolis in great numbers early on the morning of Thursday. At the Lord Chancellor's, in Great Ormond Street, a whole regiment was on duty, and the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth looked more like a fortified blockhouse than a peaceful episcopal residence. 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 of life and property, patrolled the streets to the number of three thousand, while in the disorderly parish of Covent Garden, every household mounted guard from dusk until four o'clock next morning. Under the western portico of St. Paul's, within the Cathedral rails, companies of the Guards were quartered, 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 platoon firing of soldiers, who had lighted upon some wretched relics of the great mob that had melted so strangely away. But anything 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 madly attempted to rekindle the ruins of the cells of Newgate and the governor's house, but they were at once apprehended: others were found busy pulling down what was left of the 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 individuals, who, two days before, were hiding timorously within doors; and even that prince 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

hand the disgraceful tumults of the past days, the metropolis was to be considered as in a state of siege. All masters are therefore called upon to keep their servants and apprentices within doors, lest, being mistaken for sympathizers with the rioters, they may share the rigours of martial law.

And having delivered himself of this magnificent 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 wearing the blue cockade, as this is the design of a set of miscreants, whose purpose is to burn the city and plunder its inhabitants. It is further recommended to all masters not to employ any who wear such—Orders have been issued to the military to deal in the most summary manner with all who shall wear the cockade.

This was soon seen to be no empty threat for two men in Leadenhall Street refusing to remove the obnoxious symbol when ordered to do so, were instantly shot dead, at the command of an officer of a company of fencibles. Such resolution and severity were of magical effect, and being followed up by one or two proceedings of equal firmness, gave the leaders of the riot to understand that their cause was hopeless, and that instead of attempting new violence, all their efforts would now be necessary to shield themselves from the consequences of that which they had occasioned already.

And now that peace and safety seemed about to be restored to them once more, the citizens began to apprehend a fresh danger. A fear arose, in reference to the security of those liberties and rights for which their forefathers had fought so long and suffered so much.—They beheld the military acting with all the stern energy of a conquering army, to the utter ignoring of such an idea as the existence of any civil power. And what a temptation might not this prove for the introduction of an authority whose only rule would be the will of the strongest. To increase this natural anxiety, came all manner of reports to the effect that the soldiers were already abusing their victory, that some of those who had been arrested in Cheapside were forthwith hung upon the street lamp-irons, and that the troops themselves were heard to boast that the shop-keeping population of London would be made to remember for many a day an insurrection which, but for their sympathy or their cowardice, might have been easily crushed in its birth. The appearance, however, of a second notice on the part of the Government somewhat reassured the terrified citizens; it was to the following effect:—

Whereas ill-designing and malicious persons have published, for the purpose of disturbing the minds 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 that the said prisoners will be tried by due course 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 SIN."

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 surpasses 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 one of the revealed truths of our Divine faith, one of the most terrible which we can contemplate, and, at the same time, one which it is most necessary for us to think on, in order that we may create in our own souls that salutary fear of God which is the beginning of all holiness and sanctity. And remember, 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 it is a reproach to a man to say that he is afraid. This is true if we consider fear of our fellow-man—if we consider fear of the world—fear of any unworthy object; but it is not true if we consider fear of God.—And yet, what is the fact? That those who fear God least are precisely the greatest cowards; for, in proportion as they are not afraid of God, in the same 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 principles in spite of the scorn of their fellow-man. Is it not sad to think that we can find men not afraid of God—not afraid to go and commit sin—and yet ashamed to be seen entering a church, or blessing themselves; afraid and ashamed of the world's laughter and criticism, cowards where they ought to be brave, and unnaturally brave where they ought to be the veriest cowards. We must reverse all this,

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 ourselves 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 sinner'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 listen 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 awaits him. He dies in his 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 love. The joys of Heaven thou couldst not appreciate; they are spiritual: thou art altogether sensual." 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 revealed by divine faith. It inflicts, dearly beloved, three distinct features of sorrow:—the sorrow of the soul for the privation of God; the active pains 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 feature 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 necessarily seeks for enjoyment. Deprive it of its 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. The soul, created for God, if it seeks enjoyment outside of God, never can be satisfied. The doom of that soul, separated in situ 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 enlightened 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 moment of the sinner's death, for all eternity will be fixed on God. Here we cannot think of God for five consecutive minutes. If we kneel down to pray, we find our poor souls distracted by a thousand other thoughts. We cannot concentrate our thoughts on God with undivided attention. But the moment of death puts an end to all that. The soul fastens on the idea of God, whether in heaven or hell, and contemplates for all eternity His wisdom, His grandeur, and the perfections of His divine nature; and conceives such an idea of God that

every effective power of the soul is wrapt in contemplation, 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 father 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 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 Him. The damned, 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 together—when 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 (*ignis 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 re-inhabit 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 nowadays to dispute hell's torments. Men say it is incompatible 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 will 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 turn to Him with true and sincere repentance.

