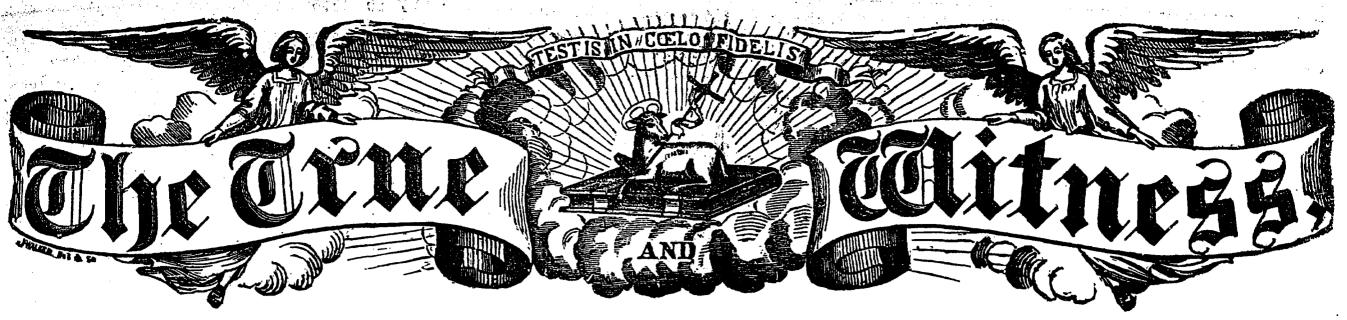
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# **CATHOLIC** CHRONICLE.

# VOL. XX.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

# No. 10.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE

#### OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Trapslated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Daems Oanon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbey of Tongerloo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER XVIII .- CONTINUED.

At the same moment they entered the room. "My Victor ! my child !' burst from the lips both parents at once.

'Father ! Mother !' said he in reply, and in a moment they were in each other's arm.

There was a long pause, while they tasted the unspeakable joy of that meeting.

There are moments in human life when the overpowering feelings of the heart make all outward expression impossible. Yet better and stronger far than all human words, is then the voice of the heart, which needs no ear but the ear of the heart to receive and understand its utterances of love.

'I thank Thee, O Lord,' said Victor at last, that Thou hast granted me this comfort before my departure. Now I shall sleep in peace.' ' Oh, my child, my child !' cried his mother, speak not thus. Our Lord will not take you away from our love. We shall cure you, Victor, and you shall yet live to be the crown of my old age.'

'No, mother,' answered he, 'I shall not be cured. I feel that I shall not be cured. Our Lord will accept your offer and mine. You will be content, mother."

The poor woman could make no answer; her anguish choked her utterance.

She took her place by her son's bedside, holding his hand close pressed in hers; her arm supporting his head with a mother's tender care. 'You, too, my good father, thanks, thanks.

The physician who had been expected a few hours later, was sent for immediately. He shook his head at the first sight of the invalid, and examined him carefully, while Mynheer Morren and his wife watched every movement of his countenance with painful anxiety. fearing to read their fate in his face.

At last he turned to Stefano and the two Zouaves.

"I greatly fear the rupture of a fresh bloodvessel to-night,' said he, ' the administration of the last Sacraments must no longer be delayed.' 'Signor,' said Morren to the physician, ' you have given your sentence. All hope then is

over.' 'It is very painful to me to be obliged to tell you the truth. I could not justify it to myself to hold out an apparent hope which must soon vanish. Your son may still live a few days, and were it not from the fear that he may be carried away by another spitting of blood, I should not so positively advise his receiving the last Sacra-

ments." Meanwhile, the physician's opinion had been made known to Victor. He received the intelligence calminy and even joyfully.

'Oh ! assuredly,' said he, 'I earnestly desire those blessed means of consolation and help, and I should have asked for them long ago, had it not been for a strange conviction which led me to believe that I should live to see my dear parents."

Stefano left the house to summon the Priest, while Nunziata, with the assistance of Joseph and Martin, prepared everything in the room for the administration of the last Sacraments.

Morren stood silent and mournful at the foot of the bed, while his wife, with motherly care, smoothed the pillow and gently arranged the coverlet over her child. That heroic mother, who for a few moments had appeared to shrink from the anguish of approaching separation, had now recovered all ber wonted courage and firmness.

The irrevocable decree, spoken by the mouth f the physician, instead of breaking her book

'Who hath made Heaven and earth. ' The Lord be with you.

'And with thy spirit.' ' Let us pray. - Hear us, O holy Lord, Almighty Father, eternal God, and vouchsafe to send Thy holy Angels from Heaven, to guard, cherish, protect, visit and defend all that are as-Amen.'

Nunziata, meanwhile, had laid a linen cloth of snowy whiteness over the sick bed, and while the server repeated the Confiteor the Priest prepared to give the Body of the Holy of Holies, the last Viaticum to the poor sufferer.

Victor's eyes gleamed with new and heavenly light, as the servant of the Lord beld up the Lamb of God, the pledge of our redemption; and with the deepest humility arose, from the bottom of his heart, the 'Domine non sum dignus,' &c. 'Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof, but speak the word only and my soul shall be healed.'

Then the Priest resumed :

"Receive, brother, the Viaticum of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he may preserve thee from the malignant enemy and bring thee to life everlasting. Amen.'

It was accomplished. The Heart of Jesus now beats upon the Heart of His dying servant describe.

A light of joy seemed to surround the dying man like an aureola. It was the foretaste of his coming beatitude.

Then the Priest began the boly unction. ' Let there enter, O Lord Jegus Christ, into this house, at the entrance of our humility, everlasting felicity, divine prosperity, serene gladness, fruitful charity, perpetual health. Let the approach of devils flee from this place, let the Angels of peace be present therein, and let all malignant discord depart from this house. Magnify, O Lord, upon us Thy Holy Name, bless our conversation ; sanctify the entrance of our humility, who art holy and good, and abideth

with the Eather and the Hale Chast for a

ing prayers of Holy Church.

place, and they fell like soft drops of dew upon child, continued he, falling on his knees before his hardened heart, till at last his long suppressed the sick-bed, 'how deeply have I wronged you feeling found relief in a flood of tears.

sembled in this house, through Christ our Lord. arisen for Victor the guiltless one? No, far love your miserable father ? rather, thought be, for himself, for him, the sin ner, the guilty one, it implored forgiveness, for him it asked purification of heart, for him a renewed spirit, for him the gift of the Spirit of God, to repovate and eplighten his proud, blind TEBSOD.

> will teach the usjust Thy ways,' befit the lips of to my heart, into which the God of goodness his son ?

Had not Victor taught him, from his deathbed, the unfathomable ways of God's providence ? Had the Lord taken his child from him in order to recall the father by the voice of the son?-And the wicked shall be converted unto Thee.'

There is still hope, then, even for the ungodly -for him who had set God at defiance.

Yes, for now the pious response, as if in anwer to his thoughts, made answer-'The sacrifice of God is an afflicted spirit; a

contrite and humble heart, O God, Thou wilt not despise.'

It seemed as if a cloud had been rolled away from before his eyes.

The holy prayers continued, but Morren Leard not a single word more.

The Priest began the boly unction, but Morren was unconscious. He no longer knew what

was passing within him. He seemed to have lost all consciousness He had buried his face in his hands, and big visit from the holy image. tears fell from between his fingers on the floor. Long-very long-did be remain in the same

posture, and it was not till the Priest had left the room with the 'Most Holy' that he raised his head and gazed, as if balf bewildered, at the bed of death.

Then suddenly he sprang to his feet, flew to 

Oh! how full of healing power are the consol- omous snake, wounding the bosom that fostered

it; and that at the very moment when you were Morren bad silently listened to them from his about to sacrifice yourself for me. Ab, dear by doubting your love. Forgive me, Victor, Had that heart-rending entreaty for pardon forgive me; but, oh / my child, can you still

\* Ecough, ecough,' interrupted Victor ; ' your words make my heart bleed. I have nothing to forgive. Was not your whole conduct dictated by love for your child? You ask me if I can still love that dear father whom I loved so deenly amid his errors-it I can love him now, when Did not the last victorious sound heard, 'I he is converted to God ? Father, mother, come and love has but now descended, and there let the kiss of peace unite us all with Him.'

And they forgot for a moment, in that fervent embrace, the anguish of approaching separation. Suddenly there was a loud noise in the street before the house.

'There is the Bambino d'Ara Coli,' cried a voice.

At the end of the street, slowly approaching, was seen a large, brown, close carriage, over the door of which bung a red curtain. In it were two Friars Minor, one of whom wore a stole, and the other carried a lighted candle.

It was the carriage of the Bambino of Ara Cœli (an image of the Infant Saviour), held in high veceration by the people of Rome, who greatly desire to be blessed by it at the hour of death.

Victor, when he felt his end approaching, had earnestly hesought the Priest from whom he re-Barratike hat Sacraniants to obtain for him a

All the people in the street fell upon their knees.

'Oh, Santo Bambino, bless us.'

" Give us health." " Cure my child."

' Multiply the fruits of the earth.'

These, and a hundred other supplications,

	seemed to have filled it with calm and heavenly	and ever Amen	We bed, and ten powerless in the arms of missen.	
alone.			'Victor ! dear Victor !' he cried, amid his sobs,	
Morren stood there before the sick bed, dark		Chart that blower Up may blow the table	fit is over ! You have conquered. I believe,	and the two Friars carried the holy image to
and mournful, with his arms crossed upon his		Corist that blessing, He may bless this taber-	I believe! My God! I believe, as my son	
breast. He could not account to himself for		nacle, and all who dwell therein, and give unto		A glance of joy lighted up his eyes as he saw
what was passing within him.		them a good Angel for a guardian, and make		the servants of the Lord enter, and he bent his
Throughout the journey he had struggled-	her pious son at the loot of the cross, and it re-	them serve Him that they may consider the	the room, as Victor's mother mingled her tears	head in earnest devotion for the blessing of the
struggled without intermission. He had re-	minded ber of another Mother, who, when	wonderful things out of His law. May he	of joy with those of her converted husband and	miraculous Bambino, while a prayer of thankful
proach himself for allowing Victor to pursue his	plunged in a sea of sorrows, stood at the foot of	avert from them all adverse powers, may He de-	ber dying child.	and triumphant love arose from the depth of his
foolish determination, to perish so miserably in a		liver then from all fear and from all disquiet,		heart to the Throne of the Most High.
foreign land. His agonized paternal affection	and her God died for us miserable sinners. Sor-	and vouchsafe to keep them in health in this	eyes of all who witnessed it.	One other blessing still awaited him-the
had overpowered and swept away his apger	rowful, but calm and resigned, she united her	tabernacle. Who, with the Father and the	But Victor soon extricated himself from the	Pontifical Benediction, sent by the Holy Father
Now he burst into an agony of tears.	sacrifice with the sacrifice of Calvary.	Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth God, for ever	arms of his parents.	to his drug child.
'Victor, Victor !' said he in a stifled voice,	' Mother,' asked Victor, in a scarcely audible		There was a beavenly joy upon his counten-	'Mother,' said he, in a low voice, to her who
should 1 reproach you, reproach you on your	voice, as she pressed kiss after kiss upon bis	'Let us pray Hear us, O Holy Lord, A!-	ance. His eyes rested, for a moment, with in-	knelt motionless by his side, ' now all is well
desth-hed? No. oh. no.' continued he. falling	forehead, 'Mother, are you content with the		expressible aflection upon the father over whose	Now I shall soon say farewell. But mother
once more on his son's neck, 'I will not embitter		send Thy holy Angel from Heaven to guard.	errors he had mourned so long, upon the mother	dearest, will not-"
your last moments; but alas! I shall not long		cherish, protect, visit and defend all that are as-	who so nobly shared his sacrifice, and then they	As if in confirmation of his words, a painful
your last moments, but also I shun bot long	but be content when you are so resigned, so			gurgling sound was heard in his throat. It was
for me when you are taken from me.'	bappy.'	Amen.'	'Lord,' he said, ' now dost Thou let Thy ser-	the moment anticipated by the physician.
'The Great Comforter,' answered Victor in a	"Mother,' said he again, "will not God hear		vant depart in peace, according to Thy Word,	He breathed with difficulty, and every breath
-		southing words of the Miserere? a strain of	for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation. I thank	the breathed with onmounty, and every breath
low and thrilling voice. 'He who is the sup-	'Let us hope, Victor,' answered she. 'Hope	hope and comfort in the noor sufferer's ear		
port of the weak, the Hope of the hopeless. He			Thee, O God of boundless mercy. Thou hast	
who never forsakes any one who trusts in Him.	"Ob, mother, how joyfully should I die if only	The speet mercy open me, o God , according to	beard my prayer. Thou has accepted my sa-	At last a distressing cough was heard, and a
Ob, father, dear father, did you but know Him			crifice. For now may I unfold the wonders of	
how light would this separation be !- a separa-	one wish were fulfilled.'	And according to the multitude of 1 by ten-	Thy goodness. I may now say that, before I	Morren sprang forward with a terrible cry, as
tion with the assurance of an eternal reunion	The Priest now entered the room.	der mercies: blot out my inquity.	left my fatherland, 1 offered my life for the de-	if he would shield his child from the approach of
Father, father, will you not turn to God ?'	'Peace,' said he, ' to this house.'	Wash me yet more from my iniquity: and	fence of Thy Vicar, to obtain my father's con-	death, while his wife tenderly supported the dying
Morren remained silent.	"And to all that dwell therein," was the ser-	cleanse me from my sin.	version. Mother,' continued he, turning to her,	
'Father, would you let your son die in the	ver's answer.	'For I acknowledge my iniquity : and my	'see now whether the voice of which I spoke to	The bystanders wept over their inability to
torturing fear of an eternal separtion ?'	The Priest desired all to leave the room that		you that evening in the summer-house was not	help bim.
'But, my child,' interrupted his mother, 'you	be might hear the last confession of the dying	'Thou shalt sprinkle me with hyssop, and I	the Voice of God. Oh, happy we ! that we	Poor Martin wrung his hands in anguish.
will not die, God has already wonderfully pre-	mao.	shall be cleansed; Thou shalt wash me and I	did not close our ears against it. Thanks to	' My God,' murmured he to himself, ' take me
served you, He can even yet restore you to	It did not last long, and the already pure soul	shall be made whiler than snow.	you, dear Joseph,' he continued, turning to his	
health.'	gleamed brighter still under the blessing of the	'Thou shall make me hear of joy and glad-	cousin; 'it was your noble resolution to offer	
'Mother, dearest mother,' answered Victor	Lord's apointed.		yourself for your mother that inspired me with	
calmiv, i do not suffer yourself to be deceived	The Priest again opened the door, and in		the blessed thought which has won my dear	
by the wishes of your love, but rather presare	deep silent recollection, Victor's friends knelt	'Turn away Thy face from my sins: and	father's soul.'	'It is nothing,' said he, with a smile; 'it is
	around the bed.	blot out all my iniquities.	No sooner did Morren bear these words,	the release."
Divine purpose to which I feel God has called	Morren, almost unconsciously, had fallen upon	Create in me a clean heart, O God : and re-	which so suddenly revealed to him the secret of	Meanwhile, night was slowly drawing on.
me. My offering, mother, my offering.'		new a right spirit within my bowels.	Victor's determination than he burst again into	Nunziala lighted a lamp.
	tear was, visible on his agonizing face. He		tears, as if borne down by the heroism of the	All was silent in the room for a long time.
<b>·</b>		take not Thy Holy Spirit from me.	filial love which, in his unbelief, he had not even	The flow of blood seemed to have relieved
	wife had recumed her place by her son's pillow		• • • • •	
		and strengthen me with a perfect spirit.		the sick man, and he was now again lying quietly
cheek, his breathing became more difficult, and a			'Oh, Victor, Victor,' cried he, 'what love,	
terrible cough, which seemed to go through the			what love! And I-woe is me / wretch that I	
hearts of the by standers, shook his whole frame.	Our help is in the name of the Lord.	Landren ensisten en contellen anio (* mec* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	am !-1 called you an ungrateful child-a ven-	
			and the second	a an er an kaja dana ana
•	•			

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 20, 1870

down by the painful effort of his breathing. His parente were kneeling by his bed, never turning their eyes for a moment from the face of

2

N 19 19 19

their dying child. What a loving glance rested on those beloved. faces. It seemed to him as if he had never loved them as he loved them now; and yet the thought of separation was not bilter to him. Did he not know that he was to say farewell to them but for a short time, to be reunited to them for ever. Did he not know that even now he should be united to them, and should watch over them as their protector before the Throne of the Most fatherly busom of the Vicar of Chirst ; and when High ?

Öb, yes. There was a voice within him which assured him of it, and with unspeakable joy he burst forth again that death-song of the Saints :

Now dost Thou dismiss Thy servan', O Lord, in peace, according to Thy Word : For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.

And his eyes beaming with heavenly light, turned once more upon his father.

It was close upon midnight.

Joseph and Marin, Stefano and Nunziata, were kneeling in prayer at the table.

A Priest was watching by the sick-bed, to assist the sufferer in his last agony.

The parents were still beside his pillow.

The poor father was weeping hopelessly at the right of the swift approach of ceath, while the heroic mother had recovered all her strength at this moment of her bitter trial.

She understood that the Lord called her to give up ber child, and, with marvellous constancy, she wrestled down every feeling of nature to resign herself fully to the adorable Will of God. Her eyes were dry, her aspect calm. An in their beavenly home.

unwonted fire, even seemed to light up her eyes.

At last Victor made a slight movement. 'Do you suffer much, my child ?' asked she.

'Yes, mother,' was the quiet answer; ' thank God, much.'

Then, after a short pause-

' Do you think I shall suffer long ?'

'As God wills, dearest Victor,' answered the

courageous mother.

