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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# VOL. XXII.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

# NO. 39.

# NEW BOOKS FOR MAY.

(I) t

ADVICE TO IRISH GIRLS IN AMERICA. 

sides ..... THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF IRISH ELO-QUENCE; Illustrated. Gilt back and

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FLORENCE O'NEILL, THE ROSE OF ST. GERMAINS, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

By Miss Agnes M. STEWART, author of the "World and Cloister," "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," &c.

## (From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER XXVII.-(Continued.) "I shall write to Marlborough," said the "ang, laying his letter aside, " that his good in-tentions must be proved by deeds rather than words."

At that moment there was a knock at the closet door, and a page introduced Lord Lucan, whose prodigious size far exceeded that of the stalwart Welchman, Davy Lloyd.

"I have had a letter that has given me pleasure, Lucan," he said, showing him the epistle of the princess, as Lloyd was leaving the room, the fond weak heart of the king the room, the fond weak heart of the king rearning towards his younger child. "My as Lord Lucan withdrew with the boy under "Go, Madam, go; I have told

old mansion in which he was born, and the I was ghastly white; my black robe a contrast green hills and dales surrounding it, swam be-fore his eyes, and with the expressions of his Then I said to myself, "there is not much of thus be ready to return with the king to Holroyal master's sorrow were more than he could the courage of the O'Neills in their descend- land when he leaves England in March." bear. Nor was the scene in the open meadow ant," and I mastered my fear a little, and My persecutor, of course, presented beyond, where the troops had mustered for walking slowly up the long room, I made my arm. It was impossible for me to speak just their daily exercise, in their dingy, hardworn obeisance to the king. Standing before him, I then, there was such a throng around us, but uniform more cheering to the spirits, for it awaited his pleasure. clearly manifested the scant condition of the poor king's finances.

four years of age. The little prince, as soon as the door was opened, rushed at once to Lord 1 00 Lucan; his head reached not much above the knees of the somewhat gigantic figure of that less disgusting, so that he did not heed at all 75personage. The boy's large, dark eyes were the nature of his cough, whilst a young lady 1 25 fixed on his face, with an earnestness such as is stood immediately before him till the fit was not often seen in childhood. Alas, the little

prince was well accustomed to the sight of tears, 25 if you only remember what his parents suffered, and with the acute apprehension of an intelligent child, he at once concluded that something one who is dead to the generous emotions of had occurred to make "big Lord Lucan," as the heart, and, at the same time, an imperious he used to call him, look so sad to day. With dark eyes, a fair, bright complexion,

75 an abundance of clustering curls of golden hair, and the rest of his features equally good, the little Prince of Wales deserved the appellation of a beautiful child.

He was dressed in his usual attire, a frock of the royal Stuart tartan, with a stomacher of point lace, a cap of dark blue velvet, set somewhat fancifully on the top of his pretty head, "Your Majesty, I cannot marry Count Von adorned with a small plume of black and blue Arnheim," I said. feathers. His tiny hands caught firm hold of those of Lucan, and his golden curls fell over that brave Irishman's arm, as in childish so; it is my will." prattle he begs him to come to see a beautiful pony which Monsieur the Dauphin had sent woman that I am, the tears rushed to my eyes,

him. Very good fast friends, indeed, are the child and the carl, though the brave Sarsfield did not live to raise a sword in defence of the rights of

the prince he loved so dearly. He lifted the boy up in his arms, fondling and caressing him as though he were his own. In fact, the little fellow knew well the power had driven away his sadness.

look at the Dauphin's present."

queen. "I have a long letter from my be- madam." loved Florence. I shall read it to the king, His violence brought on another fit of cough-and then send it to yourself and Sir Reginald." I again picked up his handkerchiefs, and

Let me try and remember how his Majesty opened the attack. I was so surprised that I A moment later the queen entered the closet have to think before I can clearly recollect all followed by her beautiful boy, a child of some that passed.

His spare little person was seized with a fit of asthmatic coughing at the moment I reached his chair. His manners are always more or over, for I dared not move, as he made no sign; neither did he sign for me to be seated. You know he is chary of speech and very brief in his replies. I was aware that I stood before broad lands I inherit. sovereign. I felt too that the queen was purposely absent.

At last the king laid aside his handkerehief and fixing his sparkling eyes on my face, his countenance more grave even than usual, he said :

"I wish to know why you refuse to marry one who is a faithful friend of mine. Now, reply in three or four words."

"It is woman's nonsense; you shall be his wife before we return to Holland. I have said

"But Sire, it cannot, must not be," and silly and sobs choked my utterance,"

"Enough, I have said you shall, you understand; now you may go.

"But, your Majesty, I will not marry him," said I, heedless of the person whom I addressed.

The king rarely got in such a passion as on this occasion. He rose from his chair, seized he possessed over the brave and gallant Lucan, me roughly by the arm, asked me how I dared who, turning with a smile to James and his set up my will against his, and in his rage, consort, said, laughing, for the sight of the boy flung his handkerchiefs on the ground. I picked them up and handed them to him; he "You see your Majesties, big Lucan is fair-ly caught, and as he cannot say 'no' to your child, why you must excuse him, he is going to bucket them on the floor again, saying: "Do you know I have power to imprison you—how dare you refuse when we approve? I see, I see, you want to endow the outlawed St. John with "A word first, Lord Lucan," said the your estates; they shall be confiscated first,

"I have fixed the day of your nuptials for

EAitness,

My persecutor, of course, presented me his then, there was such a throng around us, but I looked up in the queen's face to see if I could move her to pity; but no, the glance she levelled at me was expressive of anger and determination, for her lips were compressed together, as I have seen them when she has visited the princess with any outbreak of anger, and as she swept in all her regal magnificence past me, the word "Beware !" fell from her ips.

Had I formed no prior attachment, I do not think I should like the Count. As it is, I feel an unconquerable aversion for the pertinacity with which he presses his suit, and I also have a vague idea that he woes not me, but the

I took my customary place bohind the queen's chair, but tears and grief combined made me feel ill, coupled with the weariness of standing by the queen as my especial attendant. On for two hours. Suddenly a cold dew overspread my face, the lights on the stage seemed all to blend in one confused mass, and I remember nothing more till I found myself in a retiring room of the theatre, whither I had been carried. That terrible Count was beside me, officiously assiduous in promoting my recovery.

I returned to the palace in his care and that of one of the queen's ladies. He conducted me to my own apartments, and you may easily imagine how hard he tried to press his suit, backed as he knew himself to be by the king beautiful as her features were the reverse. and queen.

At last, dearest Mrs. Whitely-for I encourage the hope that one day, however distant, your eyes may fall on these lines-I grew angry, and turning round upon him, I asked him how he could find it in his heart to persecute one who had no affections to bestow?

"Yes, that is the very thing, Madam," he replied, with an insulting air and gesture. "I have heard of your attachment to a rebel and an outlaw, who has dared to take up arms against their Majestics. This, Madam, is the real reason why I am refused."

My hasty temper was now thoroughly roused. "You insult me by such language, sir," I exclaimed. "I have no intention of marrying at present; moreover, I will never give my hand to a person who has pursued me as you have done."

"Their Majesties-" he began.

I interrupted him at once.

right to control me, nor will I be so influenced. were for the time thrown down, and before I

I east myself at the queen's feet, imploring her not to compel me to disobey her cammands, by forcing on my marriage with the Count.

"Disobey !" exclaimed her Majesty, in a tone of unqualified contempt. " I would advise you to think over the penalty of disobedience to your sovereign's will. It will be imprisonment in the Tower. Withdraw, and when you next enter my presence let it be without tears."

Wandering away again from Thee, O God, by the sinfulness of my nature; leaning for help upon an arm of flesh, a reed that beudeth beneath every wind. Oh, forgive me, my Almighty Father, and teach me to see that from Thee alono true help, in the hour of direst need, can come.

Strength was given to me; I obeyed the queen's behest, and wreathed my face with smiles when next I entered her presence.

But let me not forget in this Journal to allude to one to whom I owe this looking up to God, to whom I thus owe more than tongue can express. I must promise by telling you she is but an humble waiting-woman appointed that night, after my swoon, when I was so graciously molested by the addresses of the Count, I had remained for some time after his departure, cold and tearful, when Grace Wilmot entered the room.

A strange woman I had often thought her. Plain exceedingly she was; her complexion was swarthy, with large features, ill-formed; her eyes were fine, dark, and expressive-they redeemed, in some degree, the plainness of her face. She was tall too, and her figure as

She was a woman of, perhaps, forty years of age, singularly reticent, sparing in her speech as the king himself, but often very sorrowful and abstracted withal, so that I often felt Grace Wilmot had a story of her own, if she chose to tell it.

On the evening to which I have alluded, when she entered my chamber she paused, and an expression of deep sympathy seemed to pass over her hard features. She was about to speak, but as suddenly checked herself, and was, as usual, the humble, unobtrusive waitingwoman. Even the sympathy of poor Grace was much to me where all around me seemed as if their hearts were of adamapt. I chanced to look in her face as she was helping to divest me of my dress; our eyes met, in mine the tears still trembled; heart opened to heart; the rich heiress was no more remembered; the woman looked upon the woman, differing only from each other by their social positions; the "In this matter their Majesties have no barriers raised by the conventionalities of life

daughter Anne, Lucan, is surely better than his care, shall I read it aloud ?" her sister Mary."\*

Captain Lloyd's hand was yet on the handle of the door, when this remark attracted his attention. He paused, half opened it again, thrusting forward his white head, say-

"I beg your Majesty to understand they are both alike in principle; the one is not a whit better than the other; a couple of ----," and here the rough seaman used a canine comparison, to which an oath was added, which we may not repeat in these pages.

Poor, foolish, fond James! A deep sigh escaped him as Captain Lloyd closed the door. His words had been harsh and coarse, but the king knew him to be warmly devoted to his interests, and felt that he must be well convinced that Anne was only seeking to further her own sellish views, or that he would never have burst out with such uncontrollable indignation.

"Well, Lucan, and what news has the cap-tain brought for you," said the king, as he threw the letter of the princess aside.

"Merely a letter from Florence, your Majesty. Poor child, she seems to entertain no hope of getting away from Mary's Court. She has also sent a letter to St. John, releasing him, 1 believe from the contract that existed between them, behold him, Sire, he is walking on the terrace beneath the window. He looks very lachrymose, does he not, rather unlike the fine, dashing, young fellow, who last year of-fered me his services at Limerick. Active speedily, your Majesty."

"He will not be suffered to remain long inactive," replied the king, " but I grieve for Florence very much, there is little doubt, Sarsfield, but that the rich estates of your young kinswoman are coveted by William. His conand the largor the number of the estates conand many others suffered by your devotion to our cause,'

A tear stood in the king's eye as he spoke. The brave, warm-hearted Irishman beheld it; his heart was us soft as that of a woman, and muttering a few words about only having done his duty in sacrificing his estates, and urging his countrymen to go to France, he turned to the window to conceal his emotion. For the

· Macpherson State Papers.

The king assented, and placing her chair beside that of the king, she began to read. We must here remark, however, that the How can I keep my troth as I wish and spirit, who, doubtless, grieves for having said date of the letter was that of the October of marry Von Arnheim? Then, again, you know unjust things as soon as she has uttered them; the previous year. Consequently it had been it will not do for both contracting parties to be and as 1 am quite satisfied in the fact that the kept at random, for sometimes weeks or even months had elapsed without an entry having rich when I am twenty-one, sometimes I fear been made. The corn was now ready for the reaper, its golden sheaves were being gathered should be made poor if I continue obstinate in in. Nearly another year had passed, showing my refusal, as I mean to do. that the journal had been kept by irregular intervals, and as circumstances allowed, most probably with a view of having it at hand whenever a fortuitous chance might occur, through which she might transmit it to her friends in France.

Without any preamble, for cogent reasons addressing no particular person it began thus:

This day I have for the last time looked on the dead face of my dear uncle. I have collected all his valuables and papers; to-morrow his remains will be removed to Morville for interment. How much would I like to go thither for awhile, and then return to my beloved | enforce obedience."

Mrs. Whitely. (1.) How much would I give to know if one whom I hold dear is recovered of his wounds. How much to know if I am thought of as in beside my dying mother.

## December, '91.

with him the Count Von Aruheim. I am perreason why I dislike him; he is in favor with a In Thee I have put my trust; let me never the king (were he in favor of two kings my be confounded." aversion would be the same). He is thirty years old, good looking, rich, and enamored of fuse him in a spirit of obstinacy, and because I (uests in Flanders are costing him dear; he is am still fostering attachment to an outlaw.impoverishing England to carry on his wars, Both the king and queen were much exas-and the larger the number of the estates con-perated to day, because I still continue to re-I am sure fiscated on the plea of rebellion, the better for fuse the Count, who urges his suit with a prohim. My poor Lucan, how severely have you voking pertinacity when he sees how I am and many others suffered by your devotion to opposed to it. Oh, how I wish I was a poor peasant girl I should not be thus tortured.

January 15, 1692.

This afternoon I received a summons to attend the king in his closet; the queen was not there; my heart beat violently. I looked at my face in the pier glass as I approached him.