AN ENGLISH FREETHINKER ON THE GERMAN 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 opinion;—that opinion be it religious or anti-religious, wise or foolish, must be left to the influence of opinion and not to that of the police that before they act, 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 action within the domain of the laws ensuring public order, public morality or public decency, then and then only is it within the domain of the State; that is to say, the sole function of the State is to punish the illegal action, and not to amend the vicious opinion. His third principle is that the attempt by the State to control great organizations

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 of a new religious department of the State.

As to the objection which is sometimes urged that the Catholic Church in Prussia is a State Church and that, since it accepts 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 precedence, 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 portion 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 themselves; 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 represents as nearly amounting to £600,000, 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 mere 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 Collier. 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 plain 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 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 fermenting 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 intervention in religion with that of the German Emperor; and here, he says, was a measure of policy, not of religious interference. "Durlough and Elizabeth would have smiled at a scheme for making her the head of the Catholic as well as the head of the Protestant 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 whole). . . . If Bismarck continues in his present path, it must ruin him and his new Empire."

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 our readers, some of the misapprehensions which appear 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 yet elected, and it would be morally impossible for Mr. Gladstone 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 well-founded.

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 right 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 made the most use of his opportunity. I understand

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 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 office 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 Phoenix Park. Several prominent Tories of well-tried 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 Robert Montagu, 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 satisfaction. Already he has endeared himself to many of the inhabitants of that county by his genial disposition and affable manners, his large and expansive sympathies 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 sacrifice his conscientious convictions to please an intolerant faction of religious partisans, 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 Rule 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 elapse 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 men of sterner mould than some of those who ran up the National Flag at the last moment would have been 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 uncertainty, 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 honest 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 budding 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 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 aggravating 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, self-sufficient, 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 Parliament 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—may, must—occupy. Mr. Gladstone's term of office is now at an end; Mr. Disraeli steps into power instead. The men now 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 between 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 themselves, demanding an immediate answer.—*Nation.*

The Archbishop of Tuam refers in his Lenten pastoral to the ministerial crisis, and speaks of Mr. 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, deprecates 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 an infidel Education Bill, and says the fate of the measure in shattering one of the strongest Governments on record should be a warning to future statesmen. 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.

OPENING OF THE PRESS.—The position of the Home Rule party in the House of Commons, and the degree of influence which it will possess, are the questions now most actively discussed during the lull that has 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 being honest and straightforward, though it may be admitted that they are indiscreet, and which are certainly distinct and outspoken, it is frankly acknowledged 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 utmost 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 Blennerhassey. 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-government with success."

A petition 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 PROCEEDINGS.—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 felt by the people, and it is to be regretted that a letter threatening to "do away" with some of the managers of the works if the flags were not removed had been received at the office of the Mining Company. 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 KINGSTOWN.—If magistrates had the same rights and privileges as judges, Mr. Woodcock 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 Redeptorist 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 Redeptorists 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 session 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 peaceful 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 Irishman.*

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 pendant 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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1874.

Friday, 26—Precious Blood.
Saturday, 21—St. Benedict, Ab.
Sunday, 22—Passion Sunday.
Monday, 23—Of the Fera.
Tuesday, 24—Of the Fera.
Wednesday, 25—ANNUNCIATION OF THE B. V. M.
Thursday, 26—Of the Fera.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It appears as if we might now congratulate ourselves that we are done with our Ashantee war, in the course of which it is hard to say whether the sterling qualities of our soldiers, the skilful dispositions of General Wolseley, 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 guarantee for his faithful adherence to the terms of the Treaty of peace, the British public seems well content with the issue of a very unpleasant business.