' It is true,' said he. ' Thy will, O Lord, Thy Will, Thy Holy Will. Do with me what Thou | the flames.

wilt, whatsoever Thou will.' He fervently kissed the crucifix which his

mother held to his lips. "What is to-morrow?' asked he, after a few

moments.

Saturday, my child. "That is well. I shall die on the day conse-

crated to my Immaculate Mother."

Morren burst into tears. 'Victor, my child,' sobbed he, ' what do you

say? You must not die !" The others had gathered round them. Tears

fell from every eye.

You must not weep and be sorrowful,' said Victor, ' when I am so happy.'

And, a moment afterwards. 'What happiness !' repeated he, ' what hap.

piness! God calls me to Limself." Poor Morren was inconsolable.

'Father,' said Victor, in a sweet, angelic voice, ' why weep so hopelessly ? You love me.

surely; and you wish for my happiness?' The broken hearted father could make no answer.

'Father,' continued Victor, 'our separation will be very short-short and happy, father, for you will have a child in Heaven who has died in the cause of God.

Morren raised his bead, and a smile played than you." nidat his tears. He could now understand the Many years have passed since 1860, and in language of Faith.

sgain in the Lord-my God, 1 love thee ! Jesus ! Mary !? His soul bad received His Lord's kiss of peace, his body lay before them in the sleep of

deatb. The brightness and the peace of Heaven

rested upon the Martyr's brow. • .

On the following morning the converted philosopher with his wife drove up to the door of the Vatican.

His beart yearned to pour its anguish into the he entered the Holy Father's presence, he fell tics. weeping at his feet. .

'Holy Father,' he said, amidst his tears, as the Pope, deeply moved gave him his hand to kiss; the has offered himself-he has died for his two fathers."

#### CHAPTER XIX. - CONCLUSION.

Dear readers, who have followed me to the end of these pages, allow me to thank you for your patience. My labor of love is now finished. But some one will, perhaps, say, 'What has become of the other heroes of this story ? What has become of Victor's parents, of Joseph, Martin, Stefano, and Nunziata ?'

Ab! this is a curiosity which shall be satisfied in a few words.

Victor's parents, who have now taken up their abode permanently at Schrambeek, are still suffering from the wound inflicted by the death of their beloved son; but time is gradually healing the anguish of that wound ; their faces are calm and peaceful, for the voice of faith and hope, which speaks within their hearts, tells them that their child is happy, and is waiting for them | amid drankenness and disorder.

For Morren, as well as his wife, now hears and understands that voice. The old philosopher bade farewell by the side of his son's deathbed to all the errors of his proud and feeble reasop. Before he left Rome he was fully recon ciled with his God; and the tears which he shed, before his departure, upon the grave of his beloved child, were the tears of a true and fervent Christian. On his return home the works of Voltaire and his followers were committed to

Now he is the chosen friend of the venerable pastor of Schrambeek; and the brothers of S. Vincent bave chosen him unanimously to be their president. Who knows but in his new character he may furnish the material for another tale 🖡

Together with his excellent wife, he has become the temporal providence of all who suffer or sorrow at Schrambeek ; and the dwelling of the ci devant free-thicker has become a refuge, whither they come for health and comfort; and many a thankful heart in its prayer of gratitude daily invokes the blessing of God upon his rocf. Joseph and Martin returned to Schrambeek with Victor's parents, and were received with bloodehed or harm to the erring, although with joy areat demonstration of bonor and toy. Peerian, to the faithful, who will gladly witness the return to great demonstration of bonor and joy. Peerjan, the old Picquet, of course distinguishing himself in the foremost place in their reception. After long consideration how he could best testify his | tille. respect for Joseph, it occurred to him to present him with his cartridge-box, a memorial of his campaigns under Napoleon.

But, Peerjan,' said Joseph, modestly, 'I do not deserve it.'

' That is to say,' was the answer of the greyheaded Napoleonist, 'you do deserve it, and a great deal more; and, moreover, I shall not live ministry,'-that is, an excuse for being pulpited. A long to use it, and I know no one worther of it study of the advertising columns of the Distenting

Ohnroh conserved, up to the present, in Anglicanism. 'a young man,' gives this fact as his leading recom-One of such fragments of Catholicity is the semblance mendation that he, thes for some years been engaged of Holy Orders. An Anglican, who received im-position of hands from a pseudo-prelate, lost, according to English laws, his lay character and privileges, and became incapable of resuming afterwards the and became incapable of resuming atterwards the characterized in the mittervanography out of his into the proper form while still warm and plastic status of a layman. He was debarred, consequently, a bird not yet fledged, that hath hopped out of his into the proper form while still warm and plastic from attaining any of those official positions such as meet to be chirping on a hedge, and will be straggling and fitted to the stamp of the mutilated feature, the from attaining any of those official positions and as meet to be chirping on a hedge, and will be straggling and fitted to the stamp of the mutilated feature, the status of a layman. He was debarred, consequently, porations, which laymen only could hold. This disability moreuver extended, contrary to all reason and justice, even to those converts to Ostholicism who had once been married, Anglican clerics, and whom, albeit in the Oatholio Church they were mere laymen, the laws of their own country compelied, despite their wishes, to remain Anglican ecclesiss-Lively opposition has now arises, not only against

the Acts of Parliament which exclude Anglican clergymen from the House of Commons and municipal corporations, but also against the alleged indelibility conferred by these pretended Huly Orders. A petition for the removal of those disabling laws, containing an open denial of the supposed indelible character of the sourious Anglican Orders, was lately presented to the Premier, Mr. Gladstone It bore Oxford and Cambridge, all clergymen of the Broad Ohurch party. Many young men in England refuse participation in the Broad Church ministry, through fear of being unable, subsequently, to free themselves from the pretended Holy Urders. The chiefs of the Broad Church are now found protesting against the laws which impose that disability, and denying the very indelibility which they have hitherto always adduced in support of the validity of their Orders. It is well known, that although the Anglican Church may pretend to have preserved the true priesthood as it exists in the Ostholic Church, the inconsistency of such claims has ever been demonstrated by irrefragable evidences, and that condemnation was passed on those writings which in the last century upheld as true and valid the Anglican priestbood, derived from Parker and Cranmer, whose earliest ordinations of heretical ministers were celebrated in a tavern,

Among the assaults which tend to destroy the Apglican liturgy and discipline must be reckoned a demand lately addressed by other members of the Broad Church to the pesudo-archbishops of Canterbury and York for the suppression of the creed of St. Athanasius, or at least for the removal of those parts of it which openly condemn Broad Ohurch Rationalism. The pseudo-archbishop of York not only listened favourably to this request of the Rationalists, but promised to be its advocate, defender, and champion, before the other pseudo-prelates And in this way, through the instrumentality of its own chief digni taries, seconded briskly by a band of its clergy, and a host of its laymen, the Anglican Church is rapidly burried towards the abyss of its ruin. But the true faith is held dearer and more precious by Oatholics than Anglicanism is by its votaries. It was the true faith which ever infiamed generous minds, and produced the most stupendous prodigies of holiness, virtue, and valour. Witness the atrocious persecutions which Christians of the first centuries endured, rather than apostatize-the sanguinary wars waged by Protestants in the 16th century, which failed to destroy the Catholic Church-and the vanity of the efforts of modern revolutionaries to strike Catholicity from the heart of the people. In wise and brave England, however, such a decay has fallen upon heretical errors that their very advocates seem unable to retain them, and they seem on the point of vanishing without external opposition And hence there arises a well-grounded hope that the final overthrow of Anglicanism may be near and facile, without Oatholicism of the brave people of England, who were styled in past ages the nation of saints, and may be destined, in the future, to meritanew that givions

#### YOUNG SHEPHERDS IN SEARCH OF SHEEP. (Pall Mall Gazette.)

Ordinary Englishmen have no conception of the host of young men in every part of the country who are always on the look out for 'an opening in the newspapers yields much knowledge about the young pactors who are continually piping for sheep to come and take them as their sheepberds. The first most the meantime Joseph has married an excellent etriking characteristic in such advertisements is the peculiar language in which they are written, and in i which the authors appear to thick ; it is a combination of the Puritan theological style of the seventeenth century with the new-shop prospectus of the nineteenth. Out of some thirty advertisers in a single bright little boy playing around her, whom she is sheet, nearly half offer themselves 'to supply.' One continually calling Joseph by mistake, though he calls himse: t 'a supply.' 'Diaconos' (whom externs will certainly suppose to be a c binst maker) offers to supply the pulpit of any Dissenting coogregation' -meaning, of course, to supply the pulpit with a preacher: he does not seem to care what the point of dissent from somebody or something. 'Omega' writes as if he were a manufacturer of iron churches and chapels; he says that he 'could supply a small independent village church for a period.' 'G. E B, a Brother' addressing bimself to 'Baptist churches not able to support a minister,' undertakes ' to supply, gratis, a full free-grace Gospel,' which would probably prove worth the low figure (to use the phraseology proper to the advertiser) at which it is offered. The Rev. S. W.' is ' desirons of supplying vacant pulpits;' without stating how many he is ready to undertake at one time. 'O.D. is open to supply with a view to settlement.' but he does not give us the least hint what the thing is which he can supply. The word supply' in each of these advertisements is the leading word, and is invariably printed in capitala. Another technicality, which is used in about onethird of the advertisements for the preaching-place, is the odd description of the coveted place as a Sphere of Labour.' That it is very laborious work for the throat and arms to preach as the majority of these young men do preach, or would preach, we have no doubt ; so that although a sphere of labour is a queer name for a village pulpit, it is perhaps a very fair one, especially if the pulpit be round in shape, 'A lay preacher,' however, who addresses bimself 'to Independent Churches,' defines the pulpit he is seeking as a 'sphere of usofulness :' while Mr. 'J. P.,' who is ready to act 'either as pastor, evangelist, or private chaplain,' ask for a sphere of Gospel Isbour,' and and 'G. M.' wants a missionery sphere with occasional preaching engagemente. In addition to supplies and spheres these young men have a third technicality for a pulpit. It is now and then applied for as. 'cause' Thus 'Gamma, who is 'a young gentleman daily engaged in busi ness in London, desires to undertake, without charge a pastorate of a small cause (not pulpit) within twenty miles from town.' Gamma has apparently spent his childhood in the pulpit, like the goelings whom the Welsh parish clerk nourished in that aphere of labour ; for he goes on to say, 'Advertiser,' who is thoroughly evangelical and unsectation, is considered an earnest speaker and of moderate ability, to the true faith. Of such a conversion splendid and edifying exemplars have been slready furnished by those great luminaries of Anglicanism who this day are reckoned the most zealons among Catholics of all sizes, since 'C. D.,' whose preaching has been The Low Church mill and the line of the

'a young man,' gives this fact as his leading recom- ments of surgical science, and the result is that he in evaugelistic work in London. We cannot help confusing these advertisers with ' The Young Raw Preacher' whom Bishop Earle two' centuries ago characterized in his 'Micro-cosmography' :-- 'Ile is and time hath made him a proficient only in bold-ness, out of which and his table book he is furnished for a preacher. The labour of his sermon is chiefly in the longs, and the only thing he has made of it himself is the faces. He takes on sgainst the Pope without meroy. The companion of his walk is some zealous tradesman whom he admonished b with strarge points, which they both understand alike.'

There is something peculiar in the qualifications with which the advertisers tempt the sheep to take them as their shepherds. 'Alerbia' confidently ap-pends to his entreaty for 'a Nonconformist courch in London or its vicinity '- ' no testimonials, no reference; his preaching is his only recommendation." P. H.' has 'good preaching talents,' 'Disconos' bas been educated for the ministry of the Church of England; but for obvious reasons be declines to rethe signatures of 34 members of the Universities of ceive Episcopal ordination.' Anti Ritualist' extravagantly puts himself to the expense of eighteen lines to set forth his opposition to symbolism, priestly domination, State patronage and control, Papal aggression, the Mesaic economy, and a number of other bad things. 'J.' has been 'partially educated for the ministry ;' Gentiles like carselves would fancy that his first duty, therefore, is not to advertise until he has been completely educated for it. 'A Preacher' ' has raised feeble churches and planted new ones;' we should like to see this gentleman at work. . . . .

There are many who are 'fair preachers,' or 'faithful and affectionate pastors,' or 'faithful' committing themselves to be affections's; there are some who can 'assist a minister in preaching.' 'W. W., head master of a first-class school, a gentleman, strong voice, first-class testimonials '--- possibly testimonials from the boys in the first-class - wishes to change teaching for preaching. But the two best of the long series we have yet to produce. We give them in full, merely withholding the names and addresses To Baptist Oburches Have you heard him ? If not, he is now at liberty to supply with a view to street, O.' The other advertiser is not exactly a shepherd : too ''umble,' perhape, to take that title, he takes the title nearest to it. 'The Shepherd's Dog-once a devouring wolf-endeavours to recover wandering souls, and to lead sinners to the S-r. wherever a pulpit or a platform is open to him. No remuneration required His past career free for Six stamps, Address ---.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

We (Catholic Opinion) hear that the Irish constabulary intend to resign as a body if the inspection of Convents is persevered in.

We understand that the Government have decided upon appointing several new resident magistrates, with temporary rank, to assist in carrying out the Peace Preservation Act in the proclaimed districts .-Evening Mail.

Oardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter. renewing his denunciation of Fenianism and Freemasonry.

It is stated that a writ for £1,000 damages has bsen served upon a Tipperary priest for violence at the late election.

DUBLIN, May 4 -A procession of nine hundred Orangemen, while passing through a Catholic quarter of the town of Lurgan with drums and offensive banners, was attacked by the police and dispersed. The police were obliged to use their swords, but no casualties are reported.

The turial of George Heary Moore which took place on Saturday, the 23rd of April, was a sad and solemn event. The thousands who followed his remins to the family mausoleum in the ancient and remantic abbey grounds of Ballintubber will not soon forget the touching and impressive incidents of the great and good man's funeral.

Meetings are, being held all through Ireland, Ireland is up-indignant remonstrances are everywhere made against the spathy of the Government. Even and inadequately, to the grief with which Ireland made against the spathy of the worket moment; not the Land question is put aside for the moment; not even the news that Mr. Gladstone had determinen to Henry Moore and to record our arqualized adminaturn the Iriah people from the determination to arrest this insulting blow before it shall be too late. This is all the more generous, as in Ireland the Bill, if passed, would be a dead letter, an army of occupation would not be strong enough to force the Nuns from the Convents against the will of an indignant Oatholic people. The Irish correspondent of the Echo says that he can state from his own experience that in the Nor h the Oracge and the Green are certainly uniting. For example, in Donegal, in two parishes, when the Oatholic parish priests were changed by death and other avoidance, the Protestant rectors in each petitioned the ecclesisstical anthority to have the curates appointed to the vacant parishes, the reverene gentlemen having made themselves so agreeable to all parties. In each case the request was complied with. Emigrants are flocking into Queenstown on an unprecedented scale, and it is expected that by this evening over two thousand will have arrived to em bark by the six steamers which will sail this week. The Ounard Company will despatch two steamers from Queenstown to day-one for Halifax, and the other for New York To-morrow two will also call and take passengers, one belonging to the National, and the other to the Guion line; and Friday will witness the departure of two others of the Inman line. At the lowest computation, these vessels will embark 2 500 adults here. Very few, if any passengers are now detained at Queenstown after the date which they have entered, as the companies that share in the emigration from this port have laid on extra steamers to meet the requirements of the traffic at this season. This fearful flow of emigration is contributed chiefly by the midland and Connaught counties Cork, Kerry, and Waterford being but poorly represented. The emigrants embrace the cream of the agricultural population, being nearly all young and mostly unmarried. The pessges of one-half of them have been prepared in America but even the remainder with the rather high rate of wages which the services of good farm hands now command find very little difficulty in providing the wherewithal to emigrate. The rate for steerage passages is aix guineas at present-Cork Herald The general state of the country is satisfactory. The outrages above stated are the only ones which have been reported during the week. In the West of Ireland there is a remarkable improvement. The lately disturbed districts appear already to have settled down to tranquility and order, and, favored by, unusually fine weather, the people in every quarter of the country appear to be actively engaged in the work of the farm. The emigration drain, however still continues, and the frequent departure of steamers from Queenstown is witnessed with deep regret. The demand for accommodation has increased so much that an extra steamer has been put on, and on Wednesday two left for Boston and New York, each with 300 passsogess on board.-Times.

is now possessed of a new nose, moulded out of his own flesh, and which his friends say is more pleasing to look at than the one of which he was deprived. An inclaion was made at the forebead, and a portion of the living fiesh skilfully drawn down fashioned skin being artistically drawn over the scar. Hr. O'Connor will be but slightly disfigured. The mani. pulator to whom the chief credit of the operation is due is Dr. Mapo'her, of St. Vincent's Hospital, and Mr. Hamilton, surgeon, was present while the operation was performed.

A large and important seizure of arms has been A large and important setting of the das deen made at Ballymahon, county Longford On Satur. day last, while Sub-Inspector Smith and a party of police under his command were on daty in Bally. mahon, the Sab-Inspector had occasion to enter the house of a blacksmith called Lovatt, where perceiv. ing something which excited suspicion, he at once directed a search to be made on the premises, and the consequence was that the police found concealed under mattrasses and in other places about ten gune, eight or pine pistols, a quantity of powder and shot, eeveral half finished gunstocks, a formidable wespon, viz, a scythe fixed on a staff, and abent 500 lock. nipples, &c. ; which shows that the man Lovatt has been in the babit of repairing arms very extensively. Mach credit is due to the police for this clever seiz. ure. - Daily Express.