(1.) One of the names by which Queen Mary Bea-trice was designated in the writings of the Jacobites. loud enough for me to hear it :

"Go, Madam, go; I have told you you shall I again repeat I will not be forced to become submit," was the rough reply, and I hurried to your wife." my bedroom, and when there, dear Mrs. White-

ly, I fell on my knees and had a good long cry. whether a reason will not be found why I

# January 28th.

The queen continues very cold and harsh, and her exasperation with the Princess Anne -for she persists in keeping the Marlboroughs | course, after she has become my wife. about her-makes her worse. She told me yesterday that the king was fixed in his resolve; called me an ungrateful, obstinate minx, and said that she had ordered my trousseau, and fixed the day for my marriage for the arose from a want of full and entire trust n the. middle of next month. "I bid you receive the Count properly this evening," she said; "I shall be present, and, remember, we shall in the day, when I committed this matter and long denied us. From this, Madam, I have

I scarce know how I reached my own rooms. "This evening, this evening," I kept saying to Arnheim had left me, I remained overwhelmed myself. I felt as if a weight pressed on my by the shock I had received. The weather Four Gospels, the other an Edition of that all heart. I called on him whom I must not name the old, old days, when our troth was plighted on this paper to come and help me, on my be- heedless that the fire had almost burnt itself loved Mr. and Mrs. Whitely; and all this out, and dreading even the coming of my chapter, headed: "De l'amour de Jesus sur while, you see, I had forgotten Him who can maid. help when the arm of man cannot sustain us. At The king is at Kensington, and has brought "Oh, God, come to my aid; Oh, Lord, make I aroused myself, and made up my mind to I understood my maid to be an educated haste to help me," I cried out in the auguish service will rout him out of his trouble most secuted on all sides. I am asked to give a of my heart; in the words of the Psalmist,

Then in a little while my passion of tears was over, and much time having passed; and myself, so says the queen. She tells me I re- as I was to stand behind the queen's chair at the theatre that evening, I got up from my knees, for I knew my maid would soon come

I am sure I see no beauty in myself to make the Count so ardenc. I was as white as a lily, and my eyes fearfully swollen with crying. I assure you the white silk and pearls I wore her head, or vouchsafing me a single glance, she were not whiter than my face.

I saw her majesty look sharply at me when I came forward, for the Count, I found, was to be one of the royal party. The queen is a ful, swollen eyes. is sufficient. I have sent for superbly majestic woman now. She looked you in order to tell you that I shall put an end superbly majestic woman now. She looked down on me; was a mind to crush me out of to such scenes very quickly. Your marriage existence; and with a significant glance at Von will take place a fortnight earlier than I had Arnheim, she said, in an under tone, though

"Madam." he replied, "I forgive you, because you are evidently a young lady of high poor; for, although I know I ought to be very king and queen can bend you to compliance. I can afford for the present to be silent beneath your hard language."

"And would you be content with my hand unwillingly bestowed," said I, with flashing eyes, and scarcely able to articulate, in what I might almost term my righteous anger.

" Most certainly; the affection of the at first unwilling bride will follow, as a matter of

"Farewell, Madam," he added, rising, "I shall have the pleasure of visiting you to morrow in the presence of the queen.'

I knew well that all I that night su red power of Him who alone can help us. I forgot all the calm and peace I had experienced earlier my whole being into the hands of God. And so it happened that for some time after Von was extremely cold, and I sat for a long time

At length, feeling the necessity of exertion, throw myself at the queen's feet in the morning, and make a last effort to excite her to pity.

You may well imagine, dear Mrs. Whitely, that I passed an indifferent night. Alas, I had little to expect from the pity of Queen Mary. It was not left to me to put myself in her ing me to come to her half an hour before the usual time.

Of course I well knew that this was meant for a private conversation before her ladies gathered round her. When I entored her closet she was working, and without raising began by saying:

"I understood perfectly well the cause of your illness last night. A glance at your tearintended. Instead of the middle of next month, it shall be solemnized the end of this."

well knew what I was about, my head rested on the bosom of Grace, and her warm tears were falling in a plentcous shower on my, brow.

"Dear young lady, dear child, how I have wished to speak, and dared not by reason of the humbleness of my position," she said; but now, blessed he God and his Virgin Mother, the well-springs of sympathy are open; for, oh, my lamb, it is a terrible thing to suffer, and have none to cheer us with a consoling word." I recovered somewhat, and raised my head from her bosoni.

" My good Graco," I said, in much bewilderment, "you have spoken words none dare to utter here. Are you of the proscribed faith of Rome ?"

"Even so, Madam, and greatly have I drank of the chalice of human suffering; but I will show you whence I draw hope and consolation. But Grace Wilmot, the handmaid of a lady of rank such as yours, still presumes to tell her mistress how to gather strength at the same fount, in absence of the Sacraments now so drawn my strength."

She drew from her pocket two small and woll worn columes. The one was a copy of the

but inspired book, The Imitation of Christ. She turned over its pages, and pointed to one toutes choses."

It was a French copy of A Kempis, by which woman.

" That one chapter, Madam," said she, "is often on my lips, and I hope over in my heart. At a time of grievous suffering an aged priest bid me study it well. Since then I have realized more clearly the fact contained there-Majesty's way, for she sent me a message desir- | in, that one must 'not trust nor rely on a windy reed;' for all flesh is grass, and all the glory thereof shall fade like the flower of the grass. Have an implicit confidence in God, Madam. He will even work miracles rather than abandon those who put their trust in Him,"

"But, my good Grace, said I, wanting, vorily, the simple, unquestioning faith of my handmaiden, whom I was fast learning to regard with respect, "this marriage is resolved on by those who have me in their power; imprisonment and the confiscation of my property will be the alternatives."

Grace sorrowfully shook her head, seeing that, as yet, I had so much to learn before I could get in the right way, and her plain coun-

# WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 10, 1872. THE TRUE

tenance seemed for the time marvellously beautiful by reason of the superhuman exprassion by which it was animated, as she said, with her splendid eyes lifted up to heaven :

2

"There is a King above all earthy kings, before whom the greatest of earthly monarchs is but as the dust of the earth. Bear up, Madam, this marriage will not, shall not be."

I felt touched, and in spite of myself it seemed as if the spirit of prophecy which of you." animated those of old had descended on this extraordinary being, in whom, though about my person ever since I had come to the palace. I had discerned nothing beyond the most rigorous punctuality in the discharge of her duties; respect, without the slightest tinge of subserviency; humility, without any approach to abjection, and so careful a performance of her employments that it would have been impossible for the most exacting person to discover neglect. If Grace was required at a certain time there she was; if she was wanted to execute a certain task, it was done without delay. In short, I recognized in the exact fidelity of my handmaiden that which, until now, I had not observed or noticed in the light in which I now regarded them. She had all the qualities of one who studies to embody into her life the holy maxims of the Gospel, reduced to that practical performance which lead to perfection and which constitute sanctity.

All proud reserve between Grace and myself was now crushed beneath my feet. I had yearned for sympathy ever since the day my feet had first crossed the threshold of the queen's court. I now possessed it. I had met a kindred mind, in a quarter in which one would least have expected to find it. Moreover, that mind was intelligent and cultivated ; above all else, it was educated in the highest sense of the word, in what Father Lawson termed the science of the saints, and had held forward to me as the most useful knowledge first to be gained, without which all else was vain and hurtful.

We knelt together in prayer, above all else we prayed for resignation in the inevitable. Then when I had lain down, Grace, as usual, came to draw around my bed the heavy, satin curtains, and wished me her customary "good-night."

Impelled by a sudden impulse, I threw aside the curtain and called her back. I arose, and drawing her reluctant face to mine, I kissed her brow, saying :

"Grace, dear Grace, be my friend."

She bent down and kissed the hand which still rested on the curtain. Her humility humbled me, and her answer was worthy of herself.

"Grace, Madam, feels honored by the friendship of her mistress, and it shall not cause her to forget the lowliness of her own position."

I laid my head upon the pillow resigned, I might almost say happy, such is the influence of a virtuous example.

I resolved before many days were over to ask Grace to tell me the story of her life. Outwardly there was no change in our respective positions. We each seemed, without saying a word about the matter, instinctively to understand that there must be no alteration. Indeed, when together, but very little passed between us, and yet her influence bore upon every word and action of my present life.

The queen must have observed the change, and doubtless attributed it to the fear of her threat of incarceration, and acting upon the change, gave me to understand that my marriage not take place till the time she had first wonie stated, and would be solemnized in the Chapel at Windsor Castle, the king intending to recruit his health in the country for a few weeks before his visit to Holland. Of course the Count's visits were frequent, and his odious attentions became daily more and more obtrusive. He naturally gave himself more latitude on account of the passiveness with which I received them.

me; for my good she uses it unsparingly. Perfect passiveness and resignation, these are the weapons she would have me use; nothing short of this contents her.

I made an exertion to shake off my depression, during her temporary absence on some little duty for me. When she returned I was in better spirits.

"Grace," I said, "I am going to ask a favor

"I will do whatever you wish, Madam." "I want you to tell me the story of your life."

A painful expression flitted across her hard, rugged features, tears filled her eyes, she made me no reply.

"Does my request give you pain, Grace? ] long to know how it is you are here attending upon me, filling so humble a position ; how you became acquainted with my dear dead uncle's triend, Father Lawson, and—in fact, I want to know all about you, Grace."

"I cannot refuse you any request, Madam; it is my duty to obey you."

1 felt annoyed, and answered:

"But I do not want you to make a duty of what I ask as a favor, Grace : simply forget that I ever asked the question."

No, Madam; the lady who has sufficient virtue to listen to the admonitions of her servant, and allow her to become her monitress, surely should not find her inferior too proud to narrate her painful story."

"I do not attend the queen to-night," I replied; "we have several hours before us; be seated, Grace."

She pushed away the chair opposite to my own, which I had motioned for her to use, and placing an ottoman at my feet, seated herself observed tears trickle slowly down her checks.

(To be Continued.)

REVEREND FATHER BURKE'S SERMON ON

# "The Peace of God."

# (From the New York Irish American.)

The following beautiful discourse was delivered by Father Burke, in the chapel of the "Xavier Alumni Sodality," on Sunday, the 7th of April. The Very Rev. preacher took his text from the Gospel of the first day of the week, and the doors were shut, where the disciples were gathered together, for fear of the Jews, Jesus came, and stood in the midst, and said to them: Peace be to you. •••• The disciples, therefore, were glad when they saw the Lord, and He said to them again: 'Peace be to you.' Now, Thomas, the son of Didymus, was not with them. · · · Jesus came and stood in the midst of them, and said : " Peace be to you !" "

This mode of salutation wasadopted by our Divine Lord after His resurrection and not before. Invariably, for the forty days that He remained with His own, after He had risen unto His glory, He saluted them with the words "Peace be to you," as He had said elsewhere, "My peace I leave unto you : My peace I give unto you." After His resurrection, I say, He said these words. Before His passion He could scarcely say them with truth; for up to the moment that he sent forth his last cry upon the Cross .- saving us,-there was war between God and man; and how could the Son of God say "peace be to you?" But now, when He has reconciled all in Himself-omnia reconcilavit et in semet ipso pacem faciens,-creating peace-that which He Himself produced, He gave to His Apostles in the words which I have just read for you.

And now, my friends, let us consider what is that peace of which -what is that

course. The husband was not faithful to the wife, Catholic Church and look around us, what do we course. The husband was not humble to the whether and the second was not humble to the husband. Juyonal tells us that nor the wife to the husband. Juyonal tells us that is there any agency on earth, —even though in that flourishing society of paganism, as a man is aw his wife growing old—and, accordingly, as the bloom of her youth passed away from her,—he began or religions (as they call themselves) that can make dren, summoned to go out; because her eyes had trust his fellow-man. No man knew who was to be They were the rough forms, with some semblance of that virtue upon them that the rugged half-civilized purity 1

Thus did the world declare war against God, and have overthrown and blotted out much love-because my people, saith the Lord, have no grace."