The Duke of Edinburgh 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 Antoinette'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 less seriously injured.

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

The expenses incurred by the Bank of England in procuring the arrest and conviction of the two Bidwells and Macdonnell for the frauds on the Bank, amounted, it is said, to 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 Polish 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 *Pull Mall Gazette*, and the following additional details are from the *Assemblée Nationale*.

It seems that about the beginning of January in the parishes of Drelon, in the district of 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 population. These resisted, but again the troops fired, and shot down some eighteen of the unhappy wretches. The grand principle of civil and religious liberty was further vindicated by the public flogging of the prisoners—the men receiving fifty, the women twenty, and the children ten lashes on their bare backs. It is perhaps to this noble opposition to Romanism, that is due in some part the approbation with which the people of England look upon the Russian marriage. The ecclesiastical policy of Russia is identical with that of Bismarck, both being as thoroughly anti-Papal as the heart of Earl Russell, or of any other champion of civil and religious liberty could possibly desire.

On Monday the son of the late Emperor of France attained his majority. From France a large number of the adherents of the

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. Kenaly, 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 before their constituencies for re-election have been returned without 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 force 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 Reichsrath 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 rather than man's laws.

The Cumminite schism, the name given to the movement amongst our Protestant fellow-citizens 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 the running of the concern, having been paid in. 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 no right to reproach the *Kettle*; it is certainly not just that it should do so. Dr. Cummins and his disciples are no more schismatics or heretics than were Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley or than are their followers of the XIX. century; 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 reproach. Cranmer followed the dictates of his private judgment, and so does Dr. Cummins, and the private judgment of one man in matters of religion is just as good as that of another.

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 precisely in this, that heresy consists. Heresy does not necessarily imply an erroneous choice, or errors of judgment; but simply the exercise of the right of private judgment in matters of religious doctrine, or belonging to the supernatural order.

What may be the doctrines which, in the exercise of their undoubted right as heretics or choosers, as against the Anglican denomination, the Cumminites shall ultimately adopt, of course we cannot say; but our opinion is, that the new sect will itself soon split up into several other sects, the general tendency of its educated members being towards Unitarianism, or Liberal Christianity. It starts with a reform-

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 day." Now the principles and ideas of that day were what we would now-a-days call Liberal. 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 confidants of William; Shrewsbury, the avowed 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 was 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 Unitarianism, which is the most liberal and comprehensive 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 in so far as they are revenue producing; and to substitute in lieu thereof, cheap certificates under 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 hinder the proposed marriage; and any minister or clergyman proceeding upon the face of one of these certificates to celebrate a marriage, shall be held blameless by law, even in cases of 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-Catholics, 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 not be contracted? Upon what principle is 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 dangerous thing to hold clergymen legally irresponsible for their conduct in celebrating marriages—the parties to which produce certain certificates—unless 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 sects—of course we do not believe that clergymen of the English or Scotch churches would be guilty of such conduct—to celebrate marriages betwixt minors who have not procured 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—more especially, if one of the infants so clan-

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 blameless, 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 age to contract marriage; or else the written consent of their respective parents or legal guardians to the celebration of the proposed marriage.

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 Emmanuel, 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 the north of Spain, where as in the Italian 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. Thus naturally he was selected as leader of one of the columns that stormed Manresa on the 4th of February last. The place was well protected, 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 Catholic minority 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-established, and the general well being of the people of the Province promoted.

In the Roman correspondence of the *London Times* of the 15th ult., we find a very remarkable portrait of the attitude, calm, dignified, and heaven-reliant, of the Sovereign Pontiff 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 almost like a liberal translation or paraphrase of the CXI. Psalm. We put the two passages side by side:—

Ps. cxi.
v. 1. "Beatus vir qui timet Dominum."
v. 5. Quis in aeternum non commovebitur.
v. 7. "Furatum cor ejus sperare in Domino, confirmatum est cor ejus; non commovebitur donec despectat inimicos suos."
v. 8. "Justitia ejus manet in seculum acuti; cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloria."
v. 9. Peccator videbitur etiam in seculum; dentibus suis fremet et tabescet; decidit et peccatorem peribit."

London Times.
"The staunchest friends and servants of Pius IX. are falling from him, one by one, overpowered 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 means."

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 see them—all 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 sham.