Some time since we drew attention to the excited state of feeling in several parts of the West of Ire. state or reeing in several parts of the west of ire-land and counties near Dublin. We regret to fid that matters have not improved as regards the peace of the places we then alided to, nor has the life or property become more secure since the passing of Mr Gladstone's panaces for the ills and disorders of Ir Gladstones parace Preservation Act of 1870, which, we believe, the Government are afroid to put in force, because it is distanteful to a certain high ecclesisstic, and most unpopular with the Roman Gatholic priests, tending, as they fear it would do, to the curtailment of their influence over the minds and actions of the flocks committed to their charge, Even now it is not too late although the people are fast arming themselves, and rossibly preparing for an insurrectionary movement and a trial of their strength with her Majesty's forces, for the Catholic clergy to act loyally to the Government that prizes them so much, and use their influence and exertions with the peasantry to save them from the machinations of their mischievous, artful, and unscrupulous advisers.-Saunders.

A correspondent of the 'Express,' writing from Killarney on Monday evening, says : - Yesterday morning, acting upon the information supplied by two countrywomen living beyond Headfort, that a man of emepicious appearance and threatening agpect had been seen loitering on the railway line, between Headfort and Shinagh, Constable Gunning and Sub-censtable Lewings of this station, proceeded on an outside car as far as Headfort in pursuit of him. For a long time an active search was kept up through the country, but without success. Previous to returning to Headfor: the const bles, bowever, penetrated into the mountain chasms, where, after a well-arranged plan, they succeeded in effection the arrest of the object of their pursuit at a place called the 'Bower.' Having brought him to Headfort, he was subjected to a close scruting by some of the pecple of that locality, and was at once identified as the party who had threatened some of the people a day or two before with what appeared to be a pistol, and who told them that he was ' the Rory of the Hills !-Late last evening he was brought into Killarney and lodged in Bridewall, where he remains committed for preliminary inquiry before the magistrates at petty When strested be said his name was Mc. sessions Mshon, and that he belonged to the county Olare .--With the exception of a screw which resembles the shape of a pistol, nothing of the nature of either arms or documents was found in his possession. The police attach great importance to this arrest. His appearance and manner of expression, as well as the unsatisfactory account which he has given of himself, are not at all favorable to the reputed ' Rory.'

There has been a monster national demonstration in Dublin attended by 20,000 persons in honour of the obsequire of Mr Moore, M P , Mr. But', Q.U., ptteiled The following resolution was agreed to .-Resolved, - That we feel it our duty, in the name of this great meeting, to give expression, however feebly tion of his genius and patriotism, and our sense of the disinterested service he has rendered to his conntry. That we specially desire most respectfully to convey to Mrs. Moore and other mourning relatives our hear felt sympathy with them under the bereavement in which they share the affection of the Irish nation.' At the close of the proceedings the bands played 'God save Ireland' and the 'Dead Murch.' All passed off in a perfectly orderly manner. The 'Nation' hails with delight the ' cheering evidences of the development of national sentiment among Protratant Iriahmen' which are presented in various forms. It points to the recent lecture of the Rev. Mr. McCutchen in Limerick as a remarkable instance, also to a series of articles in the Mail' containing 'a plain argument and declaration in favor of home rule for Ireland,' and an appeal to Irish Protestants to give that question a fair and generous consideration. It recommends Irish patriots of all creeds to unite for Ireland, without demanding any sacrifice of religious principles from each other From such a union it predicts the best results. There will be no more enmity between different clarges, 'no more waste of Irish blood and mental energy, no more plotting, and daring, and suffering in insurrectionary movement, no more agrarian crime,' but joy, and peace, and prosperity in the land. It does not expect that Mr Moore's motion will find favor 'n the House of Commons, but thicks it will be well to bring it forward and thus remind the Government of England that 'Ireland is still a claimant for the national rights, B claimant that cannot be disposed of save by the concession of that to which she is entitled.' In another article, temperately written, on the 'real aspect of the Irish question,' the claim is repeated in distinct terms : - 'The Government gives simply what it thinks sufficient to allay the awakened pol tical conscience of the English people, and what it hopes may for a time setisfy the requirements of Inland. We demand payment in full of the debt of ages; and, though we accept as instalments every measure calculated to benefit Ireland, shall never forego our right to demand the full liquidation of the bill. It is simply a question of right and wrong, with the right on our side. No combination of fortuitous circumstances - no prescription of s title founded and perpetuated by force - no modification of the political and social system of the nation -no result of Liberal legislation - can alter this. -We only demand what is our own, and in vindication of the justice of our claim are satisfied to ap. peal for judgment to the consciences of markind and the spirit of nationality in all lands. We stand, therefore, balore the government of England in no ambignous position. Our right is nationality. This is our fall bill. Eugland proposes to pay us some instalments, and not alone refuses to liquidate the whole claim, but prononnees her determination never to do so. We ask why, and are answered that the 'paramount importance of Imperial interests' demands it. Here, then, the insuperable difficulty of the Irish question arises,' A MOUSTAIN ON FIRE. -On Sunday evening last

Then Victor held out his band, now growing cold in death, to his comrades in arms.

to your mother and to your sister. And you, brave Martin, who perilled your life to save mine, receive my thanks, and do not forget your | was baptized Henry, after his grandfather. friend."

Then he grasped Stefanc's hand.

'And you, dear friend,' he continued, in a voice which became more and more broken, ' you and your sister, with whom I have found a second home in a foreign land, I thank you, too, for all your kindness to a poor stranger. Farewell, farewell to all. I will not forget you in our beavealy home. And you, Father,' turning to the Priest, 'I pray you remember me at the Altar of God.'

'My child,' answered the servant of God, greatly moved, ' do you remember me before His throne.'

Then followed a few moments of deep stillness, broken only by the weeping of the sufferer's íriends.

The first hour of Saturday had hardly begun when the death-ratile was again beard.

"Mother,' murmured Victor, 'it will not last much longer."

Shall we pray, my child ?' Yes, mother,' was the answer.

She berself began the prayers for the dying, in a voice which trembled not, but sounded firm and soothing in his dying ear.

From time to time that heroic mother looked anxiously upon her child, and then with calm fortitude fulfilled her heart-rending office.

Suddenly Victor stretched out his arm towards his mother. Another fearful rattle in the throat, another fearful stream from the mouth. Mother,' said he, 'I am dying ; I feel that I am dying.

My child,' answered she, with an unfaltering voice, 'the adorable Will of our Lord be done. Let us say the Te Deum.'

of victory, arose beside the death-bed of her only son from the lips of a mother. (A fact. See O cerico.)

While the song of victorious thanksgiving arose, to heaven, the hand of the Priest was stretched forth to give the last blessing to the departing soul.

in glory everlasting.'

wife, who vies with him and his sister in making the li'e of the good widow, Van Dael, as happy 'Dearest Joseph,' said he, ' thanks for all your | as a summer's day ; and Joseph's mother seems love, for all your care. Give my last greeting to have gown young again now that she has a

Concluded in our Next.

THE FALL OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

(Translated for Public Opinion by the Rev Dr. Maziere Brady, from 'L'Osservatore Romano.')

They who upheld the Anglican Church Establishment in Catholic Ireland were, of course, manifestly wrong, loasmuch as it was an abuse, an iniquity, an iosofferable tyranny; and the English Parliament by removing it afforded satisfaction, though an incomplete one, to Irish Catholics. Yet those champions of heresy were logically right in foresceing and prophesying that the abolition of the heretical Auglican Ohurch in all the rest of the United Kingdom would follow as an obvious consequence upon its abolition in Ireland. It is the case, indeed, that no Bill has been laid before Parliament, nor any ministerial manifesto issued, nor even any resolution presented by members of the legislature, for effecting the abolition of the heretical State Church in England. But it is none the less true that the same Oburch is already falling to ruin, and is in process of demolition under the action of causes far more effectual than Acts of Parliament. Its overthrow will increase the long series of sects, heresiss, and schlams which effected the form of a separate Church, but have vanished into nothingness under the advance of ages, and have become like to the ends of branches severed from the tree, withered at last into ashes, to be soattered by the winds of heaven

The fall of the Anglican Church has been prepared and expedited by many causes, but above all by the internal divisions which rend it asunder. Formerly there were only two great parties, which under the names of High Oburch and Low Oburch were at war within the bosom of the Anglican heresy. To these must now be added a third party, namely, the Broad Church, formed of Rationalists, who dony revelation, the sacred Book, and all supernatural religion. Under the action of these three dissolvent parties, the heterogeneous body called the Anglican Church will be percipitated into run, in a future, whose advent, albeit more unmediate than heratics believe, And that song, the loftlest triumphant chant yet ever seems too distant to satisfy the ardent zeal of Ostholics.

The High Church, which in the Anglican sect preserves a great portion of Catholic dogma, which etvice a hierarchy, and which practices something and has had some few years' experience in teaching like Catholic discipline, will finish with conversion | and preaching.' Itappears that ' causes' are seldom s . . Make them to be numbered with Thy Saints The Low Church will end with dispersion into blessed and rendered attractive, and whose earnest countless sects, to glimmar and vanish'as suddenly aim is the conversion of souls and Zion's prosperity, as the ignis futuus. The Broad Oburch will do noth- closes his advertisement, with the words, ' A large

So much attention has been called to the bintal outrage committed on Mr. O'Connor, of Moorceklodge, in the King's County-the gentleman whose Ben Mor Mountains within about six miles of the nose was deliberately 'cut off-that it may to of in-, town of Englekillen, presented a strange appearance Reference of the province of t

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-MAY 20, 1870.

which the mountain is for a great part covered, had which the investigity dry, and on last Sunday night, become exceedingly dry, and on last Sunday night, whether by anoident or otherwise, the whole summit of the mountain had taken fire. The flamest were quite visible at a distance of nearly wenty miles from the mountain.

TERANT RIGHT IN THE COUNTY CORK .- Mr John Fitzgerald, austioneer, Mallow, & day or two since set up for suction the interest in a farm containing thirty screes at the rent of £25, held under Mr. Edward Galway for three lives of thirty-one years Bidding was brisk, commencing at £100, and increased by twenties to £300. The next bid was £310, and it was ultimately knocked down to a working farmer for £330. There were five partias bidding for the lands.

TREEATENING LETTER TO AN EDITOR.

(From the Cork Southern Reporter ) We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following precious document, which was sent to us by post yesterday morning :-

'Cork, April 25 1870.

I write to inform you that your life will be taken away before this day month for injuries you have rendered to the national cause in this country, and for wilfally maligning and misrepresenting your poor tellow-countrymen before the world. You, who one time declared that ' this down trodden and oppressed country never could be saved except by being deluged in blood, even as the tair fields of France were at the Revolution' - now, because you have a position under a tyrant government, you do all in your power to turn this slien government against the people until the horrid cruelties of '98 are again to peated.

In conclusion, I beg of you to make your peace with the Great Oreator. for your time at this side of the grave will be of short duration. '(Signed),

#### CHLF DE POLICE. · F. B.

"To Richard Adams, Editor Reporter."

A letter appears in the Times from an Ulster landlord which informs us that Irish emigration is going on at an accelerated pace. He attributes this fact to the large number of Irish tamilies already settled in the United States, and that those proposing to emigrate have more friends there than at home. have their passage money in many cases paid, and have a home to go to. On the other hand the pro posed Land Bill, as well by what it fails to secure as by forbidding the sub-division of farms, gives less prospect than ever to young men, of a settlement in their own country. Writing from Ulster he states that such is the result of emigration on the supply of labourers, that where he had formerly 200 hands employed he has now only ten, and his farm offices are all closed; he is forced to get hands from England. The same, he says, is the case with few exceptions throughout Ulster. Landowners and farmers are obliged to lay down larger portions of land than usual in passure.

REVELATIONS IN THE DRAPER TRADE -In an action st the Antrim Assizes lately, the plaintiff was a draper named Neilson, who tried to recover the sum of £2,000 alleged to be due on fire policies. Mr. Porter, in examining the plaintiff on behalf of the defendants, elicited some curious evidence. At one sizge, Mr. Porter read a poster, which stated that at strip the exodus of any former year. the Ready-Money Stores in Mill Street, a cheap sale wes going on of the Bankrupt stock of John Saun derson & Co., and also of Smith & M'Mullan; and given for 10s. It concluded as follows :- ' Oome early, as the stocks, though large, will not last long. During this great sale the Lours of business will be from ten till four, and from six tillnine.' [Laughter.] Mr. Porter [to witness] - Who were those Bankropts? Those parties. Those parties, and who are they? Ob, those are fictitious names. Those names mean nothing. [Laughter.] And this was the way you were stirring up trade? I was doing what is done every year by large houses in Belfast [Laughter.] Do you sell goods under cost price ? No. We had a quantity of pocket bandkerchiefs and gray calicoes at the door, which we sold under cost to bring customers in. [Laughter.]-And the rest of your business consisted in selling good - in the ordinary course of trade? Yes. - And to make up the 25 per cent. on an average, you had, of course, to charge on some goods more than that. Weren't the Yes .- Did you cut up new goods and sell them as and neighbourbood, and other documents. The priwere sold at th fall price remnants ? Yes: but they [Laughter.]-Did you do that with the Bulk of your stock ? No; just with a few pieces. There is always a great demand for remnants, and if we haven't them we must manufacture them. [Loud laughter.] -Mr. Porter bere read a handbill announcing the sale of remnants of winceys remnants of calicoes, remnants of fannels, remnants of repp, remnants of white linen, remnants of brown linen, &c., at the Ready-Money Stores, and bearing the foot note, 'Oome early in the day, as the crush in the evening is most unpleasant.' [Laughter] [To witness] -Is that your bill ? It is. [Laughter.]-Had you remnants of all these sorts of goods ? No. [Laughter ] -Ard what would you have done if customers came in for these remnants? Ob, that bill I made out be-cause I had seen a copy of one like it in Glasgow. Loud laughter. 1-what would you have said now to a customer who asked you for some of these remnants? We would have said that we were out of them. [Laughter.] While farmers' clubs and other professing friends of the tenant classes are wholly engrossed with political agitation, it is satisfactory to find that questions mculd for potato setting, which is now nearly com of less prominence, but of considerable practical in- | pleted - Chamber of Agriculture Journal. terest to the farmers, are taken up by others whose services are seldom acknowledged. Among other subjects, the cultivation of sugar beet occupies an Important place. An interesting letter, giving the result of some experiments, has been addressed to the 'Kilkenny Moderator' by the Hon L Agar Ellis, MP. Mr Duncan, of Mincing-lane, London, having sent him some sugar-best seed last Spring, he had it sown in different localities in the county of Kilkan. by, and the roots when grown were sent to Professor Voelcker, who made an analysis of their constituents. The crops were sown under unfavorable circum stances incidental to a first experiment. It is necessary that the soil should be heaped up to the top of the root in order to preserve its sacoharine properties. A considerable portion of the sugar is lost by exposure to the atmosphere. The proper weight of the roots is from 211b to 31b. Some useful information upon this and other points connected with the treatment of the crop are given in the let ter. Sugar beet is pronounced to be the least exbanative of all root crops, provided the refuse pulp is consumed by live stock on the farm The white Silesian beet is considered the best for this country A paper on the chymistry of this root, by Professor Veelcker, and which is published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, contains some valuable bints on the subject. The result of the experiments in Kilkenny establishes the fact that sugar-beet ban ba grown in the county of a quality which will remunerate the manufacturer. It is calculated that a proportion of 8 5 of crystallizable sugar will pay, and in some instances comprised within the range of the experiments there was a yield of 10 91 and 8 94. Mr Ellis observes that to make the crop worth growing either the present sugar refiners of Ireland must put up machinery for converting' it, or different districts must erect the necessary works. The climate of the south east of Ireland is suitable for the growth of such a crop. It will be remembered that some years ago the manu-facture of beetroot sugar was attempted at Mountmellick, but, owing to explainable causes, the specu-lation have lain in the middle of a pie five lation have lain in the middle of a pie five lation have lain in the middle of a pie five lation have lain in the middle of a pie five lation have lain in the middle of a pie five lation have lain in the middle of a pie five lation have lain in the middle of a pie five lother are given, to each emigrant, as well as 10s feet long, four feet wide, and, from the original sur-uptial sacrifice, and sat them to constituents of the pall by a ticket corresponding in number and the name of his candidate, and deposit the same of renewing the effort to establish the branch of agticultural manufacture under more favorable con-different in appearance from the surrounding soil, so of the polling the officer shall open and count in the different in appearance from the surrounding soil, so of the polling the officer shall open and count in the different in appearance from the surrounding soil, so of the polling the officer shall open and count in the different in the ballot box. These ballots at the termination dillops.

of the Land Bill, and, urging the necessity for legislation, says it has heard of several notices to quit | Olerk of the Grown. which have been served on tenants in the North. It mentious the case of Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, an eccentric gentleman in the County Fermanagh, who is stated to have informed his tenants of his intention to evict them, and also, with the same object, publishes, with comments, a correspondence between the Very Rov. Canon M'Dermott, P. P of Tabbercurry, in the county of Sligo. The rev. gentleman states that he had become tenant from year to year to Mr. Burton Irwin two years since, and that immediately he set about improving the farm at considerable expense. He constructed a large ditch for its protection and put up a gate, and he allowed the date of his occupancy to run for a period of four months before he actually received possession. He has lately been served with a notice to quit, and wrote to Mr Burton Irwin to ask to the value of his upexhausted improvements. Mr. Irwin, in reply declined to enter into a controversy with him, but told him, if he had any valid grounds for making a claim, to state them to his agents in Commons, read the following passage from the Sligo, whom he named. The rev. gentleman wrote Tablet, which he declared was a compendium of for making a claim, to state them to his agents in again, pressing for an answer, and to this letter he

got no reply, whereupon he appeals to the Press. If irjuries are remembered in Ireland, so are good deeds. During the famine year a seasonable gift of 1,000%. came to the relief committee of Carbery, in the county of Cork, from a friend who withheld his name. It proved most acceptable, and the committee were filled with gratitude towards the anonymous donor. They felt an eager curiosity, pardonable same as giving the lie to the above gentlemen; be under the circumstances, to find out who was the munificent stranger, but every effort failed to pene-trate the mystery. The remembrance of the act still survived, however, and with characteristic pertinacity Mr. M'Carthy Downing, who happened to be a member of the committee endeavoured to find out the secret. An opportunity was lately afforded to him, in an interview on the Land Bill with a Minister of the Crown, to try the accuracy of his own conjecture. Aided, perhaps, by his habits as a skiltul cross examiner, he put a series of questions which elicited the reluctant admission that the anonymous donor was the Minister himself, Lord Dufferir. He had been on a visit in the locality at the time, and his heart was touched by the scenes of misery which he witnessed. The Cork Examiner now publishes the fact. which had been treasured in remembrance for 23 years, and express gratification at the discovery of the secret.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, MAY 4 .- It is reported that the London Son,' liberal in politics, and advancing free trade, has been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, and will hereafter be issued as a daily Outbolio organ.