The second kind of war which our Lord found sects --- nation against nation, province against province, the very history of our race was nothing but the history of war, and strife, and bloodshed. Then came the Son of God Incarnate, with healing hand, and powerful touch to restore the world, and to renew the face of our earth. How did He do this? be only done by His instituting, and leaving, and it in the midst of mon, the unchangeable truth, the eternal truth, the pure, unmixed bright light of truth as it beamed forth from the eternal wisdom of God. thereon. Thus her face was partly in the It was only thus that He could restore mankind shadow, still the fire-light revealed to me that to peace with the God of eternal truth. Then it she was moved by some strong emotion; her usually pale countenance was flushed, and I observed tears trickle slowly down her checks. behind Him, for ever, in the world the running stream of that sanctifying blood unto the cleansing of the sinner, and the unclean,-unto the strengthening of the weak, unto the encouraging of the strong, unto the revivifying of the dead. Did Christ do this? Yes. He lifted up His voice and spoke and the voice of the Saviour was the voice of the Eternal God. And mark, that, before He saved the world by the shedding of His blood, before He redeemed the sin, for three long years, night and day, in season, and out of season, He was preaching and teaching; dispelling, error, letting in the light; for mankind would not be prepared for redemption except through the light and through the truth of God. Wherefore we find Him, now on the mountain side, now on the lake ; now among the Pharisees, now in the desert ; now in the temple of Jerusalem, now in the by-ways of Judea; now in the little towns and villages-but everywhere--- " quotidie docens," teaching every day; for three years preparing the world for its redemption ; reconciling the human intelligence with the light of God's truth; opening up the minds, and letting the stream of the pure light from God into the intellect. Then, when the three years preparation were over, then, when men began to understand what the truth was-then when He had formed His disciples, and established His Apostolic College ;- then, did the Eternal Victim go upon the Cross, and pour out His blood ; and the shedding of that blood washed away the sin of the worldand left open those streams from His sucred wounds that were to flow through the sacramental channels, and that were to find every human soul, with all its spiritual wants, here, there and everywhere, until the end of time .- according to that promise relating to the Church of the Lord : "You shall draw waters of joy from the fountains of sorrow !" He parified the world by the shedding of His blood. But well did He know our nature. "Et naturam nostram ipse cognovit." He made us, and He knew us. Well did He know that the stream that He the joy of hell. poured forth from His wounds on Calvary, should

bloom of her youth passed away from her,—he began or religions (as they can themserves) that can make party. It unsparages the representative influence to despise her, until, in the words of the satirist, a man pure? No. They are unable to probe and of the deputation who waited upon Mr. Gladstone, the day came when she saw a fair, blooming maiden the depths of the human heart. They do not and denies that the invitation expresses the feelings of the geople of Ulster. It taunts the Premier with the day came when she saw a fair, blooming maiden the depths of the legislate for purity of thought. Prac- of the people of Ulster. It taunts the Premier with the premier tically, they reduce the idea of purity to a mere lost their luster, and her features the roses and the saving of appearances before the world,-to a mere lillies of beauty; and a stranger was there to take external respect and decorum. Are they able to her place. There was no principle of fidelity.— shake a man out of his sins? No; there is no reality about them. They have no tribunal of conshake a man out of his sins? No; there is no science, even, to which they oblige a man to come, trusted. Even the ancient, rugged virtues that the after careful self-examination. They have no stand-early Republics of Greece and Rome produced, had ard of judgment to put before him. They have no They were the rough forms, with some semblance of humble a man, to break the pride in him,—to make him confess and avow his sin, - and then, lifting man possessed, and were utterly laughed at, and the sacramental hand over him, by reason of his scorned, and scoffed at by the civilized pagan, who humility, his sorrow, and his confession-to send was the very embediment of sensuality and im- him forth renewed and converted by the grace of God. There is no such thing., There is nothing so calculated to enable a man to keep his word faithfor sensuality. The God of Purity,—they knew Him not,—and, therefore, they could not believe in Him. "There is no truth, and there is no knowledge of ciple of fidelity—is the sacrament which makes the God in the land,"says the prophet. Then, he im- sanctity of marriage,-by which those whom it mediately adds: "Cursing, lying, theft, and adultery | unites are sealed with the scal of God and sanctified with the truth of God's church. The man is saved from the treachery of his own passions. The woman is saved from the inconstancy of the heart of upon the earth, was the war between men; for they man. The family is saved in the assertion of the who had ceased to know God, had ceased to love or mother's rights,-in the placing on her head the respect one another. Split up into a multitude of crown that no hand on earth can touch or take away. The future of the world is saved by ennabling the Christian woman and wife, and mother, with something of the purity of the Virgin Mother of God? Do they do this? Oh, I feel the heart within me indiguant-the blood almost boiling in my veins when I think of it !--when I see under the It could only be done by Him, and by Him could it shadow of the etheritied, nineteen hundred years after He had sanctified the world,-when I see men declaring the truth of God. Hiuself-and leaving deliberately rooting up the very toundations of society-loosening the key-stone in the arch, and pulling it down, in the day when they went back to their paganism-in the day when they threatened that the bond that God had tied should be unloosed by the hands of men,-in the day when they gave the lie to the Lord Himself, who declared-" What God hath joined let no man separate,"-in the day when man is so flung out into his own temptations ; and the woman, no matter who she may be,-crowned queen or lowly peasant; the first or the ast in the land, - is waiting in trepidation, not knowing the hour when, upon some infamous accusation, the writ of divorce may be put into her hand, and the mother of children be ordered to go forth, that her place may be given to another ! Is there any agency to make men honest? No;

hey cannot do it. A man plunders to-day; steals with privy hand : enriches himself unlawfully, unjustly, shamefully-and to-morrow he goes to some revival, or some camp meeting, and there he blesses the Lord in a loud voice, proclaiming to his admiring friends that "he has found the Lord !" But is there any agency to stop him, and say: "Hold my friend, wait for a moment! Have you made restitution to the last farthing for what you unjustly acquired? Have you shaken out that Judas purse of yours, until the last dime-the very last piece of silver for which you sold your soul to hell, has gone back again to those from whom it was taken? If not, speak not of finding Christ !-- speak not of leaning upon the Lord ! Blaspheme not the God of Justice!" Is there any agency outside of the Catholic Church to sift a man like this? Is there any such agency at all? No; we live in an age of shams-of pretences: and the worst shams of all-the vilest-the foulest pretences of all-are those we find in the so-called "religious world." Take up your religious newspapers-take up your religious publications outside of the Catholic Church! I protest it is more than common sense or human patience can hear! If the great Church of the living God were not in the midst of you, unchanging in truth-over faithful in every commission-clothed in the freshness of her first sanctity, and sanctifying all who come within her sacramental influence-if she were not here as the city of God, this so-called "religious world" would bring down the wrath of God,-calculated as its antics are, to bring the Lord, Himself, into contempt, | if Mr. Gladstone came he would " find a richreward exciting the pity of angels, the anger of heaven, and in the renewed affections and confidence of the Irish

cent writer who has devoted some atten

worth of different creeds, as a significant tribute to the beneficial character of his Irish policy. An opposite view is presented by the Belfast News letter, the champion of the Conservative and Orange party. It disparages the representative influence of the people of Ulster. It taunts the Premier with having "turned his back on the professions of his life," and being "at the head of a party which is not Liberal but revolutionary;" declares that to bring him into the midst of that "Protestant community whose position he has done all he could do to degrade will be regarded as a direct insult to the community," and professes to apprehend "unsais-factory results." It does not intimate their nature but trusts perhaps to the shrewdness of the ship. carpenters to interpret the hint. Other Conservative journals review the Irish policy of the Government, and contend that it has proved a failure. The necessity for cocreive measures, the rejection of Ministerial candidates at elections, and the Home Rule agitation are referred to as conclusive proofs in support of the assertion. The tone of the In support of the assertion. The tone of the National papers is also hostile. In the  $N_{d}$ -tion Mr. Gladstone's speech is commented upon in a vein of humorous satire. It says —" Mr. Gladstone made one of his most characteristic speeches in reply. It was only towards the close of it that the deputation could guess what he was at. Gener. ally speaking, one has to perform a process some what resembling the unswathing of an Egyptian mummy in the endeavour to get at the meaning of one of Mr. Gladstone's orations, and on this occasion one of Mr. Gladstone's orations, and on this occasion there were reasons why he should envelope his answer with a huge quantity of bandage. Plainly putting it, Mr. Gladstone will come if the party can get up an invention to him 'from Ireland. perceives that to visit a remote corner of this kingdom, and be obliged to avoid the metropolis, would be, to say the least of it, awkward. The right hon, gentleman thanks the deputation for inviting him to a small tea-party in the attic, but could they not by hook or by crook' get him an invitation to the drawing-room? The lady of the house has not asked him just yet; could they not manage to get him a line from her? In such a case, indeed, would be most happy to give the deputationists a look in also; but he put it to them forcibly whether they ought not to return home and procure for him the sort of invitation which he wished for." It advises "the managers of the great Liberal party" not to bring Mr. Gladstone to Dublin just at present, suggests that he might receive a pretty fair ovation at Carrickfergus, Bangor, Strangford, or a number of other small places which it names, but that any place further inland or southward " would assuredly prove anything but salubrious for the eminent gentle. man just now;" the " people might happen to see the end of a Coercion Bill sticking out of his pocket or a handcuff or leg-iron of the unfortunate political prisoners might happen to protrude from his carpit bag, and the results might be unpleasant." In short it says that " any attempt of the Castle party 19 hawk Mr. Gladstone through our country for an ovation will not be tolerated." The Irisknion writes in a strain of coarse and caustic sarcasm. It is "curious to see how the people of Ulster will put up with the singular effrontery of the ten gentle men who took upon themselves to invite Mr. Glad. stone," treats with contemptuous ridicule the speech of Mr. M'Clure, and states that if that gentleman desired to defeat his own object he could not have taken a better means of doing so than in representing the invitation as expressing the satisfaction of the people of Ulster with the policy of Mr. Gladstone. On this point it observes :- "Now it so happens that there are two parties in Ulster who abhor the policy of the Premier. The Orangemen are certainly not his friends. The Nationalists will not for-give the Westmeath Coercion Act—we might add, that the Roman Catholics will not soon or easily forget his deception on the subject of education, There is, we admit, a party in Ulster respectable in character but small in numbers, and utterly deficient in popular support, who are the thick-and-thin supporters of the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, With the exception of Mr. M'Ulure and Mr. Dowse that party have not a single representative among the Ulster members." It denounces as a slander on the Irish nation the statement of Mr. M'Clure that

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people," and says it is a challengs to them to abandt tacit t leration which hitherto they hav

## January 27th, 1692.

Last night I was more particularly molested by the Count than has hitherto been the case, I entered my own chamber with the old weary feeling of depression at my heart. Perhaps it was increased by the terror I felt when the queen described to me the bridal robe she had ordered to be sent to Windsor for my wedding day.

Of course, Grace observed my languid look, enforced by spirits out of tone. It is only at times like these that she steps, as it were, prominently forward to hear me up, as a mother extends her hand to save her child from falling | ignorance. "There is no truth and there is no when making its first steps.

"Madam, you are forgetting the lesson you have been trying to learn; that is why you are sorrowful to-night," said she, as she unfastened the bandeau of pearls which bound back my hair.

"My bridal dress is ordered, Grace; we leave for Windsor early in the week," I said, half vexed just now, that there had been no look of sympathy in the expression of those hard, grim features of hers.

"Well, Madam, and what then ?"

"And what then," said I, reiterating her words. "Do you forget that the queen means this for the beginning of the end ?"

There was displeasure in the tones of my voice; I knew it, I had spoken half in anger.

"Only in so far as God wills to let His creatures have their way for some inscrutable purpose of His own; if so, vain is your rebellion to His will. I have told you you have nothing to do but to pray, and be patient and resigned, leaning on God alone. Madam, you have but very little faith."

The proud spirit within me was chafing as I sat beneath the hands of Grace, at the plainness of her words, conveying, as they did, a sharp rebuke. I changed color I knew, for I felt the warm blood tingling my cheeks, but I held my peace. She saw the flushed temples, too, but and of Wisdom. What followed from this? Another spoke no word. I inwardly admired her kind of war, more terrible, if you will,-the effecteourage.

Dear Mrs. Whitely was present to my remembrance. When had I ever heard her murmur? I have no doubt Grace knows Not as an exception; not as a thing to be hidden,

Saviour speaks peace which He declares to be the inheritance of the elect-the great legacy that He left to the world,-"the peace of God that surpasseth all unders' and-ing," In what does it consist? Do you know the meaning-the very definition-of it? It is a simple word, and familiar to us, is this word peace; but venture to say that it is one of these simple words that men do not take the trouble to seek to interpret or to understand. In order, then, that we may understand what is this "peace of God which surpasseth all understanding," and in order that in our understanding of it, by the light of faith, we may discover our own mission as Christian men. I ask you to consider what the mission of the Divine Son of God was, when he came and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost, of the Virgin Mary, and was made man. What did He come for ? What work did He have to do? I answer in the words of Scripture: "He came to effect many works of peace and reconciliation." In the day that man sinned and rebelled against God, he declared war against the Almighty; and God took up the challenge and declared war against sinners. This war involved separation between God and man; and in this state of warfare did Christ our Lord find the world. He found the world separated from God, first of all, by error and knowledge of God in the land," was the complaint of the Prophet Isaiah. "Truth is diminished amongst the children of men," exclaimed, with sor-row, the royal Psalmist. "Nowhere is God known."