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 gentleman 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 fellow-citizens, 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 non-submission 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 overburdened 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 promised 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 office.

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

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS 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.

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 throw him out of employment for a day, or would entail a long journey to obtain another—would be a mortal sin even though the tool stolen should be of ever so small a value.

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 EDINBURGH REVIEW.—January, 1874. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. The first article Libraries, Ancient and Modern, gives a short but very interesting account of the famous book collections that have existed before and since the introduction of the art of printing.

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.

And here, Christian soul, in consequence of the gravity of the subject and the misapprehensions attached to it, let me again descend from the chair of the preacher to that of the 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 inch short.

THE GUELPH MERCURY.—A bold robbery took place on Allan's Bridge on Saturday night, the victim being Mr. Richard Evans, keeper of the confectionary store next to the Great Western Hotel. Mr. Evans had procured a pane of glass at Bond's hardware store, had gone home and replaced a broken pane with it, and was returning to his store again to see about closing up.

THE IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE. Montreal, Feb. 13 1874. 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 One hundred and Fifty pounds Sterling (£150) being the first contribution of the Montreal Branch to the parent association.

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 enrolled as members of The Irish Home Rule League.

EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. P. McCaffrey, Esq. JAMES KAROR, Esq. J. F. FENTON, Esq. We are Dear Sir, yours Sincerely, Edw. Murphy, Chairm., Patk. McCaffrey, Treasurer, James Karor, John F. Fenton, Secs.

DEAR SIR,—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 JESUS-MARIA CONVENT.—We had the pleasure of visiting and thoroughly inspecting this admirable educational institution, this week, with the Rev. 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 Benmore, Col. Rhodes' beautiful grounds, that it is scarcely necessary to describe it.

BET-ROOT SUGAR.—The Evening 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 straw-colored and very clear.

LODGE'S FARM.—This property it is stated will be let to the city for a park at an annual rent of \$1,000 for the first ten years and \$1,000 a year afterwards with the privilege of buying it for \$300,000 in case the Government decides to sell it within twenty years hence.

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.

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A St. Catherine's, Ont., paper says: We notice that there is an attempt being made lately to put in

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 Cobocogon Independent says a new branch of industry is being developed at Cobocogon, thanks to the presence of the Nipissing Railway.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Renfrow, W G, \$2; Mount Elgin, J D, 2; Maria, Rev P J D, 2; Roxton Falls, Rev F P, 2; Cumberland, J M, 2; St Anicet, P W H, 4; Lochiel, Rev A McD, 2; Crisler, W C, 4; Kars, J O C, 2; Glen Norman, D B McD, 2; Marmora, H A, 2; Lancaster, A M, 3; Brewer's Mills, P D, 2; Monckland, A R McD, 2; Sherbrooke, W G, 2; Point St Charles, E McL, 2; Seneca, D K, 3; Samia, W J McL, 4; Ottawa, W M, 2; Kingston, N B, J H, 4, 30; Downsville, J R, 4; Goderich, W S & Co, 4; Orchard, M O B, 3; St Andrews, D M, 2; Vankleek Hill, Dr W H, 4; Athery, 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, 1; Woodham, T N, 2; Ona, 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, J McK, 2; Kingston, N B, R McL, 2; Point Edward, R B, 2; Formosa, W M, 2; Belleville, J G, 10; Tweed, P C, 2; Main a Dion, J A F, 2; Munro's Mills, D McD, 5; Hamilton, J R T, 2; Dalkeith, J D McD, 2; Aphodel, P O N, 2; Douglas, S M E, 1. Per J C H, Read—Hastings, J S, 2.