Mr. Childers, first Lord of the Admiralty, said 1,-300 emigrants were booked for passage to Canada in the troop ships.

The London News remarks that the emigration to the United States and Ospada from Liverpool this spring has set in with such vigor as promise to out-

FIRST CITY MAN : ' Just had a very beavy loss, eb ?' Second, ditte :- ' Sorry to hear it. How was it ?" Wby, I insured my mother-in-law's life for two thouthat, during this sale, 20s worth of goods would be sand-sent her to Scotland by rail-and hang me if she hasn't come back again safe !"

> Fr m the 18th report of the Scottish Reformation Society, we learn that while the total Roman Catholic establishment in Great Britain in 1867 was 1.143 the total in 1868 was 1, 267, being an increase of 124 in one year. In Yorkshire slone there are in the year 11 new chapels and stations, and in Durham ? The number of Roman Catholic priests in Great Britsm is 1, 690.

On Monday, at the Bishop Auckland petty sessions, John M'Malcon. Patrick Keene, Patrick O Leary, and Owen M'Daniel, were charged with being connected with the Feniar movement. The prisoners were apprehended at Wilton Park, where they were found armed with revolvers, and on search being made at the house of M'Daniel two more revolvers were found ; also the laws and rules of the Fenian Society. goods sold at an average profit of 25 per cent ? with a list of the members residing in Witton Park

counterfoils separately, and return them to the

Mr Gladstone moved (May 13) that the fellowing gentlemen constitute the Select Committee to enquire by what tenure convents and monasteries, including Anglican institutions, hold property in England :---Messre Villiers, Newdegate, Gessel, Thomas, Chambers, Matthews, Howes, Pemberton, the O'Connor Don and, seven others. The motion was agreed to.

The Standard says it is by no means a cause for surprise that the Liberal party and their organs should view the position of the Ministry, and the prospect of government legislation, rather as a matter for anxious speculation than as a subject for erultant rejoicing Mr Gladstone's majority has out- Ireland. lived the purpose which it was originally created to serve, and is now resolving itself into its original elewhether he meant to allow him for the value of his ments. In process of time some new device may be improvements, at the same time reminding him that found for welding them together. Under present Mr. Distaeli, bis chief, recognized the tenant's right circumstances, the party is tast assuming the like. aess of that disorderly rabble so graphically described by Mr Bouverie three years sgo.

Mr. Newdegate on Monday, in the House of libels: We bear that in the Clubs people are beginning to ask how it is that Mr Newdegate can suffer the lie to be given to him as it has been by Sir Charles Clifford, Father Gordon, Mr Langdale, and others, and not come forward like a man to attempt to substantiate his charges or to retract them.' Mr. Newdegate.delared that he could substantiate all the charges he had made, which was the did not, however, attempt to do so, but sheltered himself once more under his privilege of Parliament. Mr Newdegate is a gentleman by birth and educatior, and we believe he acts like one in every other relation except that of controversy with Catholics; on this point be exhibits the spirit, tac'ics, and refinement of feeling of a small shopkeeper turned local preacher.

We have reason to believe that the offices of the Pail Malt Gazette and of the Times are now fully guarded by detachments of police. The floors of the printing houses of the Times are deeply sanded to obviate the effects of a possible application of Greek fire! The threat to burn down these establishments has been attributed to the London Fenians, but we are inclined to believe that the danger, if any, arises from the operations of trade unionists. There are at present 2, 000 compositors out on strike in London, and it is easy to assign to Irish Fenianism menaces which originate from the English trade union system. - Irish Times

The Hon. Mrs E. Pereira writes as follows to the Times :- "I have four sisters nuns. Luckily for her one of them is now out of England, but of the re maining three there is not one but would feel most bitterly, after leading a life of retirement, being paraded before the world, and subjected to a cross examination by a man as intolerant, prejudiced, and unjust as Mr. Newdegate has always shown himself in all Catholic questions. It is not the result of the erquiry we dread, but it is the act itself. so unconstitutional so unprecedented, so insulting that we feel so galling If Mr Newdegate is so philanthropical, let him turn his attention to those houses which London abounds in, where girls and women are held in the worst of slaveries, unable of them selves to retrieve the first false step they made in li e. and given up to all that honest minds shudder to think on ; let him turn his attention to the baby farms, to those infants with broken thighs, to those cradles of old egg-boxes considerably smaller than their wretched occupants, and all the rest of the horrors, with the stamp of reality upon them, with which we have been lately regaled. He will find much fuller scope for his energies than in molesting our Sisters, who, by every tie that English women bold dear, have a right to live a quiet and secluded life if they choose. Place any of the abovementioned horrors slongeide the farfamed Saurin trial, and the worst that can be said of the latter is that she had to kiss the floor or stand with a duster on oer head, and all because, be it remembered, she refused to leave a convent where she alleged these insults were committed.'

There is little doubt that where managed with a revival of those recklets and malanant enterprises by which the Fenians distinguished then solves between two and three years ago. It is believed that number of the members of the Feuian organization | far they have affected only Procestants. - Tablet. have recently arrived in England, and that they have distributed themselves over the metropolis and the at present in the course of construction at Govan principal commercial towns of the country. As I for the Clyde Trust, are now rapidly progressing .-informed you yesterday, the Times and other London journals have received warnings that attempts might be made to destroy their offices, and to-day we have intelligence of extensive seizures of fire arms at Manchester and Newcastle. There can be no mistake as to what these events indicate. The Fenian Brotherbood is once more in active movement. It seems to have abandoned for the present all hope of meeting openly the military force of the country, and it apparently seeks by a few acts of audacious wickduess to create a reign of terror among all the welldisposed and loyal portion of the people. Fortunately, the police seem to have got on this occasion early information of the movements of the Fenians, and it is hoped that by vigor and promptness they will be able to check the designs of the Brotherhood. As yet no arrests have been made. The police, however, have pretty accurate information as to the movements of suspicious strangers; but they do not seem to have discovered snything to justify them in . seizing any of these American visitors. The seizure of arms at Newcastle was considerable. In one place alone 200 rifles and a number of cartridges were found : and in Manchester 2,000 Cartridges and a number of revolvers were discovered concealed in a beer house. It is curious that this renewal of in a beer house. It is curious that this renewal of the activity of the Fenian Brotherbood in this coun feeling of sympathy for 'J. M.' who may be presumed try is contemporaneous with their threatened raid upon Canada - Daily Express Cor. The Salurday Review, which does not wish to rerive the 'Plot,' and has probably no admiration for such citizens as Titus Oates, thinks the member for North Warwicksbire a nuisance. We hope the nation will think so too. 'Persecution by a side wind,' says our scute contemporary, 'persecution which will not avow itself-' is the worst sort of persecu. tion.' Mr Newdegate, the Saturday Review perceives, is eager to persecute; but ashamed to confess it. After a long life of dull and incorrigible bigotry, he would end it by making the House of Commons his accomplice in an outrage upon innocent women whose only crime is that they rebake such as him by minding their own business, and humbly serving God and their fellow-creatures. For this be bates and would persecute them. He cannot prevent God from cal ling them to such a life, but he would punish all who obey the call. We thank the Saturday Review for exposing the real designs of this person, who has not courage enough even to avow his own purpose, nor skill enough, we venture to hope, to cheat an as-sembly of English gentlemen into executing it for him. - Tablet. It is satisfactory to see that private enterprise is really doing something to assist the deserving poor to emigrate. On Monday 1-st, the Family Emigra: tion Society sent off 3:2 emigrants from the East end of London, who were reinforced at Ampthill station by 40 agricultural laborers sent out by Lord and Lady Cowper. All these are bound for Ontario, whither several hundreds were sent the year before last, and a thousand last year: All these have suc-to be in the neighbourhood, after examining the the Marquis of Hartington examined and refuted the coded, it is said, without one exception, and are place, suggested that probably something ease con-objections to secret voting and explained the Gov-ernment plan, which is as follows:-The returning to by the Boolety; two new suits of was found to have lain in the middle of a ple five commend it to the object of the to the to be the secret works and this letter. tells, the whole, store, we to be middle of a ple five commend it to the object of the to the to be the secret works and this letter. tells the whole, store, we are the secret works and this letter. tells the whole, store, we are the secret works and the object of the secret works and the secret works an

The Evening Post refers to the delay in the passing presence of the candidates, then seal the tickets and | in the course of last week more than a hundred emi- with the clay was a large quantity of obarcoal and rica, and about twenty for Australia. - London Tablet, April 23rd.

We understand that certain members of Parliament belonging to the Uburch of Rome are about to ask Mr Newdegate the following questions. Considering the action that the representative for North Warwicksbire has taken in the Convent Ecquiry Commission, we do not quite see how he can conveniently answer them. After all the questions have not more to do with his private affairs than his committee would have to do with the domestic matters of a sumber of honored English ladies - ladies the daughters and sisters of the heads of the oldest families in Great Britain and

Is Mr Buckstone, the celebrated comedian, a friend of yours? If so, do you preach to him, or does he preach to you?

Do you love Mr Whalley as yourself? If so, have you ever sung a duet with him ? A:e you married? If so, how many daughters

have you? Are they pretty? Have you ever been summoned at a county court?

Have you ever been bankrupt? Have you ever been horse-whipped? If so, how

many times? Have you any objection to read the last letter you received from the last friend who was taken from you

by death? How many nails were there in that friend's coffin ? Did you cry at his funeral 7

What do you think the feelings of English ladies will be when a prying committee examines them un. ceremoniously upon subjects as sacred as your father's tomb, and as boly and revered as your mother's memory ? Eb, Mr Newdegate, answer us that !-Tomahawk.

The laws of England begin by making pions purposes illegal and by giving to these purposes the name of 'superstitions uses.' It is then a bitter derision to talk to us, after this, of our liberty to em ploy all 'legal means.' Suppose an endowment to have been made for the purpose of ensuring prayers for the dead ; this is a 'superstitious use' and the property, if discovered is forfeited to the State. Therefore no legal foundation is possible for such a purpose. Hence, as all Oatholics are bound to pray for the dead, we may be said to have no legal foundations However this may be, our convents are certainly, in the eye of the law, mere private houses, in which certain unmarried ladies think fit to live toge ther. The fact, or the rumour, that any particular building is a convent, cannot legitimately remove it from the category of private houses, and 'a fortiori,' cannot justify Mr Newdegate in knocking at the door with a 'natural and reasonable demand for information.' The 'Echo' also, on Thursday afternoon, takes up the same line of declaration - one cannot call it argument- and holds that, as 'workhouses and factories' are subject to inspection, it is an anomaly for English convents to be 'left wholly without surveillance by the State;' and it goes on to say that Catholics are guilty of 'monstrous' absurdity when they 'claim for their institutions a privacy unheard of elsewhere in the kingdom ' We can only adopt the expression of a great Frenchman. and exclaim, in wondering pity - Where on earth can these writers have been brought up ?'

Just now Christains are almost everywhere occu. pied in resisting the encroschments of the State. The conflict is forced upon them. In all Protestant lands the State has already triumphed, and has converted what aspired to be national churches into official sects But this success is too poor to satisfy the ambition of Jæsar. The human churches are under his feet, but the Church of God still defies him, and refuses to accept his yoke. Untaught by the failures of eighteen conturies he still hopes to overcome her. No experience can convince him of the folly of the attempt. Prisons, tortures, and mes-sacres he has tried in vain, but he is not discouraged. He is more ingenious now, and though he is quite capable of reverting to the old brutalities whenever public opinion will allow him to do so, as it does in Russia and Ohina, he means first to try a new device, from which he expects considerable results. He is going to imitate Julian. If he can get hold of our children, and educate them after his own fashion, he will have his hand on the throat of the Church, and stific her and Obristianity together. Very complete results have already been attained by this process in Russia, the United States, and elsewhere. But thus The works of the Clyde Navigation Graving Dock. An immense excavation has been formed, consisting chiefly of sand interspersed with beds of gravel. An examination of the strata shows that the site has been at some former period the bed of the river, or a lagoon branching from it. Some very ancient coins have been found in the excavations, one of them about twenty feet below the present level of the ground. This dock will be the largest of the kind in Scotland, and will take in the largest ironclads at present in existence or likely to be constracted, its length being 500 feet on the floor incide the caiseon, with a width at the entrance of 70 feet, and a depth of 22 feet on the sill at high water. The great extension of shipbuilding and commerce on the Clyde, and the increase in the size of ships, have rendered this work necessary. WEDDING RING FOUND IN & COW'S STOMACH - On Foursday last, an interesting and quite unexpected find' took place in Moore Street Slaughter House, Glasgow On one of the cows which had been killed being disembowelled, a gold wedding ring was found in the stomach. The ring bears the letters 'J. M. and M. G., 11th June 1861.' The inding of a ring in such a place may create in the minds of highly imaginative persons a terrible apprehension to mourn the mysterious disappearance of his 'M. G.' A less romantic explanation of the matter is that the ring was worn by a farmer or dairyman's wife and that while she was preparing the cow's food the time-honored symbol of wedlock slipped off her finger, and was thus conveyed to the stomach of poor crummie,-Glasgow Herald.

grants have also left North Devon for America, that burnt bones. One fragment of the latter Dr. Brydon fifty more are about to start from Cornwall for Ame- recognized to be a portion of one of the bones of a human fore arm, so that it had evidently been a place of human interment. It would thus seem that the quern owed its position there to the same beliefs which caused to be placed in graves arrow-beads and other wespons and implements - namely, to administer to the wents of their owners in a future state of existence. It is curious that only last week we recorded a somewhat similar discovery at Jedburgh.

8

#### UNITED STATES.

The Wyoming women are beginning te complain about being compelled to sit on juries.

STRUCK OIL .- A 'Pennsylvania gentleman,' with an acquiline nose, piercing in its discoveries and powerful in its perceptive faculties, has, so the report says, ferreted out valuable deposits of petroleum in ape Breton Island, of a superior quality to any in America. The next step is to organize a company under the general mining law of New York, at an expense of \$1 for fyling cartificate, print a book of handsomely engraved stock certificates, and sell them out to a gullible public. Thereupon our 'Pennsylvania gentleman' will disappear with the proceeds, leaving the purchasers to gaze vacantly down a useless hole, whence arises the odor of one barrel of petroleum poured into the well by the Pennsylvania gentleman' aforesaid. NY. Star.

In conversation with a city missionary of New York recently, we learned some fearful facts, showing the horrible condition of that city. In the First Ward there are 236 gin shops and two churches; in the Fhird Ward, there are 475 gin-shops and two churcher; in the Fourth Ward, there are 465 gin-shops and three churches, and in the Fifth Ward, there are 497 gin-shops and two churches, one of which is a Oatbolic church, and the other Episcopal. Other vices, such as gambling-Lells and houses of illfame, are in proportion to the gin-shops. - Am. paper.

Some Radical politicians and a few strife-stirring ministers have been for several months using a Miss Edith O'Gorman to excite anti Oatholic feeling in New Jersey. This young woman was formerly a Sister of Charity, but in consequence of some misconduct she had to leave the order. She is now telivering lectures through New Jersey on 'Convent Life,' under the 'protection' of the class of persons bove mentioned, and as might be expected, distarbances have followed. The most serious of these have occurred at Madison, where seven men were arrested for attempting to create a riot. The 'lecturess' is generally escorted by a body-guard of Know Nothings who encourage her to abuse the Oatholics and provoke disorder, and among them are always found one or more ministers. There were three of the latter in Miss O'Gorman's escort to the train at Patterson one night last week, and a clique of small Radical politicians may always be found assisting at her distribes against the church she has abandoned. These are the fellows-these shabby politicians and mischief-making ministers - who should be arrested for disturbing the peace. They are doing their utmost to fan the flame of sectorian conflict, and onght to be put down. It is noteworthy that in every disturbance in which Catholics appear as participants, the real aggression-that is, the provocation-comes from the Puritan pulpit pounders and small politicians. - Metropolitan Record.

TERBIBLE CALAMITY AT RICHMOND, VA. - Yesterday occurred the greatest calamity that ever afflicted this city, save the burning of the Theatre in 1811. It was occasioned by the falling in of the floor of the old Senate chamber, in the Capitol, which is now used for the sessions of the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State. Eleven o'clock was the bour for the meeting of the Court, and it being understood that there would be announced the decision upon the question of the constitutionality of the 'enabling act,' otherwise known as the Ohaboon-Ellison onsewhich has excited so much interest in this community-a large number of citizens assembled in the gallery and space in front of the bench before the hour appointed. The weight of such a packed mass was too great for the imperfectly constructed flooring and yet more faulty gallery, which was sus-pended from the upper joists in a most defective manner. The gallery first fell forward, the floor yielding instantly and going down with it, carrying the packed body of men to the floor of the House of Delegates, fully twenty feet below. As fearful and fatal as this was the heavy ceiling and the timbers which supported it descended along with the mass, greatly increasing the mortality. Fixty-six were killed outright, and others may die from the injuries received.-The Dispatch of April 28. While the English Parliament is debating whether it shall interfere with our Nuns who have embraced a life of celibacy, the Mormon ladies are holding public meetings in favour of polygamy, and the Oongress in the United States is hard put to it to znow what to do with this latest development of Protestentism. The late Act of Congress has declared polygamy illegal, why we do not understand on Protestant principles; for if Abraham, Issac, and Jacob were polygamists, why should not modern Bible Obristians imitate them in this? The Mormonites say that they are trying to do so, and they find in the New Testament nothing to forbid it The American Congress is right enough in principle in prohibiting polygamy, but as Protestants they have not a leg to stand on. It is from the unwritten teaching of the Catholic Church to which their forefathers belonged, that they have derived that teaching which has formed amongst Obvistian people an instinct, stronger than they can defend by any express text of Scripture, that polygamy is prohibited by the Christian law .- Ostholic Opinion.