Before the Son of God came upon the earth, the nations had wandered away into a thousand forms of idolatry and of error. Every man called his own form of error by the name of "Religion." Some were "Epicurcans;" — sensualists, — bensts — were made Gods by them. They canonized the principle of impurity, and they called it by the name of a godess; and they declared that this was their religion! Others there were, brutalized in mind, who worshipped their own passions of strife; and they canonized the principle of revenge, and bloodshed and they worshipped it under the name of Mars .-This thing went so far that even thieves, robbers the dishonest, had their own god ;---and the principle of dishonesty and thievery was canonized, or rather, deified, and called religion, and embodied under the name of the god Mercury ! It is a trick of the devil,-and it is a trick of the world,-to take up some form of error—some form of unbelief—and to call that "Religion." When He came that was "the way, the truth, and the life," there was darkness over the whole earth. The world was " civilized" enough, Arts and sciences flourished. It was the " Augustan Era," which has given a name to the very highest civilization amongst the nations, from that day to this. But what was the awful want of their civilization. They ignored God; they took no account of God in their knowledge. They thought they could be wise without God. God nullified their wisdom and abandoned them to the reprobate sense! Thus did mankind declare war against the God of Truth

the natural and necessary effect—of that separation of the human intellect from God. What was this? Every form of sin—nay, the vilest, the filthicst, the most abominable sin—was found amongst men. the amount of influence she now exercises over but as a thing to be acknowledged, as a matter of

flow for ever, because the sins which that blood alone could wipe away, would be renewed, and renewed again, as long as mankind should be upon this earth. "For,"-and He said it with sorrowing voice-" It needs must be that scandal cometh."

Thus, in the Divine truth and the sacramental grace which He gave, did He reconcile mankind to His licavenly Father, and restore peace between God and man. Then, touching the other great warfare, He proclaimed the principle of universal charity -declared that no injuries, no insult, must obstruct it, or destroy it-declared that we must do good for evil,-declared that we must live for man ; take an interest in all men, try to gain the souls of all men ; and that this love, this fratornity, this charity must reign in our hearts at the very same time that we are upholding, with every power of our mind -and, if necessary, of body, the sacred principles of Divine truth, and of Divine grace.

Behold, my dear friends, "the peace of God that surpasseth all understanding ;" the peace that He came to leave and to give. Peace means union. When nations are at war, they are separated from each other into two hostile camps, and they look upon each other with scowling eyes of hatred and anger ;and when the war is over, they come forth-they meet -and they join hands in peace. So, the meeting of the intellect of man with the truth of God-the admission of that divine truth into the mind-the opening of the heart to the admission of the grace of God, and of our Lord Himself, by the sacraments, establishes the meeting of peace between God and man. The charity of which I have spoken-the nobleness of Christian forgiveness, which is the complement of Christian humility-the grandeur of Christian patience and forbearance-establishes peace amongstall mankind. It was the design of Christ that that eternal peace of which I speak should also be represented by unity-that all men should be one by the unity of thought in one common faith, by the unity of heart in one common charity. And it is worthy of remark that just as our Lord saluted His Apostles with the words: "My peace be with you"-after His resurrection-so, before His Passion-on the night before He suffered-He put up His prayer to God-and, over and over again to the Father in Heaven-that all men might be one, even as He and the Father were one. "Father," He says. "Keep them one, even as Thou and I are one." That is to say : a union of faith-a recognition of one undivided and unchanging truth,—u bowing down of all before one idea—and then, a union of hearts springing from that union of faith. This was the design of Christ, and for this He labored. And this the Church has labored to effect. For this she has labored two thousand years. She has succeeded, in a great measure, in doing it ;- but the work has been upset and destroyed in many lands by the hands of those who were the enemies of God, in spoiling and breaking up the fair design of our Lord and Saviour

Now, in this cternal and immutable truth, preached to all men-recognized by all men-gathering in every intelligence-respecting all honest deviations -yet uniting all in faith-in this truth and in this sanctifying peace which is in the Catholic Church, lies the salvation of the world-the salvation of society-the salvation of every principle which forms

to the consideration of the question of religious indifference asks-" Why are the churches empty ? How is it that the intellectual men of the day don't like to listen to sermons? How is it that they take no interest in the things of the Church ? How is it that they have no belief?" And a wise voice-a pious voice-answers : "Because, my friend, you do not know how to preach to them. If you want to captivate the intellect of the men of our day ;---if von want to warp them .-- if you want to convince them-don't be clinging to antiquated traditions ;don't rest upon these so-called doctrines of a bycgone time. Read scientific books. Find there the problems that are bursting up continually from modern science, and try to reconcile your ideas of religion with those ;--- and then preach them ! Then will you show yourself a man of the age-a man of progress!" And so, henceforth, the subject matter of our sermons is to be electric telegraphs, sub-marine cables, and flying ships. "If you want to learn how, most effectively to preach," adds this wise and able voice, "read the latest novels, and try to learn from them all the bye-ways and highways of thes him to be heard with respect, on the subject of the human heart." See how delicately they follow all the chit-chat of society,—all the little gossip-ings, and love-makings and the thousand-and-one influences that act upon the adulterous and depraved heart of man—the wicked passions of man. This is of any district where they are accustomed to be the text from which the preacher of to-day is to held. Admitting all this, and looking at the quespreach, if he wishes to attract the intellect of the And all this in the very sight, and under world. the shadow of the Cross of Christ, who died for man! Was ever blasphemy so terrible?' And this is what is called "religion" by the world. Not a word about Divine truth-not a word about Divine grace ! In one of the leading journals of New York-an able paper-a well written paper-in a leading article of trust to the influences of time and the growthel that paper-this very morning,-I read a long dissertation on this very question of preaching and preachers;-and the word "truth" appeared only once in that article-and then it came in under the title of "scientific truth." The word "grace" did not occur even once. But never, even once, did simple "truth" occur-or even "religious truth," flash across the mind of the able, temperate-minded, judicious man that wrote it! And I don't blame him,-for he was writing for the age! He was giving a very fair idea of what the world is, and what the world is sure to come to, if the Almighty God, in His mercy, does not touch the hearts of men, and give them enough of sense to turn to the Catholic Church and hear the voice of God-the Divine Spouse of Christ in her teachings. Without this her teaching, this hardened, dried-up heart of man magnanimous, and great honor and glory wold voice they cannot hear the voice of God. Without will never grow into purity or love,

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DUBLIN, April 13 .- The invitation to Mr. Gladstone to visit Belfast and be entertained at a public banquet has furnished a political text to different sections of the press, upon which they discourse in the spirit of their respective parties. The Northern Whig, the organ of the enlightened and independent of Ulster who are provoked to retaliation could only Liberals of Ulster because here were and independent of Ulster who are provoked to retaliation could only user. Liberals of Ulster, bespeaks a hearty welcome for reconcile themselves to abide by it for a few years the Premier, and points out with satisfaction to the a better and more tolerant spirit might show itself this highly-commended and often-praised civilization respectable requisition, signed by 3,000 persons, amongst those who now so needlessly give offence. of ours. The moment we step one inch out of the representing the intelligence, social rank, and moral We can well undertand how strongly Irishmen,

observed, and " to make it manifest that their real foelings are directly the reverse." Before the Premier sets foot in Ireland he must, according to this organ of "national" opinions, complete the annesty of the political prisoners .- Times Cor.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE ON PARTY PROCESSIONS IN THE NORTH .- Amongst the speeches delivered in the House of Commons on the debate which arose out of the motion of Mr. Johnston, with respect to the Derry celebrations, was one by Mr. John Francis Maguire, the member for Cork. The speech we would carnestly recommend to the careful study of that class of our readers who are provoked to resent the insults offered to them by the recurring commemorations of the civic anniversaries. Mr. Maguine speaks words of wisdom, as an Irish Catholic representative, trusted by his co-religionists above, per-haps, any other Catholic layman in Ireland. His position as a man of large and tolerant views, with a wide experience of the world and uninfluenced by the political considerations which must weigh with Ulster members in speaking on this question, entiparty processions in the north of Ireland. Like every other sensible and enlightened man, Mr. Maguire regards them as a meaningless cause of irritation, and a danger to the peace and prosperity tion as a man anxious to promote the welfare of the country, and jealous of the rights and feelings of his co-religionists, he offers some salutary advice to his Catholic fellow-country men in the north of Ireland. The member for Cork counsels his co-religinists in Ulster to abstain altogether from interference with these periodical causes of strite and disunion, and to more tolerant feelings amongst those who encourage party exhibitions, for the disappearance of this black spot from our social life. An carnest spirit of this kind pervades the entire spirit of the member for Cork. No doubt such advice is admirable, but those sanguine people who counsel peace and charity in the midst of tumult and provocation, should consider how far their suggestions are practicable in a heated political and religious atmosphere like ours. It is a matter of very grave doubt whe ther processions and exhibitions would cease if these Catholics who really loved their country would leave the Orangemen and Apprentice Boys for two or three years to a perfect freedom of their own will in vindicating what they erroneously consider to be constitutional liberty, and forgive any offence, white ther intended or otherwise. This would, indeed, be accrue from pursuing such a course, more particularly if it should prove successful in healing a dreadful breach, and removing a stumbling block to the cordial union of Irishmen. It cannot be doubted for an instant-and this should not be forgotten in any consideration of the question-that an active opposition to these displays has only begotten a more offensive development of the party spirit ac-tuating them. The advice of the member for Cork unquestionably is excellent, and if those Catholics of Library has a second of the member of the second of

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 10, 1872.

either in the north or south of Ireland, who have ettner in the with Home Rule, feel on this subject. any sympany outburst of party feeling furnishes to the Every new outburst of party feeling furnishes to the new of this scheme of national legislation a new againer the self-government. Patriotic men of all classes ngut of set Bould strive to recollect, and to impress in User more impetuous neighbors, that if this pon then inter the perpetuated, the cause of bitter sectarian feeling be perpetuated, the cause of bitter securing formation will be hopelessly retarded. Londonderry Journal.

FIRING AT THE POLICE. At the Cork Assizes, Daniel FIRMO AL MAR LOUISE WAS tried on the charge of Sullivan, a labourer, was tried on the charge of firing at a police patrol on the night of the 1st nting at a According to the evidence for the prosecution, the patrol consisting of Constable Dunne, securion, and particle Murphy and Carrahan, having and Successfully fired in Fair-lane, went in that direction near a party of five men, one of whom was the prisoner. Immediately on closing with them, one prisonor. Inincontactly on closing with them, one of the party cried out "slap at them," and a shot was fired from the group, the bullet grazing Con-stable Dunne's hip and inflicting a slight wound. The police returned the fire, pursued the assailants and errorted the prisoner on the top of the bill and arrested the prisoner on the top of the hill. Later in the night his residence in Skye's-lane was searched, and papers and ammunition were discovered. The prisoner was acquited. He was arraigned ea. In the charge of having ammunition without licence on me changed district, and having pleaded guilty, was discharged, on giving moderate bail to keep the peace for a period of two years.

On the distinct question of political combinations we are of no party, but simply Catholics, who demeans that the equal rights assured to us under the present Liberal Government in so far as it would defer to the domands of its Radical supporters to secularise the common schools, or to refuse practical equality in the matter of a Catholic University; but we are equally of the past when the late Lord Derby is eminently qualified for the post-far more so fessional politican who lost confidence even with ed some "revolutionary" clauses, passed it into law ;

and so "dished the Whigs." As the cruz of the present, and probably of the next government will be the subject of education in Ireland, we may recall the fact that the fairest compromise officially suggested in our day for the imal settlement, of the question emanated from a member of a Conservative Government, the ill-fated Lord Mayo. Nothing practical-beyond violent abuse-came of the famous proposal to "level up"; but it contrasts favourably with the action of the present Government when Mr. Fawcett attempted to weaken the Catholic claim in its entirety by a seeming part-concession, calculated to benefit Free-thinkors, rather than practically to remove. Catholic disabilities. Mr. Gladstone has effected much, so much that Mr. Disraeli, whose business it is to criticise Liberal measures, taunts him with "sensational legislation," and compares the Treasury bench to "a range of extinct volcanoes,"-Catholic Opinion.

