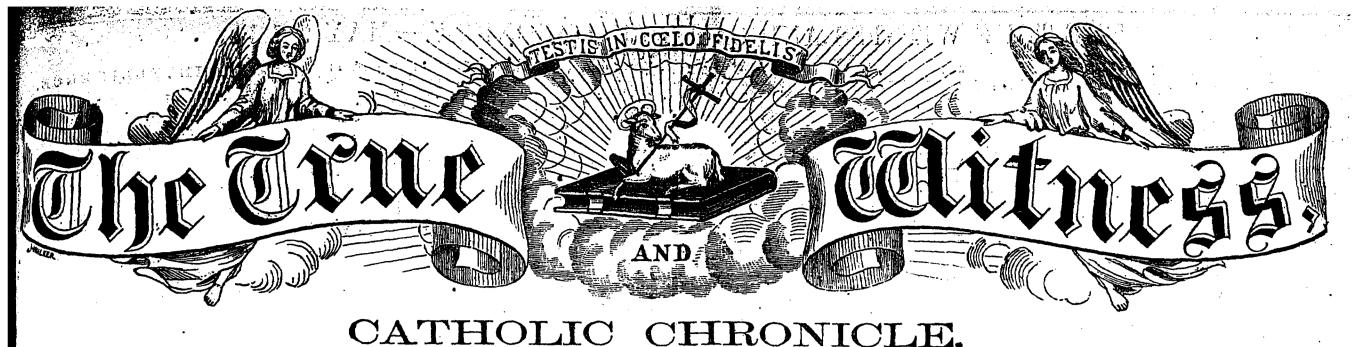
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VOL. XXIII.

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WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR

A STORY OF '98. (From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XXVIII,---VINEGAR HILL.

The course of our narrative up to this has occupied a space of time since its commencement which brings us now to that memorable episode in Irish history, the battle of Vinegar Hill.

After a last and painful interview with Squire Harden, Craddock set out to join the staff of General Lake, then about to deliver a first attack upon the insurgents.

Unaddock had great difficulty in calming the

tained by the national forces, and it was only when the terrible fire of the Royalists had mowed them down for hours that they at length yielded slowly to what it was not in mortal power to resist without means of retalization.

The military aptitude of the insurgents was in striking contrast to their extreme ignorance of military matters. The want of acquaintance with warlike missiles shown by some of them is almost incredible. They struggled for the shells which fell in their midst from the Royal howitzers, and not even repeated and destruc- prise, terror, and joy. tive explosions taught them the danger of ap-proaching such fatal messengers. It is need-less to repeat the story of the rebel who at-once relieved from further sense of mystery.

stuffing his wig into the muzzle. The insurgents were forced off the hill, and retaken in good order upon Enniscorthy, the ily on Norah, and never spoke a word. Royalists maintaining a fire upon the retiring

masses, but not daring to come to close quarters with them. Once indeed General Johnson ventured with some regiments into the town, but the rebels turned upon him; a hand-tohand fight was maintained in the streets, and hand fight was maintained in the streets, and desty, the happy girl, blushing red as scarlet, the King's troops and their commander were and provoked by Ned's triumphant smile, gave driven out, their artillery taken, and the gun- him a sounding box on the cheek. ners killed.

fortune of the day which remained with the Royalists. No wonder.

Royalists were armed in proof, the rebels had little but their courage to fight with.

It was evening, and the battle was over. Some of the rebels still held the heights, for it was not till the day after Ireland's last great battle that Johnson endeavored to carry Enniscorthy. The dead lay scattered in hundreds at the base of the hill, and on its face, which him. fronted the Royalist position, red uniforms and green emblems lay soaking in the blood of the slain.

Major Craddock had been despatched to sur- fell senseless, and it was only while Eileen and vey the field, and that officer, attended by a Norah were assuring themselves that no aid subordinate and a few troopers, was slowly could reach Villemont that he opened his eyes. walking his horse amid the sad relics of man's An ejaculation of surprise and delight was cut plunging fire of Loftus's batteries. Craddock suddenly reined up his horse as he lessness in which he had lain for the two hours room. encountered two female forms stooping over a before, and this Fennell did with the result body which, by the feathered cap and sash, was | narrated. that of an insurgent leader. He saw the tender, solicitous motion with which one of the women put aside the long hair which half the cool evening air soon relieved. covered the face of the dead man, and heard her sob as she rose and said-- .

He gave the word, and moved away at the head of his party. Eileen approached her faithful attendant, whose loud weeping and vociferous sorrow touched the gentle heart of the young lady. But as Eileen approached she was attracted by a sudden movement on the part of Norah, who all at once ceased to shrick, and with staring eyes and hands fixed in act to wring, looked a pioture of doubt, sur-

tempted to step the discharge of the cannon by Ned Fennell's face was settled in the expression of a most roguish wink, a comical smile played on his lips, while he kept his eye stead-

"Eh!" cried Norah, "Goodness, heavens !" Is he alive, after all ? Oh ! merciful Heaven be thanked ! My darling Ned," and she threw herself upon her lover and kissed him heartily. Then, suddenly recovering all her maiden mo-

This success could not, however turn the she cried, "Deluding people that way, with rtune of the day which remained with the your making believe to be dead. It's a burning shame for you, Ned Fennell," and conscious At Vinegar Hill the fight was as between a that she had, unasked, betrayed her affection man in armour and a naked champion. The for him, as well as overjoyed at his safety, the poor girl burst into tears.

Ned prudently surveyed the field, and seeing no enemy nigh, sat up, rubbing his head, and feeling his body, as if to ascertain whether or not any of his bones were broken. He then caught and kissed Norah, and 'excused himself so heartily for his ruse that she soon forgave

The fact was Fennell could have done nothing else. A sweep of cavalry had overwhelmed him just as the rebels were retreating. He

field guns and howitzers were all they had to dock, in a whisper, that his troopers, who sat made no more ado, but set themselves to ac-oppose the numerous and splendid artillery of the king's army. I should not hear him. "I shall have such a step on his part, but, feeling that only In face of all disadvantages the fight at performed my round then. Nobody will molest something of a most serious character could Vinegar Hill was well and stubbornly main- you meanwhile, and I shall insist upon remov- account for his master's absence from an ening you from the dangers and lawlessness of the gagement so important as that last fought, he with her. It is not that I am not determined battle-field." was determined at all hazards to find how it fared with Charles Raymond.

Badly enough in truth. The poor young fellow, overcome by the incessant and excessive mental and nervous strain of many weeks, at last succumbed and was now lying in a very prostrate condition at the cottage of Tom Butler, the faithful groom mentioned in a former chapter.

It was dusk and a sultry midsummer evening when the three travellers, wearied with many anxieties as well as with bodily fatigue, arrived in a suburb of Dublin. The city wore an aspect very different from its customary appearance on the summer afternoons of these days. The streets were silent and descried. There were few promenaders, scarcely a man of any age was to be met with, and such citizens as did venture abroad had a timid and deprecating look. All the gaiety and bustle which rendered the Dublin of three-quarters of a century since one of the liveliest cities in the world had vanished. They never reappeared, for ere the old time could return the Union blighted for ever the life of Dublin.

Almost exhnusted, Eileen besought Ned Fennell, who had acquitted himself with all gallantry and devotion during the journey, to find a place wherein refreshment and rest might be obtained. A house familiar to him presented itself to him as he spoke. But he hesi-tated to enter. He was excellently disguised, however, so calling on his female companions to follow, he boldly entered Rooman's Roost, and, entering a large public room or "tap," ordered the unkempt slattern who officiated as waiter to bring some bread and milk for the females, with the addition of a little whiskey for himself.

There were no persons in the taproom save the three who now occupied seats at a table in one corner. The waitress, having brought the food and drink, retired, leaving the hungry travellers to regale on fare, which the circum-stances of the moment made highly paintable.

hate and vengeance. He came where the rebel short on his lips by the appearance of Crad- voices in the next room shook upon their ears, tendant, where we are about to remove her to; dead lay thick as they had fallen under the dock, with half a dozen King's troopers. No- and then light shone through slits in the warped so, if you, Roonan, know of any female whom voices in the next room shook upon their ears, | tendant, where we are about to remove her to : wooden partition into the twilight of the tip- | we need not fear, let her be got without de-

" I haven't failed after all. The fact is,] find the girl so different from others-"

"From the kind of women you know, you mean."

"Perhaps so. But I don't knew how to act to win the game as you say, if I can, but I find in Marion Harden a person whom I do not know how to play against." "Never mind that. I told you before you

had but to follow my bidding and give yourself no trouble to better my work,. Now listen to what I propose for our finishing blow."

The three people in the taproom heard every syllable of the villainous conspiracy which was arranged as we briefly describe it. It was settled that Roonan, the host whose cunning and remorselessness Bradley highly extolled, should, in the guise of a fugitive rebel, carry a cemmunication purporting to be from Marion Harden to Charles Raymond. Fennell smothered a cry of rage and terror when he dis-covered that the hiding place of his sick master was known to the crafty serpent, who, indeed, only deferred setting the Town Major on his retreat that his capture might be the more of a coup. In the message Raymond was to be implored, as from his wife, to deliver her; and Roonan, under the guise of an ally, was di-rected to give such misleading information as would throw our hero off his guard. An hour was fixed for the arrival of Charles at the Roost, where, however, he would find instead of his wife a party of soldiers awaiting him, care having been taken to remove Marion shortly before his appearance.

Fennell was horror-stricken as he heard, but his emotion was increased when Roonan himself having been summoned to the council, produced a letter which he had induced the unsuspecting Marion, who was completely de-luded by his professions and artifices, to address to her husband, stating her whereabouts and calling upon him to hasten to her aid.

From the tenor of the conversation the eavesdroppers gathered that, though a close prisoner, Marion was treated with respect and attention. Roonan, however, observed that the young lady lacked a suitable attendant, the old woman employed to wait upon her not having appeared for a day or two past.

ances of the moment made highly palatable. "This must be looked to without delay," While they ate in silence, the murmur of cried Dick Raymond. "She will need an atlay." "Whoever waits upon her," said Roonan, "can do you no harm; for she will be too well watched, and must remain in doors. Old Mother Martin was deaf and dumb, and took Miss Harden for a lunatio." "Well, you must tell the same story to the next," replied the Lieutenant, " but find somebody, for neglect in this matter would be taken them, and caught the sounds through the as an insult, and would make things more difficult." The conspirators left the room, and Fennell and his companions, astonished and dismayed, rose, and full of what they had heard, hastened to leave the Roost.

mingled grief and anger of the impetuous Squire when he was obliged to confess that not only was his search in vain, but he had failed to obtain the slightest clue to the whereabouts of Marion.

The Royalist Major, in command of a small pity of cavalry, rode well and fast till he arnved at the camp of the Royal army,

Wexford and Enniscorthy were in possession of the rebels, who, notwithstanding their disster at Arklow and Gorey, showed a bold and confident front. The majority of them were, however, either disheartened or despairing. O'Hanlon." They had fought gallantly and had achieved important successes, but had lost the fruits of the valor and spirit they displayed in the hour of struggle by subsequent drunkenness and disorder, which not only disgraced their victonies but in most cases converted them into terrible defeats. Most among the insurgents vere wise too late. They had intelligence mough to perceive the insurmountable diffi-entry of retrieving the good fortune they had a lightly parted; they felt that the vices which had paralysed their success were radical in their loose organisation; and in proportion as the drooping spirits of the Royalists were taised, so declined day by day the hopes and prospects of the patriots.

The struggle was decided by whiskey. New Ross, Arklow, and Wexford would have been maintained after their capture; the flame kinded in Wexford would, borne by the enthuhasm of triumph, have soon spread through the length and breadth of the land; English domination would have been consumed in that inesistible fire-but intemperance palsied the Work of coldier and councillor, the indulgence is strong liquors, which annihilated discipline, kept the insurgents, throughout a mere courscous rabble, and sent them often staggering drack into battle. This national bane was worth to England an army of fifty thousand

Of a surety no people have more bitter cause o curse the demon of intemperance than the

There is no need to describe the battle of inegar Hill.

Twelve or fourteen thousand Royal troops, temmanded by eight generals, and magnifieatly armed and appointed, attacked a force of rebels very little greater than their own; at above a thousand of whom were provided With frearms, while many thousands had not eren so good a weapon as the pike. The reles had thirteen cannon, the trophies of former Notories, but to read how the ignorant gunner of Dumouriez had found a soldier's end. Mived their pieces would make one laugh, if it tere not so melansholy. These thirteen small three minutes, my dearest Hileen;" said Grad- hands

"He is dead."

Craddock touched her. "Eileen-Miss appeared.

Eileen, for it was she turned, and as she offered her hand her tears burst forth unrestrainedly.

In a few words Craddock let her know that he was not ignorant of the awful bereavement which she had suffered, and after a few words of consolation, ventured to ask how she had come to such a place at such a time.

"I was alone," she cried. "My uncle had gone to heaven. I could not better please the dear saint than to undertake a work of mercy which only his age and infirmity prevented him from pursuing."

Eileen was the precursor of those heroic women who ministered to the sick and wounded of later campaigns.

"But you must leave this. Our soldiers are, I am sorry to say, rude to your sex. In a few minutes I shall have performed the duty on which I have come here. I shall then, with your permission, place you out of the reach of insult or annoyance.'

Eileen's reply was interrupted by a shrick from her companion, who at a little distance had thrown herself upon a prostrate body, and with gesticulations of wild grief was orying a loud and vehement ullagone.

Startled by this demonstration, Craddock and Eileen involuntarily moved forward, and discovered Norah Donnelly, for it was she, venting her wee over the body of Ned Fennell, which lay stiff and motionless on the fatal field. Both furned away, pitying the girl's distress, and knowing how useless it would be to remonstrate. At the same time Craddock's eye happened to fall on the face over which Eileen had been stooping when he saw her. The Major started. He had often noticed that face in Dublin when the rebellion was threatening, and had been struck with its expression, so martial and so French.

It was, in fact, Villemont who lay there dead, with a bullet in the brain. The pupil and unwise, at least precipitate.

He now sprang to his feet, nothing the worse for his mishap, save a slight dizziness, which

Craddock was not many minutes more on duty than he had said. But when he returned Eileen O'Hanlon and her attendant had dis-

CHAPTER XXIX.

The more important prisoners captured at Vinegar Hill and during the disasters of the day immediately succeeding that memorable actions were sent to Dublin under a strong es. plan, and all you can do is to reject it. But cort, commanded by Major Craddock. That remember one thing-I shall expect to be paid officer had requested to be put on this special in full, whether or no. I am tired of the sort duty, partly because he felt a presentment that of life I lead. It's not a safe one, and I feel Eileen O'Hanlon had taken her way from the myself growing old and want to take things battle-field to the metropolis, and also, but, to easy-which I shall be able to do after a few speak truth, in a lesser degree, because he felt | years more work of an honester kind in Amerianxious to engage again in the search for | ca. "Now look here," he continued, "what's Marion Harden, the more so that he com. the use of making arrangements if you go back miserated the helplessness of the invalided of them as soon as you agree to them. All Squire. In fact, he had now a double search | through this business you have hung fire at the upon his hands, and both the objects were very moment you should have brought down women.

Though it was two days after the battle when Dublin only an hour sooner than Miss O'Hanlon and her companions.

When Craddock parted her on the fatal flank of the Wexford hill, promising to return in a few minutes, the modesty, the delicate sense of the young girl took alarm at the bare idea of seeking refuge from or being beholden and hanged, as he will be-soon and sudden. for protection to a man, who with all his good qualities, and even though he was her declared and accepted lover, yet stood to her in the re- By the way when have you seen her ?" lationship of a stranger. It was because she loved the man so well that Eileen could not bring herself to accept the aid she would perhaps have gratefully taken from one with whom her acquaintance was of a different character.

Miss O'Hanlon was a girl of sense, and though she turned a deaf ear to the counsels of Neddy Fennell and Norah Donnelly, both of whom urged her to wait the arrival of Craddock, yet she had not gone far on her journey when she began to doubt whether the step she ohuckle. had taken was not, if ungrateful, unnecessary

Fennell started as the first accents from the other side of the wainscot fell upon his cars, and quickly turning, he applied his eye to a chink, and perceived Richard Raymond and Bradley. The two men, little suspecting the situation, approached quite near the partition and there stood. Every word they uttored was audible to the three who sat within a yard of

boarding. "Well," quoth Bradley in a tone of im-patience, and in answer to some declaration of the Lieutenant. "all I can do is to offer my your bird."

"But, Bradley," replied Richard. "it is Craddock set out, such was the speed with not that I don't think your plan a good one, Lest however; any mischance might befall either which he moved (the prisoners being conveyed only I fear that it will make this girl still more on light, well-horsed vehicles), that he reached stubborn against me. Once she finds that it is through me my brother-her husband-d-n him-has been taken how do you suppose she will regard me?"

"All that is a matter to by settled afterwards. What we have to do at present is to have the man who stands in your way taken You will then have a widow to deal with, not a wife, and your work will be so much the easier.

"Half an hour since."

"Is she still Harden's daughter ?"

"Still the same. When I entered the room she turned from me, and never vouchsafed a word in reply to all I ventured to say to her. At last she burst into tears as usual, and made the only answer she will give, 'Oh, I am Charles | tentional change of position, interposed to egress Raymond's wife,' of course.

"Well, it. is our business to make her his widow," said the sergeant, with his sardonic

"How well we have succeeded in baffling all scent of her hiding-place."

But once Fennell and Norsh found the "Thank me for that, lieutenant. And if young lady resolute in seeking shelter at other yos will only do your part. I'll win the game bit of road behind him since morning. Am I hands of Major Craddook, they for you yet. But I een's depend on yeu. right ma couchal?"

CHAPTER XXX.-A FALSE STEP.

Hurrying out into the entry leading to the door of the Roost, Fennell saw the three conspirators at the threshold, where Raymond and Bradley, with a parting injunction to their scoundrel host, set off to finish the laying of the train elsewhere. Roonan lingered at the doorway looking after his associates as they walked off into the gloomy street.

Fennell had been one or twice at the meetings of which the Roost was the rendezvous, but had no reason to think that the landlord knew either him or any of his companions. from a recognition or a suspicion, the shrewd servant drew his coat over his eyes, pulled up his huge coat collars, and whispering Eileen and Norah to mantle their faces in the great hoods appended to the cloak which was then almost a universal garment, stepped into the passage.