CATHOLIC PEERS .- Out of the thirty oldest baronies in the English peerage, no less than nine are held by Oatholics - viz., Besumont, Vaca, Camoys, Stourton, Petre, Arundell, Dormer, Stafford, and Clifford. Besides these, the title of Teynham was in Oatholic bands down to nearly the end of the last century.

THE CROPS .- Mild weather and grateful rains are working wonders in most parts of England. Vegetation is shooting rapidly, pastures have changed from a dead and frost-nipped condition into bright green herbage within the short space of three or four days, and young clovers are springing up with specially good and equable plants. The wheats more back ward, thin, and weak than they have been known for years, are only just coming into readiness for the hoe : the roller and presser have been universally in requisition for solidifying the dry and dusty soil about the plants, and the crop has suffered severely from drought following upon an excessive rainfall Beans and early peas are coming up well; both cats and barley have this year a good seed bed, and we do not remember a more favourable season or a better

The London Morning Post declares that the Mi nistry must stand or fall on the principle of the Land Bill. They have already gone as far in the way of concession and conciliation as a government which respects itself and appreciates the public confidence which is reposed in it can go, and they must draw a line somewhere. Peace and progress in Ireland depends, the Post firmly believes, on the acceptance by the Imperial Parliament of the measure of justice and policy which her Majesty's Ministers have proposed, with due regard, it is assured to their constiintional responsibility. It desires that the opportunity for reflection presented by the recess will be properly improved.

We understand that the proprietors of the Fall Mall Gazette have followed the example of the Lon don Times, and covered the floors of their offices. with a thick layer of sand, to obviate the effects of the compound known as ' Greek fire.' The stairs, roof, and entrance of the offices are guarded by police, and the rooms in Northumberland street, in front of the Pall Mall Gazette buildings, are also occupied by police .- Irish Times.

The Liverpool Courier states that during Wednesday two men in the garb of sailors went by a path leading across some brickfields to a pit or sandhole in Happy Valley-road, Birkenhead. The men were observed to be emptying something from a large bag into the pit, and also throwing smaller bags into the water. They were flannel bags of gunpowder, containing about 11b each, and made up in the ordinary form of artillery ammunition The men cause again to the pit a little after ten o'clock, and began emply-The peoing larger bags of powder into the water. ple of the neighbourhood have made up their minds that the gunpowder has been brought by Fenians anxions to get rid of their store.

LONDON, May 9 .- In course of his remarks in introducing a bill to smend Parliamentary Elections,

WIFE MURDER IN GREENOCK .- On Saturday morning a woman named Rose Maclean died in Greenock Hospital from the effects of kicks and blows received from her husband, Archibald Maclean, a sailmaker. a few days ago. The puor woman was enceinte at the time the outrage was committed. On being told of the death of his wife, Maclean cooly said it was a pity that she was dead.

The Echo has received the following letter with reference to the issue of the halfpenny postage stamp. Sir-In reply to your further letter of the 21st inst., I have to inform you that it is proposed to commence the reduction of the postage on newspapers and printed matter on the lat of October next, by which time the balf penny- postage stamp will of course, be issued. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. BENTEALL.

### General Post Office, London, April 22.

ROXBOBOUGHERIRE. - An interesting relic of the arly inhabitants of Teviotdale was discovered in a lawn. at Gommonside, Hawick, a few days ago. It is a large quern or handmill, such as was used by primitive people in grinding their grain. It is made

[This is the way the New York Observer holds out hope of salvation to its erring brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher]:-

The trial of McFarland for the murder of Richardson, the seducer of his wife, is in progress in this city, exciting intense interest. The prosecution made short work of their case, contenting themselves with proving the killing, and showing that the wound was the cause of the death. The defence, at a first stage, introduced a latter written more than a year ago by Richardson to McFarland's wife, fully disclosing the criminal relations already existing between them. When the counsel for the prisoner said, If a man should write such a letter to my wife, I would shoot him at sight,' the crowded audience broke out into applause. Such an expression indi-cates the existance of a dangerous popular sentiment : that approves of men taking the law into their own hands, being their own executioners; and no lawyer at the bar should have so far lost sight of his obligations to society, as to avow such a doctrine as bis own. The Court, in rebuking the applause, ought to have rebuked the lawyer also. But it all shows that the conduct of Richardson meets, as it deserves, righteous condemnation of the community ; and if the principles which he taught and practized were to be accepted, the sacredness of the marriage tie would be utterly destroyed.

We hope that all those Obristian people, ministers and others, who hesitated to stigmatize Richardson as an adulterer, and who looked with kindly lepiency upon the ghostly marriage at the Astor House, will read and ponder this letter. Thus far the apologists of that pretended marriage, the actors in this scene, the ministers who gave their benediction, have steadfastly refused to confess their mistake and admit they were wrong. It is not yet too late. God is merciful and long suffering. Society is forbearing <sup>15</sup> The time has now come when the truth is before the

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MAY 20, 1870

## delitness. The True AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Crang Street, by J. GILLIES.

# G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

# ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

ылу -- 1870.

Friday, 20 - St. Bernardine of Sienne, C. Saturday, 21-St. Hermegild, M. Sunday, 22 - Fifth after Easter. Monday, 23-Rogation. St. Fidelis of Sumsrin ger, M. Tuesday, 24-Regation. Our Lady of Good Suc-COUF. Wednesday, 25-Rogation, St. Gregory, VII , P.C. Thursday, 26-ASCENSION, Obl.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish Land Bill is dragging its slow way through the House of Commons, and there will be but little time for the Lords to make changes therein, if it is to become law this season. From Ireland there are fewer agrarian outrages to report. A board has been picked up, or is said to have been picked up, of the coast of Wales, on which is cut the date of February 11th with the words " The City of Boston is sinking." This may be only a hoax.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of political prisoners charged with the crime of conspiring against the life of the Emperor bas been convened. The feeling that the said conspiracy is a sham, got up by the Government for political purposes, is pretty general. There is nothing of importance to report from Rome.

The Red River expedition is now en roule. Again we are told that the Fenians in force are on the war path, and intend to show fight in the North West. We expect that the natural difficulties of the route, and the want of discipline, will be the most dangerous obstacles that the expedition will have to encounter.

The news that Sir John McDonald is to all appearance out of danger, will be received with general satisfaction even by his political opponents, scurrilous as have been many of their attacks upon him; and we are sure that the Catholics of U. Canada to whom Sir John has ever been a good friend, will return thanks to God for sparing the life of one of our foremost Canadian

the Civil Power to exert a pressure on the Council, have been signally defeated, the European statesmen who have been chiefly conspicuous for the violence of their language and the indiscretion of their acts have all been ejected from office. Menabrea first set the example in Italy, and Menabrea has fallen from power. The Giskra section of the Cabinet of Vienna has encountered the same fate. Prince Hobenlohe, in spite of the imprudent support of the King of Bavaria, has been forced to resign his office by the religious and patriotic majority of the Munich Parliament. Lastly, in France, where M. Buffet and M. Darn thought it creditable to insult the Holy Father and the Council, public opinion has condemned both, and these ephemeral celebrities, who could only contrive to reign for a few weeks, have returned to obscurity. It seems that decidedly Providence is on the side of the Council.

"It is reported that the Bavarian Bishops intend to do collectively what the Bishop of Ratisbon has already done in his own diocese, and to probibit all the theological students of Bavaria from attending henceforth the lectures of Dr. Dollinger.

"We read in the Bien Public of the 15th instant that sixteen Bishops of the Dominican Order, beaded by Cardinal Guidi and the Pere Jandel, General of the Order, bave forwarded to the Commission de fide a collective vote on the subject of the schema on infallibility. They declare that this doctrine has always been held by their Order and by S. Thomas Aquinas, and that they are ready, like S. Alphonsus, ' to lay down their lives for it."

We cannot understand, perhaps because we are Papists, and therefore the slaves of logic and consistency, how men can abhor a religion which they profess, or profess a religion which they abhor. The members of the Institut Canadien profess to be Catholics, members of the Catholic Church, and yet, without ceasing, they revile her doctrines, repudiate ber discipline, and insult ber ministers. Why then do they continue to call themselves children of such a Church ? why seek after death to be interred amongst those whose society whilst living they repudiated, and whose belief they scouted as a vulgar superstition? Why ask for services for a corpse from a priest. whose ministrations, the living man spurned with contumely ? If we held the opicions of a mem ber of L'Institut Canadien we should deem it an outrage to be buried with Romanists, and an insult to our remains, to have the mummtries of Popery performed over them.

Ard yet we see this same Institut, whose prophet is Voltaire, the avowed enemy ot Christianity, setting the machinery of the law m motion to obtain for one of their members deceased. who whilst living, deliberately and obstinately abstained from participation in her Sacraments, and who therefore was not in Communion with her-certain purely religious ministrations from the Catholic priest, whose ministrations whilst iving he had deliberately and to the last moment of his existence, rejected ! And this is done in the name of civil and religious liberty! We contend that the action of the Institut is a direct attack upon all liberty, and should, as such, be opposed by men of all denominations. Let us be logical and consistent. If the individual have rights which the civil magistrate may enforce, to the spiritual services of the ministers of religion, it follows as a logical consequence that the latter, or minister of religion. must have spiritual rights over the individual which the civil courts are also bound to enforce. But here in Montreal, neither priest nor Bishoo bas any spiritual rights over any individual which the civil courts can enforce. Neither priest nor Bishop can compel any man against his will to take part in any manner in any act of Catholic worship, in any ceremony of the Catholic religion. The individual, though baptized by a Catholic priest, though admitted to the participation of the Sacraments, is free at any moment, and for any reason that seems good to him, without formal notice or warning of any kind given, to repudiate all connection with the Church; nor has the Church or her ministers any claim of any kind over him of which the civil courts can take cognisance. By parity of reason therefore, the Church should be equally free to repudate, or reject from her bosom any individual, without thereby being responsible for her conduct to any civil tribunal. If, however, the latter be invoked to enforce the performance of purely religious, or spiritual functions in behalf of the individual whom she has repudiated, why should not the same tribunal undertake to compel the spiritual allegiance which every baptized person owes to the Church ? Rights and duties are always reciprocal terms. Where the one cannot be predicated, so neither can the other. But the Church in Montreal, as represented by the Bishop and the clergy has no spiritual rights, that the civil courts can take cognisance of, over the individual; so therefore neither has the latter any claims to the spiritual or religious services of the said Bishop and clergy which the civil courts are competent to entrigues of certain persons, who wished to persuade force. Now the action of the Institut Cana-

and to recite certain prayers to God over the mortal remains of Guibord, implies that the latto certain spiritual ministrations : it implies therefore, as the corollary of this proposition-that the deceased owed certain spiritual dutres to the ecclesiastical authorities, which the same courts were in like manner competent and bound to enforce. Yet there is not a member of the anti-Catholic society whose course of action we are criticising, but would repudiate this logical and necessary consequence of his own premisses. Again therefore that society stands self convicted of grossest inconsistency. Here in short is their thesis. The Catholic Church in Montreal has no rights that can be pleaded in a civil court to compel any man to accept her spiritual services, or to submit to her disciplinary roles; but the individual has civil rights to the

spiritual services of the Catholic priest which the civil magistrate is bound to maintain. This is absurd. And this brings us to the great question at

issue. Whence can any man acquire a civil right to the *piritual* functions of the priest? Does a man because he receives the Sacrament of Orders contract any peculiar civil obligations either as towards the State, or as towards the individual members of the State. The latter, it is true, imposes some peculiar obligations, or burdens on the priest,-such as the keeping of Registers of the Births and Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths and Burials he celebrates : but this is not to confer a privilege, or to exempt from duties to which all other citizens are naturally liable. It is a special duty or peculiar burden imposed on the priest, which he, for the good of society, and for the sake of its material interests. cheerfully condescends to accept. It does not confer on him the right, or power to perform any of his priestly or spiritual functions, for these be receives from the Bishop who ordained him, and who gives to him spiritual jurisdiction in the diocess: nor is it in any manner essential, or necessary to the valid performance of his sacerdotal and sacred functions. An unregistered birth is to all intents and purposes a valid birth : an unregistered baptism, if regular in other respects. makes its recipient a child of God, and heir to the Kingdom of Heaven; the parties to unregistered marriages are, if the requirements of Christ's laws be complied with, validly married, just as a man whose death is unregistered, remains pevertheless to all intents and purposes validly dead, till the day when the great Judge of heaven and earth shall appear with His an gels : but as the material interests of society are subserved by a registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the priest willingly accepts the burden or obligation of keeping the Registry, or record of certain spiritual functions by him performed in virtue, not of license from the State. but of the authority given him by the Church. Again then we fall back upon the unanswered,

dien to compel by law the parochial clergy of power are sharply defined. It cannot-and no overpowering cry for Annexation. The truth is Montreal, to perform certain religious services, one is bound to the impossible-it cannot in the that the theory of Canada with its limited marpature of things, make a priest bless, or pray ket, composed of some three or four millions of from his heart, ex animo, or with the requisite purchasers, being able to retaliate effectively upon ter had rights which the civil courts can enforce, dispositions: and in the nature of things it has no the U. States with its home market of from right to compel any man to mock God with thirty to forty millions, is sheer buncombe; it prayers which do not proceed from the heartfor this is sin.

PROTECTION AND A NATIONAL POLICY .-The New York Freeman puts the question of Protection in a very clear light. He says :-"Protection must either be equal or unequal : if to grief. equal it does no good : if unequal it does harm to all save the protected class,"

This is just what is the matter. The lately imposed taxes upon food and fuel may enrich a few capitalists, and coal-mine proprietors in Nova Scotia ; but they will cause loss and sorrow, and cruel suffering to thousands of poor persons, es. pecially in the large cities of Canada.

Every man will, in his own interest, be at one and the same time a Free Trader, and a Protectionist. He will always seek to buy in the cheapest, and to sell in the dearest, market; and if he have any particular commodity to dispose of, he will always be willing to make the market to which he carries it artificially dear by protection, or the legislative exclusion of competition. But if the tailor be thus protected, why not the shoemaker ? If the agriculturists, why not the manufacturer and the merchant? And if these, why not the laborer-who has nothing to offer for sale, but his muscle, and his daily toil ?

As our political and social systems are at present constructed, we draw the majority of our legislators from the wealthy agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing classes of society : these, therefore, governed by the principle of self-interest, so legislate as to keep the labor market cheap, because they are consumers of labor; and so as to make the market for the com modifies which they have to dispose of, as dear as possible.

But the time may come, probably will come soon, when the working classes, in the vulgar acceptation of the term " working classes :" that is to say those whom Louis Blanc and French socialists speak of as in a peculiar manner the "people," as distinguished from the "aristocracy" and the "bourgeoiste"-shall form a power in the Legislature; and when that day comes, they too will legislate in the same spirit. that is to say just as selfishly as do those who today enjoy a monopoly of legislative or law making power. A "working man's" Parliament will be Protective as towards what he has to sell-that is you cannot put a quart of beer into a pint bottle. to say labor, and will strive to make labor as dear as possible ; just as our Nova Scotian coal mine owners do their best to make their coal artificially dear; and on the other hard, the "working-man's" Parliament will be a Free Trade Parliament in respect of those commodities, food, clothes, fuel, &c., which the laborer has to buy. He will do his best by means of legislative interference to prevent competition in the labor market; and instead of a tariff imposing duties upon coal and food, he will give us one, imposing a tax upon immigrants, and all who keep wages, or the price of labor low. There is no reason why we should not legislatively discourage the importation of labor as well of coal; or why the artizin should not be as well protected against competition, as the wealthy manufacturer, and large coal mine proprietor : and so lobg as the latter are, and the former is not. protected by law, a gross injustice is perpetrated upon the working man. Our tariff like the elder Mr. Weller's grog, is " unekal and that's the fault on it." But the policy of Protection for Canada is sometimes defended, not upon its intrinsic merits, hut as a "National policy" forced upon us by the fiscal system of the U. States, and their refusal to concede to us reciprocity. To this it may well be replied, that for Canada, Protection is not a "National policy," but a silly servile copying of the worst feature of the policy of the U. States. A truly " National policy," were we plucky enough to adopt it, and strong enough to maintain it, would be the direct opposite of or bodies into which the Christian world is split the U. States' policy. Instead of falling back upon the system of Protection, we should adopt that of unlimited Free Trade; and trusting to direct taxation only for our revenue, we should burn all our Custom houses, discharge all our Custom house Officers, and throw our ports open asked the Government for a revision of the printed to the introduction duty free of all the products Word of God. To the Catholic this mode of of all the world. This indeed would be a distinctive "National policy." Again Protectection is sometimes defended as England calls itself the Church, should sel to to compel him to bless a grave, or to re- a " retaliatory policy," as a just retaliation work at once, and make the needed revision-if cite certain prayers prescribed by the Ritual, against the exclusive policy of the States. To competent to do so. If incompetent to do so this it is enough to reply, that even if we would, now, that defect cannot be remedied by any act we cannot, and dare not, attempt a really retaina- of the Crown, or by powers conferred on it by tory policy against the U. States-that is to say Act of Parliament. a fiscal policy which should really inflict loss upon them. By simply refusing to allow the ism, considered not merely as a protest against transit through their territory, and duty free, of the Catholic Church, but as a phase of Chrismerchandize for the Canadian market, the U. tianity :- That Protestants should accept as the States government would cut us off during the "Word of God " that which to them can be at greater part of the year from all access with the best nothing more than the "Word of Man." world beyond the seas, and would at once cause We will suppose their bible revised, and that by such distress and suffering to us, as to provoke the best scholars of the Empire-what then

reminds one painfally, but forcibly, of the old fable about the ill advised frog who would blow himself up to the size of the ox. We all know how that speculation turned out for the frog, and bow that unhappy animal after a short period of violent inflation, " burst," collapsed, and came

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The best, the only way to make a market for our products is to be found in the increasing of the numbers who attend that market, that is to say in the increase of our population. This will be best brought about by making Canada as attractive as possible to the intending emigrant from the Old World; and as unfortunately, neither in its climate, nor in the fertility of its soil, does Canada possess any natural attractions greater than those of the United States, we should strive to render it attractive by making it a cheap country to live in. This done, emigranta in thousands, and from all classes of the Old World's society, would flock to us, would become consumers of our products, furnish a market for our producers, and both as laborers, and employers of labor, would develop the natural resources of the country. It will not, however, tend to encourage emigration from England to Caoada from amongst the working classes of the former, to tell them, that the Canadian Government taxes their food and fuel, but leaves the one commodity which they have to offer, that is to say their labor, upprotected.