On Monday, April 1st, there sailed from the port of Drogheda, to Liverpool, per steamer Lord Athtunney, captain Brannigan commander, 104 emi-grants, en route to the land of the starry flag, the United States of America. They were all young lumney, Captain Brannigan commander, 104 emimen and women, hetween the ages of 20 and 30 is not the least exaggeration to say, any nation might feel proud. The counties of Meath and take too much drink for his health, his pocket, or was one of the most impressive which it has ever been my lot to witness. The aged fathers and mothers, as they took what to them seemed a last farewell of their children-their hearts hope and the staff of their old age-evinced a grief most poignant to behold, and, as the spectators looked on, many a strong man felt his eyes grow dim with the tears of sympathy which flowed, unchecked and unbidden, from the well-springs of a kindly Irish heart. Many and countless were the blessings invoked on the head of a departing son or daughter, while, at the same time, could be heard the oft-repeated response -" Please God, 1'll send for you, mother," from the comely maidens, who were separating themselves from home and country for ever. As the steamer moved slowly from her moorings loud cheers arose from the friends on shore to those on board. Cries of "Hurah for Ireland!" "Home Rule!" were given in return by those on board, and, as the cheering grow every moment in intensity, the scane was very remarkable. Such a large number of emigrants has not, in one day, left the port of Drogheda these many years. During last week upwards of 100 left. In a short time there will be no people left in Ircland, except in the manufacturing towns and cities. -Correspondent of Irishman. THE FOLED ENDEAVOR .- The Nation, in referring to the efforts of the agents of the International to obtain a footing in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and elsewhere, and to inveigle working men into their accursed organisation, points out the extreme im-probability that the Irish people will submit themselves to the foul embraces of the gentlemen who burned the churches and public buildings of Paris, deliberately murdered the Archbishop and many of his clergy, and brought untold shame and suffering on the noble French people. After pointing out that some of its proposals are the merest leuses and the assassing of Paris? Will Irishmen and take in its place the silly maunderings or the number. The relations between nationalities and ferocious raut of the Continental refugees who are working up this business in London? We believe they will not. It will content the Irish people if they can obtain the political rights which have been her rightful position as a nation, and preserve for themselves and their children Christian faith, Christian worship, and Christian society. Such evils as may remain they will seek to mitigate by such ways cult of adjustment; there will be criminally dis-posed classes to be held in restraint; involuntary | ought to be the greatest source of union between | labouring population, with machinery rapidly | archy or Republicanism, I hope and believe it will | quette.

poverty will have to be provided for; the differ-ences of power between industry and idicness; sources of disuuion, and branded the Irishman knowledge and ignorance, genius and stupidity, thrift and unthrift, virtue and vice, aye, and even opponents of this scheme of interview in the social of the social and the social of th men, affording scope for repinings in some quarters, and claiming the attention of all who feel interested in the progress of the nation. For this world we inhabit is not a paradise, and cannot possibly be made one. But Irishmen will be satisfied to work onward and upward" as far as such progress is possible, by peaceable, honorable, and moral means; and they will not be led away, now or then, by such Utopian fancies as those which form one part of the programme of the International, nor induced to have any participation in such revolting principles and ruinous " projects as are involved in the other."-Truly, onward and upward, by peaceable, honomble, and moral means" is the programme of true national Progress. A people must have abandoned its creed, and be lost beyond all political hope, that believes the International capable of effecting needed reforms; or of doing aught else than adding to the burdens and sufferings, and sorrows of humanity .--Catholic Opinion.

THE IRISH FISHERIES -An interesting review of the state of the Irish fisheries has been published by a benevolent association formed in 1822, for the purpose of developing this branch of the national resources by means of advances and other aids to the coast fishermen. The document, which describes the operations of the society during the seven years ended in 1871, shows that immense resources exist in an undeveloped state on every part of the coast, and makes out a very strong case for liberal mand that the equal rights associated and letter on the Constitution, shall not be as a dead letter on the Statute Book. We are opposed on principle to the Statute Book. We are opposed on principle to the Statute Book. We are opposed on principle to the Statute Book. We are opposed on principle to the Statute Book. We are opposed on principle to the Statute Book. We are opposed on principle to the Statute Book. We are opposed on principle to the Statute Book. Statute Statut lation, who are unable to provide the proper appliances for the successful prosecution of their avocation in adverse seasons; and to want of proper equality in the interest of the struckling Con-we are equally antagonistic to the struckling Con-issing stations, curing houses and means of transport. The report shows that by the concession of servative poncy of the past ander his special pa-took Irish Orange interests under his special pa-small advances to the fishermen on the coasts of Wicklass and Dublin the took Insh orange interest Catholics from the ma- Wicklow and Dublin the association has succeeded tronage, carefully excluded their claims and to have the balance of the succeeded the tronage, calculating extended their claims, and so in raising the fisheries in those localities from a gistacy, otherwise ignored their claims, and so in raising the fisheries in those localities from a state of entire tornor to one of considerable activity alienated the manents strong enough to stand on and prosperity and it state of entire to the state of entire alienated the party strong enough to stand on and prosperity, and it states that richer and larger freland. The party strong enough to stand defeiner field of the states that richer and larger Ireland. The party block of votes, and defying fields of industry remain to be worked on the coasts Principle, without trucking to: total would com. Cork and Kerry, where little or nothing has yet alike the orange and interference of Catholics. Mr. Glad- been done for their development. The trustees mand the general such a party, but that political ac-strongly recommend the subject to the attention of stone might lead such a party and the attention of stone might lead such a party, but that point care is strongly recommend the subject to the attention of cidents are against him; and the present Earl capitalists. The increasing scarcity and high price of butchers' meat, they say, give an opening for the application of capital in developing the sea fisheries of this country and meat any set way in the sea fisheries. is emmentry quartiest of the Disraeli, a pro-than his "old friend and chief" Mr. Disraeli, a pro-than his "old friend and chief" Mr. Disraeli, a pro-in proper hands and under the superintendence of those who practically and scientifically understand fessional political who has been determined in the seasons, and habits of the tish of the coast his own party by the admirable tact with which he the nature, seasons, and habits of the tish of the coast his own party by the damaged of the Liberals, add- and are able chiefly by knowledge to hold the necessary control over the fishermen, there cannot be a doubt but that large and certain would be the returns upon an outlay of capital so invested.

Preparations are being made in Killarney for an expected visit of the Royal Family.

A man named John Kearns was shot and wounded on the 9th ult, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. No reason can be assigned for the attack.

It is reported that upwards of £10,000 is missing from the Bank of Ireland in Limerick, of which C3,000 was in gold. The teller who absconded is stated to have gone to London.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Nobody seems able to say, within ten millions or so, what the people of this kingdom, and the working classes especially, spend upon intoxicating liquors; but the sum is certainly larger than the whole national expenditure provided for by Parliament, and it is probably little less than £100,000,000 a year. Now, outside the trade itself it would be hard to find a person to deny that nearly a half of this prodigious outlay means misspent money. It not the only, nor, indeed, the principal evil to be might feel proud. The countries of steam and this interest generally, without committing himself did it with all her might, as in the sight of God; an Easter eggs of the season,--Cathele Times. he scene at the embarkation to hopeless or habitual intoxication. When, too, example which all may follow who will seek the the Licensed Victuallers declare that a confirmed drunkard, instead of being an advantage, is actually a nuisance to the Trade, we may readily believe them. Such characters operate as "frightful examples," speit good company, provoke the intervention of the Police, and bring the whole establishment into trouble. But drunkenness may be condemned while drinking is unduly encouraged, and the present dimensions of the Liquor Traffic can hardly be compatible with any but an immoderate consumption of intoxicating drinks .- Times. DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE .- On Saturday, at the Preston Police-court, a labourer named William Bradley, aged 35 years, living in Emmett-street, was charged with having put his wife upon the fire, causing her to be so seriously injured that her life is said to be in jeopardy. Policeman Roach stated that at 2 o'clock that morning he heard the screams of a woman proceeding from the prisoner's house, and shortly afterwards his wife rushed into the street screaming for help, with her clothes on fire. He extinguished the flames by throwing the woman upon the ground, and then entered the house, where he found the prisoner drunk and three children crying. They told him their father had just come home, and that when their mother asked him for money to buy food he seized her and put her upon the fire, where he held her, notwithstanding her struggles, until her clothing caught fire, when she broke from him. Their statement was confirmed by Mrs Bradley herself, who was afterwards conveyed on a stretcher to the Infirmary, where it was found that the lower part of her body was dreadfully burnt and almost all her clothing reduced to tinder. The prisoner, who said he should be able to prove that his wife was drunk and that she fell upon the by squalid living, and whose spirit is depressed by fire, was remanded. LIVERPOOL HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION. - The | man under the former condition is found to perform Liverpool Home Government Association held its as much work as two men under the later condition tied on earth; that others are not quite impractic- monthly meeting on the 9th of April, at the Clar- I have not ventured to put forward this view of the about them," and the special readiness of the Inter- was in the chair. An address on "Home Rule" was about them," and the special readiness of the Inter-mational to give effect to these latter, as was demon-delivered by Dr. Cummins, barrister-at-law. He the world-Mr. Brassey-who stated in my hearnational to give effect to these latter, as was demon-stated by its doings in Paris; the *Nation* enquires: said that at present all the Irishmen who looked for ing, in his place in the House of Commons, that the looked for it on the principle of federal- "his firm had proved by experiment that the highly of nationality, or rather to condemn the idea. Will our people resign the cause for which Tone, and bered, and take in its place the cause of the netre "For our own country, what good can it possiby do? Home-Rule looked for it on the principle of federalthe ancient or the modern world, it had been found resign the creed for which their forefathers bled, to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest federalism was the one grand point to which Irishmen and Englishmen would yet have to direct their attention. Having explained federalism, as viewed in the abstract, the lecturer said that taking the case torn from their country, re-establish Ireland in as between England and Ireland, both of which were under one consolidated central government, manners, language, and nationality, in spirit and in prejudice, had been violated systematically during the whole course of Irish history, and there was no and means as a Christian people may rightfully probability that it would be otherwise so long as adopt. There will still, doubtless, be many things needing to be improved, many questions, social and political, pressing for a solution. The relations be-tween labor and capital may still be somewhat diffi-cult of adjustment of the solution.

wherever he went with the stamp of inferiority. He expressed an opinion that if all the inhabitants of Ireland spoke Irish, instead of only one-third, there would be a greater chance of their baving a federal system of government. He argued that as the nationality of England differed from that of Ireland, each country should have an internal government to manage its home affairs, and quoted largely from J. S. Mill's work "On Representative Government," which he said advocated federalism, and could be applied equally to Ireland as to continental coun-tries. He said that England had for a long time tried to crush the nationality of Ireland, but without avail, and now endeavoured to pooh-pooh it away, but that would be quite as useless. He thought England should now treat the nationality as an indestructible fact, and leave it to develope itself in its own way, and to harmonise with the other parts of the empire, to which it would form a valuable adjunct. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

A SISTER OF CHARITY -A strange and unusual spectacle was presented to the passers-by in London on the 6th of April. It was a funeral-no uncommon sight in this teeming city ! Yet this one was exceptional. A white hearse with white plumes. Carriages full of persons with white caps or white veils. Cabs crammed with people, and following the mournful procession for many a weary mile, a large but orderly crowd of men and women, their faces set in sorrowful efforts to keep down the rising sob, but steadily marching on under the burning sun of that truly summer's day, until the gates of the Kensal Green Cemetery were reached. And then the procession of white weiled women formed in twos and twos, and the wail of both men and women burst forth uncontrollably till the officiating elergy themselves broke down, and for a time nothing was heard but grouns and sobs and tears. "And who was this ?" asked a Protestant friend. " Whose death has caused such a sensation in this busy, moncy-loving city of ours? Why, all those men must have given up their day's work to come!"-"Who can it be?" was repeated from mouth to mouth. Reader, we can answer the question. It was an humble Sister of Charity, one whom the world knew not, whom the rich probably often passed with a smile of scorn, as they brushed by her on her errands of charity, one whose very name was unknown to those who loved her best, save that one

which herdeeds have engraved in the hearts of men : "Sister Stephanie." For days before all was over, sobbing women and little children and hard-teatured men would hang around the convent door, and eagerly ask of any one who came forth : "How is the Sister to-day?" and when the answer was unfavorable, rugged hands passed roughly across streaming eyes, and the crowd dispersed with slow and saddened steps. And then the end came. So sweetly, so peacefully, that those dearest to her could not tell the moment when that pure spirit went home; without a moment's struggle, with the last words of the absolution sounding through the stillness of the dying chamber, and the faint response, "Thank you," still echoing in the car of the loving Superior whose hand she held, and who had watched over her day and night as only mothers can. And there robed in her simple Sister's dress she lay; and in her hand, fresh, sweet flowers; and round that inanimate form, from early morning till late at night, the poor crowded, kneeling, sobbing and praying. Each had some story to tell of her loving care. How this one had been saved both body and soul; how the other had been rescued from lingering sickness; how the third would have starved but for her help by her timely given; how the fourth would have yielded to temptation but for her kind, earnest words; and so the theme was taken up and repeated by one tearful face after the other. Now what was the secret of this humble woman's power ? Simple in character, in word and deed, how is it she had such influence? The answer may be found in one word. Lot. She loved God with all her heart, and this love extended itself to all around her in a thousand ramifications which the ingenuity of charity alone can teach. She was likewise so thorough in her work, and with such a detestation of everything that savored of humbing or unreality. Whatever her hand found to do, she

I same means, and strive to attain a like simple and carnest spirit. It was a significant fact that whereas hundreds of grand funerals, with all the trappings of woe, passed unnoticed that week through our crowded streets, this one alone, escorted by those "patrons of our souls, the poor," as St. Ambrose calls them attracted the notice and sympathy of people of all classes and shades of opinion. "Yet, when we first came to London, they spat at us?" quietly remarked a Sister to whom we were speaking of this funeral. May we not look upon this change of feeling as an indication, not only of the greater liberality shown to our co-religionists, but of the way in which the Sisters' work has told upon the masses in our great cities ?-- London Tablet. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA CONTRASTED .- Mr. R. R. Torrens, M.P., writes to The Times: A good agricultural labourer in Australia earns throughout the year 30s, per week. In England the labour of the same class of man can be had (money and perquisites included) for 12s., yet I have not found that the cost of a given piece of work, say trenching a rood of ground, is materially less in this country than in the Colony. How comes this to pass? The answer is patent. The Englishman labouring in the Colony can afford himself and family abundance of nutritious food and good clothing ; may live in cleanliness and comfort, and, what is equally important, his spirit is cheered by wellassured hope for the future, while his body is kept in high condition. Hence, he endures without exhaussion an expenditure of muscular force which would be impossible for the workman in this country who cannot afford the food necessary to replace the exhausted tissue; whose physique is degenerate the hopelessness of his position. In a word, one namely, plenty of good food, and comfortable and cleanly living? When they have done this, and find it does not pay, they may be justified in pleading that "they cannot afford high wages and high rates at the same time." My conviction is that "high wages" will(though not perhaps immediately) produce "low rates," and that in the interval the employers will not be losers by keeping the workmen in good fettle. One feels ashamed thus arguing the case of our fellow-men from the analogy of the condition of brute labour. But the fact is, despite our increasing wealth and civilization, the agricultural labourer in many parts of this country is very little removed from that condition. I heartily rejoice to see the progress of this movement in Warwickshire, and hope it may spread throughout the country; for

superseding manual labour on farms, and in the be a long time before we are asked to give our opiworkmen against the cupidity of employers.