Per P G N, Perth—J D, 2. Per S L, St Eugene—J B, 1, 50. Per P H, Osceola—E G, 2; D S, 1. Per Rev R D, River Desert—Self, J D, 2. Per F L E, Kingsbridge—R W, 3; J D, 2; D D, 1. Per F B, Alawick—Self, 2; T M, 2. Per Rev M S, Lindsay—J T, 1. Per F P, Prescott—F M, 2; H M, 1; Ventnor, C M A, 2. Per J B, Mitchell—W F, 1, 50. Per Rev K A C, U ptergrove—Self, 1; Orillia, C M, 2; W K, 2. 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 Waukegan—Self 1: Lowe, M C, 1. 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. MARCH 1874.—CONTENTS. Articles &c. 1. Government by Party; 2. The Three Anabronian 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. C. 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 Abyssinian Ordininations, 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 Paper.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour 47 lb. of 196 lb.—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... 4.70 @ 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 @ 0.00 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 @ 0.13 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 Peas, per bushel of 66 lbs... 0.77 @ 0.78 Pork—Old Mess... 18.50 @ 18.75 New Canada Mess... 00.00 @ 00.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fl. per bush... \$1.24 1 30 do spring do... 1 15 1 18 Barley do... 1 35 1 36 Oats do... 0 45 0 46 Peas do... 0 00 0 70 Bye do... 0 00 0 70 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs... 7 25 7 60 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb... 0 05 @ 0 07 fore-quarters " 0 03 0 04 Mutton, by carcass, per lb... 0 08 0 09 Potatoes, per bus... 0 40 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls... 0 35 0 38 " large rolls... 0 37 0 38 Eggs, fresh, per doz... 0 18 0 20 " packed... 0 14 0 16 Apples, per brl... 2 50 3 00 Carrots do... 0 50 0 80 Beets do... 0 55 0 75 Parsnips do... 0 60 0 78 Turnips, per bush... 0 30 0 40 Cabbage, per doz... 0 30 1 00 Onions, per bush... 1 00 1 50 Hay... 19 00 25 00 Straw... 15 00 16 00

KINGSTON MARKETS. Flour—XXX retail \$9.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50. GRAIN—nominal; Rye 70c. Barley \$1.25. Wheat \$1.15 to \$0.90. Peas 70c. Oats 40c to 00 BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock 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; Mutton from 6 to 7c. to 00c. Veal, none; Hams—sugar-cured, 13 to 15c.



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, at 8 O'Clock.

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 meeting. Our brethren in Ireland having replied so well to their Country's call in the late General Election 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 election.

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 E. MURPHY, 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. 26

SPRING, 1874!

J. & R. O'NEILL, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN 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 Satceus, 37 Cases New Dress Goods, 65 Bales Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings, 14 Packages Irish and Scotch Linens, 11 Bales Haberdashery and Small wares, 8 Cases 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, Ruffings, Rouchings, and Cateans, 8 Cases New Paisley Cashmere and Silk Fancy Shawls, 4 Cases New London Jackets, Silk and Cashmere, 14 Bales Cottonades, Denims, Tickings and Jeans, 6 Cases New Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets and Silk Scarfs, 5 Cases New Tasso, Batiste, and Polka Spot Costumes.

MERCHANT TAILORS will find a very choice assortment of NEW TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, AND TRIMMINGS.

WE OPEN TO-DAY: 7 Cases New Broad Cloths, Venetians and Worsted Cottons, 5 Cases Italian Linings and Serges, 5 Cases Brinds, Buttons, Silicinas, Tailor's Trimmings.

70 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWERDS, Selected Patterns, of Rosamonds, Sherbrooke, Cot-umbus, Galt, New Edinburgh, and leading Canadian Factories.

UNITED STATES MANUFACTURES. 108 Bales Cotton Bags, 150 Bales Batts and Waddings, 20 Bales Carpet Warps, 10 Cases Merino Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers,

Cash and close buyers will find stock worthy of attention. Terms liberal. An inspection invited. J. & R. O'NEILL, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter 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 prolocra.

Village St. Jean Baptiste 10th March 1874 No. 112 Rue St. Laurent. 31-2

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 Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 234 St. Catherine 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. Insolvent.

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. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 10.—In the Assembly yesterday M. De Keratry presented a petition, in which Gambetta is accused of having sacrificed national defense to political designs.

The difficulties of the Government which bore the name of the 24th May were terrible. I had occasion to speak not long ago to one of the ministers on the subject of a new municipal law.

CANDIDATURE OF AN OLD REPUBLICAN.—M. LEROUX.—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.

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."

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.

THE SIEGE OF BILBOA.—MADRID, 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.

SWITZERLAND.—The Carlists report that their forces have entered Irun, and have begun operations against Olot.

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.—ARREST OF LUDOWIG IN PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government is doing the work thoroughly. It has refused to allow the Archbishop of Posen to have an altar prepared at his own expense in the prison for his private use, and will not permit his chaplain or his servant to remain in constant attendance on him 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 Cologne and the Bishops of Munster and Breslau will very shortly be imprisoned.