He felt his own safety depended upon his coolness, for the ill-reputation which the Roost attained after the political explosion was known far and wide, and Fennell was one of those who believed the host to be a traitor.

Roonan turned on the threshold as his three guests approached, scanning them sharply by the light of the feeble tallow-fed-lamp which swung from teree wires fixed to a beam on the ceiling. Fennell attempted to pass out, but the host, by a sufficient and apparently uninhis broad body.

"Good night, friend," said he; still continuing close examination of Fennell's attire.

"God save you, neighbour." "By your leave," and Neddy made a motion to pass. But Roonan did not stir. "You have the look of one who put a good.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 9, 1873.

Ton we want to some the some the source of the second of the

"Indeed that's strue for you. Myself and the women here came all the way from Naas, and a burning hot day for travelling it was, thanks be to God."

A Provide State

2

"From Naas, or the other way ?" interrupted Rooman, fixing his glance meaningly on so much of Neddy's face as was exposed, and which that person vainly endeavored to screen from the piercing gaze of the tavern keeper.

"I don't understand you!" said Ned, at "I don't understand you!" said Ned, at tempting once more to pass." "I was just thinking it was not from Kil-dare but Wexford 'you came," continued Roonan. "Ah, nabooklish." he cried, with a chuckle, as he observed the start his said chuckle, as he observed the start his words "See, my friend," he continued, crused. "you came very, very handy; give us your fist."

He took Fennell's hand and "gave the grip," by which United Irishmen recognised each other. Neddy determined, since it made in reality but little difference what part he played. supposing Roonan had decided to add him to the many trapped in the Roost, to meet him on his own platform, and accordingly returned the grip.

"Ah, I thought so," whispered Roonan .-"I knew you for one of us the moment I clapped my eye on you. Now, my boy, I want the City by Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor, and by you to do a friendly turn, and as sure as you Terence Dermot, Alderman; the College by Sir John you to do a friendly turn, and as sure as you stand there you won't lose anything by it !"

"If it's anything I'm able to do, I'll stand by you so far forth as I can go," with an affectation of sincerity and simplicity which so imposed upon Roonan that he laughed inwardly at the clown before him.

"Will you sell or exchange your hat and cotamore? Oh, don't be afraid; it's not all above board,'" he cried hastily, seeing Fennell's hesitation. "In fact, it's on a stroke of business for 'the boys' I'm going, and I can't budge without a good disguise, for fear of the red coats and the informers that help them."

"If it's to help the cause." said Fennell. stepping more into the shadow, and proceeding to remove his unseasonable greatcoat, "I don't object to exchange with you, for, be my soul, the bargain will be on my side. But, whisper, friend, wouldn't you let a brother know the job you're about ?"

"I'm sworn to silence on it. But its to delude a b---- spy that has done great injury to us. He's at present not far from the city, and we have a little plan laid to pay him off for his Treaty of Pence, preached before the Court, in treachery.

A light broke upon Fennell, who made no more ado about the transfer of apparel, and in more ado about the transfer of apparel, and in themselves, as they were generally devoted ad-fact donned with satisfaction the decent coat herents to the usurper, the Prince of Orange. Suband hat which the landlord gave him in exchange for his own, which were of so popular and suspicious a character that they would probably have assured his arrest had he ventured to appear in the streets in the daytime.

This transaction concluded, Fennell, beckoning to his companions, possed out into the roadway. But the travellers were destined to be still further delayed. Roonan, who scanned the two young girls as narrowly as he had their protector, was struck with the fair and gentle face of Eileen O'Hanlon, concluding from her garb that she was a simple, unlettered country girl, a class with which the metropolis was then crowded, for they had followed unlucky husbands, fathers, and brothers, or lovers, incarcerated in the jails of the capital.

Roonan had an idea.

"Young woman," he said, "I see you're a stranger in town. If you intend to stay here for any time, 1 can give you an easy place and good pay." Eileen pressed Fennell's arm as a direction to keep silent, and trembling with the excitement of the position which suddenly offered to her, desired to be informed of the nature of the situation to which Roonan had invited her. "Only to wait on a young lady who is a little 'touched' in her head. She thinks she is confined against her will and says all sorts of things about what they have done to her.-But she is as mild as a baby; and, except she may want you to help her in an attempt to run away, you won't notice anything in her manner different from the most sensible person."

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD. FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.

(From the New York Irish American.) No. 8.

BELIGIOUS, LIBERTY IN IRELAND.

28

The only period and it was a very short periodin which Liberty of Conscience was recognized in Ireland by express law, from the time of Henry VIII., until the reign of Queen Victoria,-the only bright moment of respite-was that in which the Parliament of King James II. sat in Dublin. And this was the only Parliament that ever represented the Irish nation even unto this day. For the Parliament elected after "Emancipation," upon the basis of wholesale disfranchisement, certainly did not represent Ireland: and neither has any one of the Parliaments from that time to the present moment. That famous Assembly was composed indifferently of Catholics and Protestants, but Catholics in the great majority. Some exclusive Protestant boroughs; whose Corporate authorities did not admit a Catho lic to live within their bounds, did not, indeed, send any members. There was no representative from Derry, nor from Coleraine. But Bandon sent two gentlemen of the MacCarthy clan; Dublin, City and County, and the University were represented, the County by Simon Luttrell and Patrick Sarsfield; Mcade and Michael Coghlan ; the Borough of Belfast by Marcus Talbot and Daniel O'Neill; Newry by Rowland White and Rowland Savage; Down County by two of the MacGennises. On the whole I find in the roll of that famous Parliament-the only genuine Parliament Ireland over saw,--- a large and liberal admixture of gentlemen of English race and of Irish families; a list which does one good to read; Fitzgeralds and O'Reillys, O'Briens and Nugents, Aylmers, Eustaces and Archbolds. The

borough of Wicklow was represented by an O'Byrnc and an O'Toole-very proper members for that constituency. Naas, in Meath, returned Charles White and Walter, Lord Dongan, a near relative of that Thomas Dongan (properly O'Donegan), who had been obliged, a year before, to resign his office as Governor of New York; and he was the best Governor New York ever had. There were but six or seven Protestants in the House of Commons; but in the House of Peers we find besides the temporal Lords four Protestants Bishops, Meath, Ossory, Limerick and Cork. Mr. Froude counts amongst them the Bishop "of Munister;" (I quoto Scribner's edition); but there never was any Bishop of Munster; and the Historian must mean Dr. Dopping, Bishop of Meath, who is his especial favorite amongst all the Irish episcopacy, being in fact the very Bishop who shortly afterwards, on the conclusion of the Christ Church Cathedral, on the sinfulness of observing any compacts or treaties with Papists. The greater number of the Protestant Peers, absented stantially, however, there was a good and respectable representation of the Irish at that day.

WHAT THE PARLIAMENT DID.

This is a matter perplexing, and even disgusting, to the Impostor Historian ; so he passes it over very lightly. Yet the acts of that Assembly deserve to be held in remembrance a little. One of its earliest enactments was " an Act for securing Liberty of Conscience, and repealing such acts or clauses in any act of Parliament which are inconsistent with the same." I need not here dwell upon the other measures passed by that excellent Parliament. an Act declaring the Parliament of England incapable of binding Ireland ; an Act repealing the unjust Navigation Laws; an Act for attainder of rebels, that is, of persons who had borne arms against their Sovereign, King James; an Act for removing all incapacities and disabilities of the natives of this Kingdom, &c. For the present, it is enough to attend to the Act for Liberty of Conscience, and to see how the English Historian deals with that :---"We hereby decree that it is the law of this land

of Ireland, that neither now, nor ever again, shall any man be prosecuted for his religion." This looks plain enough ; sounds fair and straightforward : but the British Historian has found out the secret and malign intention; he says in his book (p. 191)—and it is the only notice he takes of the Act for Liberty of Conscience :---" In harmony with the language which James had ingeniously used to advance Romanism behind principles which were abjured in every Catholic country of Europe, laws interfering with liberty of conscience were declared repealed." What an artful tyrant | Not only to invent such ingenious language, declaring that no man should be punished for his religion, but also to impress this unning artifice of speech upon his Parliament in Ireland! There may be some persons who could wish that Oliver Cromwell could have learned, this sort of ingenious language, instead of saying to General Taaffe, who attempted to stipulate for Liberty of Conscience before surrendering Ross:--"I meddle," said Cromwell, "with no man's conscience; but if, by liberty of conscience, you mean' liberty to exercise the Mass, I judge it best to use plain dealing, and let you know that where the Parliament of England has power, that will not be allowed. And, what a blessing it would have been if the grandfather of this same James the Second had learned, in his day, the use of that "language" (for there was nothing in it, Mr. Froude assures us, but empty words), instead of issuing his famous pro-clamation of the 4th of July, 1605, wherein he "declared to his beloved subjects of Ireland that he would not admit any such liberty of conscience as they were made to expect P' Froude's account of the matter is that King James had committed to memory certain vile, hypo critical phrases about freedom of conscience,-probably under the tuition of some Jesuit-in order to advance Romanism behind those principles." What advancing of Romanism did he ever seek either in England or in Ireland? He did wish to be at liberty to go to church himself, behind those principles : he wished such of his subjects as chose to be Catholics to be free to hear Mass, and make Confession without being fined, whipped, pilloried or transported ! But, neither he, nor any government official in his reign, whether in England or in Ireland, ever sought to injure; punish or disfranchise any Protestant for not going to Mass.

behind that principle! And what did James the First, what did Oliver Cromwell, then wish to ad-vance behind those opposite principles of No liberty of conscience ? It must have been Protestantism they wanted to advance; or, at any rate, the Protest-ant interest. But, after all, what was this insidious form of words which the Jesuits had invented for King James ? Mr. Froude does not give it; but here it is :---

"EING JAMES'S SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMEN IN IRBLAND, PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S ORDER, MAY 10TH. 1689.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,-The exemplary loyalty, which this nation express to me, at a time when others of my subjects so undutifully behaved themselves to me, or so basely betrayed me; and your seconding my deputy as you did, in his bold and resolute asserting my right, and preserving my kingdom for me, and putting it in a posture of defence, made me resolve to come to you, and to venture my life with you, in the defence of your liberty, and my right; and to my great satisfaction I have not only found you ready and willing to serve me, but that your courage has equalled your zeal. I have always been for liberty of conscience, and against invading any man's property; having still in my mind the saying of holy writ Do as you as you would be done by ; for that is the law and the prophets.' It was this liberty of conscience I gave, which my enemies both at home and abroad dreaded, especially when they saw, that I was resolved to have it established by law in all my dominions, and made them set themselves up against me, though for different reasons : seeing that if I had once settled it, my people in the opinion of the one would have been too happy, and in the opinion of the other too great. This argument was made use of to persuade their own people to join with them, and too many of my own subjects to use me as they have done; but nothing shall ever persuade me to change my mind as to that : and wheresoever I am master, I design, God willing, to establish it by law, and to have no other test or distinction, but that of loyalty. I expect your concurrence in so Christian a work, and in making effectual laws against profanings and debauchery. I shall also most readily consent to the making such good and wholesome laws, as may be for the general good of the nation, the improvement of trade, and the relieving such as have been injured by the late acts of settlement, as far forth as may be consistent with reason, justice and the public good of my people. And as I shall do my part to make you happy and rich, so I make no doubt of your assistance, by enabling me to op-pose the unjust designs of my enemics, and to make this nation flourish. And to encourage you the more to it, you know with how great generosity and kindness the most Christian king gave a secure retreat to the queen, my son, and self, when we were forced out of England, and came to seek protection and safety in his dominions; how he embraced my interest, and gave supplies of all sorts, as enabled me to come to you, which, without his obliging assist-ance, I could not have done : this he did at a time, when he had so many and so considerable enemies to deal with; and so still continues to do. I shall conclude as I began, and assure you, I am as sensible as you can desire me, of the signal loyalty you have expressed to me, and shall make it my chief study, as it always has been to make you and all my subjects happy."

Here the designing creature actually says that he bad been, at all times, for liberty of conscience : and the puzzling matter to the Froudes, is that he had been so in fact; of which one illustration was seen, even here on Manhattan Island,-such was the malign conning of that artful tyrant, in spreading far and wide over the dependencies of the British crown, that same shocking delusion of liberty of conscience.

THE IRISH PAPIST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

When King James was Duke of York, in the reign of his brother, Charles, he was " Proprietary Governor" of the Province of New York, and in the year 1682, he commissioned Colonel Thomas Dongan, of an ancient Irish family, who had commanded a regiment in the French service, to proceed to New York as his Lieutenant or Resident Governor. He procerded at once, according to his instructrions, to issue his warrants for the election of a General Assembly. This was an auspicious beginning of his administration, as it was a concession from the Duke New York for which the people had long strug-gled. This illustrious body, consisting of the Governor, ten Councillors, and seventeen Representatives elected by the people, assembled in the city of New York, on the 17th of October, 1683. As he was the first, so he was the most liberal and friendly royal Governor, that presided over the popular legislatures of New York; and the contests between arbitrary power and popular rights, which dis-tinguished the administration of future Governors, down to the Revolution, did not have their origin under his administeration. The first act of this General Assembly was the framing of a charter of iberties-the first guaranty of popular government in the province. This noble charter ordained : "That supreme legislative power should for ever reside in the Governor, Council, and the people, met in General Assembly; that every freeholder and freeman might vote for Representatives without restraint: that no freeman should suffer but by the judgment of his peers, and that all trials should be by a jury of twelve men; that no tax should be assessed, on any pretext whatever, but by the consent of the Assembly; that no seaman or soldier should be quartered on the inhabitants against their will; that no martial law should exist; that no person, professing faith in God, by Jesus Christ, should, at any time, be in any way disquieted or questioned for any difference of opinion in matters of re ligion.

too liberal," says Bishop Bayley; and, in 1709, an IRISH INTELLIGENCE. act was passed which recited that "Whereas, divers Jesuits, priests, and Popish missionaries have, of late, come, and for some time have had their residence in the remote parts of this province, and the others of his majesty's adjacent colonies, who, by their wicked and subtle insinuations, industriously labored to debauch, seduce, and withdraw the Indians from their due obedience to his most sacred majesty and to excite and stir them up to sedition, rebellion and open hostility against his majesty's government; and enacted that every priet, etc. remaining in or coming into the province after November 187, 1700, should be "deemed and accounted an incendiary and disturber of the public peace and safety, and an enemy of the true Christian religion, and shall be adjudged to suffer perpetual imprisonment;" that, in case of escape and capture, they should suffer death ; and that harborers of priests should pay a fine of two hundred pounds, and stand three days in the pillory.

In short, the Penal Laws of England and Ireland were carefully copied by the Colonists on this side of the Atlantic. Even in Maryland, whose Catholic founders had made liberty of conscience an organic law, the same scenes of persecution were now enacted; and it need not be said that New England was ready to go all lengths against Papists, and against Protestants, too, if they were not the right kind of Protestants.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AMERICA.

It may not be so generally known as it ought to bc, how zealously and steadily our worthy Protestant Colonists followed the examples set them across the ocean, for the greater part of a century. Many persons vainly suppose that the series of Penal Laws in Ireland, with which we are so familiar, were invented for the sole sake of our countrymen. Let such persons read the following, from the Statute Books of Virginia :---

"1753 .- An Act for reducing the several laws made for establishing the General Court, and for re-gulating and setting the proceedings therein into one Act of Assembly.

"Recusant, Convict, Disabled to be a Witness.

" XXIV. That Popish recusant, convicts, (that is, convicted of recusancy,) shall be incapable to be witnesses in any cause whatsoever.

" 1756 .- An Act for disarming Papists and reputed Papists, refusing to take the oaths to the govcrnment.

" No Papists to Keep Arms, etc.

"III. And for the better securing the lives and properties of his Majesty's faithful subjects, Be it further enacted and declared, That no Pupist or reputed Papist, so refusing or making default as aforesaid, shall or may have or keep in house or elsewhere, or in the possession of any other person to his use, or at his disposition, any arms, weapons, gunpowder, or ammunition, other than such neces sary weapons as shall be allowed to him, by order of the Justices of the Peaco, at their court, for the defence of his house or person.

" No Popist to keep any Horse above the Value of £5. "VIII. And be it further enacted. That no Papist or reputed Papist so refusing or making default as aforesaid, at any time after the first day of July. in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, shall or may have, or keep in his own possession, or in the possession of any other person to his use or at his disposition, any horse or horses which shall be above the value of five pounds, to be sold; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, from time to time, by warrant under their hands and seals, may and shall authorize any person or persons, with the assistance of the constable where the search shall be (who is hereby required to be aiding and assisting herein), to search for, and seize for his Majesty and his successors, all such horses, which horses are hereby declared to be forfeited to his Majesty and his successors. The Acts of Assembly now in force in the Colony of Virginia, Williamsburg, 1769, pp. 300, 332, 333.

"Negroes, mulattoes, and Indians not to be sworr as witnesses against whites."-Pp. 302, 260. But Catholics could not be witnesses, even against

negroes But all this is a mere digression, scarcely worth

dwelling upon in this place, but that we happen to be here, in the State of New York ; which is now happily under the regime imagined by the Catholic Governor Dongan :--- and also that the story of this estimable Governor, coinciding, as it does, with the efforts made for freedom by King James at home, may help to illustrate a truth which is an ugly one to have to admit-namely that religious persecution is the very essence of Protestantism. Perhaps this is natural, and all right : for we, being the enlightened portion of Christendom, must feel ourselves authorized, and indeed culled, to make others think our thoughts, and to our way, or else " to burn them and to boil them."