Omnous.-The Protestant Bishop of Manchester at the annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Building Society at Preston gave a few useful hints on the subject of Church architecture. After urging the necessity of increasing activity on the part of the society in church building, and through the means of mission rooms and other agencies of fill- there be anything which the American people lack ing churches with devout congregations when they were built, the Bishop expressed a hope that the society would see to it that the new churches which were being built should be "substantial" churches. He had been rather alarmed at the unsubstantial to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, the character of some of these new churches. A friend had told him that there was hardly a new church in Manchester that would live for 50 years. The Bishop hoped that was an exaggerated way of putting the case, but there was a foundation of truth in the saying. He observed that roof timbers sometimes were slender, and in some instances churches which

had been built only two or three years ago were giving way in the roof. Everybody knew that a cheap article proved often the denrest article in the end. If they would forego in the building of churches the use of frittering ornament, which was often an excuse for veiling an architect's inability to comprehend the laws of architectural proportion, and content with solid substantial outlines with good proportions, the result would be more satisfactory. Another point the Bishop urged was that they should measure their churches, not by the sittings, but by the kneelers. In many churches the pews were so inconvenient that kneeling in them was extremely uncomfortable : indeed, in many pews there was no provision for kneelers, and no effort was made to induce the congregation to relinquish the sitting position they were in the habit of maintaining. Probably the Bishop knows full well, though he did not say so, that owing to the extreme length to which sermons occasionally run congregations are apt to fall fast asleep, and but for want of room would probably adopt a reclining posture -----This is unquestionably wrong, but it cannot be denied there are faults on both sides. The clergyman has no more right to preach at unseemly length in the pulpit than the congregation to lie at full ngth in their pews - Pall Mall Gazette.

INFORMATION WANTED .- Some few weeks ago, during the excitement of the election for the Liverpool School Board, when bigotry was at boiling point, one of the Liverpool so-called Liberal papers took occasion to startle the town from its propriety by a sensational announcement, which was honored with particular prominence on the placards, and with large type in the columns. Convent scandals are always acceptable to the readers of a Protestant paper. What more natural, therefore, than that our contemporary, the Liverpool Mercary, ever on the do not care, that a considerable portion of the colorlook-out for horrors of the old-fashioned and offen exploded type, should, at this particular juncture, when the bonfire of bigotry had to be kept ablaze, unearth or unveil a horrible convent scandal, involving murder and crimes of the deepest dye. The paragraph was headed with a sensational title to attract attention. It detailed how a certain nun, said to be very beautiful and to have great worldly prospects (of course) had been decoyed from a convent and brutally murdered by certain wicked monks,-The scene of the tragedy was placed at a very safe distance, namely, in Palermo, in Sicily. The date of the occurrence is not stated. For this startling paragraph, which further stated that the wieked monks had very properly been slaughtered by two Greek sailors, who had happened (quite promised ously of course) to be passing by and heard the nun's screams, and rushed into the monastery, armed with swords and pistols (weapons which sailors energy about with them on all occasions)-the authority given by the Mercury was a paper styled Saunder Post Bag. What that paper may be, where it is published, or why it should have exclusive information from Palermo, we have never yet been informed and now, after valuely waiting for several weeks for contirmation or contradiction of this extraordinary and horrifying news, we call upon our contemporary to acknowledge the boas, or to produce before the public the contents of the verifable mare's nest, which would certainly prove the most curious SCOTCH LAW .- The Grown authorities, says the Scotsmin, are at present engaged in inquiring into the case of a woman named Davidson, who for near-ly four years past has been a prisoner in the civil the embrace of the Catholic Charch. There they Scotsman, are at present cugaged in inquiring into prison of Edinburgh, under what are termed " letters | are sure of admittance on equal terms. Efforts are of law-burrows." The nature of that law is pretty | made by the Catholic priesthood to convince them well known. One avers that another person puts that a welcome always awaits them within the Cathhim in fear by threads or acts of violence. He then employs an agent, who writes the "letters" of law-tical proofs of anxiety for the weitare of their souls." hurrows," gets them signet d, hands them to a messenger-al-arms, who calls at the house of the complaining party and administers a formal oath that such is the fact. A copy of the "letters" is then served upon the accused person, ordaining him or her within six days to find caution, to the extent of so many hundred merks Scots. Should the accused he unable to find this caution, he is put to what is called the "horn"-an old practice of blowing a friend and tellow-sufferer of the poor, and who left small horn or trumpet at the Gross, denouncing the person implicated as a robel. He is then apprehended and cast into prison, there to lie till be find caution, or as long as the incarcerator thinks | it is in the Catholic Church alone that all are brelit to keep him at his expense, the aliment allowed being generally from 8d, to 1s, per day. For many wars back there have been victims of this law in Edinburgh Prison of both sexes, and the woman whose case is now being investigated has been near- | the Catholic Church seeks, and she cares not whely four years in prison. Her husband, it is stated, is a tradesman in Edinburgh, and at the time she he Vindicator. was incarcerated they were living separately, she receiving from him an aliment of 2s. a week. She attributes her imprisonment to another woman who had a quarrel with her respecting her husband. The quarrel arose on the occasion of her calling for her aliment. An attempt was lately made, by petition for an increase of aliment to the prisoner, to obtain publicity for her case by being brought be for a magistrate; but, although a deliverance was obtained to this petition, the man positively refused to give the address of the woman who had incarcerated his wife : so that the petition fell, as it day the French were defeated at Woissenburg. On could not be served upon her. A petition having, the 5th of August the French abandoned Viterbo. however, been sent from the imprisoned woman to the Home Office, the Crown authorities in Edinburgh have been instructed to investigate the whole matter and send in a report .- Pall Mall Gazette. What says an eminent authority (S. G. O.), in writing to a leading journal? Why this :- "Sad and lengthened experience has convinced me that the producer of bread by the sweat of his brow, for his body's sake and his soul's sake, can be placed in ne worse position than he is at home in merry England, Christian England-England, the nurse of industry, the very hot bed of philanthropy. Late, very late, experience-knowledge acquired far and near from those in whom I can put trust-facts of which I am cognizant from sources which defy contradiction-all prove to me that in hundreds of our villages the social condition of man is below that of any country of which I have ever read." MR. BRIGHT ON REPUBLICANISM.—It is stated that a gentleman who had been told that the English Republicans would select Mr. John Bright as their first president wrote to ask the right hon. gentleman if he would accept the post, and received the following reply :- "Rochdale, April 7, 1872. Dear Sir,-Your Republican friend must not be a very desperate character if he proposes to make me his first president, though I doubt if he can be a friend

absence of any systematised emigration, such com- nion; our ancestors decided the matter a good while binations appear to me indispensable to protect 'siner, and I would suggest that you and I should leave any further decision to our posterity. Now, from your letter I conclude you are willing. I am,

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truly yours, Joun BRIGHT."

## UNITED STATES.

CLODHOFFERY .---- Under this heading, the Chicago Post thus discourses on American manners :more than another, it is manners. We sorely need culture. Snobbery is our traditional national contempt. We often sneer at counts; and frequently act like clodhoppers. At the recent banquet given American guests-made up, of course, of our American aristocracy, the aristocracy Colonel Driver de-scribed to Martin Chuzzlewitt, "the aristocracy of intelligence, sir, of intelligence and virtue, and of the necessary consequence in this republic, dollars, sir," chieffy dollars-crowded into the supper-room before they were introduced to the Japs, and tell to devouring viands and guzzling wines as if, like Major Pawkins' boarders, they knew if they didnt eat then they would never have another chance in all their lives. The Japs were much astonished, as well they might have been. When President Grant was in Chicago last year, the conduct of thousands who "called" upon him-called !-- was disgraceful and clownish beyond description. Talk of our American education, our public schools, our free institutions, and our bird of freedom. Why, eighttenths of the people who " paid their respects"respects -- to the Chief Magistrate of the United States at the Tremont House on that occasion pushed, shoved, elbowed, and kicked their way through the Tremont parlors as if he were a Cardiff giant, and they semi-domesticated wild beasts. When we look abroad we find little to solace our wounded sensibilities. There is Cramer in Copenhagen getting black-balled twelve while and two hundred and eighty-eight "noir," for a duission to a royal club whose doors had never been denied to a foreign minister for thirty years ; and then he entered into a fisticul with a Duten doctor about it. The other day some free American citizens, when informed that the hour hadcome for closing a public library in Rome, swore at the constors and knocked over a Swiss guard ; and when finally ejected, one of them stood on the portice declaiming against Popery and the dark ages, effete despotisms and the denso ignorance of the masses of Europe.

CATHOLICITY AMONG THE NECESORS -The well-known olored orator, Fred. Douglas, is trying to arouse his Protestant friends to a conception of the appalling fact that a large number of negroes are becoming Catholies. In a recent number of the New National Ere he says : " Perhaps Protestant dergymen in this city don't know, and, if they do know, perhaps they ed population of Washington has of the Roman Catholic faith, and that the normber is steadily increasing. But such is the trath, whether they are indifferent to it or not." Mr. Done has should know by this time that the negro population, especially the power portions, are not the fambs that the shepherds of the Protestant Churches desires most to bring into their folds. Protestant shepherds have wives and babies to feed, and lank, lean and hungry lambs they find are not proficable; therefore, if such humbs chance to stray into the fold, it is all very well, but they do not propose leaving the ninetyand-uine good fat Inmbs and going out to look for the stray one, unless that stray lamb should be worth the shearing when brought in. Such Shepherds are always found ready to obey the "call of the Lord," but if Mr. Douglas will take notice we think he will observe that the Lord always presents His " call" in the shape of a higher salary than they were previous-ly receiving. Further on, he says : " If there are any among those who believe the Protestant religion most in harmony with the spirit of our republican institutions, the most successful agency for advancing the moral, physical and intellectual progress of the nation, and the best designed to promote the welfare of the scople here and their happiness, hereafter, they will how their with by their works." Mr. Douglas hould know that the Profestant religion is not in harmony with itself. It is a creed of conflicting opinions; a religion of contradictions. How then can be expect that which does not hormonize with "republican institutions," Again he says :-- "Those who consider Protestantism a religion exclusively Yes; the Church of the World is cold and repellant to the poor negro. However much its leaders may talk of negro equality, however much they may favor negro equality as a politician issue, the "spirit of Mammon' sits enthrough therein, and like Dives, the place of the poor and lonely is among the dogs outside his gate. The Catholic Church is the church of Him who loved the poor, who was Himself the as a legacy to His Church these whom he died to redeem and save, "The poor you have always with you," said Christ, "but me you have not always." thren and it is the Catholic Church alone that regards the soul of man, however low he may be in the social scale, as the priceless gem for which Christ shed His blood. It is the gem, the soul, that ther its setting be black or white .-- Milleaukee Catho-

A colored waiter of a Milwaukee hotel, who is careful of his reputation, has such a paper for libel in charging him with having been a member of the Georgian legislature.

A farmer advertises for a runaway wife, and calls ittention to the meanness of her desertion just as the spring work was coming on.

HISTORICAL PARALELLS .- On the 39th of August the French troops evacuated Rome. On the same The same day the Prussian army occupied the frontier. On the 6th of August General Dumont embarked for France, at two o'clock in the afternoon. At the same hour and on the same day, MacMahen was retreating, defeated. At five o'clock on the same day the French banner was taken down from the bastion of Civita Vecchia. On the same day, and at the same hour, two French colors were taken by the Prussians. On the 7th of August, 4,000 French soldiers were taken prisoners by the Prussians. September, 1860, the defenders of the faith fell at Castelfidardo, Napolcon being an accomplico. September, 1870, Napoleon and all his army fell into the hands of the Prussians at Bedan.