The battle betwixt the respective advocates of purely cecular education, and of religious education, is raging fiercely in England, and certainly the religious education party does not shine. They are right of course when they insist that education to he valuable should include religious as well as secular instruction ; but they fall into all manner of inconsistencies when they attempt to conclude from this premiss, that in a State established system of education for the common use of the people of England, provision should be made for religious as well as for secuteaching. It is not the function of the State to teach religion ; and it cannot devolve upon others functions, or entrust to others the performance of duties, which it does not itself possess, and which it is itself incompent to perform. In other words,

This does not on the other hand strengthen the logical position of the secularists. The premiss of their opponents, that in any system of education that is to be of general use to society, religious, must be blended with secular teaching, remains a true premise. At the same time it is equally true that the State cannot of itself, and therefore caanot through others by it appointed. give religious teaching. What then is the logical consequence of the combining of these two

statesmep. We hope that his recovery may be perfect and speedy : for we doubt if the Minis try could survive the loss of his services, and without approving of all its acts, we should con sider a break up of the actual Cabinet as a serious misfortune for the country. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible in the state of parties, to get as good a Ministry, and the chances are that we should have a much worse.

It is rumared that the Lieutenant-Governor ship of Nova Ecotia has been offered to the Hon. Mr. Keany.

#### THE COUNCIL.

#### (From the Valican.)

"After holding ten Sessions in a fortnight the ceremonies of Holy Week and of Easter relieved the Fathers for a moment from the Conciliar assemblies. The last had been held on the 12th, when the forty-fifth General Congregation met. An immense number of the pilgrims now gathered together in Rome from all parts of the world througed the Basilica, and eagerly scrutinized the faces of the venerable men, many of whose names have now become household words. The Bishop of Portiers represented on this occasion the Com mission de fide, and after he had addressed the Council, Cardinal de Angelis announced that the votes were about to be taken on the whole of the first four chapters of the schema on dogma collectively. The Bishop of S. Polten, Secretary of the Council, then ascended the pulpit, and called upon the Fathers one by one, beginning with the Cardinals and Patriarchs, to record their vote. Each stood up in his place when his name was pronounced, and his vote was immediately written by the Secretaries. Owing to the absence of several Italian and French Bishops, who had obtained leave to visit their dioceses at Easter. the whole number who voted was only 595. Of these 515 said Placet, without any condition, and 80 Placet juxta modum, handing to the Secretary at the same time in writing the modifications which they would have desired the Council to adopt. With this restriction the vote Was unanimous.

"It is remarked that while the deplorable in-

unanswerable question-Whence can any man acquire a civil right to the spiritual services of a priest?

We can understand bow, in virtue of the law, a man can have a "civil" right to a seat in his parochial church, where the parochial system obtains, and is upheld by the civil tribunals; we can understand how a man can have a "civil" right to be interred in a particular enclosure set apart for burial purposes-for these rights lie purely in the material order, in which the civil power lives, moves, and has its being. But what we cannot understand, what no "feller" as Lord Dundreary would say, " can understand" or explain, is how a man's " civil" rights can confer unon him any "spiritual" rights, or rights to pravers and religious services; we cannot understand how the civil magistrate whose functions lie purely in the material and temporal order, can have any jurisdiction in the spiritual order.

Even the Montreal Witness repudates, as a monstrous absurdity the proposition that the individual bas a civil right to the Sacraments of the Church. What have our Courts of Law, be asks, to do with the Sacraments? Well, carry out and apply this principle ! What have our Courts of Law to do with any religious services or apiritual functions of any kind? On what grounds can you pretend that though the civil courts cannot issue a Mandamus to the priest to give sacramental absolution to this man, or administer the Eucharist to that man, they are competent over the remains of another man ? Do you not see, we say to our opponents, that you are commading the impossible, and decreeing blasphemy ? You cannot even with your tails, nay not even if to incarceration you add the thumbscrew and the rack. compel a man to bless, or pray from his heart ! and every uttered blessing, every proffered prayer which is not accompanied, or rather preceded and dictated by the requisite interior or spiritual intentions, is a sacrilege and a blasphemy-a mockery of God!

undeniable premisses ? This-That the State is incompetent to establish any system of education that shall be generally useful to society. From the arguments of the two cortending parties we simply come to a conclusion against State-Schoolism.

Some ct our Canadian contemporaries have joined in the controversy, but we trust to be excused if we say that they also have made a mess of it. Nor is this to be wondered at, for they really do not know what they themselves mean, when they talk about a "common" and at the same time a " distinctively" Christian education, and object to what they call "denomizational" teaching. All distinctively Christian teaching must needs be " denominational" or, as others call it. "sectarian :" for it is only when they get beyond the charmed border of the supernatural, only when they abandon all that is neculiarly or distinctively Christian in their several systems, and meet on the common ground of natural religion, ground common to all men, whether Christians or Jews, that the different denominations, up, can agree as to what is true and what is false, what is to be taught, and what is to be denounced as error.

The Convocation of the Anglican Church has procedure is unintelligible. If the Protestant Word of God need revision, the body which in

This is to us the great mystery of Protestant. By this simple fact, the limits of the civil from all the mercantile classes one loud and Unless these pretend, that in their revision of the

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -MAY 20, 1870.

Bible they were assisted and prevented by the Holy Ghost, and supernaturally restrained from all error ; and unless their pretensions find acceptance with the members of the Protestant community-the latter cannot, even if they would. believe in their hearts, whatever they may profess with their lups, that their revised Bible is any thing more than the word of the learned, highly respectable and well meaning, but at best the tallible men who revised it. It's readers, of whom the immense majority from their ignorance of Greek and Hebrew, will be unable to test for themselves its accuracy, will have no better reason for basing their faith thereon than their blind trust on the Word of Men, whose highest recommendation will be their appointment by the Crowa. In short, unless you have an infallible Church it is lation, and torture them with constant administrative impossible to have an infallible bible.

With regard to the Government Inspection of Convents, the London Daily Telegraph very pertinently asks :---

"Is every house where unmarried women live together to be included in the category ? If so, there are some in our great cities where inspection might do good. Or is inspection to be confined to ' religious or moral houses, leaving the irreligious and immoral houses to take care of themselves ?

If such be the case, if the "irreligious" ladies who live together, and the immoral houses which they maintain are to escape Government interferense, Europe-it is well argued-will caturally conclude that the only crimes in women which in England are treated as unpardonable, and as rightfully subjecting those guilty of them to pains, penalties, and insults are-charity and chastity.

On the whole it is evident that there is amongst the better class of Englishmen a strong dislike to Mr. Newdegate's motion; nor have they a much better opinion of the man's proposed inquiry into the tenure of monastic property. Why should this be more enquired into than the tenure of property held by Freemasons. by the Carlton, or Athenœum Clubs. " We have no right," argues the Telegraph, " to ask Jones why Smith gave him that £100; the question would be impertinent." Of course it would; but to be impertinent to priests who cannot resent impertinence, and insolent towards Catholic nuns who cannot horsewhip him for his insolence, is the thing in which Mr. Newdegate delights. Hence his Convent Inquiry motion.

The Montreal Gazette must permit us to take up an error into which it has fallen through a blind following of the great " Protestant Tradition," or conspiracy against truth when Catholics in general, and Jesuits in particular are concerned. In a brief paragraph for instance our contemporary speaking of " an agitation" that according to him now reges in the Catholic world says :---"This agitation has now, it appears, reached such a height that a Catholic professor lately challenged one of the Jesuits to substantiate the axiom of the Society of Jesus that the end justices the means -The Jean't did not reply."

If by this the Gazette intends to imply that it is an axiom of the Society of Jesus that it is demy (under the direction of the ladies of the lawful to use means known to be evil, to effect | Congregation de Notre Dame) in the new and

Ontario on the Red River question, the Montreal Gazette aptly remarks :- .

"The liberals in this case 'are showing most illiberality. They are arguing for a limitation of local authority there, while continuing its champions in Ontario. They are very fond, like most ultra liberals of power for themselves, for their own people and those who generally think with them,-very unwilling that people who think or are likely to think differently-those who have in some respects a different political or social genius, who differ from them in religion or language-should have a right to work out their genius freely. Freedom means freedom for them to exercise rule over others and dictate their form of government and manner of life. In this case they are not content to trust to the capacity of the men of their own race to go in and possess this land, to fill it up, and, having a fair field and no favour, to impress the stamp of their genius upon the institutions to be established there. They desire to bind them down with the chains of dominion legisinterference on the part of the Dominion. That is liberty as understood by Ontario Liberals, that their method of developing free institutions among the people of a new country. They would keep them in implicated, and accordingly he was arrested. judice of race and creed.

The Colonial Parliament at Ottawa was prorogued on Thursday the 12th inst. His Excellency the Governor General having given the course of the session, delivered the usual speech young man named Alfred Ragner, who had the from the throne, congratulating his hearers on what they had done and said.

publication this week.

We wish it all success.

The Catholic School Commissioners are erecting a new Commercial School on Ontario and Plateau Streets, which will accommodate about 300 pupils, and will we believe, be completed by August next.

It seems that the Irish Constabulary, a fine body of men composed mostly of Irish Catholics, had announced their intention to resign en masse if Mr. Newdegate's motion for a Smelling Com. mittee were carried into execution.

The Tariff, including the taxes on food and fuel, has been agreed to in the Senate by a malority of 2S to 24. This is sad news for the poor, and their sufferings will be thereby fearfully augmented during the coming winter. The thing however, is so monstrous that it cannot last.

The U. States Government has issued strict injunctions that no British troops, or supplies for them be allowed to pass through the Sault St. Marie canal. It is expected that it will take from forty to fifty days for the expedition to move from Fort William to the Red River.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY .- The solemn installation of the pupils of the St. Antoine Acaspacious residence to which they just moved in

expected to find his man, and there learned that he was gone to Quebec. He went down to the wharves and found the steamer gone. He then telegraphed to the authorities at Quebec, who arrested Levesque as he was coming off the boat. A deposition was taken in the case on Saturday before the Police Magistrate, who will try the prisoner as soon as he arrives up .- Montreal Herald 16th inst.

THE \$6,000 ROBBERY. - Since the discovery of the robbery of \$6,000 worth of goods from the warehouse of Mr. T. Mussen, the detectives have been hard at work in endeavouring to trace out the perpetrators and recover the stolen goods. The circumstance of the robbers having effected an entrance from the liquor saloon of James Meek, although temporarily in the occupation of another, led the police to suspect Meek's being leading strings, simply because of a fanatic pre- The fact of his living on the premises, and having rooms adjoining the saloon on the night of the robbery, coupled with his having been frequently observed associating with Fletcher, went a long way to confirm suspicion and cause his arrest, which was followed by that of Augustin Decarie, wireworker, in St. Urbain street. The arrest Royal assent to the measures passed during the of Decarie brought out another fact, that a reputation of being an associate of disreputable chatacters, and had no ostensible means of earning a livalihood, was implicated in the robbeery. This ' Fred Ragner' was known to the police To CORRESPONDENTS .- Libra too late for to be the boon companion of Fletcher, who rented Meek's saloon for 4 weeks. The crowbar was delivered by Decarie to Ragner last Friday, | to \$0.56. and they both drove to Meek's saloon, where L'Ordre has made its debut as a daily paper, | they, it is alleged, spent a portion of the evening. The day previous, however, Ragner had been into Mr. Mussen's, bought a couple pairs of kid Thin Mess \$25.00; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00. gloves, priced one or two qualities of silks and BUTTER, per lb. More inquiry, with latest sales of examined some \$50 shawls. On Saturday night the burglary was consummated by Fletcher and Ragner. The silks and gloves were taken from the shelves, where Ragner's two pair had previously been taken. About 5 o'clock on the Sunday morning a carriage drove up to Meek's tavero, the Yankee Fletcher, with Ragner jumped into the, into which they had previously put two valises. 'I'he carriage then drove off. At the Police Court the carter turned up and stated that after leaving St. Lambert's Hill, he drove down Notre Dhme and St. Mary Street, and to the Longueuil Ferry, and then crossed the river and drove to Laprairie. From this point they drove by a country road to St. Remi, where they arrived about noon on Sucday, and by a circuitous journey of S bours, they struck the province line railway near Moore's Junction. At nine o'clock on Sunday night Fletcher and Ragner paid and discharged their carter within a few hundred yards of line 45. The carter returned to this city late on Monday night, and his late ' fares,' no doubt, were safe in some American tavern before the robbery at Mussen's was discovered on Monday morning. The saloon premises were found locked on Monday morning, and who locked them leads to the suspicion of a Montreal accomplice. At the Police Court this afternoon James Meek aud Augustin Decarre we admitted to bail in two sureties each of £40, for them appearance at Police Court pending the charge against them of felonicusly breaking into and stealing from a shop.

> ARRIVAL OF PROFITABLE EMIGRANTS .-About four hundred emigrants, who came out by the St. Andrew, from Glasgow, arrived at the Union Station yesterday; out of this number there were about one bundred English and Scotch, of which twenty-five went on to the States, and sevenly five remain here. The remainder were Swedes, who were all bound for the States .- Globe 14th inst. The cost of Government routine in the Red River expedition astoniabes the Ministerial Barrie Advance. It is informed that five or six yoke of oxen have been purchased in the neighbourhood of Collingwood for the expedition, and it seems to have required fou men to do the business. In the first place, instruc tions are sent to an agant to employ some one supposed to be a Judge of cattle to look them up and bar gain for the price. This gives two pariles to the transaction. Then a veterinary surgeon is sent up to inspect the animals, and last a pay master from head-quarters appears on the scene and settles for them. They must be pretty expensive animels h the time they become the property of the Government Boats, waggons and other things required for the expedition have been brought from various parts of both Provinces, when everything of the kind could have been procured at or within a short distance o the place of embarkation. ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13 -- It is a fact that a considerable force of Fenians is now at Daluth, Lake Superior, intending to march to the assistance of Rie by way of Rainy Lake and the route recently traversed by Dr. Schultz. It is also a fact that some 300 Fenians are now in this city under orders for Rec River, in citizen's clothes but well armed with re peating riflos. This last force may go across the prairie by the usual mail route or it may be ordered to Fort William on Thunder Bay to oppose the land of the threatened Canadian expedition. The officer of the last named force are well known in the city as also are many of its members. A party of 312 emigrants left the St. Pancras sta tion of the Midland Raiiway on Tuesday evening, fo Canada. The emigrants are being sent out by the East London Emigration Society, which last yea sent out 1,000 emigrants to Ontario, all of whom are reported to be doing well. THE QUEBIC FLEET .- The total number of ship that sailed from Greenock for Quebec on the spring voyage is 37, representing a tonnage of 35 778, and manned by 773 men ; and from Port Glasgow 7 ship of a tonnege of 6,596, and 140 men. This is the la est return for some years. The Red River New Nation says : Colonel Rankin of Canada, was expelled from Winnepig because of his Fenian prodivities; that he offered Riel the services of 2,000 or 3 000 fillibussters from the Unite States, and the offer was declined without thanks. The Whig says Kingston is beginning already t feel the evil effects of the new tariff Two vessel loaded with grain from the States refused to pay th additional rate imposed by that unwise and unjust measure, and left for Oswego without dischargin their cargoes.

Referring to the policy of the Liberals of bedrooms. Enquiries were made and suspicion Jones 1; Three Rivers, E Barnard 2 Calumet Detario on the Red River question, the Mont- fell upon one Charles Levesque, who had been Island, S McNally 1; Deschambault, Z Bouille 1; seen on the premises. The detective on this pro-ceeded to several houses of ill fame where he Manotick, R Tighe 2; Morrisburg, J Gormely 1,25; Sorel, P Dann 6; Bayfield, F L Egan 2; Brome O Cowan 3; Allumette Island, J Cunningham 6; St. Hyacinthe, M Buckley 4; St Oyprien, Rev F Morrison 2; Alexandria, A McDougall 4; Dalhousie Mills, W Ohisholm 2; Quebec, Mrs Bailey 2; Barnston, R Moore 4; Stanhope, J Hearn 2; Ormstown, P Murphy, 2; Serecs, M Sweeney 1; Cornwall, D A McDonell (Archy) 2. Per F Stewart, ingersol - W T Scott, Gulloden, 2

Per A Doyle, Hamilton -P Doyle 1,50

Per L Whelan, Ottawa, Self, 2; B McNally, Olarendon Gentre, 2; P Smith 4; J Smith, 2; D Smith, Oclifiald, 2; J Sweeny, Chelsea, 2; J O'Gon-

nell. Kirk's Ferry, 2; J Morouney, Otter Lake, 2. Per P Purcell, Kingston-W McKeon, Sharpston, 2; TO'Donnell, Portsm Juth, 2.