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."

MYSTERY OCCURRED 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.

A PATENTEE 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.

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

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN McMURRAY. 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.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS. Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children.

and, fearing an attack from us. At one time we are credited with the intention of annexing the Baltic provinces, at another of seizing the German provinces of the Austrian Empire.

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in 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 the sand of our rivers, concealed the ruby and the emerald in the flint, and interspersed in the rocky strata of our mountains veins of copper and of silver.

God has given man the vast earth for his inheritance; but man, unwilling that this inheritance should remain in common, has parcelled out this great public property into private lots.

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.

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.

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

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.

The night which preceded the last anniversary of our national independence, he took home twenty-five dollars worth of fire works for a splurge on the next night.

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 skyrocketes, and screeching crackers.

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.

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 or not means could be devised for avoiding the augmented outlay without submitting to a corresponding deterioration in the quality of their favorite beverage.

tained that in almost all the private houses and public coffee houses the roasted coffee berries are ground in a very inefficient manner, leaving large coarse lumps; but that, if ground finely, but not too fine, and if pounded in a mortar till reduced to an impalpable powder like flour, as practiced in Turkey and other Eastern countries, still less—only two-fifths is needed.

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 carting of a fly-leeter cow in a field of cucumbers."

Old Col. S., one of the State Senators of Minnesota, tells this of himself: He was going down St. Paul to join the session, when a train-bay passed through the car, and approaching the old Colonel and shooting his wares into his lap, sang out: "Buy a deck of cards—only half a dollar."

Master Coville received a prize Friday afternoon for a composition on Rev. St. Ignace, 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.

"A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!" cried a celebrated tragedian. "Wouldst thou make do as well?" inquired an affected young man rising in his seat. "Yes," triumphantly exclaimed the actor, "just step up this way, sir!"

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."

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

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN McMURRAY. 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 invariably found it to be of essential benefit in those complaints for which it is especially recommended.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS. Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children.

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).

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 judicial 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.

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

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS
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 untiring 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 met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-ventilated playgrounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever 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 the students committed to their care.

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

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

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

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

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

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

FIRST CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (1st drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, 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, Synonyms, 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, Elocution, 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 Tuition, per month, \$12 00
Half Boarders, " " " " " 7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00
1st Class, " " " " " 5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00
1st Class, " " " " " 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.
BROTHER ARNOLD, Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1874.

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. 25-2m.

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 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-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments peculiarly interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid.

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

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

H. J. JOHNSTON,
Manager, P.O.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of J. BTE. POIRIER, of the City of Montreal, Contractor and Trader,

Insolvent,
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 appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1874.
G. H. DUMESNIL,
Interim Assignee.

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

ENGLISH CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.
The subscribers have just received, FROM DUBLIN, a very fine assortment of ENGLISH CATHOLIC 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.

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FABRE & GRAVEL,
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Dec 1st 1873. 16-3m

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874. — SEVENTH YEAR
"THE ALDINE,"

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, Universally Admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

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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 production. 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.

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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 predecessors.

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 handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate 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 represent "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. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 10) 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 possible.

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JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
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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 to file their claims before me within a month.

Montreal, 28th February, 1874.
CHS. ALB. VILBON,
Assignee.

No. 6, St. James Street. 30-2

REMOVAL.
JOHN CROWE,
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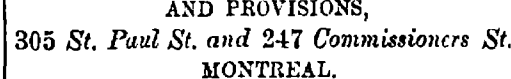
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Feb. 13th, 1874. 26-7

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

In the matter of Dame JANE THEODORA WISEMAN, 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 file their claims before me within one month.

JAMES RIDDELL,
Assignee.
Montreal, 3rd March, 1874. 30-2

DR M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, or VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an orange 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; breath 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 infrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. Its universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult 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 DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocuous preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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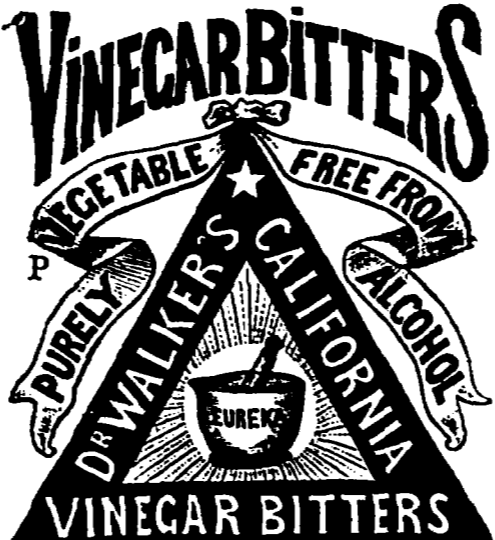
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LIST OF BOOKS, DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE, FOR THE SEASON OF LENT AND HOLY WEEK.