The vindication of what is called "the majesty of the law" is one of the pet objects of the law itself. Judges parade the phrase with pompons estentation; the minor functionaries of the bench repeat the high sounding ulap-trap will swelling bombast until the community cease to be inspired with the slightest awe Bolong as impartial justice is dealt out to all wert bolong as impartial justice words may be in-without respect of persons the words may be in-telligible. We shall glance at the result of the Belfast trials to see how the majesty of the law has been vindicated in the North. All men remember the story of the riots of last year. On the fifteenth of August the Catholics formed a procession in the streets of Belfast. The purpose was to show that a large portion of the population wish to exercise self-reliance, and to settle their own affairs free from the ignorant and interested interference of foreigners. The party opposed to the natural independence of intelligent mankind assailed the marching numbers with stones, sticks, and pistol shots. They attacked houses, gutled them and burned the furniture after turning out the helpless inmates into the open streets. The Catholics were forced to act

ON THE DEFENCE

and to protect their homes, their wives and little ones. They fought and they retaliated, for no help was given them by those who are paid to defend the State and maintain order. Arrests were made at length from both parties, and those who were not set at liberty by the magistrates appeared before Mr. Justice Lawson to answer for their conduct.-That learned judge dealt with them in this wise :-Thirty-nine Protestants were convicted, and their aggregate sentence were thirty-three years and eight months Twenty-three Catholics, who had been forced to defend their lives against murderous assaults, were convicted, and their terms of imprisonment amount on the whole to forty-years and four months! The average punishment for each Protestant conviction was ten months and ten days; that for Catholics was two years ! As our readers are well able to draw just conclusions we here leave them to the exercise of their reason,-Dublin Irishman.

THE COAL QUESTION. - Although within three weeks of summer-as the calendar marks the seasons-we retain our full winter interest in the price of coals. They are as necessary in the present biting end of spring as in the sleet and dismal chill of last January, and consequently their price is as yet a matter of direct and daily importance to pockets already sore put to it by the uprise in every item of living. We are sorry to say that the prospects of cheaper coal seem as far off as ever. Upon the eve of the fine weather there has been a rise instead of the natural and usual fall. This is of itself a bad presage of the future. But, in addition, there is now in arrangement a general demand for an increase of wages by the miners of South Wales and Monmouthshire to an equal rate with that estab-lished among their brethren of North Wales. This movement, which the proprietors can only resist at the cost of leaving their mines unworked, and will not, therefore, resist at all, will be met by the accustomed counterpoise of a rise in the price of produce. Really, so far from being able to foresee a probable ldssening of the present excessive prices, it is very difficult to say where this onward tendency will end, or to what height of extravagance, extortion, and distress things may not be carried by the arbitrary but successful policy of the parties who unfortunately have had the matter thus far entirely in their own hands .- Dublin Freeman.

THE NATIONAL DEDICATION .- The Nation writes as follows on this great event :---

" The great national religious ceremonial of last Sunday will be remembered and commemorated in Ireland as long as the Irish race inhabit their paternal seats; as long as Irish streamlets run and Irish breezes blow upon the everlasting hills of "the Sacred Isle." With overflowing hearts-with emotions the deepest, the most solemn, that ever stirred the human soul-a whole people have performed an act of transcendent homage and supplication to the Most High ; have solemnly dedicated their country to the Sacred Heart of Jesus!

"The scenes of Sunday last in the churches of Ireland will be memorable for ever! Never-not even in the days of primitive faith-could those scenes have been surpassed, could such fervour and picty be exceeded. From early dawn to noon the sacred edifises overflowed with living crowds. The

"Well," replied Eileen, who had made up her mind while the man was speaking, "if it be as you say, and as I may remain in Dublin for some time, I have no objection to try the situation at all events. Of course, if it does not suit me, I can leave it."

"Of course. But I must tell you that once you enter into this service you must give all your time to the young lady, and can't be absent from her a moment. day or night."

" I suppose it will be all the same to me, since I am a stranger in the city. But my friends can come to see me now and then ?"

"Yes, but always in my presence. I'll give you double the wages of an ordinary waiting woman .--I like your appearance, and think you silent and discrect, just the sort of person fitting to attend a young lady not all right in the head."

During the progress of the negotiation thus concluded between the tavern-keeper and Eileen O'Hanlon, Ned Fennell and Norah, equally well acquainted with the real object of the landlord, were enabled to comprehend the young girl's purpose, and even to assist her in it. Ned, taking the liberty of re-presenting himself as Eileen's brother, formally accepted on her behalf the offer of the landlord, and consented to her entering at once upon her duties.

Eileen parted her two friends with an intelligent pressure of the hand, and Ned and Norah left the Roost together.

They had gone but a short distance, however. when they stopped, and after a short conference separated.

Norah took the road straight to the residence o Squire Harden, and Ned took his way boldly through the city, in the direction of Tom Butler's cottage.

(To be Continued.)

Sir Walter Scott wrote :- "The race of mankind would perish did we cease to help each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the dew of death from the brow of the dying; we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask for it of their fellow-mortals, and no one who has it in his power to grant, can refuse without incurring guilt.

An Indiana Sunday-school man writes to a Bible firm in New York :-- "Send me on some Sundayschool papers and sooks. Let the books be about pirates and Indians as far as possible."

ImpudeLos-To as a lawyer if he cver told a lie.

THE ARTFUL LANGUAGE.

In fact the thing which offends our English Historian the most, and admonishes him to touch lightly on that whole subject, and drop it like a hot potato, is the fact that King James' own actions, and the measures of the Parliament which he called, and the administration of law in the High Courts of the Kingdom, were all guided and governed by the very same ingenious "language." Here was the infernal cunning of it. That Jesuit who tutored the King, I dare say, thought himself a deep schemer; but no Romish devices can escape the searching probe of Froude. In his last New York lecture he says of King James-

"He was meditating the restoration of Popery in England, and he took up with toleration that he might introduce Catholics, under cover of it, into high offices of state, and bribe the Protestant Non conformists to support him."

So Colonel Dongan also had learned the ingenious language which King James had been taught by that "Jesuit "

There had been penal laws in force against Catholics in all these provinces; and seeing that Govern-or Dongan was, himself a Catholic, and desired the liberty of going to church without penal conse-quences, just as James himself always wished; he thought it would be no harm if the people of New York could be prevailed upon to let one another alone on that one matter, at least. He had a great amount of popular prejudice and ignorance to en counter; and there was plenty of jealousy and illwill against him as a "Papist:" yet as he was, in fact, not only a very good and honorable gentleman, but also a most zealous and efficient Governor, as all authorities agree, he did succeed in -procuring the adoption of that famous charter. The clause assuring religious liberty was found to hurt nobody, and people lived peaceably enough under it, until what is called the abdication of King James, in England, and the invasion by William of Orange. Then the Governor retired from office. He perceived that the days of "Ascendancy" and the Protestant interest were returning ; and he went to live quietly on Staten Island, where he had a cottage and mill. But he was not to be allowed to escape observation in this retreat: a revolutionary government, called a "Committee of Safety," was established in the city; Catholics were hunted down in every direction; and orders were issued for the arrest of Governor Dongan. He took refuge on board a vessel in the harbor, where he remained in concealment many weeks. In the meantime, his scrrants were arrested and his effects seized at his resi-

depce. The "Charter of Libertics," passed in 1683, under a Catholic governor, was repealed, with all other laws passed by the late General Assembly of New York, in 1691, and a so-called "Bill of Rights"

FAREWELL TO FROUDE.

It is time to drop this offensive and irritating subject. Nothing would be easier than to demon strate the excessive bad faith and malign intention which the "Historian" has brought to the narration of the reign of King James the Second, and the measures of his excellent Parliament. Of course the principal witness to all the cruelties alleged to have been inflicted upon "the Protestants," in that reign, is Archbishop King (" State of the Protestants of Ireland"). According to his usual system, Mr. Froude palms off upon his readers a bad and discredited authority, suppressing all others. It need not be said that the author who cited Sir John Temple without telling how that wretch, afterwards attempted to suppress his own book, should a little further on give us the frightful fables of King, without telling that the man had composed his book, after King James's fall, to help the confiscations, to stimulate the penal laws, and to win his mitre; and without mentioning that a worthy clergyman of King's own church, who dwelt in Ireland and had full knowledge of passing events, was seized with a sacred wrath on reading that bad book of the Archbishop, and demonstrated (to use his own words) that it contained "scarcely a true word.' Such is precisely the species of authority that Froude chooses to rely upon; and, therefore, when his next and last, volume comes forth, his readers may expect that he will dose them with plenty of Sir Richard Musgrave.

Perhaps I should never have undertaken to expose any of the delinquencies of Froude, but that the excellent Father Burke, in his most admirable course of lectures, dealt so gently with the impostor, and even admitted his honesty and good faith .-Father Burke's lectures, as I read them now in their collected form, appear to me a most complete answer, and most scathing rebuke; a work, indeed which will live while the Irish race lives. If I have ventured to come forward into the same field, it has been mainly with a view of exhibiting not the honesty and good faith, but the determined dishoncesty and treachery of that pretended "Historian ;" and to show that all this has been perpetrated with the odious intention of affronting and scandalizing a whole race and nation. I am not so good a Christian as Father Burke; and it gives me pleasure to think that I may have contributed a little to destroy such remnant of credit as Froude had, whether at home or abroad.

He has done evil as he could : he has sought grievously to injure a people which has done him no wrong : and I would now counsel him --after the example of his Cromwellian heroes-to fall down upon his knees, and "seek the Lord," and wrestle passed, which expressly deprived Catholics of all nightly with the Lord, so that, peradventure, grace

humble thatch-roofed chapel on the distant mountain side; the spacious cathedral in the wealthy city; the glens of Kerry and Mayo and Donegal; the streets of Belfast and Cork and Limerick; the village, the hamlet, the metropolis-all, all presented the same spectacle ; a sight never to be forgotten by the beholder! The communicants were to be numbered not by tens, but hundreds of thousands, and presented an aggregate without precedent in our religious annuls.

" A great, a gigantic fact reveals itself strikingly in this awc-inspiring national event. It is the inseparable mingling in the Irish heart of love to God and devotion to country. The idea that Ireland, their prostrate and fettered country was to be the object of this great and solemn supplicationthat their country was to be served-that, in the depth of her bendage and sorrow, she was put under the special protection of the Most Sacred Heart of our Lord-scized upon our people with a magical and irresistible influence. It was a theme in every Irish Catholic home ; a thought in every Irish Catholis heart.

"Assuredly, it was a sight to stir the soul to see this people-this modern Israel-bending en musse in solemn appeal to the God of their fathers to look upon the destinics of their nation, and placing it under the protection of His Adorable Son. In an age of unbelief and cynical doubt and scepticism and spiritual death or torpor, such a spectacle is a benefit to the whole world. Its influence cannot be measured; its effect cannot be stayed. Surely the spirit of religion is vital and powerful heyond all other influences with this race of Christian heroes and martyrs; this race which has evangelized half the regions of the globe, and planted the cross of faith from the rising to the setting sun! Surely a nation so faithful to God-so unshaken by affliction -so purified by suffering-is destined for no ignoble or inglorious part in the world's history. Let us confide in the protection under which Ireland has, thank God, been formally and specially placed. The act of Sunday last is the precursor of our country's triumph !"

THE NEW IRISH REFRESENTATIVE PEER.-The Right Hon. Edward Donough O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin, whose election as a representative peer for Ireland was recorded in the Gazette, is the eldest son of Lucius, late lord (who was lord-lieutenant of the county of Clare, and for many years one of the representative peers), by his first wife Mary, daughter and co-heirers of Mr. William Fitzgerald, of Adelphi, in the county of Clare. He was born in May, 1839, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course as Bachelor and Master of Arts. + He is a magistrate and deputylieutenant for his native county, of which he served as high sheriff in 1863. Lord Inchiquin married in 1862 the Hon. Emily A'Court, second daughter of William, second Lord Heytesbury, but was lefta widower in 1868. The O'Briens were till lately Eavls and Marquises of Thomond, and, indeed, according to Sir Bernard Burke, were in early times kings of that district.

A VICEREGAL VISIT TO LIMERICK .- A reply has been received by the Mayor of Limerick, from his Ex-cellency, the Lord Lieutenant, through Lord Edward Cavendish, private secretary, intimating that his conforministic to support inin." Jessed: which expressly apprived Californian and plightly with the Lord, so that peradventure, grace Cavenaush, private secretary, intermediate and religious, rights. In 1697 this might be given him to repent; and confessivend the invitation of the for liberty of conscience only to advance Romanism. "Bill of Rights? was repealed " probably as being ceive absolution of his sing tables of Liberty of Libert

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 9, 1873.

of the new graving dock on Wednesday, the 14th of May next. His Excellency will be accompanied by May next. Spencer, Lord Edward Cavendish the Counters Spencer, Lord Edward Cavendish the counces opened, Lota Laward Cavendish (private secretary), and other members of the house-(private secretary), and and other members hold by the midday train from King's bridge menuous and will be the guests of Mr. James Spaight, Statum, and the Chamber of Commerce. On J. P. president of the Chamber of Commerce. J. Ly picture will partake of lunch, next the ceremonial of opening the dock will be entered on, and in the evening a public banquet will be given to his in the evening a public banquet will be given to his Excellency. Next day the Lord Lieutenant will be the guest of the mayer, who has arranged for a trip the guest of the mayer, who has arranged for a trip the guest of the mayer, who has arranged for a trip the guest of the mayer, who has arranged for a trip the guest of the mayer, and base arranged for a trip the guest of the mayer, and party an opportunite down their Excellencies and party an opportunity amoru their the lower reaches of the Shannon, and or viscoutiful scenery along its banks as far as Scatthe County Club are in motion with the view of organising a ball, to which the noble visitors we way fairly anticipate stirring times while they remain in Limerick.

THE "ULSTER EXAMINER."-To add to the indignation of all the friends of the rational liberty of the rices, and to deepen the sense of sympathy of Catholics with their suffering brethren in the Ulster Planation, Mr. MacAleese, sub-editor and publisher of the Belfast Examiner, has, it is said, been subjected in prison to the furniture, and discipline, including to dress, diet, furniture, and discipline, including the rules as to visits from his friends, and denial of the rules as to visits from his friends, and denial of the rules as to denial of mond, completed, in 1127 the church with the rules the rules as to denial of mond, completed in 1127 the church with the rules the rules as to denial of mond, completed in 1127 the church with the rules the rules as to denial of mond, completed in 1127 the church with the rules of the rules are the rule of the rules of the rules are the rule of the rules of the rule of the rule of the rules of the rule of the rules of the rule of the rules of the rules of the rules of the rule of the rules of the rule of the rules of the rule of the rule of the rule of the rules of the rule of the rules as to the rate materials. The matter has pul Chormaic, or Cormac's Chapel, which, in 1134, his books and literary materials. heen the subject of severe comment in nearly all the Irish journals, and has been brought before Parliament. Instead of £250, the fine imposed, £400 was made up in an hour. Several threatening letters maue been addressed to Judge Lawson, which has have been addressed to budge Lambou, which has built the prescht great cathedral, Low in ruins. On led to a public subscription, amounting to about the Rock of Cashel, in 1172, King Henry II., at-f5,000, offering large rewards for the discovery of the writers. But no one who has any knowledge of the writers. But no has any knowledge of the writers will be writers. But no has a writer writer writer writers will be writers. But no has a writer writer writer writers will be writers writ the state of feeling in that part of Ulster doubts the state threatening letters were concocted and that these threatening letters were concocted and forwarded to blacken the Catholic population. A few Orangemen have since had sentences of seven years' penal servitude, one Catholic to ten years, and large batches of forty to sixty rioters and wreckers, of both sides, imprisonment of from six months to two years, It is a melancholy and painful duty thus to be obliged to chronicle strife and sectarian fend, with bloodshed and violence in their train, but those intimately acquainted, as I am, with the local circumstances of the Plantation are aware that defence, not defiance, is the policy of the Catholic masses.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

THE EXODUS .- Scenes painful to Irish feeling are being daily witnessed at our railway station since the commencement of March. The annual rush to Yankee land has this year assumed a proportion that cannot fail, at no distant period, to affect the prospect of agricultural and artisan labour in this country. On Monday morning, a group of fifty, mostly young boys and girls-"the bone and sinew" of our national welfare-left for the United States via Queenstown. As intense interest was manifested large crowds paraded the street at an early hour, and to the stirring strains of the ear piercing fife some two hundred stalwart young fellows marched through the town four abreast en route to the station. When arrived there some national airs were played and sung, a chorus of at least five hundred voices pouring forth "God Save Ireland" with an energy that startled the sleepy air of a raw March morning The train arriving, a highly characteristic scene occurred. Amidst the heart-choking sobs of parting friends arose the well known prayer " God Save Irelaud ;" it was caught up with real Celtic enthusiasm, and with tear-stained eyes glistening with emotion, the group of emigrants paid their last love and homage to the "Shan Van Vocht." Several lesser batches are to leave on Wednesday and Friday next. Never before had we known the real meaning of what Lord John Russell designated as "surplus population," and would wish to remain unenlightened to the end. It is a sud state of things, wholly at variance with the Gladstonian programme of "Justice to Ireland." And it is sadder yet to note the heartless indifference with which English statesmen, press and people, can look at a brave and industrious people drifting westward en masse.-Tipperary Free Press. DUBLIN, April 9 .- The unfortunate Jury Act is still giving trouble to all concerned in the tration of justice, and exposing itself to public ridicule. Another hitch has occurred at the Downpatrick Assizes during the progress of the trial of the two women for the murder at Holywood. The first was in the preparation of the jury panel, which was quashed by consent of the Crown prosecutors on an objection taken by the prisoners' counsel, on the ground of irregularity. The Act was not strictly complied with, and there was no alternative but to adjourn the Assizes and have a new panel drawn up. The second fiasco was more serious. On the reassembling of the Court on Monday the trial was proceeded with, and considerable progress made, but at the sitting of their Lordship yesterday morning the Solicitor-General informed them that, owing to an unfortunate fatality, he was obliged to apply to have the jury discharged and another sworn. He read an, affidavit which set forth the fact that at 3 o'clock on Monday, when the Court had adjourned for a few minutes, some of the jury wandered into the town to get some refreshment, supposing that they were at liberty to do so. As a jury could not separate in a case of felony, he could not cure the inegularity, and had no other course to adopt but to have the jury discharged. A bailiff was sworn to the building, and proceeding to unlock the safe, he prove counsel's statements. Mr. Porter, Q.C., ob- discovered that it had been opened during the night served that he had called the attention of the Crown Solicitor to the circumstance on the previous day, and he was sorry the course now taken was not the present no clue whatever has been discovered adopted at once. Mr. Justice Keogh expressed regret that so much time had been lost. He exoner-ated the Sheriff from blame; he had sworn in bailiffs, and attributed the error to the inexperience of the jurors. Another jury was then sworn, and the case was proceeded with de novo. An impression has got abroad that the fatalities which have occurred will make it more difficult for the Crown to obtain a conviction. The prisoners appear to share this belief, and betray little apprehension or concern. A number of witnesses were examined to prove the case for the Crown. Care was taken to warn jurors not to repeat the mistake of their predecossors .- Times Cor THREE MEN DROWNED .- Recently a most distressing boat accident occurred off the coast. It appears from information brought to Waterford that at an early hour six men were returning in a yaul from a hight's fishing off the coast, and, when almost within sight of Bunvane, a sudden squall of wind caught the canvass of the boat, which could not at the time have been perfectly adjusted, and completely capsized it. The sea was a little rough at the time and three of the men were at once carried away with the current. The other three held by the capsized boat for some time. One of them, however, named M'Caul became faint and was carried away The schooner Meteor was a short distance from the accident, and bore down on them. The crew, seeing the perilous position of the men, succeeded in saving the other two. The names of the two men, saved are John Moran and Thomas Dempsey, both are married men. The other men drowned were named Michael Casey, John Fleming, Matthew Moran, and John Doolan. All were single men. At Ballina, on Monday, the under-sheriff presentcounty Mayo, where all is peace: Against this state of calm in Ireland, we have had a trial at Bristol for murder, in Somersch, and a dreadful tragedy in Bir-marder in Somersch, and a dreadful tragedy in Bir-the case for trial; and his worship, ed a pair of white gloves to the Chairman. But tion.--Irisk Itmes. the coercion laws will not be removed from the Assence or Came in Instand.--At Omagh, not a