Per S Labrosse, St Eugene - Rev T J Duhamal, 1.50.

Per P Mungovan-A Macauley, Trenton, 2; W McCarthy, Norwood, 2; J McCarthy, 4; T N Healy, 6; T Coughlin, Hastings, 2.

# Died.

In this City, on the 13th instant, Elizabeth Agnes, third daughter of P. Downey, aged I year and 9 months.

At New York, on the 10th instant, Lizzie, aged 17, daughter of C. Gallagher, late of Montreal.

# MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 7, 1870. Fleur—Pollards, \$3 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 40 \$3 60; Fine, \$3,75 to \$3 90; Super., No. 2 \$4,00 to \$4,10; Superfine \$4,30 \$4,35; Fancy \$4,70 to \$4,80 ; Extra, \$4,80 to \$4,90 ; Superior Extra \$4,85 to 5.00; Bag Flour, \$2,15 to \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.-\$3,90 to 4,40. Wheat per bash. of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$0,95

Ashes par 100 Ibs .- First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.52 Seconds, \$0,00 to \$5,00; Thirds, \$0,00 to 4,10 .--

First Pearle, 6,75 to 6 90. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 27,50 to 28,00 ;-

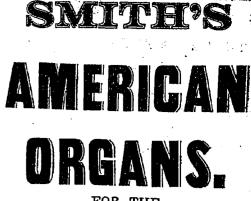
Western bringing 150. to 16c. CHEBSE, per lb. -14 to 15c.

LABD, per lb.-14c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about 50.40 to \$0.50, PEASE, per 66 lbs .- \$0,80.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

off.	MONTUSAL INITAL MARK	May 7, 1870.	with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Phila- delphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price-45c;
tat-	Flour, country, per quintal	s. d. s. d, 12 0 to 12 G	D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
l to	Oatmeal. do	11 0 to 12 0	Montreal.
iver	Rye-Flour, do	9 6 to 10 0 00 0 to 00 0	SITUATION WANTED
they they	DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per lo	13 to 16	BY a young Lady holding a Normal School Diploma, and capable of teaching French and English.
tous	Do, salt do (inferior)	0 10 to 0 11	Apply at this Office.
line lock	Cheese, do FOWLS AND GAME.	0 9 to 0 10	WANTED
and	Turkeys (old), per couple	10 0 17 6	By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young chil-
dred	Do (young), do Grese, do	0 0 to 0 0 6 0 to 10 0	dren. No objection to travel or to the country
this res,7	Ducks, do	4 0 to 6 0	Unexceptionable references. Address-J.R., TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal.
vern	Fowls, do	0 0 to 0 0 3 0 to 4 0	
ered	Chickens, do Pigeons (tame), do	0 to 0 0 1 C to 1 6	WANTED.
were cked	Partridges, do	3 9 to 4 6	FOR the St. Mary's Academy, Montreal, an English
ac-	Rabbits, (live) do	L 6 to 2 G 0 0 to 0 0	Teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be given Apply to A. D. Lacroix, Principal, Cor. Craig and
noon itted	Woodcock, do Snipe, do	0 0 to 0 0 0 0 to 0 0	Visitation Streets.
their	Plover, do	0 0 to 0 0	TEACHER WANTED.
arge	Beef, per Ib	0 4 to 6 9	Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman
and	Pork, do GBAIN	0 7 to 0 8	Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Appli- cants to address to
s. —	Wheat, per minot Barley, do (new)	00 0 to 00 0 2 6 to 2 9	JOSEPH REDMOND,
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t the	Oats, do Buckwheat, do	16 to 18 23 to 26	WANTED
nber and	Indian Oorn, do Rye, do	3 6 to 3 9 0 0 to 0 0	A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-
the	Flax Sced, do	7 3 to 7 6	SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred.
e re- d for	Timothy, do MIECELLANBOUS.	12 6 to 13 0	Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.
a 101.	Potatoes per bag Turnips do	39to40 00to00	NOTIOE
River	Onions, per minot,	0 0 to 0 0	NOTICE,
ance been		00to00 00to00	TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.
d for four	Lard, per lb Eggs, fresh, per dozen	011 to 10 13 to 18	THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other arti- cles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Com-
truc-	Haddock	0 3 to 0 4	munity, will be sold without reserve at reduced prices until the 15th day of August next, after which
bar-	Maple Sugar, per lb Apples, per barrel	0 6 to 0 8 \$4.50 to \$5	date the Shop will be closed, and the business dis-
the tup	Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$13.00 to \$00.00 \$0,00 to \$6,00	continued. By Order of the Executors of the late
from		\$0,00 to \$0,00	JOSEPH BEAUDRY.
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\* \* \* ' I only regret that I did not sooner know that an instrument of so much beauty and perfection could be had in England. I have usually had, for illustrating my lectures, a good Alexandre Har-monium, but the superiority of your Organs over any Harmonium I ever met with is really marvelous. I was never before so charmed with an instrument."

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225 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

May 20, 1870.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jeans, with the appropation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Phi

an end believed to be good-or in other words that the Jesuits teach-or as a body ever have taught-that it is lawful to do evil that good may the building itself, took place on Tuesday afterfollow, our contemporary errs most grievously | noon, at two o'clock. Vicar General Truteau, though we trust in good faith, and must allow us R. C. Admini trator of the Diocese, assisted by to contradict him. The Jesuits teach nothing Rev. Canons Leblanc and Plamondon, officiated but what the entire Catholic Church teaches ; and she teaches, and has ever taught, that never, under any circumstances, is it permitted to man to do evil for any purpose whatsoever.

As to the refusal of the Jesuits to accept the challenge, we have only to ask our contemporary how he supposes a dignitary of his Church, how his Bishop for instance, would treat a challenge to substantiate the axiom of the Anglican Church that it was perfectly consistent with sound reason to hold that of contraries both may be true.

" The Private Diary, Political and Military, of Admiral C. Di Persano in the Naval Campaign of the years 1860 and 1861" is the title of a work just issued from the press at Turin. In it we find all that has been alleged of the falsehood and treachery of Cavour and the Piedmontese Government confirmed, and more than confirmed-for it proves them to have been even worse that was suspected. The following telegram published pp. 26, 27, was sent by Cavour on the 9th of August :---

"Help the revolution; but help it in such a way that it may appear to the eyes of Europe to have been a spontaneous sot."

Here is another telegram :--

사람과 소리가 많이 있다.

"Don't remain idle. Assist the movement of General Garibaldi with the loyal ships which you have at the Faro"-Carour, p. 57.

How can the people of a country who lauded to the skies the treachery of Cavour and the Piedmontese Government, condemn the ouasi countenance given by the U. States Government to "Feniadism ?" If our neighbors have not done much to suppress conspiracies on their ter ritory against the Dominion, at all events their rulers have never instructed the commanders of their forces to "assist the movements of General O'Neill." And yet a Fenian raid on Canada is not a whit more immoral than was the Garibaldian raid, actively assisted by Piedmont, on the territories of the King of Naples.

Palace Street, nearly opposite the R. C. Episcopai new dwelling, as well as the benediction of on the occasion. A few well-chosen words from the former Rev. genileman, a suitable address spoken by one of the pupils and some excellent singing by fresh, well trained young voices, added additional interest to the ceremony. The new building erected specially for the purpose to which it is devoted, is handsome and well finished, heated throughout by steam, containing large, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated classrooms, and situated in the quietest and most airy part of Palace street. It must be acknowledged that the new establishment possesses all possible external advantages, whilst the educational part. conducted by competent teachers, on the excellent system of education for which the Ladies of the Congregation have long since won for themselves so high a name leaves nothing to be desired .---

Mont. Daily News, 12th inst. BISHOP TACHE - The Toronto Leader very properly says :- About this time those journalists who have distorted facts and strained their ingenuity to bleckguard Bishop Tache, ought to begin to get ashamed of themselves, if there is anything like shame in them. Every new mail from Fort Garry brings fresh proof of the good work he is doing there. Hardly had he arrived in the territory than he asked for the release from prison of the Canadians who were held in con finement, and the request was granted. Later still we find him making excursions into distant parts of the settlement, proclaiming the kindly disposition of the Canadian government towards all classes of the people, and making friends for Canada. The latest news is that the Bishop bas induced Riel to float the Union Jack over Fort Garry ; and the objecting, snarling, fault finding journalists are forced to print this damaing evidence against themselves. Perhaps when next they refer to this learned prelate they will abate somewhat of their hostility, and write with a nearer approach to the truth. Bishop Tache deserves the thanks of all good Canadians for leaving Rome when he did, and proceeding at once to his diocese, to interest himself in behalf of order and British supremacy in the territory. The time has already come for his revilers to be silent.

HOTEL ROBBERY .- Oa Friday information was given to Détective Bouchard that Dufresne's hotel, St. Paul street, had been entered by a

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED. .

Paramate Augente

Vercheres, Rev J Seguin \$6; Desert, Rev robber and a quantity of things stolen from the D'Eleage 2; Dandee, D. B. McRae, 2; Barachous,

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 20, 1870

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE. -10 10

The returns of votes on the plebiscitum from all parts of the country except Algeria foot up :-Yes, 7,210,296 ; No, 1, 530,610.

La Liberle says the Emperor intends to abrogate the decree banishing members of the Bourbon and Orleans families. The same journal asks for the complete freedom of the press as a result of the adoption of the plebiscitum and proves that alter years of experience all efforts against the opposition press are powerless.

PARIS, May 13.-No disorder bas taken place to-night, and tranquility now prevails throughout the city.

The Representatives of Foreign Powers in Paris have congratulated the Emperor on the result of the vote.

Many arrests were made yesterday.

During the continuance of the troubles 557 people were apprehended for participating in the riots. The tribunals have already begun to consider cases. Some of the prisoners have sentenced to from two to six months imprisonment. -

The trial of Prince Pierre Murat for maltreatment of M. Conte will not be held, the latter having been prevailed upon by Louis Napoleon to withdraw his complaint for a private consideration.

More than one bourgeois is already asking himself rather anxiously what would happen if the Emperor, who is known to be rather a friend than otherwise to Socialism, were tempted some day to try some Socialist Plebiscits against overgrown landed property, or too large incomes, or about some popular system of taxation, and to pass the measure in spite of the Houses and over the head of Parliament. Popular assent would certainly not be wanting to such measures, and such a Plebiscite would be a success still more easy and brilliant than the present one. But even setting aside such gloomy contingencies, the renewal and sanction of the plebiscitary system have again shaken the confidence of the middle classes in the reason and good will of the Emperor, and have undone much of the conciliatory work which had been so opportunely begun by the accession of the new Ministry .-Times.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE EMPIRE. - The Republican papers of Paris continue to wage uncompromising waz against the Empire and all things Imperial. The Rappel, which is one of the most ably conducted journals of that persuasion, publishes the first of a series of letters upon the principles of 1789. The first point discussed by the writer, M. Felix Pyat, is the principle of hereditary succession. After denouncing in most unrestrained terms that principle, as conflicting with the principles of 1789, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' M Pyat insists that it invades the national right of selection. Since 1789 it has become impossible in France to settle irrevocably upon a man or a family a constitutional right of governing as in England, ' That country (England), in principle as in fact, is the only country which has retained a continuous line of constitutional Sovereigns. Its mixed Government has more or less united the two rights-the human and divinefatality and liberty, hereditary succession and citisen suffrage. But England does not possess the principles of 1769. She has not the sovereignty of the people. England is still fendal-half human, half divine. The Queen is Queen of England, not of and having thus, in one way or another, coat the the English. The English Royalty is not a magis- world since his accession one million of lives and tracy but a property. Thus women inherit power as five hundred millions of money, besides having a possession. The functions only exist as a conse- largely contributed to lower the tone of political and quence of possession. The King is still to be lord probably of social morality also, and baving stimuand master, not the chief. Victoria substantially lated to excess that passion for mere material luxury Genos for the throne of Spain. It is believed that reigns by the right of force, the right of Doomsday (?) and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the Government the right of conquest, the warnor right of William I., to which was afterwards tacked on the civil right of William III. a compromise. In France everything is very different. There is no longer any King of France. The Emperor is Emperor of the French. The Imperial dignity is in no way a property or a conquest, patriarchal, nor a fruit of war It is a simple function, a civic magistracy, elected, desired, appointed, and not born, chosen and not imposed in principle at least. If the Imperial dignity be an office, as it must be according to the public law of Frenchmen, and to its bases the three great triumphs of 1789, which the Empire proclaims in its law, how then can hereditary succession in the male line, and in order of primogeniture be justified-the radical annihilation of choice, in one word, of the national sovereignty? And if, on the contrary, the dignity is hereditary-that is to say, proprietary, wherefore the exclusion of the rights of women? Why should there rot be an Empress Eugenie of France as there is a Queen Victoria of England. The French genius is so logical that even under the feudal regime, it was instinctively perceived that the Royal power was an office, and therefore the Salic law was made.' TRADE STRIKES IN FRANCE -Although the great strike at Oreusot has completely failed, notwithstanding all the encouragement and aid contributed by the Republican Press in Paris and the provinces, there are many evidences of dissatisfaction among 'upon the mooted points of increased wages and of them, 'Romp-steack a la moelle'—a thick chunk diminished labor. Great excitement has prevailed of tough best with clumps of means thick chunk in the district, but, although some accept to be a set of the set with clumps of means the set of the set with clumps of means the set of the set with clumps of means the set of the made, there have been no serious disorders, owing to the presence of a large military force concentrated in the neighborhood. The workmen of various trades in many towns have sought to enforce their demands by retiring from the workshops, and a beliet has arisen that these isolated attempts are but parts of one general scheme of action determined upon by a central body. On Tuesday morning the workmen employed by the firm of Cail and Co., well-known metal workers of Paris, announced their intention of not returning to work unless their demands of increased wages, reduced hours of labour, and abolition of piece work and over-time were complied with The employers, however, refused to yield the terms required, and nearly 300 founders and moulders are now on strike. It is feared that the men employed in other branches of the same busizess will join in the movement. The journeymen tailors also have chosen this particular season-the busiest-as the time to insist upon an advance in their payment, and a refuss! of this demand has resulted in the desertion of some of the principal establishments in Paris, I have already mentioned. writes the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazetic, that the Cabinet had taken the strikes into consideration. From what I have learned from a conversation with a Socialist Republican, there are two societies which seem destined to trouble the peace of the countrythe Association Internationale des Travailleurs, and the Societe des Metiers Parisiens.

volumes of positive philosophy and printed rules of the seciety of which be is secretary. On the book-shelves I caught a glimpse of "the divine Williams," Moliere, and other poets, and, of course, the inavitable Contrat Social.

After a few preliminary observations, I asked him about the strike at Greuzot, which has just come to a termination in consequence of the men beivg unable to hold out any longer. As M. Schneider has always been reputed a kind and liberal master, I inquired if he had not been badly treated by his men. The snewer was that, from M. Schneider's own showing, he was making 10,000,000 france a year When I remarked that this large profit included interest on the capital invested, he replied that capital should bear no interest; and this is one of the Socialist ideas, deeply rooted, and against which it would have been useless to argue.

This led me to the main object of my visit, and I thereupon ventured to ask him point blank whether the society to which he belonged - the International Association-was not endeavouring to bring about a general strike. Without answering my question categorically, he immediately began to expatiate on the effectiveness of such an attack on society, in a manner which left but little doubt in my mind that such an extreme measure was really in serious contemplation by him and by his brother agitators. I pointed out that it seemed to me that the working men would almost inevitably succumb in such a struggle, seeing that the capitalists would have the interest of their money, &c, to live on in case of a general strike, while the workmen, would not be able to receive such aid as is usual in ordinary strikes from their brother workmen, since no one would be earning any money, and the accumulated capital of the very recently organized societies in France would not last a week divided among all their members Oh, but their capital would be no use without labour,' he answered. ' It would absolutely be no

more use to them than a twenty-franc piece would have been to Robinson Orusoe in his desert island. We should take cars to make the strike particularly strict and universal in all trades having relation to the food supply -when the butchers would not kill meat or the bakers bake bread, it would be a question of who could fast longest.

All this sounds like the wild talk of a visionary; yet it came from the month of a very intelligent, well-educated man, who, though not himself a working man, is in daily contact with the working-men of Parie.