Table listing various books for Lent and Holy Week, including 'Lenten Thoughts', 'The Lenten Manual', 'Meditations on the Passion', 'The Dolorous Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ', 'The Science of the Saints in Practice', 'The School of Jesus Crucified', 'The Christian Perfection', 'The True Spouse of Christ', 'The Works of Bishop Hay', 'FATHER FABER'S WORKS', 'The Blessed Sacrament', 'The Works and Ways of God', 'The Spiritual Life', 'The Creator and The Creature', 'Bethlehem', 'The Precious Blood', 'Life and Letters of Father Faber'.

Table listing books of spiritual reading by the 'NUN OF KENMARE' and 'SERIES OF RELIGIOUS READING FOR DISTRIBUTION', including 'Daily Steps to Heaven', 'The Devotions for the Ecclesiastical Year', 'The Following of Christ', 'The Spiritual Combat', 'Sermons, Massillon', 'The Precious Blood', 'Merrick's Lectures on the Church'.



No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral 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. Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are 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, Savannah, 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 dark-colored bilious matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs. Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Serofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swollen 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 curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, 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, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scuffs, 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 short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters. For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

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R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sole and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and San Francisco and Charlton St., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 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. MONTREAL, 16th February, 1874. 27-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of FRAS. X. VALADE, Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 53 1/2 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. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 4th March, 1874. 30-2

INVITATION—FURS!!! Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, 269 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Late G. & J. Moore). N.B.—Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleaned.

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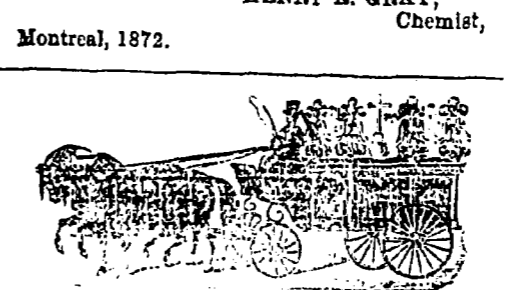
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THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs,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



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

NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED AT WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 St. Joseph Street, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, 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, MONTREAL. Montreal, Nov. 1873.

S. M. PETTENHILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD PIANO-FORTE. HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries the pupil by easy gradations to the highest practical results. Sent by Mail, Price \$2.75. LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Table showing train schedules for South-Eastern Railway, including GOING SOUTH and GOING NORTH, with departure and arrival times for various stations like Montreal, St. Johns, West Farnham, etc.

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS. A. B. FOSTER, Manager.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. 1873-74 WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1874

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Pullman 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 West, at 8:30 a.m. Night Express " " " " " " 8:00 p.m. Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at 6:00 a.m. Passenger Train for Brockville and all Intermediate Stations, at 4:00 p.m. Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 3:00 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 Province line.

GOING EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations, at 7:00 a.m. Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations, at 4:00 p.m. Night Train for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces, at 10:00 p.m. Night Mail Train for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe, at 11:00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Train for Boston via South Eastern Counties Junction Railroad, at 7:40 a.m. Express for Boston via Vermont Central Railroad, at 8:20 a.m. Mail Train for St. Johns and Rouses Point, 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 connections 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 Halifax, N.S. The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday at 6:00 p.m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Baggage Checked Through. Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations. For further information, and time of Arrival and 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 9:30 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 3:00 P.M., 5:30 P.M. Arrive at 11:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M., 5:30 P.M., 8:30 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TRAM. 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 TRAM. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 1:20 A.M., 5:40 A.M. Arrive 3:45 P.M., 9:20 P.M., 3:00 P.M. Depart 5:40 A.M., 11:00 A.M. Arrive 8:30 P.M., 8:30 P.M.