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mingham, in which a wife and son were shot by the husband, who mortally wounded himself. The Irish exodus is in full swing from all the ports of Ireland, as well as from Liverpool. Every ship leaving the Cove of Cork is crammed to inconvenience with the healthy peasantry—young, able-bodied men, and bright-eyed, fresh complexioned girls. Even old men and women are among the emigrants. Children are not absent either, as we have seen by

THE ROCK OF CASHEL .- Apropos of Mr. D. C. Heron's Bill for vesting the Rock of Cashel in trustees who will cause the ruins to be restored, summary of the chief events connected with the famous relic will not be uninteresting to our readers :--- The Rock of Cashel has ever been associated with the history of Ireland since the earliest times. On the Rock of Cashel the old kings of Munster were crowned. On the Rock of Cashel St. Patrick babtized King Ængus. Here, according to ancient story Cormac MacCulli-nan, king and bishop, built his church in 902. His crozier is now in the Royal Irish Academy. His tomb, broken and defaced, is still on the Rock. Brian Boroimhe, King of Munster, in 990, fortified was consecrated by the archbishops and bishops of Munster. It is the most ancient, curious, and perfect Romanesque church in the United Kingdom. Here, in 1169, Donal O'Brien, King of Limerick built the present great cathedral, Low in ruins. On princes of the south of Ireland. On the Rock of Cashel, in the same year, was held in the cathedral the great synod of the Irish clergy, at which Christianus O'Conarchy, Bishop of Lismore, Pope's Legate. presided, and the supposed gift of the Kingdom of Ireland by the the Pope to the Norman sovereign was confirmed. Here Earl Strongbow encamped in 1173; and retreated after the battle of Thurles. The founders of charities and other benefactors of Cashel remind us of familiar names amongst the old county families. Archbishop O'Lonargan, in 1216, erected Cashel into a borough. Archbishop MacKelly, in 1243, founded the Dominican Friary. Archbishop Cantwell, in 1480, rebuilt it. Archbishop Hackett, in 1250, founded the Franciscan Friary. Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert the Bruce, was crowned King of Ireland, in 1315. King Robert the Bruco landed in Ireland in 1314. And the two brothers, with the Earls of Monticth and Moray marched to Limerick.

" Syne went thai southwart in the land, And rycht till Lynericke held thair way."

King Edward Bruce marched from Limerick with the army to the Rock of Cashel, on Palm Sunday, in 1316; and thence went to Nenagh. In 1452, the "Saltair" of Cashel, originally compiled by King Cormac, was accepted by Thomas, Earl of Desmond as to the ransom of Edmund MacRichard Butler after the battle of Baille-na-phoil (Philliown). In 1495, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, burned the cathedrai, and made the celebrated excuse before King Henry VII., in London, that he did set fire to the church for he thought Archbishop David Creagh was in it In 1596, Miler Magrath, Protestant Archbishop of Cashel, and the Earl of Ormond, were sent as ambassadors to O'Neill and O'Donnell. In 1600, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, after making a pilgrimage to the Monastery of Holy Cross, met the Earl of Des mond at the gates of Cashel. In 1601, the Lord President of Munster marched from Cashel with his army to intercept Hugh O'Donnell, Earl of Tryconnell, on his celebrated march from, Donegal to the battle of Kinsale. At the commeucement of the great civil war in 1641, Phillip O'Dwyer, of Dun-drum, took Cashel. The town and fort were held for the Confederation of Kilkenny many years. Archbishop Walsh, in 1641, reconstrutced the venerable cathedral. The clergy and gentry of Munster, subscribed large sums of money for the restoration of the altars. In 1647, Lord Inchiquin stormed the town and fortress. The great cathedral, which it is proposed to restore, consists of a choir, a short nave, transepts, with chapels to the east, of which the carlier Teampul Chormaic forms one, and a massive tower rising from the centre of the cruciform intersection of the transepts with the choir and chancel The cathedral is remarkable for the peculiarity of its arrangements, and for the singular beauty of its details, which are of early pointed or Gothic architecture. It remained almost perfect until the Protestant Archbishop Price, between 1744 and 1752, took off the magnificent roof and left it a ruin. It cluded from any share in the Government prerestoration. EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY .-- During the past week a singular robbery has occurred in Dublin. Last month carriage licenses for the city were payable, and the funds derivable from them were daily placed in the safe in the Carriage Licenses Office, Collegestructure supposed to be very massive and secured by a well-made Chubb lock. Some days back the safe having the evening before been thought to be made all right the clerks left the establishment; but next morning on the official in charge .entering discovered that it had been opened during the night and that the sum of £336 had been abstracted. Diligent inquiries have been set on foot, but up to as to the plunder.-Irish Times. incident of fortunate escape from being on board the ill-fated Atlantic is that of a young man of this town. His father was sending him out in company with a very steady young man, who was home on visit to his friends from America, and was returning by the Atlantic. The "Gort Boy" was a wild young fellow, and a few days before he would have left home, he got into a row, for which he got fourteen days in Galway jail; and, fortunately for himself, was prevented going by the Atlantic. Much excitement is felt here for the other young man, who was much respected.-Cor. of Freeman. The election for the county of Tyrone has ended in the return of the Hon. Captain Corry. It has been a very close contest, and the victory is so near a defeat that there is little ground for exultation. Up to the last it was expected that Mr. Macartney, who was first in the field, would be returned, as he had been promised the support of the Orangemen who have a very large number of votes, and also of the Catholic electors, who preferred him because he had declared in favour of tenant-right in the farmers' sense of the term, and an amendment of the Land Act which would give the tenants greater advantages than they now possess.

in congratulating the jury, said no county ranked higher in tranquillity and order.

NUNS AS HOSPITAL NURSES .- The Local Govern ment Board has approved of the appointment of Nuns of the order of Mercy, to act as paid nurses in the workhouse hospital of the Kilkenny Union.-Four of the Sisters are therefore appointed at an annual salary of £30 a piece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We have long heard of the constitution by classes of the House of Commons. A good authority tells us that the representation of "interests" is now getting rather alarming-not because so many are represented, but because they are so few, and those few are so powerful. The railway directors can command more than fifty votes; and how many the shipowners, or the manufacturers, or, still more remarkably, the landowners, can command, it would difficult to say. The next Parliament, the agents say, will be worse. There were never so many rich men in the market for boroughs, and the coming election is to be the most expensive on record. It is frightful to think, according to all reports, what it will cost. To illustrate the character of the men Thus a mansion in Belgrave Square ought to mean who will get in, a story is being told. A London estate agent met a rich merchant, who said he wanted an estate. "What will you give?" said the agent; "about £150,000, or £200,000?" "Oh, more than that " was the answer "about half a million than that," was the answer, "about half a million. I have no particular choice of place, except that I should like to buy the estate of Lord ----, on which was born." The agent laughed, and told his friend that his dream was preposterous. Nobody would dare to hint such a thing to bis lordship." "Well," said the other, "I would give fifty or sixty years' purchase, and \pounds :00,000 besides." This shows the cagerness of people who have become suddenly wealthy during the last marvellous ten years to gain admittance into the class above them; and these are the gentry who are going to test the strength of the Ballot Act to prevent corruption.

" MANNER MAKETH MEN."-" An Address by the Head Constable to the young men on joining the Liverpool Police," which has lately been published, contains some hints on urbanity of manner and the exercise of discretion in the performance of public | save on our coals, screw on our cabs, drink the sourduties which might with advantage be addressed by a Premier to youthful statesmen on joining his dispense with the cream that makes tea palatable, Government. The head constable points out the and systematically sacrifice substantial comforts necessity of displaying tact even in dealing with misguided children who are guilty of flying kites in the streets :- " It is," says the head constable truly, us, if our position is an anxious one, it is of our own "a very dangerous practice; and if the string breaks and the kite flaps in the face of a horse, it will it might be very tolerable. frighten it; the horse may injure bimself, kill the STATISTICS OF MARITURE rider, and, seeing how crowded the crossings of our thoroughfares are, cause great danger to many. The kite is almost always in the hands of a very little boy or girl, bought, probably, with a penny given by a next-door neighbor. To bring such a little creature before the magistrates would never do, although it is an offence against the by-laws. To put a stop to flying kites one constable, of rough disposition, snatches the kite, snaps it in two, at which every person passing by will say something like, 'What a horrid fellow that is ; the police are not at all a nice set of men.' Another constable, seeing the same thing, will call out in a pleasant voice, ' My little lad (or lass), go the fields and fly your kite there; it may cost a man his life flying it in the streets;' thus showing the public that while a constable has to do his duty, he has some regard for what people will think of him. The opinion of the public is often formed by the single act of a single individual, whether rough or smooth. I shall frequently," adds the head con-stable. "introduce this little matter of kite-flying in the course of speaking to you;" and accordingly, in the subsequent part of his address, he illustrates the objectionable type of policemen as "the constable who broke the kite." Alas! how often do junior members of Governments spend the greater part of their time in "breaking kites" and offending all with whom they transact business, as though they considered that incivility and brusquerie of manner were indispensable qualifications for those who seek success in a political career, forgetting that the opinion of the public on the Government of which they form an insignificant part is "often formed by the single act of a single individual, whether rough or smooth,"-Pall Mall Gazette. It is perhaps worth enquiry, why we are called upon to pay the Alabama Indemnity at all? If people reply, "because the verdict went against us," the question still remains unanswered. What we desire to know is this: why the claim for indemnity was ever made? The true answer is instructive.-It is certain that the purer and nobler section of the population of the United States, who are exis proposed to raise a sum of £50,000 for this great cisely because their virtues qualify them for administrative functions, not only disapproved the claim, but were heartily ashamed of it. They knew that neutrality was faithfully observed by England, and that the final triumph of the Federal forces was mainly due to that fact. As one of the best citizens of the Republic said, "it was an attorney's claim," and would never have been pressed, if England had street—a safe guarded by two doors, one firmly em-bedded in the wall, and the outer a strong iron knew how to make capital out of the fears of the British Government, and knew also that to insist upon an indemnity was the surest way of securing the Irish vote for their party. Our surplus is cruelly maimed, and England has to pay damages to the extent of £3,200,000, solely because, by her own tolly and injustice she has made Irish Americans her irreconcilable foes. We repeat that the lesson is instructive. Lord Derby ingeniously ob-served, alluding to the enormous revenue derived from the excise duties, that we had "drink our-selves out of the Alabama difficulty." There is a kind of inebriety which may easily drink us into another. It may be pleasant to English Protestants to refuse to Catholic Ireland the justice which she claims, and deny to her children the Christian education which she values more than any other boon, but the gratification may be too dearly purchased -----Our injustice to Ireland has cost us one indemnity, and may possibly cost us another. A LAST WISH.-I dare say, in these latter degenerate days, we should consider the spectable of three fashionable poysicians getting very tipsy at a consultation in a judge's house, or anywhere else, a very disgraceful and lamentable spectacle. And so it would be; but yet the old physician, whose memory supplied me with these reminiscences. could recollent such an event. Nor was it looked upon in these heavy drinking days as anything but a remarkably good joke. I think it was the famous Dr. Cullen who told the story, but I will not be certain. He and two other physicians had an appointment for a consultation about the case of Lord -, a judge of the Court of Session in Edinburgh. On arriving at the house they were met by the judge's clerk, a venerable old fellow, whose preternaturally grave face betokened something unusual. "How is his lordship ?" was the natural inquiry. To which the clerk replied, with a peculiar expression, "I hope he's weel!" The judge was dead, but the cautious Scot was not even under the affecting circumstances, going to commit himself to a decided opinion with regard to his late master's welfare in his present unknown place of abode! The three physicians were, of course, exceedingly shocked at tated and is still in progress, prior to the matter the sad event, and, after expressing some of the being mad ethe subject of a magisterial investiga. common places suitable for the occasion, were about to take their departure But no ; the old clerk had

where their host for the time being proceeded to decant one of half-a-dozen of port standing on the side-board. The port was excellent, and after a couple of glasses they rose to leave. The clerk, however, put himself between them, and the door, and quietly locking it and putting the key in his time, "Na, na, gentlemen, yer na gang awa' yet Amang the last words his lordship said to me were John, I'll have slipped awa' before the doctors come, but when they dae come, jest ye see that they no gang oot of this hoose sober. Bring up half-a-dozen of my Earthquake port, and see they day their duty to't. It'll no be said that the last guests in ma hoose went hame sober.' It was his last wish, gentlemen, and maun be obeyed P' "Aud to tell you the truth," was the doctor's remark to my friend, as he related him the anecdote, " his lordship's wish was strictly obeyed, for afore we left the table there was na ane o' us could bite our thumb."-From More Northern Lights," in all the Year Round.

AN ENGLISH SKETCH .- The Salurday Review says : -All classes of Her Majesty's respectable subjects are always doing their best to keep up appearances, and a very hard struggle many of us make of it. certainly have a manservant in sombre raiment to open our door, with a hobbledehoy or a buttons to run his superior's messages. In the smart, although somewhat dismal, small squares in South Kensington and the Western suburbs, the parlourmaid must wear the freshest of ribbons and trimmest of bows, and be resplendent in starch and clean coloured muslins. So it goes on, as we run down the gamut of the social scale; our ostentatious expenditure must be in harmony throughout with the stuccoed facade behind which we live, or the staff of domestics we parade. We are aware, of course, as our incomes for the most part are limited, and as we are all of us upon our mettle in the battle of life, that we must pinch somewhere if appearances are to be kept up. We do what we can in secret towards balancing the budget. We retrench on our charities est of Bordcaux instead of more generous vintages, that we may swagger successfuly in the face of a critical and carping society. But, with the most of making, and if we dared to be eccentrically rational,

STATISTICS OF MARITIME DISASTERS. - M. Charles Bal, the managing director of the Bureau Veritas. Brussels, sends us the following list of maritime disasters reported during January and February last. In January, 221 sailing vessels were totally lost, of which 137 were English, 21 French, 13 Norwegian, 11 American, 6 Greek, 6 German, 5 Danish, 5 Dutch, 4 Spanish, 4 Italian, 2 Austrian, 2 Portu-guese, 1 Nicaragua, 1 Swedish, 1 Guatemala, 1 Russinn, 1 Turk. The total number includes 21 sailing vessels reported missing. In February 312 sailing vessels were totally lost, of which 147 were English, 64 Fronch, 15 American, 13 Italian, 13 Dutch, 12 German, 12 Norwegian, 9 Austrian, 5 Spanish, 5 Russian, 5 Greek, 5 Danish, 1 Swedish, 1 Portuguese, Brazilian, and 4 of which the flags have not been reported. The total number includes 28 sailing vessels reported missing. In January 34 steamers were totally lost, of which 19 were American, 11 English, 2 German, 2 French. The total number includes 2 steamers reported missing. In February 19 steamers were totally lost, of which 12 were English, 2 American, 1 French, 1 Brazilian, 1 Chilian, 1 Spanish, 1 Norwegian. The total number includes steamers reported missing .- London Times.

ENGLAND'S "HEARTS OF OAK" .-- In 1810 (says the Antiquary") an oak was felled near Newport, in Monmouthshire, measuring 281 feet in circumference. It was supposed to be 400 years old from the number of rings in the grain; and it was stated at the time that the timber was sold for £670 and the bark for £200. The "Parliament Oak," in Clipstone Park, is, according to tradition, one under which Edward I. held a Parliament, and is supposed to be 1,500 years old. At Welbeck Abbey, an oak called 'The Duke's Walking stick," is 112 feet high. The "Grendale Oak" covers a space of 700 square yards, and has a coach road cut through it. The "Two Porters" are 100 feet high ; the "Seven Sisters" has seven stems 90 feet in height. There are some other extraordinary oaks at Welbeck Abbey. The largest it measures 78 feet in circumference where it meets the ground.—Garden. DANGERS AT HOME .-- The London correspondent of a Paris journal, well disposed towards monarchical institutions, informs his French readers, with evident regret, that England is drifting into socialism. It is not quite true, nor, unhappily, is it quite false. Socialism is one of the logical results of the principles of the Beformation, and only the robust good sense and conservative instinct of the English people have arrested its progress in our land. The state of Europe does not suggest the idea that the destruction of the spiritual authority is favorable to the welfare of the human race, but the events which are passing before our eyes will contain one salutary lesson, if they assist our countrymen to understand that, whether they like it or not, their only choice is now between the Pope and Antichrist.-Tablet. A CURIOUS DECISION .- The Recorder of Manchester decided on Saturday in his capacity as Judge of the Court of Record, in accordance with a curious rule of law, that a person who has been bitten by a ferocious dog cannot recover compensation unless he proves that the owner of the dog knew it to be "vi-cious." In order to establish the fact that a dog is ferocious and dangerous it seems to be necessary that several persons must have been bitten by it. The animal may bite A, B, and C, but A, although possibly the worst sufferer, cannot recover compensation. B and O have their remedy, but A is excluded. This is rather hard upon A, whose only fault is that he was the first victim .- Manchester Guarden.