Cosr of Narolson. - The Ap:il number of Frazer's Magazine contains a curious article entitled the ' Oost of Napoleon,' which is an attempt to estimate what the Emperor of the French has done for France and Europe, and what he has cost them during the twenty years of his reign. The result arrived at by the author is startling, but the figures seem to be based upon the best authorities, and are given merely as the nearest attainable approximation to the truth. He credits Louis Napoleon with having been the main agent in liberating Europe from the incubus of Rus sian influence by the Crimean war, and of freeing Italy from the Austrian yoke by the war of 1859; with having increased the wealth of France enormously, its commerce fourfold, its railway communication sevenfold ; with having pretty steadly exerted bimself to form and preserve a cordial alliance with England; with having inaugurated a wiser and sounder commercial policy; and with having by means of his 'open loan' system introduced a new investment for the savings of the peasantry, and thus at once improved their income and reduced the exorbitant price of land. On the other hand, he d. bits the Emperor with enormous financial extravagance on his own part, and with being the cause of a similar vice in nearly every state in Europe; with having in creased the annual expenditure of France by ten millions sterling a year ; with having more than doubled the National Debt; with having largely increased his own standing army, and compelled the surrounding nations to do the same to an extent that cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy; with having involved Europe in no less than three wars,

found my way up with the aid of a lucifer match at alarm of the Italian Government has been very midday. The Republican, who expected my visit, was busy writing when I arrived; his table was strewed with books and manuscripts-two or three as they were known to be conspiring for the Orown could not remain there, and it is to this circumstance Rome is indebted for their presence. A third dele gate of police has been murdered at Ravenna, and no ore believes that General Robillant will long es cape the vengeance of the Sect. Assassination has become a daily and hourly occurrence in the Romagnas, and the reign of anarchy seems to be nearer than ever. The increase of condemned criminals in Italy is such that in 1869, 70 814 were undergoing their sentence, while France, with nearly double the population, 50,260 ! Under the old regime the number was not more than one-half. It is morally impossible that Italy can continue in such a state as she now is without a frightful social and political catastrophe, and the failure of the last Menzician attempt will only hasten the deeperate efforts of the Left in the Italian Chamber to obtain the end they no lorger seek to conceal, the overthrow of the Monarchy and the proclamation of a Republic. It is, however, certain that the Republic will break up into many portions, and that among other provinces bicily will claim its autonomy. Venice, Lombardy, and Pied-mont will possibly remain attached to Monarchy, and form a Conservative State under the House of Savoy, which is much to be desired ; but the central and southern States will vacillate between Republioanism and Federation, till events restore them to their lawfol sovereign. Ricasoli is spoken of as the possible Minister to succeed Lanza, but Ratazzi is a far more probable candidate for office. His understanding with the Sect is perfect, and he will be the first man to join the Republic if it be once proclaimed in Italy, and probably will assume no small share in its administration.-Tablet.

But for the army, no one can tell how long society could keep together in France, in Spain, and perhaps. even in Austria and Germany ; and we have more than sufficient evidence that elements of dissolution are no less actively at work in many a district of the Italian peningula. The mere instinct of existence for a new State like the Italian Kingdom ought to be paramount over all others feelings. Bankruptcy would be a fearful evil for Italy ; but the triumph of Mazzinianism, even for a day, would entail far more fatal and irreparable consequences .- London Times.

FLOBERCE May 13 .- Serious outbreaks occurred in Oalabria, The troops are moving thither in force.

The story of the Italian fevolution is truly a dark page in history. It marks the moral decadence of the belanded 'nineteenth century' We hear of revolutions and efforts to reform and purify the Ecglish Turf, and to free it from the crimes and artifices of blackleg swindlers But even on that Turf, it is still considered at least reprehensible to drug the competing horse and thes pretend to race against him. The basest of those blacklegs would hardly challenge a victim to a duel, having first bribed that victim's second to betray him to death with only an unloaded pistol in his hand. Yet this would fall short of the infamy practiced by Victor Emmanuel upon his relative the unfortunate Francis of Naples, and on the aged Vicar of Obrist | When Olovis first heard from the missionary's lips the story of our Lord's Orneifixion, he sprang from his seat exclaim ing. 'Hal Had I been there with my brave Franks. would have saved Him, or perished I' We can well believe that Victor Emmanuel, hearing how Judas had betrayed our Lord for thirty pieces of silver, would exclaim - 'Had I been there I would have sold Him for iwenly-nine 1-Nation.

The recent Mazzinian troubles in Italy have exextended as far as Palermo. Large quantities of powder and ball, and 30,000 prepared cartridges have been discovered near that city. Two officials in the telegraphic service, being suspected of corres removed to distant stations, and the whole city is now prepared for any emergency. All parties seem azziously awaiting the catastrophe which everybody expects very soon. The Mazzinian section alone is abort and prepared for action, whilst the Govornment receives no support from the Chamber o' Depaties .--Victor Emmanuel has retired to Tarin, whither all the members of the family, even the Duke of Genos. studying at Harrow, have been summoned post haste. The two principal questions to be discussed at the family council are said to be the abdication of the King of Italy, and the candidature of the Duke of have undergone a considerable modification lately : that they are willing now to withdraw the previous refusal, and to accept the offered sovereignty for Prince Thomas. As for Victor Emmanuel, it is well known he is tired of his troubled throne, and only waits a favourable moment to abdicate ; but to obtain the Spanish crown for the Dake of Genoa it is necessary the King of Italy should maintain his position, at least for some time longer The question now is, whether the revolutionary Masonic faction will permit him.

#### UNITED STATES.

·· . . . . .

"Look upon this picture,' from the 'Evening Post, and which is intended to be very pretty :-

"In the northwestern states there are no less than two hundred thousand Norwegians. They are all Protestants. Probably a single Roman Oatholio does not exist among these sturdy Scandinavians.' \*And on this, from the \* Commercial Advertiser,

which is quite the reverse :---THE MORMON PROSELYTES. - The bulk of the con-

versions to the faith of the Latter Day Saints, writes a Salt Lake correspondent, are from Protestant na tions. Sweden, No.way Denmark, Holland, the Protestant portion of Northern Germany, England and Scotland furnished with the United States, most of the Mormon coaver's. It is the universal testimeny of their missionaries that it is of little use to attempt to find proselytes among the Catholics, and so far they acknowledge the failure of their efforts in Russia, Austria and Southern Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and France In the two last named countries their failure has been so worked as to lead some of them to give it as their opinion that no Irishman or Frenchman is a Mormon; and next to these, Switzerland appears to be the most difficult country to obtain recruits from.

A negro woman has just obtained a divorce from her hustand in Georgia-the first case of the kind ever brought before the courts of that State.

SECRET OF HAPPINESS - An Italian Bishop, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and been much opposed without manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always so happy, replied it consists in a single thing, and that is, 'making a right use of my eyes.' His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. 'Most willingly.' replied the Bishop ; ' in whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my great businees is to get there. I then look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it I then look abroad in the world and see what multitudes are, in all respect, less happy than myself. And thus I learn where true happiness is placed where all my cares must end and how little reason I have had to murmur, or be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always bappy.

BE ACCUBATE -I do not know that there is anything, except it be humility, which is so valuable as an incident of education as accuracy. And accuracy can be taught Direct lies told to the world are as dust in the balance weighed against the falsehoods of inaccuracy. These are the fatal things And they are all pervading. I scarcely care what is taught to the young if it will but implant in them the habit of accuracy. What a man can write out clearly, correctly, and brifly, without book or re-ference of any kind; that he undoubtedly knows, whatever else he may be ignorant of. For knowledge that falls short of that knowledge that is vague hazy indistinct, uncertain-1 for one profess no respect at all. And I believe that there never was a time or a country where the influences of a careful training were in that respect more needed. Men live in haste write in hasts - I was going to say think in haste only that perhaps the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part, purchase their daily allowance of thought ready made .- Lord Stanley.

HOW TO BREAK OFF BAD HABITS. - Understand clearly the reason and all the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject till there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places the persons the thoughts that lead to the temptation Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, ten times, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endesvor to understand why it was you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it a little or easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off a habit in a day, which may have been gathering strength in you for years.

Sarsaparilla, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain ; my face also was covered with a dreadful eruption. After using a number of bottles of other medicines, without any

visible effect, 1 was persuaded to try Bristol's Jaraavisiole enect, i was persuaded to try bristol s varsa-parilla. After taking one bottle, the good effect of the Barsaparilla was apparent. I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You bave my fall permission to acquaint the proprietore of this valuable medicine, with the great benefits I have derived from it.

> JAMES TREGEAR, No. 22 Maconio Arms Hotel, West Market Square.

Agents for Montreal — Devins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It may be fairly doubted whether

> The many tinted flowers that shed Their perfamed leaves on Eden's bed."

lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudoir in which a flacon of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperisbable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfame of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich arome diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief s wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. Forsale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp. bell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealors in Medicine .

13 Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. others are worthless.

# GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

#### 390 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknow. ledgments to his numerous friends and customere, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homacepathists, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains

#### Their obedient servant,

J. A. HARTE, Druggist P.S.- Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand.

### LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

#### To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE .- Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

Wishing to learn the object of these who threaten us with most directal proceedings, I saught an interview with one of their chiefs, and passed a pleasant

dangerous national features of the day.

CHANGES IN PARIS. - The principal changes that strike me to-lay in Paris, after an absence of about a dozan years, are, that the whole population of the boulevards have become fat; and that the tripping little grissite, with her pretty cap and neat inexpensive dress, has disappeared from the streets, and been replaced by the d moiselle du mugazin who dresses in a yellow-braided jacket and high heeled boots. In like manner, the brisk little fellows who lived on fried potatoes and vandevilles, and went humming about their shop work, have become discontented prigs with mutton-chop whiskers, who pass their evenings in organizing strikes, and the rest of their time in dreaming of une sericuse position sociale. I observe, also, the importation of spurious British manners and customs on the most extensive scale; ridiculous imitations of the ugliest parts of English dress, such as our bats and ungainly boots; the general use of yellow heir-dye and monstrous wigs; lastly, the decline and fall of French cookery This plump people though they have grown so round, no longer imagine delicate dishes, as in the hungry days before the first revolution, when they all had such empty etomachs and such hungry mindo. They have become so satiated with succulent food as to be indifferent to the finer arts of the kitcher. No new culinary invention of world-wide reputation has been discovered in Paris since the 'Mayonnaise;' and glutinous lake of brown sauce ; hard knobs of reast mutton; hash. Finally, even turtle soup, melted butter, cayenne pepper, and hot gin-and-water have made their appearance at the best tables. The hot gin-and-water is indeed called 'krock,' but under this name it is nationalized; and its effect on the lively Parisian temperament is to make it suddenly and wildly boisterons. The cafes, full of that universal out-of-door life which made Paris so delightful to the passing traveller if he lingered but a day there, are gradually but surely giving place to clubs and more sedeptary habits. The Government officials, retired officers, professional and literary men, who formerly only slept and dressed at their lodgings. now retire into dark entresols in charge of a nurse who cultivates them like musbrooms. There they dine and live, appearing only on the boulevard towards 5 o'clock for their absinthe, or, horrible to relate, their 'gin and bitters.'-Dickens's All the Year Round.

A BLAST AGAINST PRESENT FASHIONS .- A French paper complains bitterly of the present fashions. Ac cording to it the laws of taste have been repealed, and all is in confusion. Women are such slaves to fashion that they adopt all sorts of ugly and ruinons trappings . If our autocrate of the soissors and thimble insisted on dressing them in dusters they would not murmur ; some seven or eight hundred france would be spent on a costume which, when the fancy for it passed off would at least serve to wipe the dishes.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. -The Italian Ministry has asked for hour with him in a garret within pistol shot of the provisional powers for another month, and may te direct incentive to schism and, there and Prefecture of Police. The staircase was not promis-ing, it was wanting in solidity and light, but I Sicily is in a ferment of Mazzinian agitation, and the been arrested when leaving the church.

The 'Journal de Geneve' publishes a letter from M. Mazzini to M. Edgar Quinet which is worth noticing for the appreciation which it contains of the younger hands to whom the cause of universal re-generation is to be entrusted. After complaining of the heavy labours which constant conspiracy entails upon a man of his age, the veteran revolution monger confesses that ' he no longer esteems the generation for which he labours.'

It is impossible (he says) to sympathize with it, to rejoice or to suffer with it, or cordially to grasp the band of him who stands beside you in the battle. This generation has no faith. It has opinions. It shjures God, immorality, love, the eternal promise, the fature of those who love, the belief in an intelligent and providential law, all that there is of beautifal, of good, and holy in the world, all the holy tradition of religious sentiments from Prometheus to Christ from Socrates to Kelper, to kneel before Comte and Buchner. It studies the phenomena which it observes, but it ignores the causes which produce them. It receives laws as regulations, forms without substance, means without an end. As an inevitable consequence it is Machiavellian, tracing all to oppor tunity, to skill, stranger to the moral sense and to a consciousness of the sanctity of its works and of the power of truth. It labours for the destruction of the Empire, and it pledges an oath of fidelity to it In Italy it discusses the question whether, in order to bring about the fall of the Monarchy, it would be best to form an alliance with Prussia or with Im. perial France ; whether, in order to obtain the Italian Tyrol, it would be better to make war against Austria or urge her towords Moldo-Wallachia. We have reached the point of success, the theory of Hegel, the worship of strength. Justice, justice, everywhere, and for all, is regarded as Utopias. Thus it is that, disconraged and disgusted, I still remain at my post.

#### BUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13. - General Ostensackan. declares that Russia will forbid the Apostolic Vicars from entering Poland.

ROSSIAN PERSECUTION .- The Russian Government bas, it appears, issued a new so called Catholic ritual, without the approval of the Holy See, and has enjoined its use upon all Catholic pricets under its control. A local paper reports that, on the Feast of the An-nunciation, the Abbe Piotrowicz one of the senior priests at Vilna, in the presence of a numerous as semblage of the faithful publicly protested from the pulpit against the hostile messures adopted by the Russian Government against the Oatholic faith. He condemned the book, to which we have referred, as a provisional powers for another month, and may te direct incentive to schism and, there and then, set fire considered as having already given in its resignation. to his copy of it in the pulpit. He is said to have

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments ; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Measrs. Smith, In another column,

Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged clogged, and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are decressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system - cleanse the blood - take Ayer's Pills.-Glasgow [Ky] Free Press 153

CAUTION !- In our changeable climate, coughe, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim it victims These diseases, if stiended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

#### IT IS TRUE 1

A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach For each and all of them, sense suggests that the medicine which resto organ to its full vigor, is the true rem common sense demands what that remedy perience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATE Oathartics are plenty, but nine tenths of th only temperary relief and many are danger is better to let dyspepsia have its way, the tempt its cure with mercury. The sc-called will destroy the patient more rapidly than the Not SO BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, W their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bo clogged with obstructions, they remove t the stomach is incapable of perfect digest impart to it the required tone and vigor. In arising from, or aggravated by impure b humors, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be connection with the Pills.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton lough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Can Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and allDer Medicine.

#### EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO. EKIN DISBASE CURED!

#### Toronto, C. W., July 8, Messrs. R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists

GENTLEMEN,-I deem it necessary to acque with the benefit I have derived from using

. . .

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 36, 1870.

#### LOVELLS DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvaes, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hard Book of the six Provinces.

#### SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY :

2	Dominion of Canada Sub	ecribers		\$12 Cy.
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. If the owels are them ; if	Montreal, March 16, 1870.
lion they all cases blood or	CANADA. PRO. OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT.
used in 413	Dist. of Montreal. ) No. 1115 DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and
,Lamp- npbell& n,H.R alers 10	District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now
	wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said City of Montreal, Plaintiff, V8.
х •	The aforegaid FRANCIS MURRAY, Defendant.
1864.	NOTIOE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has insti- tuted an action for separation of property against the Defendant.
int you Bristol's	O. AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Montres I, April 1870. Im.

	THE TRUE WITNES	SS AND CATHOLIC CHRON	ICLE MAY 20, 1870, ``	1
WANTED.	CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!	WANTED.	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	OWEN M'GARVEY.
Ostholic Schools in the musicipanty of the Regan,	YOUNG ORUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for	A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.	ABCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.	OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF RVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE
CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867.	ber at \$1.00 per annum. For particulars address : YOUNG CRUSADER, 12, West Street, Boston, Mass.	In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St Laurent, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and	at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to	
THE Subsoriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, of Messrs. A. & D.	TO LET,	the Creditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May instant, at one o'clock p.m., to receive statements of his af- fairs, and to appoint an Assignee.		MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province careful; executed, auddelivered according to instructions free of charge.
Produce business, would respectfully include the Store, patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Aun' No. 443 Commissioners per hand and for sale	AS a Wond or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure ad- jacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congre- gation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street. For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congre-	Lachine, 7th May, 1870. L. FOREST. Interim Assignee.	COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL. This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St.	NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by
Market, where he will keep on hand to this market, general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUE, OATMEAL, CORNEAL, BUTTER, CHEMESE, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HEREINGS, DRIED FIGH, DRIED AFFLES, SHIP BERAD, and every article FIGH, DRIED AFFLES, SHIP BERAD, and every article	gation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montrcal, June 25, 1869.	M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,	Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants—is located on the well- known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north eide of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal.	MURPHY&CO.
cennected with the provision induct, do , do , do , he will be trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he	A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL	BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON:	The locality is both picturesque and beautiful over- looking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Cauada, besides its proximity to the city will en-	182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Just Published, in a neat 180. vol, cl., 75 cts.; of gilt, \$1.25 -
will thus be enabled to other inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-	PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jeaus. Operad on the 20th of September, 1848. it was	An assortment of Skiffs always on hand ~ARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE	able parents to visit their children without much inconvenience. Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their chil-	ther Lossignoli, S. J. Republished, with the appro- bation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Thi little work is dedicated, under the anspices of the
turns will be matter. Oak attained attained to the market price. References kindly permitted to Messre. Gillesple, Moffatt & Co. and Messre. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON,	1852, p fter adding a course o Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms	DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER.	dren a primary Education nutured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Obristian	bers of Religious Orders and others, having the
COMMISSION MEBGEANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market,	the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.	43 ST. JOHN STREET 43, Between Gres S. James and Notre Dame Streets		Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.
June 14tb, 1869. 12m TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.	In the <i>latter</i> , French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Beok-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.		will be given to the Physical intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affection- ate parents. The Course of Studies will comprise a good ele-	who may desire to use a good and appropriate Pro mium Book, will have the kindness to order at once
The Heirs of Issiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon. Mercier was formerly a sitizen of Canada, at or	Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of	HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W.J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR,	mentary education in both the French and English languages, vz. Reading, Spelling. Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity	for Premiums, eq. 160. cl. 60; cl. gt. 80 cts FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, ( Tale of the North American Justice Market American
Mercier was formerly a first of Ganda Black- near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Black- smith by profession. He has a daughter who, if liv- ing, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the	special demand of parents ; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elemontary and Preparatory	AMHERST, N. S.	of the Pupils. 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children	Recently Published, in a neat 120. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75 THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIN FOREST. cr. \$
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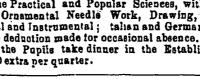
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