The treasure of Notre Dame, Paris, which already comprise a number of precious objects are about • • be increased by the addition of a veritable historical relic in the shape of a cassock worn by Monseigneur Darboy on the day of his death. It is a violet vestment, well worn, stained with dirt and blood, and showing distinctly the marks of bullets. The curious who visit the church of Notre Dame may now see the cassocks of the three Archbishops of Paris who died by assassination---of Monseigneur Affre, killed on the barricade of Saint Antoine; of Monseigneur Sibour, killed in the Church of St. Etienne du Mont; and of Monselgneur Darboy, killed by the Communists in the prison of La Ro-

## AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 10. 1872 THE TRUE WITNESS

# Witness The True AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1872.

Friday, 10-St. Antoninus, B. C. Saturday, 11-St. Gregory Nazianzen, B. C. D. (May 9.) Sunday, 12-Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension. Monday, 13-SS. Nereus, etc., MM. Tuesday, 14-Of the Octave.

Wednesday, 15-Of the Octave. Thursday, 16-Octave of the Ascension.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Carlist insurrection is now suppressed. Marshal Bazaine's trial by Court Martial for the surrender of Metz is about to commence; Assembly against the dishonesty of the contractors for the French army. The Cincinnati one simply of law. Convention has put forward Mr. Horace Greely as its candidate for the Presidency. In our Legislature, the great event of the week has been Sir J. A. Macdonald's speech in defence of the Washington Treaty. It occupied many hours in the delivery, and is on all sides addisplays ever witnessed in Canada. We regret to say that fresh difficulties to the carrying out of

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has issued a Circular Letter with reference to the visit from His Grace the Archbishop and Me. tropolitan of the Province of Quebec, with which Montreal is this week honored, and the ceremonies celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame on the occasion of his assuming the Pallium; the signification of which is by His Lordship fully explained, as are also the ceremonies accompanying its preparation and benediction. The name Pallium seems to have been give originally to a kind of cloak, or ornamental dress put on by the members of the ancient hetaera, or confraternitics. It is now confined to an ornament peculiar to the Pope, to Patriarchs, and Archbishops who alone have the right to wear it, and of whose especial dignity it is the emblem. Made of finest wool, shorn from the back of lambs blessed for the purpose. and decorated with the cross, the Pallium is the appropriate symbol of the great flock committed by Our Lord to the care of the Pastors of His Church; worn on the shoulders, it is significative of the functions of that Good Shepherd Who, having lost one of His sheep, goes forth into the wilderness to search for it; and Who having found it, lays it tenderly upon His shoulders, and brings it back with gladness to the fold from whence it had strayed. The Pallium is thus prepared. Yearly on the 21st January two young lambs are blessed at Mass on the altar of the Church of St. Agnes at Rome, and are then presented to the Soversign Pontiff who lays his hands upon them. Carefully tended, they are when the fit season arrives, shorn, and their wool is spun by the Sisters of a Religious Community. which is thus made into the Pallium. On the eve of the Feast of the Blessed Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, a certain number of these are reverently deposited in the Confession, from whence, after the First Vespers of the Feast, they are brought with much pomp to the Sovereign Pontiff who blesses them with duly presoribed rites; then they are replaced in a silver casket covered with gold, and laid near the body of the Prince of the Apostles. When an Archbishop is named, he makes application to the Holy See for his Pallium; and his prayer granted by the advice of the Cardinals, he receives, and assumes the mystic dress with many imposing ceremonies after Mass, and after having sworn to defend and uphold the rights of the Holy See, and the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. His Lordship concludes his Circular with an exhortation to the faithful to manifest their love, respect and loyalty to their illustrious Archbishop.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION BEFORE THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT .--- The grievance of the Catholic minority of the Province of New Brunswick in the matter of Educution, was brought before the notice of the as compared with the entire population of the crave is a fair stage and no favor. In the battle Dominion Parliament on Monday, the 29th ult., by M. Renaud, who moved for the production of the correspondence relating to the School

Brunswick. The motion was supported in an able sycech from Mr. Anglin, who invoked for his co-religionists of New Brunswick the protection of the Confederation Act, which made the Dominion Government the guardian of all educational rights of minorities, guaranteed by local law, at the time that Confederation came into effect. He insisted that the new law was not only iniquitous, but unconstitutional; and a violation, if not of the letter, at all events of the spirit, of we may have ever manifested or expressed, prothe clause of the Confederation Act that secured to all minorities the perpetuance of all privileges in the matter of education, and of tected, and Provincial autonomy would not be separate schools, that were legally existing before the passing of the said Act; and he showed that, by the action in the matter of the New Brunswick legislature, the actual position of hatred of centralisation, by advocating, even the Catholic minority in that Province of the Dominion, had been injuriously affected. He concluded that therefore the Dominion Government was bound to interfere in behalf of the unjustly used minority of New Brunswick, by seconded to it by the Act of Parliament that opposing its veto to the lately passed School made it. In short our rule is that, if---when Law of that Province.

naturally splits into two distinct questions.----The first being a question as to the intrinsic favor of the latter, or Provincial Government, merits of the New Brunswick law; the second, Now that there is in the question before usas to the legal right of the Dominion Governloud complaints have been made in the National ment to interfere in the matter. The first is a question of right, or of principle; the second,

On the first of these two questions there was but little difference of opinion expressed in the opinion on a question of law,-not of right or discussion that ensued. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, and other speakers pretation of a Statute, in opposition to that of who took an active part in the debate, made eminent jurisconsults, and statesmen like Sir no secret of their views as to the injustice, and John Macdonald, like Sir George Cartier, and mitted to have been one of the finest oratorical inexpediency of the Provincial legislation complained of. Sir J. Macdonald appealed to his who also have adopted the conclusions of their well-known antecedents to show that he was political leaders as to the "legality," not the justhe Geneva Conference arbitration have arisen. not one who could approve of any such legislation as that now brought before the notice of

> the House. "He was very much at one," he said, "with his honorable friend in regard to tralisation. the separate schools; his record showed this, and he was right glad when his Roman Catho- do not propose to ignore the New Brunswick lic brethren obtained their separate schools."-So also, much to the same purpose, did Sir or how should we be discouraged, after the George Cartier express himself upon this question on the merits of the lately passed New Brunswick School Law; for, as he remarked, "he very much regretted the action of the New Brunswick Legislature." On the intrinsic merits of that legislation, amongst our leading members of the Dominion Government, there was then but one opinion, and that alto- Statesmen on the merits of the law complained gether favorable to the claims of the Catholic of, has been pronounced. In the House of minority of New Brunswick. But on the other question, the strictly legal | say to justify, but even to apologize for it. A question : that is to say, the competency of the an unjust, iniquitous law, more disgraceful to New Brunswick Legislature to legislate in the manner which both Sir John Macdonald, and Sir George Cartier regretted-the opinion pro- demned on all hands. Can it then long stand nounced was not favorable to the claimants .--After a eareful perusal of the Confederation of New Brunswick, if the Catholics of that Act it did not appear, either to Sir John Macdonald, or to Sir George Cartier, that the new School Law was unconstitutional, or could be vetoed as unconstitutional by the Dominion Government. The Confederation Act only and unpalatable to them though it may well be made provision for the perpetuating of such will be forced to assimilate their legislation to educational privileges as were by positive law in existence in each particular Province at the time when that Act came into force; but as a stood, and practised. matter of fact, at that time, there did not exist on the New Brunswick Statute Book any positive provision for Separate Schools - even though as a matter of fact, or in practice, such schools did exist. Interpreted strictly, therefore, as a legal document, the Confederation Act did not oppose any obstacles to the action of the New Brunswick Legislature of which the Catholic minority of that section of the Province now justly complained. Warmly interested as we necessarily are in the success of the claimants, and sympathising deeply with them as we do, we feel that on a question of pure law, or the proper interpretation of an Act of Parliament, we cannot presume to set up our opinion against that of eminent members of the legal profession, who took no unimportant part in the drawing up of the Act which they are now called upon to interpret. Much as we may, and do, regret the decision of these gentlemen, we cannot doubt but that it was honestly arrived at, and we therefore bow to it. We feel confident that if the law could, without straining, be so interpreted as to give to the Catholics of New Brunswick that which they ask for, it would be so interpreted by the great lawyers whose names we have mentioned; and we know that that interpretation would be cheerfully accepted by the great body of the Conservative party education of their young to the Jesuits, no one | York on Tuesday the 11th of next month.

of the Province of Quebec in particular.

But, remembering how we, the Catholics of that Province, are situated ; remembering that Dominion, we are but a minority-we would not even for the sake of anticipating by a few

are certain to obtain. From a question of Education, the question at issue, as presented to our House of Commons-has passed into a question of State Rights, and of Provincial autonomy, or Home Rule. For those Rights, for that autonomy, the TRUE WITNESS has always been, ever will be, the unflinching stickler; and any opposition to, or doubts of the success of, the Act of Confederation that ceeded purely from the dread that thereby State Rights would not be sufficiently prosufficiently secured against the aggressions of centralisation. We cannot, therefore, to-day be recreant to our principles, or forswear our for so valuable an end as justice to our co-religionists of New Brunswick, the extension of the sphere of the Federal Government, or the granting to it powers, not expressly and clearly the pretensions of the Federal and Provincial The question thus raised in our Parliament Governments clash — there be a reasonable doubt, the verdict should always be given in to wit, the legal right of the Federal or Central Government to disallow the legislation of the State legislature of New Brunswick, room for reasonable doubts-we cannot deny; since we, laymon, have not the presumption to set up our of principle,-but of pure law, or the interother distinguished members of our legislature, tice, of the New Brunswick School Law. As

Conservatives we are and must be, to the backbone, in favor of State-Rights as against Cen-

Yet, for all this, we are not discouraged, we School Question. Discouraged indeed ! Why, real victory, because a moral victory, that the Catholic cause has won? It was Napoleon to the physical as nine to one." So too in politics; and the moral victory is undoubtedly

throughout the Dominion, and by the Catholics has the right to say them no, or to put any obstacles in their way; if they do not so see fit, we ask not that the State compel them to send their children to the Jesuit School. All we betwixt Protestantism and Catholicity, the connot on any account have that law strained, no flict of ages, all we ask is that the State be beloved Bishop. neutral: that it interfere not in favor of either Act lately passed by the Legislature of New months or years, the justice which, if but true one combatant, or of the other-and we have no to themselves, the Catholics of New Brunswick doubts as to the result; neither has the Witness.

> He knows that but for State aid, that but for the material assistance given to it by the Governments, and by the princes of the day, the Reformation would have perished within twenty years of its birth. Its triumphs, such as they were, were due not to the innate force of truth, but to the force of the sword; and wherever the two forces, Catholicity and Protestantism, have 9th of his Priesthood. The deceased was at. been left free to fight out the battle without State interference, there, as the Witness recognisos, the Reformation has been check-mated.

STRIKES.—These are the order of the day. There are strikes amongst the printers, the cated on Monday the 29th ult. This new carpenters, the agricultural laborers; and the sanctuary is attached to the Asylum for the movement has extended to the religious com- Blind under the care of the Grey Nuns, and is munity. The converts of the Swaddling Societies of Canada are actually on the strike, and debted to the zeal of the Rev. M. Rousselot are insisting upon better terms-failing in obtaining which, the said converts openly declare their intention of going back to Rome, or of joining some other and better paying Protestant denomination. Now the funds of the F. C. M. Society not being in a very flourishing condition, this is a very serious matter indeed ; and a French Protestant paper published in Montreal is quite pathetic upon the subject. We translate, literally, a portion of an article that appeared in its columns last week :---

"Every autumn our ministers are harassed (harceles) with proposals of this kind. 'We will come regularly to your church, we will send our children to your schools, but you shall clothe them for us, and furnish us with wood, provisions,' etc., etc. It sometimes happens that for several months they have been careful to come very regularly, to per suade the minister that they were converted; but when they find out that our churches do not pay thoir prosclytes, they immediately abandon them either to return to the Church of Rome, or to connect themselves with some richer church that does not look so close."

This it is that makes the work of converting the French Canadians so hard. What we may call the "Police Court" class of converts can still be had cheap enough; but for any grade above this class, and that of the inmates of a particular description of houses, a stiffish price must be paid, and a liberal allowance made in the shape of clothes, fire-wood, and victuals, failing which comes the "strike." So true it is, "pas d'argent, pas de Suisses." It is probable, too, that the opening of the navigation, which will allow wood-barges to reach the port. who used to say that in war, "the moral was and the mild weather, have had much to do with the independent tone adopted by the converts, and with that rise in their market price, of which the French Protestant paper quoted

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.-We are yet unable to report any great improvement in the health of our Bishop. He still remains at the Hospital of the Hotel Dieu; but we may hope that as the warm weather comes back to us, so also may his strength and health return to our

Mgr. Pinsonneault, Bishop of Birtha, received, in the chapel of the Grey Numbery, the vows of Sister Margaret Jane Page; and gave ) the religious habit to Sister M. Anne Franklin -in religion Sister St. Patrick-and to Sisters Caroline J. Janson, Clerina Leduc, and Agnes Carroll.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of the Rev. M. Prefontaine of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in the 35th year of his age, and the tached to the Church of St. Anne, of whose schools he was also in charge. His funeral service was celebrated on Monday last.

The Chapel of Nazareth was solenuly dedia very elegant building, for which we are in. Cure of Notre Dame.

The Rev. Mr. McGauvran of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, is about to make a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. He has the prayers of his people for his speedy return, with the object of his voyago fully accomplished.