Court Judges. The New York Herald, upon this subject, remarks :- Justice triumphed yesterday in the decision of the Supreme Cours against the motion on behalf of Stokes, which was, in fact but a plea for more time in a case which has come to be a nuisance. Counsel must now proceed with the long pocket, remarked, as he filled the decanter a second road to crime's punishment shorter by one stage than they had hoped to make it. Law-abiding citizens will thank the District Attorney for his earnest resistance to the effort for delay, and the Court for a decision showing that the law means what its words seem to imply, and is in the interest of simplifying the forms of procedure and hastening the final deeision of capital cases. It is to be hoped that not another day will be allowed to be wasted before Stokes is either punished for the murder of which he stands convicted or his case is in some other way definitely disposed of. Society is disgusted with the persistent parading of this criminal as a lion in the Courts and the Tombs.

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STRONG WORDS, BUT TRUE. - Thomas Nast has been appointed by Grant to represent the United States at Vienna. There are no words to characterize, properly, the filth with which this nasty creature, deluged the country, in Harper's Weekly, during the late Presidential canvass. No subject was too sacred to escape the claws of the vile harpy. His pictures were filthy caricatures, upon which no decent person could look without loathing. Poor Greeley was daubed as half-beast. Neither his ago nor infirmity was spared. Even, when his wife was on her death bed, the scoundrel pursued him with relentless dirt. The Pope, Bishops, Priests and Sisters of Charity were pictured as half beasts and half devils. Their faces were put upon crocodiles and reptiles. And now, the wretch has received his reward. He is to represent the people of the United States before the assembled world. His libels are not only endorsed by Grant, but their author has been sent forth as a representative American. Is there any deeper humiliation than having American civilization represented in the person of this misera-ble blackguard? It is idle to protest against this, or any other indignity, from the hands of Grant. We beg pardon for feeling compelled to place before the public the putrid carcass of this last favorite. Let it be added to that long line of insults and disgrace, for which there is a just and terrible retribution in the future .- Northwestern Chronicle.

The usual murder took place yesterday. The parties, however, were only two negro barbers, and so the matter has not excited much attention. The way in which it is generally regarded may be judged from the following head lines with which one morning paper prefaces its account of the crime :--Saucepanned to death; a combination of Modoc and Senegambian arms himself with a skillet; he then lets himself out on the skull of his nearest friend ; whereat nearest friend keels over, is put to bed and dies; the murderer proves to have been a brick-colored ruffian all his life; a rascal who was preordained for hemp!" The cause was jealousy, and the defence is to be that the deed was done in self-defence. The murderer's name is Smith; his victim is one of the Jones'. A nice place Chicago. -Chicago Cor. of Montreal Gazette,

British clergymen of the industrial sort, are writing bulky pamphlets to prove the particular religious belief of Premier Gladstone. Here, in the United States, the theology of public men, does not in the least concern the people, so long as the min-isters are honest, all of which reminds us that in the bygone days, when the sterling William L. Marcy was Secretary of State, there came unto him a good and zealous man, who said : "Sir, three of your clerks go regularly to the Roman Catholic Church." 'You astound me," said the chief of the foreign burcau. "I thought I would," responded the good man. "I am much surprised," continued Mr. Mar-cy, "that three government clerks in Washington go to any church at all." The complainant looked blank, the clerks in question worshipped as they listed, and retained their desks.

FAMILY READING

An American male parent, unto his babes said he : Come hither, pretty little ones, and sit on either knee,

And tell me what you've, lately heard your Mother read, and me ?"

In his fatherly assurance, and ond, parental way-

RUMOURED EMBEZZLEMENT .--- For some days past a statement has been in circulation in town that extensive defalcations-to the amount, it is said, of £700 or £800-have been discovered in connection with one of the public departments of the city. It is understood that a careful inquiry has been instibeing mad ethe subject of a magisterial investiga-

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It appears from a Parliamentary return just issued that the number of deserters from the army from the 1st of April, 1868, to the 31st of March, 1870, was 6,363, and from the 1st April, 1870, to the 31st of March, 1872, 8,414. The number of deserters who were convicted of a fraudulently enlisting into other corps was during the first period 346, and during the second period 697.

LONDON, April 30 .- In the Commons to-night Mr. Hamilton moved that the Government be instructed to purchase the Irish railways, stating that Ireland is ready to assist them in every way, but would not purchase. He advised the amalgamation of the roads. The motion was rejected.

A horsebreaker at Brighton has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for pouring oil of vitriol into the ear of a restiff horse. The animal was so infuriated by the agony caused by the vitriol that it became necessary to destroy it.

At the Dumfries Circuit Court, Daniel Stroyan, late agent for the British Linen Company Bank, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for embezsling £12,700.

LONDON, April 26 .- The London Republicans have

say
bout a Missionary-book they'd heard the other day.
full of glee spake young Alonzo, all legs and curly hair :
You yead about the man they hung, and all the people there:
And Mamma yead the funny part of how it made him swear."
luickly joining in, cried Minnie-all waste and dimpled neck;
It wasn't half so funny, though, as that about the check
They caught somebody forging, 'cause he was so green I 'speck."
But the thing I liked the bestest," Alonzo piped amain,
Was how somebody yunned away, and won't come back again,
and tookt somebody's wife with him upon a yail- yoad train."
Then you wasn't list'ning 'Lonze," came swift from Minnie, small,
When Papa read about the girl that tookt her only shawl,
And wrapt a baby up in it, and left it in the hall." Oh, I wa'n't, hey?" trilled Alonzo, dismayed to be outdone;
I'm go'n' to learn to yead, myself; and you can have the Sun;
and I'll yead <i>Herald</i> 'Personals,' and never tell you one !"
The American male parent, his hair arose on end; In either knee an infant form he did reverse and bend.
and from their little mouths straightway made dis- mal howls ascend.

ORPHEUS C. KERR.

Some POETRY .-- The Philadelphia Ledger has carned the reputation of publishing the most wonderful obituary poetry ever written in our or any other language. The following is a sample of the latest :

Our little Sallie did to heaven go, Baby life so fleet is; She was afflicted with the cerebro-Spinal meningitis. 'Tis hard to lose our little Sallie so, But the reflection sweet is,

That she has gone where there's no cerebro-Spinal meningitis.

In Jersey City, a teacher in the public school sent nome a Catholic pupil because he would not bow his head when the Protestant version of the Lord's prayer was being recited, and a hymn entitled " "Fis the heart that makes the home" sung. That was "liberty of conscience" with a vengeance, but the Catholics of that place cannot appreciate it and have appealed to the school board for redress.

A San Francisco Judge has decided that Laura Fair shall pay her counsel \$3,000 more for his services in saving her nock from the gallows. Laura swears she won't do anything of the sort; but she undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist Committee | threatens to shoot the Judge the next time she is in this city who are collecting for Don Carlos in near him, and is seized by a perceysm of emotional violation, as they claim, of the International law.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 9, 1873.

The Crne Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIKS.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1873.

Friday, 9-St. Gregory Nazianzen, B. C. D. Saturday, 10-St. Antoninus, B. C. Sunday, 11-Fourth after Easter. Monday, 12-SS. Nercus, Achilleus, Domitilla, and Pancratius, MM. '('ucsday, 13--St. Isidore, B. C. (April 4.) Wednesday, 14-St. Leo, P. C. D. (April 11.) Thursday, 15-St. Monica, W.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the cessation of reports by telegram of the death of the Sovercign Pontiff, we may conclude that there is nothing in his condition to cause present alarm; were he dangerously ill, or even seriously indisposed, the caterers to the depraved appetite of the public for sensational items would have made the most of it. The chief news from Rome is that of the resignation of the Victor Emmanuel Ministry, and the consequent political crisis. Several attempts, but hitherto without success, have been made to construct a new Ministry, and Victor Emmanuel now finds himself reduced to the necessity of imploring the former lot to re-assume their pertfolios. From this we may conclude that the intrusive Government finds it no easy work to maintain its position.

The civil war still rages in Spain, and the Carlists seem to be levying contributions, and carrying on the war in the usual style. An extract from the correspondence of the Special of the London Times, under date 13th ult., disposes thoroughly of the accusations of crucity and brigandism urged against the Carlists; and its testimony-to which we refer our readersis the more valuable, because the Times had already, and before it received the report of its Special, been itself a party to the propagating of these atrocious, and, as it now appears, utterly unfounded accusations. To condemn first, and to hear afterwards-if at all-is the invariable practise of Liberals towards their opponents. So the Times, which, in its issue of the 18th April, publishes the report of its Special completely exonerating the Carlists of all the cruelties imputed to them, had in a previous issue, that of the 9th April, denounced them to its readers as an "ignorant peasantry inflamed to fanaticism carrying on an atrocious querilla." In reality they seem to be, from the report of the Special, carrying on their war with a courtesy, and tenderness for their opponents, for which we should look in vain for a parallel in the late great wars of the world: for instance, either amongst the Prussians in France, or the soldiery of the Northern States. The Carlists have amongst their leaders no such men as Butler of New Orleans notoriety. From other parts of the European Continent the news is not of much general interest. . The Vienna "World's Fair" has been opened, and having been opened does not seem to have much in it. It is spoken of as rather a dull affair. It is expected, however, that it will improve. In France everything goes on in the old way; that is every body seems to be wondering what will turn up next, and how long the present provisional government will last. The United States troops have, as will be seen in another place, met with a serious repulse from the Modoes. It is no easy matter for regular troops in a wild broken country to carry on war with Indians, as we learnt to our cost in New Zealand; and although the aborigines of the last named country are in every respect physically and intellectually far superior to the red men of North America. still the Modocs and their allies may no doubt be able to carry on for some years a harassing war, and to inflict serious losses on the troops brought against them. They will, however. be wiped out at last, though at the cost of much blood and money. Another serious accident is reported on the Grand Trunk Railroad, to an express train, whereby many of the passengers were severely injured, though as yet no deaths therefrom resulting have been reported. The cause of the accident is attributed to the breaking or dis [Carlists, but of the terrible cruelties, of the lesser, which

placing of rails by a freight train that had passed over the line a short time before. the express train came along.

CONSECRATION OF MONSEIGNEUR FABRE, BISHOP OF GRATIANOPOLIS.

This grand and important ceremony took place on Thursday last, 1st inst., Feast of the Apostles SS. Philip and James, in the Church of the Gesu, and was celebrated with all the eclot and dignity with which the Church knows so well how to enhance the glory of her rites. As we have already informed our readers, the newly consecrated Bishop who for many years has been one of the Canons of the Cathedral of Montreal, was selected by Rome, as coadjutor to our venerated Bishop-whose years and increasing infirmities loudly cry for some respite from the arduous labors to which his high office subjects him-and with right of future succession. The title of Mgr. Fabre is of Gratianopolis in partibus infidelium; an ancient See, once the seat of a flourishing Christianity, but now abandoned to the infidels.

The Jesuit Fathers had carefully and taste fully prepared their Church for the great occasion; and from an early hour on Thursday morning the sacred edifice was crowded with the faithful of Montreal cager to take part in the august rites about to be celebrated. The Altar was beautifully decorated, and the throno of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec was placed beneath the dais, used at the sacre or coronation of Charles the Tenth, the last King of France. In front or on the opposite side of the sanctuary was the throne of the Bishop elect Mgr. Fabre.

It was shortly after nine o'clock that the Episcopal procession appeared inside the church First came the cross-bearer, and the clergy folowed by a numerous cortege of Prelates from the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, from that of Onterio, and from several parts of the United States; Mgr. C. Larocque, of St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. J. Larocque; Mgr. Lafleche, of Three Rivers; Mgr. of Birtha; His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa; Mgr. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, New Branswick, represented our Canadian Hierarchy. From the United States was present, His Lordship the Bishop of Ogdensburg.

Immediately following these came His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, the consecrating Prelate, accompanied by the Bishop elect, Mgr. Fabre. These having taken their assigned places in the sanctuary, the solemn services of the day commenced. The Bulls from Rome; or solemn warrant for the proceeding emanating from Christ's Vicar on earth—the sole authority on earth competent to warrant such proceed. ings-having been read, and the prescribed oath of fidelity and obedience to the Holv See having been tendered to, and taken by the aspirant to the dignity of Bishop in Christ's Church, the religious ceremonies of the day commenced the Roman ritual. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was duly celebrated; the hands of the Prelates were laid upon the head of the Bishon elect; who, the solemn words of consecration pronounced, arose fortified by the Holy Ghost to faithfully discharge the important functions of his office; which we pray God he may long fill with profit to the flock committed by God to his charge, and with eternal profit to his own soul.

latter, and their indisoriminate atrocities. In spite however of a Protestant press and a revolutionary surveillance over all telegrams, truth does sometimes leak out; and the following extracts from a letter by the London Times Special Correspondent writing under date 13th ult., from San Sebastian, may perhaps enable us to form an estimate of the amount of reliance to be placed upon the reports with which the Protestant and revolutionary papers are for the most part filled with respect to Carlist atrocities.

The writer begins his letter by the remark that if any one desires to correct his. "traditional notions about Civil War-the horrors of Civil War as they are often called-and to see what exaggerations have been uttered on the subject * * * he ought to take a journey from Madrid northward through the Provinces now disturbed by the Carlist Insurrection." He speaks in fact of the Civil War as presenting more of a comic than of a tragic aspect, so bloodless comparatively speaking hitherto have been its concomitants; and as to the murders and indiscriminate plundering attributed to the Carlists, he tells us, that, though in order to carry out their plans "and to impede the movements of their enemics-the Carlists blow up bridges, destroy railroads, and cut the lines of communication, they rarely interfere with private travellers, and are perfectly innocent of the sanguinary deeds attributed to them by a mendacious press. For instance he says :---

"Your readers are, doubtless, aware that the coaches, which the Carlists could stop still more easily than the trains, are allowed to run unmolested on the condition that their owners pay the Carlists black mail. Now and then timid strangers are scared by being brought to a sudden halt by a Carlist band, but it is only to see whether the coach is carrying official despatches or any person in the employ of Government or otherwise 'contraband. I have not heard of one well-authenticated instance in which an ordinary traveller has been insulted or injured, except, indeed, so far as it be an injury to be, with great politeness and for reasons of State. robbed. This, too, only happens when the traveller rashly takes a private conveyance of his own, and thus forfeits the protection of the black mail. A Spaniard told me just now that as he was travelling in this way yesterday near Vitoria he was stopped and robbed on principles which he seemed to take as a matter of course, as being strictly and becomingly Carlist, but which may have the charm of novelty for the inhabitants of countries more pressic than Spain. It was politely, though firmly, intimated to him by the gentlemen who stopped him

that they must have a watch of some sort, whether valuable or not mattered little so long as it kept good time, and that they would also be under the unpleasant necessity of depriving him of a few such useful articles as shirts and socks ; but his money they scorned to take, or even to ask any indelicate questions about. They were, in fact, rather lavying a military contribution than committing a vulgar highway robbery, the watch being, doubtless, wanted to enable them to time their strategic operations. But even these contributions are not as a rule enforced. At Madrid I met an Englishman, who, also travelling in a private carriage after dark, had been stopped between San Sebastian and Tolosa seven times in one night by the Carlists, but had always been at once permitted to proceed with apologics for the interruption, and occasionally offers of wine. Indeed, it seems to me that travelling by diligence or even by private carriage, so far as one's life is concerned, is as safe now in the disturbed parts of Spain as in any other part; perhaps safer, since the and were carried out in strict accordance with Carlists and the troops combine to keep landitti off the high road." And these Carlists, who carry on their operations with all the courtesy that brave warriors extend to their foes, are held up to the execration of the world as brigands and murderers! Such is the unscrupulous disregard of truth too often displayed by a Liberal and anti-Catholic press. The sympathies of the Times' correspondent are of course with the adversaries of the Carlists; though as there is no recognised form of Government in Spain, which as a de facto government can challenge the obedience of all Spaniards we can hardly say that these sympathies are in favor of any particular party, or of any one of the contending fuctions for the mastery of Spain. The Times is simply an

two parties is necessary, and the Modocs respectfully decline to be exterminated. Nay they stand up and fight, and have just struck a very hard blow against the forces, sent against them. The following particulars are transmitted by telegram, and would seem to indicate that though the ultimate success of the whites may be looked upon as inevitable, the Modocs will die hard, and do much damage to their enemies.

"The MODOCE.-The Hereld's special from the Lava Beds says :- The force under Captain Thomas, which started to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs, numbered 69 men. The object wa mainly to find out how the Modocs were situated, and whether mertars could be used against them. As the troops approached the Lava Beds, the command was brought to a halt, and the men allowed to reconnoitre. The accounts of the first fire are dif. ferent, some saying five or six shots were fired, and others only four; but Ticknor says positively that t came from a party of nine Indians, who were behind the bluff. Major Thomas quickly threw hi men into skirmishing order, with Lieut. Wright's commany on the right. The howitzers had not been got rightly into position before they were flanked to the right by a party of 14 other Indians. The cross fire on Wright's men proved very demoralizing, and they broke back in confusion, leaving their gallant leader in an exposed condition and supported by a few of his non-commissioned officers. In the meantime another small party of Indians ob tained a position to the left and opened fire. It was a fearful trick and the first four shots were only fired to draw the troops more directly between the fire of the Indians on the right. The rout was complete and with the exchange of a few shots leaving the non-commissioned officers the majority of whom lay stretched upon the ground their life blood ebbing away, they became confused and demoralized and an easy prey to the Modocs who shot them down like so many frightened deer. That a party of sixty-nine men should be almost surrounded by Indians without their being aware of any sign of Indians as far as they could see, will give an idea of the nature of the ground in which these Indians fight. During the night the Indians were creeping through the rocks to scalp and strip the dead sol diers. Col. Greene moved forward his line to the place indicated and then hid in a Bush where the bodies of Major Thomas, Lieut. Howe and actingsurgeon Wright lay . a little to the left, and on the right was the body of Lieut. Harris and five of his men, stripped of all their clothing. Forty-nize were killed and wounded out of sixty-nine men."

The Chicago correspondent of the Toronto Globe bears somewhat hardly upon the good evangelicals of that city, who it seems are very busy with missions to the heathen in forcign parts, but very indifferent to the spiritual wants of the sinners and heathen at their own

Having given us a hideous picture of this Chicago, which surely could not have been surpassed in wickedness by the cities of old blotted out from off the face of the earth by the fiery storm—the Globe's correspondent goes on to say:---

"Yet the city is not altogether abominable. It contains a vast number of carnest Christian men and women, who labor diligently to promote abroad the spread of that Christianity which is so unheeded at their own doors. But Christian professors, as a rule, always were inclined to go far away for converts.

With one exception, this is true of Protestant professors; the reason is easily found. Their missions being invariably ludicrous fail ures, they have the prudence to carry them on in remote countries where their failures are not so conspicuous to those at home from whom the money comes. A projected Mission to Wall Street for the conversion of the stock brokers would find no favor ; neither could funds readily be raised for the work of carrying the Gospel to the back slums of New York or Chicago-for every one knows that such a mission, that such an enterprise would but issue in a ludicrous failure. But the failure of a mission to Africa or China though equally certain would not be so conspicuous; therefore as a rule the Foreign Mission-the mission to some place a long way off-is naturally preferred. With one exception; that of missions to Romanists. These are the only Home Missions that are really popular; and they are popular because they coax the money out of the pockets of the old women and because there is neither trouble nor danger to be incurred by those who engage therein. Besides, of what is really taking place in the Catholic world at their doors, and amongst their geographically speaking Catholic neighbors, Protestants are to say the least as ignorant, as they are of what is at this moment occurring in Thibet, or in the remotest parts of Central Africa. Their missionaries therefore who visit this, to Protestants, terra incognita can send home thence the most extraordinary tales for the Missionary Reports. without risk of being convicted of falsehood. The Home Mission to Catholics accordingly presents one of the chief conveniences of the Foreign Mission to the heathen, inasmuch as the misactionary, or anti-revolutionary movement throughout Europe. For the same reason that most Catholics, and friends of order, of civil and religious liberty invoke heaven's blessing on Carlist arms, do the enemies of the Church, and the partizans of the Revolution look forward with desiro to their failure. What the opinion of the Times' Special Correspondent on the present prospects of the contending parties is, we gather from the concluding paragraph of his letter :---

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS'

SCHOOLISM .- When the shoe pinches our evan. gelical contemporary can sing out as well as another. His issue of the 2nd instant contains a bitter complaint of the treatment of a certain Louis Barrette in that he is annoyed by being called upon to pay for the support of a Catholic school. He owns, we are told, cer. tain lots of land sid to be within the limits of

the Municipality of the Tannery de Rolland ; on which lots the said school tax is claimed. although the said Barrette has renounced the Catholic faith, some ycars ago, notifying at the time the pricat of the parish of St. Isidore where he then resided, of the fact of said renunciation.

Of the truth of the facts alleged we can say nothing; but if true, the care of Barrette is analogous to that of the Catholics of New Brunswick who, by law, are forced to pay for the support of non-Catholic schools to which they cannot in conscience send their children. We do not defend the taxing of the non-Cathelic Barrette for Catholic schools; if he have complied with the formalities of the law, in making public, not only at St. Isidore, but in the parish of the Tannery where his taxable property is situated, the fact that he is a non-Catholic, in accordance with our principles he should be exempted from payment of the school tax to which as a Catholic he was liable; but we also argue that on the same principle Catholics in New Brunswick should be exempted from taxation for the support of non-Catholic schools. Why, with his scruples in the Barrette case, does not the Witness come out in favor of the Voluntary Principle, which if good for the Church must be good for the School? Why does he not advocate Free Education, as well as Free Religion?

We see by our United States exchanges that the Bill brought before the Legislature of the State of Michigan, prohibiting under heavy pecuniary penaltics, Catholic Bishops to cr. communicate refractory members of the Church, has been abandoned. The introducers and supporters of the silly measure must have had a glimpse of the truth that such a law if passed would be treated with contempt, and would be as ineffectual as little Johnny Russell's Ecclesinstical Titles Bill, and that it could not long remain alone on the Statute Book, but would have to be followed up by other laws prescribing the conditions under which persons should be admitted to the Chuzeh. For if the State have the right to determine the conditions under which bad Catholics may not be excommunicated, it is clear that they have an equal right to say to the Bishop or Priest, "This man you shall receive into your communion." If the Liberals had their own way of it for a few weeks, we should indeed have a petty illustration of the Liberal formula, "A Free Church in a Free State."

The music during the ceremony was tastefully selected, and admirably executed by the choirs. The body of the Church was filled with our most distinguished citizens, amongst whom might be noticed His Honor the Mayor, His Honor Judge Coursol, and the Presidents of our several National Societies. Indeed a more imposing ceremony was never witnessed in this City.

One thing alone cast over it as it were a shadow. Conspicuous by his absence from a scene where his presence seemed most appropriate, was our beloved and venerated Bishop, Monseigneur Bourget. He alas! was incapacitated by indisposition from being present in the body, there where he was indeed pre_ sent in spirit; and his enforced absence was a cause of general grief. Let us pray that God will yet restore him to health, and spare him to the people who venerate him.

The sanctuary of the Gesu, was filled with the Clergy of the Diocess, amongst whom conspicuous were the Very Rev. Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and his reverend bre thren. Almost every parish had sent its representative. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. M. Truteau, Pere Oblat.

After the religious ceremonies of the day there was a Banquet in honor of the occasion given by the Jesuit Fathers; and in the evening there was a general reception in the Episcopal Palace.

It is very hard to get at the truth with regard to the Oarlist movement in the North of Spain. The press and the telegraph, are for the most part in the hands of their enemies, and from these of course we receive not only daily reports of "crushing defeats" inflicted on the

anti-Carlist, and nothing more. Anti-Carlist because the success of that movement in Spain, would be the signal for a general Catholic resionary can in one case-as easily in the other, furnish his expected periodical Returns of Conversions and Great Successes without running much risk of exposure.

Our neighbors in the United States are having a lively time of it with their Indians, who if not so intelligent as the New Zealanders, nor so apt to imitate European customs, approve themselves on their own ground opponents by no means to be despised.

These Modoc Indians, for so is the tribe called with whom the United States troops are engaged in hostilities, occupy a broken and difficult country called the Lava Beds. Of the merits of the guarrel we know nothing, but suppose that it grew out of the "improving off the face of the earth" 'to which, by the white men, the aborigines of this Continent are being subjected, a process naturally not agreeable to its victims. Perhaps too, the Red Men may complain that their white neighbors have not been very particular as to the observance of Treaties; whilst by the latter, counter accusetions of cruelty and treachery on the part of the Indians are freely launched. Be it as it may however, war rages, and the United States authorities have proclaimed a policy of exter-mination.

"If I may judge from my own slight experience, I fear that the Carlist movement has increased rather than diminished in the North of Spain, since I went over the same ground between Irun, and

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXXIII.

"THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY .--- (Sigh Comdi) My ministry and the course of our instructions, obliges me, Christian soul! to speak to you on a subject, which cannot be mentioned without a blush. Were I to consult my inclinations, I should be silent; when I consider my duty, I am impelled to speak. If I speak I fear to offend those pure ears that listen; if I be silent, I fear to render myself culpable, in not opposing a vice, which, like a second deluge, is rushing ruthlessly over the whole earth, engulphing innumerable and precious souls. If I speak, I shall appear to contravene, that precept of St. Paul which forbids these things to be so much as named amongst Christians. If I am silent, I fear to be classed amongst those dumb dogs, which know not how to bark even in warning, and thus to become more contemptible than the brute beasts-more useless even than those sacred geese, which are fabled of old to have saved the Capitol. Under this divided duty, what is left to me to do? I can only pray to the God of all purity, to send an angel down from heaven, as he did to the prophet Isaias, to purify my lips with a live coal, that whilst denouncing impurity, I may do so purely; that whilst opposing this vice, which should not be so much as named amongst you, no word of mine may be so unhappy as to enkindle

Before entering on our subject, it may be well, Christian soul, to point out to you, that although the sixth commandment of the decs. logue forbids in words only one species of im. purity, still according to the holy Futhers and theologians, it includes all other kinds of this sin. This is the opinion of St. Austin (L II Exod ques 71) and that of St. Ambrose (LI de Off c 50). It is also in accord with the teaching of St. Paul, who continually declares, that fornicators and all unclean shall be excluded from the kingdom of God. This should be sufficient for every Catholic scul. But if you ask me as a matter of curiosity, why the Decalogue has only mentioned the orime of adultery ? I answer, because in forbidding the

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 9, 1873.

is contained in it. But the Oatechism of the reeminently a law of justice; now adultery beides being a sin against purity is also a sin gainst justice, hence it is singled out from mongst the other sins of impurity in this with commandment of the Decalogue of

In combatting this vice we have to encounter justice. two classes of people. The first come to us under the guise of an Angel of darkness, the second under the appearance of an Argel of hight. The first tells us, that inparity after all is not so great a crime, as some would have us believe. Man, they sy, is clothed in a carnal body, and that hence any lapse which he may make will be more or less excusable. It is a necessity of our nature and therefore cannot be resisted. Against this abominable doctrine we shall oppose the natural turpitude of this crime-the whole teaching of Christ-and the terrible punishments awarded it.

The second class whisper amongst themselves "the Preacher should be ashamed to speak of things which all men are ashamed and should not mention in the sacred places things which in Apostle has decleared should not so much as be named amongst Christians." To these we would answer that the Apostle has himself found it necessary to declaim openly and in no doubtful terms against this vice; and that although all men are ashamed to speak of it, verymany alas are not ashamed to be guilty of

First then, Christian soul, know that Holy Church the pure spouse of Jesus Christ, has always held the vice of impurity in such abhorrence, that in her ages of greatest faith she ever mote it with her most rigourous punishments. She struck the impure with her excommunication, the heaviest chastisement that she has for her rebellious children; she relegated impurity to the same rank with idolatry and murder, which have always been looked upon by men as the most enormous crimes that can be committed What, think you, was the punishment which she imposed upon one single act? A few days of fast? A few rosaries which people now-adays look upon as such severe penance? No? She imposed seven years of public penance for a single act of fornication, and fifteen years for sdultery; as you may learn from the Penitentiary of St. Basil. And what were these seven years of penance? in what did they consist? Listen, Christian soul : To fast until sunset at least three days a week-to pass their time in constant prayer to God for forgiveness-to prostrate themselves publicly at the feet of the faithful, imploring their forgiveness for the seandal done to Holy Church, and begging their scandal done to Holy Church, and begging their clous priest, who shoots without mercy the captives intercession with God. During the greater taken by his band. Among his other victims is a part of their term they were forbidden to enter peasant woman, who was taken by his men, and brought before him, accused of some offence, prothe church for they were unclean, and were to remain outside during the public offices; and when at length they were admitted they were still forbidden to take their place with the faithful, but were to stand amongst the catechumens at the bottom of the church for the rest of their term. But, most terrible sentence of all, during the whole of their term they were forbidden to receive the holy and adorable Body of our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist unless in danger of death. Behold here, Christian soul, the punishments with which Holy Church during many centuries smote her children, in order to inspire them with a holy horror and detestation of this crime. Truly that must indeed be a grave crime which the pure Spouse of Jesus Christ, to whom He has entrusted the task of punishing offences against the Law (" Whose sins ye shall retain they are retained"), has visited with such rigourous chastisements. What! you ask, can it be possible that in any age there have been found men so imbucd with a horror of sin, as to suffer and submit to such rigourous and humiliating penances ? Yes Christian soull for many centuries the faithful of the early church saw these penances imposed; for many centuries the sinners of the early church submitted to them. It must indeed have been a terrible warning to hot youth as it entered the church on Sundays and festival days to see those penitents amidst rain and storm, or beneath the scorching sun, standing at the porch of their churches bowed down with the enormous burden of their humiliation. It must indeed have been a holy and wholesome sight to see these holy penitents so deeply penetrated with the enormity of their sin, and so anxious to explate it as to suffer oheerfully these heavy penances. In contemplating them one is at a loss whether the more to admire the faith of the penitents and the horror of this sin entertained by the early church, or to despise the depravity of the present age which treats this sin with so much leniency. But why did the Church view with such horror and punish with such rigour this vice of impurity? Because she realised its enormity; because she felt it to be so ignominous and so infamous, that, it not only dishonoured the religion of him, who was soiled by it, but deprived |

man of his dignity of manhood and placed him is contained and placed him is the ranks of the brute beasts. It is, she Conneu of thus: The Jewish Decalogue is knows, a brutal vice in all the force of the term, the level of the beasts by rendering him like unto them. " Mau when he was in honour did not understand (did not appreciate his dignity) he has compared himself to the senseless beasts and has become like unto them (ps 48). Who does not recognize at a glance the difference between sins of the flesh and sins of the heart or intellect? A man sins by ambition or pride. He sins without doubt; and I do not wish to excuse his sin; but if he sins, he sins like an angel, because he sins by the intellect, -by such a sin as alone an angel is capable of. A man sins by avarice; he sins it is true and I do not seek to palliate his crime; but when he sins he sans like a man, becanse he sins through earthly desires. But the man that sins by impurity sins like a beast because he sins by the

desires of a beast. Should not this, Christian soul, shew you the enormity of this vice, through the depth of the degradation and dishonor which it entails upon a rational being?

What the triumph of Liberalism and the spread of Protestant principles have done for Italy we know; what these same agencies have already effected in Spain, we gather from the Madrid Special Correspondent of the London Times, writing under date April 5th.

This unexceptionable witness informs us then that, already, the people of Spain are so far Protestantised that numbers "make it a point of remaining covered, as a sort of freethinker's protest, when the Host passes ;" that civility to a priest is a rare occurrence; that obscene pieces "in which nuns and monks are burlesqued with an outrageous indecency which of every description-it is for us a subject of proud would never be tolerated in Protestant England," are performed nightly in some of the Madrid theatres; whilst, as a last and most conclusive proof of all, of the progress that the result of the tract and bible distributing, and tub-preaching influences to which once Christian and Catholic Spain has been subjected of late by British swaddlers, and Exeter Hall Missionaries, the writer in the Times adduces the fact, that :---

"It would not be easy in England to find a pothouse in which blasphemy of the grossest kind is talked so openly and safely as here in the Cortes." Truly the new Reformation may be judged by its fruits.

FLAP-DOODLE, OR THE STUFF THEY FEED FOOL ON .- As a specimen of this stuff, we clip the annexed extract from Our Own Correspondent of the Montreal Herald. It is too rich to be lost :---

" The Carlists are committing frightful atrocities; the most sanguinary of their leaders being a ferobably that of refusing to submit to the requisitions of those ruffians, who plunder everything they can lay their hands on. The priest, acting as judge, condemned the woman to death; then, as priest shrived her, then shot her with his own hand, and, lastly, took possession of eight Spanish half-pence, that happened to be in her pocket, to pay for the mass, which he forthwith proceeded to say for the repose of her soul !" The above indicates a new phase in the Carlist war in Spain. At first Our Own Correspondents used to annihilate the brave royalists once a week, or oftener; now, however, that the signs of their vitality are patent to the world; the penny-a-liner gently takes to slandering them.

"A Suffering and Murdered Woman Terribly Avenged." "A man Twenty Hours Burning and carved Piecemeal."

Whereupon, shocked at the falling off ef his countrymen, Mark Twain takes up his carpetbag, and prepares to walk, leaving behind him the following energetic protest addressed to the Graphic, against the dullness, and monotonous regularity of Yankee life :----

The items under these headings all bear date yesterday, April 16 (refer to your own paper), and I give you my word of honour that that string of commonplace stuff was everything there was in the telegraphic columns that a body could call news. Well, said I to myself, that is getting pretty dull; this is getting pretty dry: there don't appear to be anything going on anywhere; has this progressive nation gone to sleep? Have I got to stand another month of this torpidity before I can begin to browse among the lively capitals of Europe ? MARK TWAN.

We give our readers the following address delivered by Mr. J. J. Curran last week at the entertainment of the deaf and dumb scholars of the Catholic Itstitote :---

Ladies and Gentlemen .- In glancing over the very interesting programme that has been selected for your entertainment to-night, I perceive my name figuring in no less flattering a connection than an English "Oration"-And I can assure you, you need not be at all alarmed. My appearance on this platform, is not for the purpose of inflicting a speech upon you, and it would be in bad taste, indeed, when I see such a large concourse assembled to witness the progress and proficiency of these pupils, to do more than say a few words expressive of the pleasure and gratification it affords to each and every one of us to witness the magnificent success, crowning the indefatigable exertions of those self sacrifising men, whose lives are devoted to the ardnous task, of remedying as far as human ingenuity can accomplish it, the great disabilities that afflict so large a proportion of the human family. Looking around this large assembly it is truly gratifying to see such an attendance of the beauty and intelligence of our city, testifying by their presence, the deep interest they feel in the advancement of the institution where these children are instructed-speaking here a Catholic and alluding for one moment to the long and brilliant record of noble schemes, inaugurated by the church for the alleviation of human suffering contemplation, that in all ages, under every variety of circumstances, in every clime and despite objects deemed insuperable, there have always been found priests and monks and noble hearted religious of both sexes, to grapple with every difficulty, brave Reformation is making in Spain, and of the all that was near and dear and become the pioneers of those heroic enterprises that ennoble mankind. and make us feel, that if there be in human nature, much that is low and grovelling, when that nature becomes exalted by religious seal, mero philanthrophy pales almost into insignificence, when compared with the perfection of christian charity and benevolence (loud applause) I shall not detain you with a subject that has on so many occasions been treated before you, with far greater ability than I can command—I shall merely ask you to consider the grand stride made, when the good Spanish monk was first inspired with the thought that something could be done to procure for the unfortunate deaf mute the advantages of religious and secular education. We know that in ancient times nothing had ever been dreamt of much less suggested or experimented whereby their great deficiencies could be supplied. Under the old Roman Law these poor creatures were classed with the idiotic and denied all civil status. But ladies and gentlemen, what did this clasification and deprivation amount to when compared with that immeasurable deprivation of the knowledge of the existence of the Great Creator and the soul saving truths of revealed religion? Centuries and centuries rolled on, arts and sciences flourished, one after another great inventions dawned upon the human mind but fifteen hundred years, after the Christian era had passed away, ere it suggested itself to the mind of man, that something was practicable to place the deaf mute in intelligent communication with the outer world, and enable them to enjoy in all their plenitude the benefits of religion, and the rights of citizenship (applause). Then it was that the humble Spanish monk, Pedro de Ponce, discovered the secret key to their intellect, and no sooner had the first progressive step been taken, than on all sides generous souls were to be found, who, like the Abbe del 'Epc, were willing to sacrifice everything for the furtherance of the good work that presented itself in this new field for christian charity-shall I ask you to consider the difficulties that beset their path? the superhuman patience required to enable them to persevere in their generous undertaking-I have always held that the teaching youth, endowed with all the faculties usually bestowed by Divine Providence, is the most arduous, the most irritating and wearying of all avocations, but what is even that compared with the herculean task of educating those who have been unfortunately deprived of two of the most important Senses-yet to what perfection has not this training been brought? Witness the proceedings of this evening's entertainment, and may we not well express our admiration for the zeal of these good men who are doing so much for removing the natural disabilities of our afflicted brethren (applause). Ah! ladies and gentlemen, we may speculate and theorize on this interesting subject we may wonder at its achievement, we may thank God that there are some men and women devoted enough to undertake and accomplish the duty, were we but permitted to read in the innermost recesses of the hearts of each of these little ones the gratitude they feel for their benefactors, could we but witness the tears of joy that have coursed down the cheeks of many and many a poor father and mother whose child has been under their paternal care, we might then form a faint idea of the good work that has been performed (applause). Nevertheless I here find myself gradually infringing on my promise not to detain you, the heartfelt interest we all have in the Deaf and Dumb Institute must be my apologywe are moreover assembled here to night to do honor to the Rev. Mr. Belanger the good and indefatigable director of the institution, to congratulate him on his elevation to the high dignity of the priesthood, and to wish him God speed in his tuture career of usefulness. All I shall say in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, and this I say on your behalf as well as my own, we sincerely hope he may have many long and happy years before him, that every blessing may attend him, and certainly they will if the prayers of the numberless deaf-mutes whom he has watched over with a fatherly care are to be granted, and we sincerely trust that day by day this institution may extend its sphere of good works in despensing to those who should otherwise be deprived of them, the inestimable benefits its training, affords (loud applause). THE CATHOLIC WORLD-May, 1873 .- The contents for the current month of this well known Catholic monthly are as under :---1. The Evolution of Life; 2. Peace; 3. Dante's Purgatorio; 4. The Russian Idea; 5. My Cousin's Introduction ; 6. Madame Agnes ; 7. Conciliar Decrees on the Holy Scriptures; 8. Myths, and Myth Mongers; 9. Heaven; 10. necessary for their protection to do so.

Dies Irm; 11. Weman as a Bread Winner; 12. Abraham, Abron, Auburn; 13. Fontainebleu; 14. Brittany: Its People and its Poems; 15. For Better or For Worse; 16. Beati Qui Lugeaut; 17. John Baptiste de Rossi and his Archaeological Works; 18. A Legend of St. Christopher; 19. New Publications.

Annual Subscription \$4.59, single numbers 4.50. 15 cents, Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

THE SANITARIAN-May, 1873 .- Here is a work which may be studied with profit by all, and which should be carefully perused by those who have any voice in the sanitary arrangements of this City, notorious amongst the Cities of this Continent, indeed of the world, for its excessive death rate, the result of dirt, defective drainage, and inefficient sanitary arrangements generally, for the site is not necessarily bad and its climatic conditions are not fatal, as the statistics of the adjacent rural districts clearly establish. The Sanitarian is a monthly journal, published at New York, by A. N. Bell, M.D.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW-April, 1873 .- New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Co. Montreal: Messrs. Dawson Bros. We find the following articles :--- 1. Swiss Federal Reform; 2. The Monotheism of Paganism; 3. The Government Purchase of Railways; 4. Middlemarch: A Study of Provincial Life; 5. Battle of Creed and Freedom in French Protestantism; 6. Aristotle; 7. The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century; 8. Contemporary Literature.

BOOKS RECEIVED FROM JOHN MURPHY & Co., BALTIMORE.—God Our Father, by a Father of the Society of Jesus, \$1. Novena in Honor of St. Joseph, 25 cents. Sour Eugenie : The Life and Letters of a Sister of Charity, \$1. These are books which are worthy of the notice of the Catholic public. They may be read with pleasure and profit by all. For sale by the Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal.

THE EMERALD .- We have to acknowledge receipt of the 3rd number of this publication issued monthly at Toronto, and devoted to Irish Literature. It contains much interesting matter, and many well selected articles.

THE LAMP: No. XI.-May, 1873 .- This small but spirited publication is we hope destined to enjoy a long and profitable existence. It deserves encouragement from our Canadian Catholic community, and its " Lessons on the Irish Language" should secure for it the patronage of all genuine Celts.

Messrs, J. J. Curran and P. J. Coyle, Advocates, of this city, have entered into copartnership. Their offices are at No. 58 St. François Xavier Street. We wish our friends every success in their professional career.

THE WAR OF COLOR .- For sometime past a number of colored workmen have been employed in the extensive tobacco factory of Messrs. MacAdams & Co., on the Hochelaga road, much to the displeasure and jealousy of the white people working in the same factory. Yesterday evening the feeling culminated in a number of the white workers congregating at six o, clock, about the doors of the factory, and making an attack on the colored people, as they came out. A general scuffle ensued and there was every appearance of a serious row occurring when Acting Sergeant Gauthier arrived with a posse of Police from the Panet Street Station and dispersed the crowd. The attacking party, however, followed the colored people to Papineau square, where a stand was made and a free fight resulted. Two shots were fired by the colored workers, which created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and soon th square was filled with a crowd numbering between five and six hundred persons, fully impressed with the fact that a serious riot was progressing. The combatting parties continued to pitch into each other, when the shout of " the police are coming," announced the arrival of Sergeant Ritchie and a number of mon also from Panet Street Station. He was shortly reinforced by the party under Gauthier, and together they quickly dispersed the crowd and the combattants, the latter ceasing their hostilities on the cry of the police .- Gazette of Tuceday.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kemptville, L L, \$2; Madoc, Miss E M O'C, 2; Springfield, Mass, Rev. L J G, 5; Sierra, D McD, 2; Kingston, N B, Rev J M, 2; Long Island Locks, E B, 50c; Buckingham, J M, for Club, 11,50; St Raphaels, A B McD, 2; Loughboro, J L, 50c; Cham-bly Canton, T F, 4; Mount St Patrick, J M, for Club, 16,50; Cornwall, Miss MJ, 2; Sandwich, A E S, 2; Carleton, Rev F A B, 5; St Simon, Rev F M F, 2; Upton, D McE, 3; Mitchell, J B, for Club, Per D A C, Alexandria-A K, 2; J C, 1; G O'B. 2; GH, 2.

Per W C, Cornwall-Rev C M, 2. Per J D, Leeds Village-St Agathe, F D, Jr, 2. Per Rev C B, St Patrick's Hill-N C, 2; E P, 4. Per Rev F V B, Port Felix, N S-Cape Canso, P McN, 2. Per P L, Escott-J C, 2; Caintown, M L, 2; G L, 2. Per Rev P F C, Stratford-Self, 2; T H, 2. Per P L, Allumette Island-T D, 3; M W, 5, Per Rev M O'R, Stayner-Self, 2; D McD, 2. Per A B McI, Chatham-D F, 2. Per P D, Toronto-P K, 1. Per Rev A W S, Rockburn-J D, 1,50; H D, 2,40. Per Rev M Q, Richmond Station-P R, 2; D W, ; E W, 2; Danville, Rev L S A M, 2. Per Rev H B, Granby-P C, 2.

BIRTH. In this city on the 2nd instant, at 22 Sanguinet st., Mrs. Thomas Barry, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Patrick's Church, on the 5th inst., by the bride's brother, the Rev. M. Callaghan, John Burns, eldest son of Edward Burns, Esq., to Bridget, second daughter of John Callaghan, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour # brl. of 196 ib Pollards \$3.00 @ \$8.35
Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00
Extra 6.90 @ 7.10
Fancy
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.95 @ 6.00
Strong Bakers' 6.10 @ 4.25
Middlings 4.00 @ 4.25
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.80 @ 0.00
City bags, [delivered] 3.00 @ 0.60
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.45 @ 0.55
Lard, per lbs
Cheese, per lbs 0.12 @ 0.12
do do do Finest new 0.13 @ 0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.30 @ 0.32
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.30 @ 5.50
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.57100 0.60
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.821@ 0.85
Pork-Old Mess
New Canada Mess

TORONI	O FARMERS' MA	RKET.	
Wheat, fall, per	bush	\$1 25	1 35
do spring	do	1 23	1 24
Barley	do	0 83	0 75
	do	0 41	0 42
Peas	do	0 67	0 69
Rye	do	0 65	0 66
Dressed hogs per	100 lbs	7 00	8 00
Beef, hind-grs, pe	r lb	0.06	0 063
" fore-quarters	"	0 04	0 04
Mutton, by carca	se, per lb	0 97	0 09
Chickens, per pai	r	0 60	0 00
Ducks, per brace		0 60	0 75
Geese, cach	*** ******	0 70	0 80
Turkeys		1 00	1 75
Butter, lb. rolls.	••••••	0 25	0 30
" large roll	8	0 22	0 23
tub dair	y	0 16	0 20
Eggs, fresh, per	doz	0 11	0 12
" nacked		0 00	0 00
Apples, per bri.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 00	3 00
Potatoes, per bag		0 40	0 50
Cabbage, per doz		0 40	0 50
Onions, per bush		1 00	1 10
Carrots do		0 65	0 60
Beets do	••••	0 60	0 75
Parsnips do		0 60	0 70
Turnips, per bus	h	0 30	0 40
Hay		22 00	27 00
Straw	*** ************	12 00	15 00
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DULL TIMES .- Mark Twain, before leaving this Continent for Europe, bewails the dull times on which he has fallen. Yes, in cvil days, he has fallen on dull and unexciting times; this is the burden of his complaint; and to show its truth he publishes the following as the sum total of what was to be found in the daily papers under the heading By Telegram for one entire day, April 16th :---

"A Coloured Congressman in Trouble." "Excitement at Albany." "Five Years, imprisonment." " Wall Street Panicky."

- "Two Failures, and money at 150 per cent." " Two Criminal oases."
- "Arrested for Highway Robbery."
- "The Assault on the Gas Collector." "A Striker Held for Murder in the Second De-
- gree."
- "The Murderer King Dangerously Sick."
- "Lusignani, the wife Murderer, to be hung."
- " Two would be Murderers to be hung." "Incengiarism in a Baptist Flock."
- "A Fatal Mistake."
- "Washing away of a Railroad."
- "Ku-Klux Murderers."
- "A Shocking Disaster." "A Chimney falls and Buries five Children-two
- of them Already dead."
- "The Modoc Massacre."
- "Riddle's Warning." "A Father Killed by his son."
- "A Bloody Fight in Kentucky."
- "An Eight-Year old Murderer."
- "A Graveyard Flohting off."
- " A Louisiana Massacre."
- " A Court-House Fired and Negroes Thereiu shot While Escaping." "Two to Three Hundrd men rossted alive."
- "A Lively Skirmish in Indiana." .
- "A Town in a state of General Biot."
- "A Party of Miners Besieged in a Boarding House." "Troops and Police from Indianapolis Asked

• •.

- "Bloody work Expected." for."
- "Furious Amason Leaders."
- "A Norrible Story."
- "A Negro's Outrage."

SUICEE .- On Monday afternoon a man, name unknown was observed by two women to be walking slowly along the side of the railroad track towards the city as if in deep thought. The three o'clock train for the west was going outwards and the deccased stooped for ward looking between the wheels of the cars till all about the last one had passed, when he threw himself forward and the wheels passing over his neck he was instantly killed. Mr. Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday morning when the above facts were corroborated and a verdict of suicide given by the Jury. The body has been taken to the Mount Royal Cemetery vault, where it awaits identification. The romains are frightfully disfigured, the head being almost severed from the body.—Herald 30th ult.

A PLUCKY ACTION .- Yesterday afternoon as the half-past three o'clock train was backing out of the Lachine station, Conductor Crossby, who was standing on the platform of the rear car, saw a mun approaching the cossing. The whistle was blown but the man appeared to take no notice of it, but kept on towards the track, reaching it as the train was almost upon him. Seeing that the man would be crushed immediately, Mr. Crossby, with great pre-sence of mind, jumped at the man and hurled him bodily out of the way of the track. Quick as the action was the car, however, struck Mr. Grossby and threw him and the man with great violence against the fence. The rescued man escaped uninjured, but Mr. Crossby had one of his ankles badly sprained. The conductor deserves great credit for the pluck and coolness displayed by him and to which the man owes his life .-- Gazette 30th ult.

SHOT IN THE HAND .- During the melee on Monday night, in Papineau square, between the white and colored employees of MacAdams' Tobacco Factory, and which was reported in the Gazette of yesterday, a man was shot through the hand by one of the negroes. It was stated that the revolvers fired by the colored people were not loaded, but it appears they were, and it is also stated that the colored am-

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-Superior extra selling per barrel at \$7.00 to \$8.00; per 100 lbs., \$4,00 to \$4,25. Family Flour \$3,00 to \$3.25, retail.

GRAIN-Barley quiet at 62 to 63c, per bush. Bye 60c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Peas 68 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. No rise in prices.

POTATOES are still selling at 50 to 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bushel.

BUTTER-Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or crock; fresh sells at 22 to 24c for 1b. with better supply. Eggs are selling at 12 to 14c. Cheese, no change in market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.

MEAT .- Beef steady at \$7,00 per 100 lbs.; killed, fresh selling at \$7,50 to \$8.00 Mess Pork \$19 to \$20; prime, none. Pork, Mutton and lamb sell at 8c. Veal 5c. Hams 15c to 16c.

POULTRY .--- Turkeys from 75c to \$1,50 upwards : Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 75. Hay \$13,00 to \$16,00 a ton; Straw \$6,50.

Woon selling at \$5,75 to \$6,00 for hard, and \$3,-00 to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered, per ton.

HIDES -- Market still declines : \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1,40 to \$1,60; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 121c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 41 rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 75c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00 per 100 lbs .- British Whig.

FIRST COMMUNION OR THE GREAT DAY .-Motives and Means of Perseverance after first Communion, translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Published with the permission of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Preface-In publishing this little work we propose to ourselves to offer to the Reverend Clergy religious teachers and Catholic parents, a cheap book, which they can give as a memento of the happy day of first communion. Cloth, 30 cents; Full Gilt, 40 cents. 37-3-D. & J. SADLIEB & CO

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An Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Fouths' and Boys' MADE UP OLOTHING dways in tock W. WALSH & CO. A CALL SOLICITED.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -- MAY 9, 1873.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL ARSENBLY .-- PARIS, April 27 .- The election of a deputy to fill the vacant seat for this city in the National Assembly was held to-day. The vote was large. The following are the latest returns :- M. Barodet, Radical; 166,000 ; Baron. Stoffel, Censervative, 127,909 Count De Remusat, supporter of President, Thiers, 25,500. The official returns will probably differ a little from these figures, which ensure the election of M. Barodet. Large and animated crowds are in the streets, notwithstanding a cold rain, awaiting the latest news and eagerly discussing the result of the elections held to day in Marseilles and Bordeaux, in which the Radical candidates were also successful.

PARIS, May 2 .--- Cardinal Alexis Belliet, Archbishop of Chambery, is dead.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 1.- A number of Carlist prisoners captured on one of the Canary Islands mutinied several days ago and the guard were compelled to fire on them to secure their submission. Many prisoners were killed and wounded.

RECRUITING OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY. -- MADRID. May 2 .- The recruiting of volunteers who are to be brought into service against the Carlists is in progress throughout Spain.

LONDON, April 29.-The Carlist Committee here have received a telegram from Spain reporting that on Thursday last a great victory was won by their friends at Vera in Navarre. The Carlists numbering 700, defeated the Republican force 1400 strong. The battle began at dusk. The bands commanded by the Cure of Santa Cruz fought with great heroism. The Republicans were completely routed with the loss of 80 killed and wounded. Gen. Novella's plan of campaign in the north has failed. The Carlists were receiving large supplies.

The report that Bon Alphonso had re-crossed the frontier into France, and that Saballes had fled, are pronounced false.

Additional advices received through the Carlist channels represent that the Chicftains Saballes, August, Mermeret, Soula, Vallo and Cristany are capa-ble of concentrating all their forces, some 10,000 in the aggregate, in a few hours. Saballes is blockading the city of Vich, 37 miles from Barcelona,

Don Alphonso is in the Province of Lerado where 500 men of San Fernando's regular army have deserted to his banner.

The Carlists claim a success in Navarre and deny that Don Alphonso had re-crossed the frontier into France.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetian Republic is a worthy rival of the more populous "liberal" communities of France and Spain. Its rulers are particularly distinguished by their admirable zeal against the Bishops and clergy of the Catholic Church, to whom the Swiss Constitution was supposed to have secured all the rights enjoyed by other citizens. After suppressing the Bishop of Bale, as far as they have the power to do it, and forbidding his clergy to obey him, they have made further advances in the same truly liberal and enlightened course. As no one of the priests in his diocese paid the slightest attention to their impious decree, but all persovered unanimously in the religious obedience to which they were bound by their vows, the civil authorities proceeded to acts by which they no doubt hope to propitiate the favour of Prince Bismarck. In the Canton of Soleure, seventy-one parish priests protested against the impudent persecution of which their Bishop had been made the victim, and especially against its wanton illegality. The paternal government of Soleure has imposed upon each of them for this offence a fine of 100 francs. As they are all very poor, the penalty is a serious one. So small a matter is perhaps beneath the notice of our English journalists, or perhaps has escaped their attention. If they had heard of it their love of justice and liberty would no doubt impel them to join their voices with ours in protesting against this new crime of the petty tyrants of Switzerland .- Tablet.

ITALY.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY .- ROME, May 1 .- In consequence of the adverse vote in the Chamber of the other hand, the suicidal violence of the Govern-

German or Italian, and rescue His Vicar, from their grasp. He has done it so often before i-Tablet. Thave it on undoubted suthority that the former inmates of several of the suppressed convents are now in the most dreadful want. The miserable stipend assigned to them out of their expropriated and suppressed houses amounts in no case to more than £24 sterling a year, and in most only to £12 a year. This is barely sufficient to find them the poor food of the poorest peasantry; but the painful deprivations and want they are now suffering arises from the fact that eighteen and twenty months have passed without their being yet paid one farthing. The small shopkeepers who have hitherto trusted them can do so no longer. Those who have supplied them with the barest necessaries (and they have never sought for more), have been, and are, merciful to them, but cannot continue the sacrifices The misery is urgent and great ; and the poor friars, or their representatives-for all cannot go to the office where the money should have been paid-go and show their papers in vain. There is always some evasion, and they are too poor to appeal to the tribunals.-Cor. of Tablet.

Mendicancy seems to be pretty prevalent just now in Naples. The Liberia of that city tells its readers that "over 1,204 beggars were arrested in the streets last month. The greater number of these were per-sons reduced to beg from sheer want and fear of starvation." It would seem that the suppression of the monasteries has much the same effect in Italy that it had hundreds of years ago in England, and it will tend to form a similar class of outcasts, white slaves and paupers, which is the disgrace of the old country to this day.

AUSTRIA.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION .---- VIENNI, May 1 .-- The World's Exhibition was inaugurated this afternoon by the Emperor of Austria with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a vast assemblage of people from all parts of the earth. Programme opened by an address from Archduke Charles to the Emperor, congratulating His Majesty on the auspicious event and asking him to pronounce the exhibition open. The Emperor replied briefly, expressing his satisfaction at the completion of the preparations for the great work, and then formally declared the Universal Exhibition of 1873 open.

On opening the Exhibition to-day the Emperor Francis Joseph entered the Rotunda with the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany on his arm. He was followed by the Grown Prince Frederick William, who escorted the Empress Augusta. After these came the eldest son of the Prince, accompanied by the Prince Imperial of Austria. The Emperor took a seat on the throne, when the combined bands, numbering several hundred musicians, performed the Austrian Hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian Anthem, amid the cheers of the multitudes. The Archduke Charles then delivered a short address, to which the Emperor replied, when the proceedings terminated.

GERMANY.

PENAL LAWS PASSED .--- BERLIN, May 1.-- The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day finally passed the bill for the regulation and control of the clergy, by a large majority.

Like the Babylonian prince, Prince Bismarck turns a deaf ear to warnings, and continues to feast and make merry. His policy just now is to be agreeable to the so-called Liberals; and as they dislike any form of religion, he is quite willing to say to them, *Tolle, crucifige.* And they take him at his word. It is, in fact, their work which he is doing rather than his own. Before long they will ask him to do something else, and he will not be able to refuse. He has let loose in Germany, as Cavour did in Italy, the demon of revolution, and in both countries the result will be the same. "I see the day at hand," said Manteuffel-who was himself a member of the Prussian Cabinet in 1848 -during the recent debates, "when the power of the Crown will in its turn be called in question. I pray God to avert that formidable moment. The alternative then will no longer be, ecclesiasticism or royalty, but-mob-government or monarchy!" The better class of Protestants in Germany are so entirely of this opinion, that during the festivities in honour of the Emperor's birthday, a large number

of "orthodox" preachers refused to take any part either in the social or religious solemnities. On Deputies yesterday on the appropriation for the ment and Legislature has no other effect on th

All the pretty girls from a range of ten miles around were there, and many young men from twenty and thirty miles distant, the most remarkable among them was a young Irish American named Nicholas Beardon, who never missed being present at any place where there was fun within fifty miles of his home. "Nick," as he was called, drove a splended team of dark iron-grey horses before an elegant sleigh well cushioned and robed, and hence, he never wanted company in his wide wanderings in search of that fun he so, dearly loved, and which seemed ever to play on his comic; laughing coustenance. No matter whether it was at camp meeting, or at protracted meeting, at ball or sociable, at spelling school or singing school, at a revival or at a love feast, at picnic, or church fair, or Sunday School excursion, or any other such haunts of pleasure, "Nick" was sure to be present, and always at the "nick of time" to escort thereto or therefrom, any nice young ladies who wanted to ride. Micholas Reardon was the only son of a wealthy Irish Catholic from the Wisconsin side of St. Oroix, who gave him his own way, very imprudently, imagin-ing that children were as easily trained in this, as the old country. The young lad was, of course, nominally a Catholic, and though known as such, and regarded as a "right good fellow," and the very antipodes of a shining Methodist, for his laughing face was a perpetual protest against hypocrisy, yet he was received cordially and welcomed as one of themselves, at all the. "sociables," "quilting bees"

and auxiliary contrivances of Methodism. Once on a time, when Elder Bull, who often remarked regarding Reardon, "he will be one of us yet," making bold on "Nick," invited him to come to his meetin' house to hear him (Bull) preach, ad-ding as an attraction that "he could get acquainted with very nice girls in his church, at the late at night services." Nicholas replied by saying, "No, 1 don't want to practice hypocrisy in getting acquainted with young women. I am not Methodist enough for that. I am acquainted already with as many girls as I want. I can beat your preaching all to pieces in making acquaintance of young ladies by my fast trotting horses, cushioned cutter, and warm well lined, wolf robes. I rely on the real wolf skins, rather than trust in your 'wolf-in-sheep's clothing, suit in taking in the girls, ha! ha! ha'l'

This rather severe rebuke on the kind preacher's well-meaning inducements to young Reardon to join his sect, through a channel which, he thought. would reach his predominant passion, discouraged the preacher very much, and ought to have taught him that Irish Americans, though they may become indifferent or reckless, are not easily drawn into the meshes of such transparent humbugs as a Method-

istic "getting religion" profession. This evening at Miss Spoone's "sociable" there was a rivalry apparent in the crowd in regard to the popularity of two young Irish Americans, Mulroony and Reardon. The young men themselves, however, were unconscious that they were made the heroes of this petty religious social gathering. The opinions and the interest which the crowd at this 'sociable^v took in those two imprudent young men were divided in a marked manner between both of them. The most lively and pleasant of the young ladies present, if we except Miss Spoones and a few old maids, were clustered in a close bevy around the circle which had Reardon for its center. While all the preachers, except Redtop, who was jealous of our hero, and the most remarkable people for piety so-called, looked up to, encouraged, flattered and hung on the smiles of Mr. P. M. Ronay, the talented young student, as they called him. All that loved fun and frolic,' were around the devil-may-care driver of fast horses, "Nick;" but all who sighed for the extension of the borders of "shaky Methodism" by adding to its numbers through conversion, all these were gathered around the young student. It was getting late at night however, and the elders thought it was time to introduce piety. The young people had enough, the holy men thought, of fun during the several hours enjoyed by them in games of "forfeits," "the needle's eye," "fairanders," "Johnny Brown," the "old soldiers," and "hide and go seek," in all of which plays, scenes not very modest happened. "Now was it not time,"

they thought, "" to bring religion on the stage." Now, after allowing scenes and actions among a promiscuous crowd of young people of both sexes, that would not be out of place in any of the ancient temples of the Egyptian goddesses, these pious men of different religious sects, introduced their dis cordant char ludicrous hyp

How MUCH WILL KEEP A HORSE ?- A horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horses cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer-it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that, in our opinion, three and a half tons of corn stalks and two and a half tons of corn would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of good hay. We may estimate also, that it will take three and a half tons of oat straw, and two and a half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds so that it will take over 155 bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount .- American Stock Journal.

POPULAR ERRORS .- To think the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study the faster they will learn. To conclude that because exercise is good, the more violent it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To argue that what ever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been gratified, merely to gratify the taste. To cat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.-Good Health.

Dr. Dio Lewis gives the following as a positive oure for stammering. Those afflicted will do well to read: "The cure is simply this: The stammerer is made to mark the time in his speech, just as is ordinarily done in singing. He is at first to beat on every syllable. It is best at the first lesson to read some simple composition, like one of David's Psalms, striking the fore-finger on the knee at each word; then read in a newspaper, beating each syllable. You can beat time by striking the finger on the knee, by hitting the thumb against the forefinger, or moving the large toe in the boot. We doubt if the worst case of stuttering would continue long, provided the sufferer would read an hour or two each day with thorough practice of this simple art, observing the same in his conversation. As the usands have paid fifty and a hundred dollars for this secret, we take great pleasure in imparting it to the patrons of this journal,"

Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

38 Hanover Street, Boston.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

ticle in Cassell's Nousehold Guide.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

Yours respectfully.

Ont.

MONTREAL. ALL JOBBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. SELECT DAY SCHOOL • Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTE DAME. 744 PALACE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE-From 9 toll A.M.; and from 1 to 4 p.m. 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English an French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Histor Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lecture on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plai and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Musi Vocal and Instrumental ; Italian and German err No deduction made for occasional absence, If 1 Pupils take dinner in the Establishm \$6 • extra per quarter. INSGLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. In the Superior Court. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal. In the matter of EDVARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying of business at the said City of Montreal under th style of E. Coote and Company. Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the under signed will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 15th March 1873. EDWARD COOTE BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT by A. POWER NG.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws his Attorney ad litem. 30. which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-CANADA, ties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bev-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC In the Superior Court erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." District of Montreal. -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James In the matter of JOHN A. HICK, An Insolvent. On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May nert, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messre, James discharge under the said act. Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at JOHN A. HICK By KERR; LAMBE & CARTER their works in the Euston Road, London."-See ar-His Aitorney ad litem. 36-1m INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. OFFICE OF GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co.,) In the Matter of ISIDORE GAUTHIER, An Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the seventh day of May DEAR SIR: We have been dealing in your Hypo-1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid, phosphites about two years, and although the price seems high (none too high considering its virtues), Montreal, 17th April 1873, we think it has succeeded better than any other L. JOS. LAJOIE, preparation we have ever handled, and cheerfully 36-3 Assignee. recommend it to all in need of good medicine. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ADAM ARCHIBALD, GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. An Insolvent. A second dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the Thirteenth day of May 1878, after which date, the dividends will be paid. Montreal, 17th April 1873, FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and JAMES TYRE. teach both languages. Good references required. 36-2 Assignee. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.,

The beginning of the year is a fit time for subcribing to the valuable, and very cheap reprin

DR. ED. DESJARDINS, CLINICAL DILPENSABY, NAZABETH ASYLUM, ST. CATHERINE STER Advice and attendance given gratuitously to the poor every day (except Sundays) at two o'clock a m-26-2 TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; goo references required. Applicant to state sal Application to be made to the Trestees of the abov Section, Glennevis Post Office. Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873. CARROLL AND FLANAGAN PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS, & STEAMFITTER No. 799 Craig Street,

. EYE DISEASES.

arsenal at Tarranto, the ministers tendered their resignation which was accepted.

THE CRISIS .- ROME, May 2 .- The Ministerial crisis continues. The King has consulted Ricasoli and Menghetti, who both advise the return of the Ministry to office.

A telegram from Rome states that Garibaldi is dangerously ill.

GENERAL PERSECUTION AGAINST THE CHURCH. - We learn from undoubted authority, namely Signor Lanza's paper, the *Opinione*, that no fewer than 29 Italian Bishops and 51 of the inferior clergy are at this time proceeded against by the Italian Government for one reason or another. Their episcopal residences are all withheld, in many cases their seminaries closed, and it appears they can now scarcely open their months without being subject to a "processo,"

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY .- The alliance between Liberalism and blasphemy becomes every day more intimate. The insults addressed by the impure journals of Italy to the person of our Divine Redeemer, the caricatures of the Sacred Mysteries in the public theatres, and the personal violence offered, with the connivance if not the approval of the civil authorities, to those who frequent the churches, sufficiently demonstrate the union be-tween what is called "modern civilization" and the powers of darkness.

A SCIENTIFIC FETE AT ROME.-The Perseveransa of Milan, a sort of Italian Times, speaks in a moment of distraction of "a profoundly learned man, whose renown does honor to Italy." This man is a priest and a Jesuit-the illustrious P. Secchi. He has lately delivered two lectures in Rome on the solar phenomena, of which he has perhaps a more exact knowledge than any living astronomer. His appearance, says the Perseveranza, was a "scientific fete." P. Secchi is evidently ignorant of the fact, announced every day by our so-called philosophers, that religion and science are divorced. This is one of the discoveries of modern scientists, upon which they appear to pride themselves. Yet, P. Secchi was able to excite the enthusiasm of his audience by stating the fact, which they heard without surprise, that he had received no more cordial encouragement in his scientific pursuits than that with which he had been honored by Pius IX., and that it was to the munificence of this great Pontiff that the observatory of the Roman College was chiefly indebted for its rich apparatus. Our philosophers tell the Church every day that she is opposed to science, as our Liberals tell Catholics that they are opposed to liberty. And the foolish world believes them.

ROME AND THE CZAR - The Journal of Florence thinks that Russia is disposed to cultivate the friendship of France, and therefore of the Pope. "The relations between Russia and the Holy See," it tells us, " become every day more amicable." As the latter " will never make any concession of the rights of justice and religion," it is presumed that Russia has no intention to ask for them, but is only fortifying herself against the preponderance of Germany. The refusal of the Empress in her recent journey to the South of Europe to accept any honors from the Piedmontese, and the announcement that she intends to visit the Pope, but not his jailor, is supposed to confirm this view of the policy of the Czar. It may be true or false, but once thing is certain : that in His own way and time the Almighty

1993年5月19月

Catholics of the Empire than to kindle their zeal and reanimate their courage. Neither fines nor imprisonment have any terrors for men who look beyond the present hour, and wait for the judgement of God. They know they must win in the long run. Meanwhile, a journalist in Posen, who had printed an article from the Spectator condemning the new Prussian legislation, is sentenced to four months' imprisonment, which is not a compliment to our English Protestant literature. All the chaplains of the colleges in the Archdiocese of Posen, who have unanimously announced their intention to obey Mgr. Ledochwski rather than Prince Bismarck, have been suspended from their office since the 1st of April. But these outrages upon decency and common sense are producing an inevitable reaction. If this is Liberalism, people say, it bears a singular resemblance to the most odious tyranny.— Tablet.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIABLE.

The following amusing description of a Methodist evening party is from a well-written story, by the Rev. Dr. Quigley :---

Madam Spoones was the relict of Noah Spoones, late Captain of a Government gunboat on the Mis-sissippi, during the rebellion. He served with great gallantry through the late civil contest, but just as he had succeeded in earning his laurels, and filling "sewing circl State schools, his "Sea Chest" with as much rebel booty as it could hold, the gallant captain died of small-pox, sectarianism, contracted from a rich cashmere shawl, abstracted draft the au from the infected wardrobe of a wealthy planter's followers. wife, and which his desire to present something grand to his own wife induced him to pack up with ed history of his ample booty of gold and silver. Poor brave is called Meth hero, he died a victim to his love of making his nor order. home elegant, and his family fashionable. But, providence cut off his career unexpectedly, before he It is called a has neither had time to enjoy the fruits of his victorious conunites men to duct in the navy. If he lost his life and two of his sons, and left a wife who was once comely, deformed any man may says he believ in features, yet the loss was not as "unbearable as pagan times i it might have been," as Elder Fribbler said, when were vices, for he preached his funeral sermon, "for thank the shipped ; but Lord, his 'widder,' though she lost her beauty by few virtues, small-pox, saved the Captain's chest, and that was one great consolation." It was evident to the have but or one great consolation." For in the merest casual visitor, that the Oaptain's chest was had avarice. saved from the ravages of small-pox or death, for hypocrisy mor the rooms of widder Spoones' cottage were literally ables, camp lined with splendid paintings, rich tapestries and insist on call costly curtains, while the tables and cupboards thodism a reli groaned under their weight of solid silver services. the nursery, t where the low consisting of dishes, baskets, pitchers, spoons, knives, forks and platters. The Captain was under command of Gen. Butler for a time. It was here in the cottage, that, the great opening "Sociable" for the cottage, that, the great opening congenial not mans worshi

"Sociable" for the season was inaugurated. This one religious gathering gave tone to all the others that were to follow, and all were invited to be present, and all the world in and around Brighton were there, those alone excepted who did not belong to the "Evangelical" churches, and even those, if they presented themselves would be received. All the village preachers were present, Bull, Fribbler, Red-top, Squires Comes and Coons. The merchants, of who die annua course, and their families, for the sake of gaining has of late year patronage for their stores, were there. The teachers | It is gratifying too, and some of the more advanced students, and will baffie all the enemies of the Church, whether among them our young friend Patrick Mulroony. al in attaining

 adicrous hymns as the following : "Come ye sisters, are you ready, Are you ready, Are you ready, Come you sisters, are you ready, With halleluia to praise the Lord? Yes my brothers, we are ready, We are ready, Yes my brothers, we are ready, With halleluia to praise the Lord," etc. The "sociable" of Miss Spoones broke up after addinght. Some of the girls were in glorious con- usion while siarohing for their "things" in the oom where they divested themselves of furs, hats and shawls in the evening. Others were helped to be sleighs by the boys, while others, already snugly rrapped in buffalo and welf furs, were being driven oome, at which they did not expect to arrive till aylight, behind fast horses, and in the company of 	INFORMATION WANTED. OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTHONY OSSELIN Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario. 32 INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlescx, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, TRUE WITNERS Office, will confer a favor. Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parlia- ment for an act to incorporate the Labrador Com- pany with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands Montreal 28th February 1873	FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZ _I NE. AND THE Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster, and British QUARTERLY REVIEWS, Reprinted without abridgement or alteration, and at about one third the price of the originals, BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140 Fulton Street, New-York. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For any one Review
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ast young men!		For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00 " For Blackwood and one Review 7 00 " For Blackwood and two Reviews.10 00 "
	VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber begs to offer for sale his farm situ- sted in the township of Sheep heirs	For Blackwood and three Reviews.13 00 " For Blackwood and the four Re-
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