THE MILLION DOLLAR GRANT. - The voting on this question has gone on throughout the week in a most orderly manner. From the first the Ayes had it; indeed the votes against the measure are so few in number as to be not worth noticing.

FIRST STEAMER .- The Soundinavian arrived in port on Sunday afternoon, being the first arrival of the season of sca-going vessels, Navigation is now open, and many wood barges have arrived in port.

THE CATHOLIC REVIEW-BROOKLYN.-This is the title of a newly published Catholic paper of which one number has reached us.-The appearance of the Review is very creditable indeed, and affords a striking proof of the strong position on this Continent that Catholies occupy.

WAS ST. PETER EVER IN ROME? In order to shew our gratitude for small favours, it is well to see what historical testimonies our adversaries are willing to grant We have already seen, which they wish 118. to reject. To those from Irenacus downwards already adduced by us, Bishop Brown adds two others, that of the Apostolic Constitutions, and that of Lactantius. The Apostolic Constitutions (VII. 46.) he tells us, say that Linus was made first Bishop of Rome by St. Paul, and that after his death Clement was ordained to the same office by St. Peter.

The first steamboat of the season, the Berthisr of the Richelieu Company, from Sorel, arrived in pert on Wednesday, 1st inst.

u15. The public opinion of our best Dominion

Commons scarce a voice was raised, we do not those who enacted it, than onerous even to these who groan beneath it, it has been con or be permitted to disgrace the Statute Book Province be but true to themselves, and their holy cause ? No! that is impossible. For very shame, if not for justice sake, the tyrant majority of New Brunswick will have to give way ; that of Cathelic Lower Canada, where the true principles of civil and religious liberty are under-

A FAIR STAGE AND NO FAVOR .--- "It would April, after enumerating the steps taken by the trol of the schools, and to deprive the Church of all influence therein-" it would thus appear that Education is the battle ground where this conflict of ages' between the Church of Rome and Protestantism is to be carried on. It was hands, they will continue to check-mate it." This is a remarkable and valuable confession, coming as it does from the lips of an evangelical If Education be left really Free; and if the State interfere not in behalf of Protestantism. the latter has no chance with the Church, cannot resist her, and must, as was the case three conturies ago, still expect to be check-mated.

As to the question of the training of the young, that we assert is a question that the parents of the young, that their fathers and mothers alone, have the right to decide; and that with their exercise of this their legitimate parental function, neither the State, nor any human power or earthly authority has any right to interfere. If they, the parents, see fit to entrust the

from, so feelingly complains.

VERY ACCOMMODATING .- The Athanasian Creed is the great bone of contention in the Anglican establishment at the present moment. Some are for abolishing it; a few for retaining it as it is; whilst the majority are in favor of retaining it, but with modifications, leaving belief in it optional. The damnatory clauses, if not abolished are to be explained away; and meeting of Protestant ministers at Oxford, proposed the addition to the Greed of the following note :---

"Note, that nothing in this Creed is to be understood as condemning those who, by involuntary ignorance, or invincible prejudice, are hindered from accepting the Faith therein declared."

The principle here involved throws open the gates of heaven not only to all believers, but to all unbelievers-to all heathen-to all in short who through the depths of their ignorance, or the strength of their prejudices, refuse to accept the Christian faith. The prin- of fact, but it even adds to its value, since it thus appear," says the Witness of the 11th | ciple is also as applicable to morals as to faith ; and we may shortly expect to see an Anglican several governments of Europe to assume con- modification of the moral precepts of the Gospel; and a note attached to the very illiberal denunciations of drunkenness, and unchastity which we find in several of the Apostolic writings-explaining that notking in these is to be understood as condemning those who, from an by their schools that the Jesuits, three centuries | invincible love of drink, or the strength of their ago, turned back the Reformation ; and as long | passions, persist in making beasts of themas the training of the young is left in their selves. Catholics alone under the new regime in Rome, but that he was twice there. "Lacwill remain exposed to the penalty of damn- tantius says Peter was in Rome in the reign of ation.

> CAN IT BE OUR SCHOOLS ?- The New York Ilerald, astonished and terrified at the rapid growth of horrid crime in the U. States, feels itself obliged to admit that something must be wrong somewhere, but cannot exactly determine what or where. " As we have intimated before," he says :----

> "there must be something radically wrong in our society, in the laws or the administration of them, when such fearful crimes—crimes by the wholesale —follow each other in quick succession."—New York Herald.

Lord Dufferin, the new Governor General for British North America, will sail for New

Lactantius, he says, tells us that the time of St. Peter's going to Rome was the reign of Nero.

After enumerating the discrepancy as to dates of the various testimonics, Bishop Brown draws this-

Objection 9. "None of them say, he was Histor of Rome. On the contrary all agree in saying that the first Bishop of that See was Linus."

As to the discrepency of dates, which our worthy Anglican Bishop uses so adroitly, as almost to make it appear as an objection, we would remind our readors, that it does not invalidate the testimony, since it is a question of fact not of dates, that we are considering; and to the fact of Peter having been in Rome all the testimonies agree. And not only does this disorepancy of *dates* not invalidate the testimony shews, that these witnesses are independent and are not the one following the other. This is important, and confirms what we have already said about lost records. There have evidently been different records of events, and these various writers are but bearing testimony from these various records. This discrepancy also points to a further conclusion: that as there were various records of events, there were also various events, and that St. Peter was not only Nero. Eusebius assigns as a date the reign of Claudius," says Bishop Brown exactly; and who is to say that both are not right? Has Bishop Brown any especial mission to deay historical facts? If he can prove, that St. Peter was not or could not be at Rome at both, or either of these two specified times, well and good. We are prepared to hear him. But until he can bring against these two testimonios something stronger than inuendos, we must beg leave to hold them as valid, and as affirming the fact that St. Peter driven from Rome by the Emperor Claudius' decree, banishing the Jews from that city, returned again prior to the persecution of Nero.

That none of the authorities say that St.

# WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 10, 1872. THE TRUE

Peter was Bishop of Rome totidem verbis (in so many words) we admit; and there is a reason for this. St. Peter as an Apostle was more than a Bishop; and as the lesser is included in the greater, in asserting his apostolate, they assert therefore his Episcopate. Not that we wish to say, that the Apostles were greater than Bishops as far as Orders are concerned, but as having been ordained Bishops by Christ himself, and having been chosen to the Apostolate, they were always spoken of by their higher dignity of Apostles. This is observable at the present day in the case of the Popes. We all know, that the Pope, as far as Orders but little in the lapse of time. are concerned, is only a Bishop ; but as his episcopate is swallowed up in his Papacy, no one ever thinks of speaking of- him under his lesser title. Ruffinus, whom Bishop Brown somewhat dishonestly translates) is not perhaps far from the truth when he says "Linus and Cletus were Bishops in the city of Rome before Clement, but Peter being above them (superstite Petro); that is to say they exercising the Episcopacy; he the Apostolate."

But if our authorities do not style St. Peter Bishop of Rome in so many words, they yet assert it so clearly that none, but an idiot could fail to see it. St. Cyprian calls "the place of Fabian (Pope), the place of Peter." Now Bishop Brown of all men as a Protestant, cannot escape this testimony. He and all Protestants wish to make the Pope of Rome a mere ordinary Bishop, with no primacy of jurisdiction. On Protestant principles then Fabian was an ordinary Bishop of Rome; and "the place of Fabian" according to St. Cyprian was "the place of Peter," St. Peter therefore teste St. on the subject treated by the lecturer :---Cyprian was bishop of Rome. St. Irenœus, when the Bishop of Ely acknowledges, speaks to the purpose, calls Pope Sixtus the sixth from Brown himself (III. 4.) says "that Linus was first Bishop of Rome ufter St. Peter, and that Clement was the third.

The assertion that " all agree in saying that the first Bishop of Rome was Linus;" is simply a piece of miserable clumsy fibbing, unworthy of an Anglican Bishop and indicative of a lost cause. All agree in saying that the first Bishop (after Peter) was Linus, we will admit. Bishop Brown's own quotation of Eusebius convicts him of falsehood.

But even supposing Bishop Brown's objection substantiated-what then? He will still have this stern inflexible fact staring him in the face. Peter-apostle-pope-bishop or whatever else r chose to call him-ordained that Bishop of Rome whose successors ("in the place of Peter") were ever held, teste St. Cyprian, as of the chair of Peter and the principal church whence sacerdotal unity has arisen." This is all that is necessary in proof of the primacy and apostolicity of the Sec of Rome.—SACERDOS-

LIBERTY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. MR. EDITOR: -There is perhaps now a day no word more frequently employed than liberty -and none about which there are so many vague and enoneous conceptions-It would have been well for those who know so little about Liberty, and yet who invoke it when trampling on legitimate authority, could they have heard a lature recently delivered in the Academic Hall, of St. Mary's College Montreal, by T. W. Marshall, L.L.D. This learned and justly distinguished convert entered upon his subject y defining liberty, not as the power of doing what we please, -as a young philosopher if called upon for a definition, might assert; for it is evident that there is no one in the world possessing such a privilege; nor, as others might maintain, as the power of exempting one's self from all authority, and enjoying perfect independence, since we are after all, but limited creatures. True liberty implies authority. If even our civil and political libertics are founded on law, and cannot exist where there is no authority, can we for a moment suppose that iberty of conscience can be exempted from subuission to supreme authority? Surely if there be liberty any where—it must be in Heaven-and yet precisely there is man entirely ubmissive to the will of another. Liberty herefore, while it exempts us from all illegitimate authority, is THE POWER OF ACTING WITH UBMISSION TO ALL LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY. Now where is true liberty of conscience to be ound? Taking as fair specimens those countries in hich the religious authority of the Catholic Church was set aside-Gormany, Russia and England-do we find that any one of them gained greater liberty by separating from Rome? What did the so-called Reformation fuect in Germany? Protestants refused to submit to the legitimate authority of the Popes, but yielded obedience <sup>o</sup> the illegitimate authority of an apostate nonk. They rejected the Council of Trent, but subscribed to the confession of Augsburg-The ing and fearful religious wars in Germany test the liberty of their boasted toleration. In Russia, the ministers of a schismatic hurch became the abject slaves of the Autocrat. cter the Great, Oatharine, and others conferred which is it in this book on Christian Morals-noth-

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Orders and authority upon those who professed themselves to be the Ambassadors of God. A lay tribunal claimed and secured the obedience of the clergy in spiritual matters. Greater degradation could not be imagined except that which befel the

MINISTERS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH under the reign of Henry VIII. and the clement Eliza beth, whom the teachers of the new religion were compelled to obey as the Heads of the Church, instead of the Pope, the Vicar of Christ. The convocation of 1868 shows that the liberty of the English Church has gained

TRUE LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IS TO BE FOUND ONLY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-

In submission to the Roman Pontiff, as even several candid Protestants writers have been forced to acknowledge. In the Catholic church alone, the liberty of the intellect is secured by being guarded from error which enslaves the mind. An *infullible* authority is rather a protection to true liberty, than a restraint upon it. The infallibility of the Pope is less the exaltation of the Pontiff, than the safeguard of the faithful.

Such are a few of the ideas which the celebrated Dr. Marshall clothed in chaste and elegant diction; proved by intrinsic and extrinsic arguments; and delivered with that ease, grace and pleasant humor which charmed every unprejudiced hearer, and left the impression of an accomplished scholar, refined gentleman, and earnest Christian.

The following extract from "the Lutheran Gazette of Berlin" may be read with interest

"The Roman Church is an organization which keeps on its feet, while our church is the salaried slave of the State. Should the State to the purpose, calls rope Sixtus the sixth from sufficience of the State. Should the State of the cities of Great Britain; he also cites the the Apostles. Eusebius as quoted by Bishop put our Church out of doors, where would it statistics from other cities, taking in review the go? The Catholic Church could extricate herself from embarrassments, and all the contribute only to reunite her flock; because Rome can always repair her losses, and constantly sees her moral strength increasing in proportion as her losses are more sensible."-E. M.

> THE "LITTLE BOOK" ON CHRISTIAN MORALS. ELSEWHERE CALLED BY DR. RYERSON, A PROTESTANT CATECHISM.

Page 40 .- Duty to Self, &c. " It is my duty to cultivate that NATURE which I have in common with the angels and with Gon." It is a pity he does not toll us what nature we have in common with Godthe thing is not clear, and would bear a little word of explanation.

Pages 41, 42 and 43 .- Pretty good ; sentences not too long. He quotes from Dr. Watts, and Proverbs ; and tells us that since carly life the study of history and of the principles of the Divine and of human governments, as well as of natural science, have been the subjects of his own studies. No wonder he is a great man, and able to make "Little Books."

Pages 44 to 47.-He tells of two sacraments, appointed by God-Baptism and the Lord's Supperin the latter the "Body and Blood of Christ is spiritually taken." It appears this chapter is to be dropped in the next edition. The means of grace appointed by God are to be suppressed for the sake It is almost possible, when moving through the city of harmony, and to please the Baptists or some others. This is unfortunate in a book on Christian morals. In this chapter the Cross is mentioned

ing or next to nothing which?-Farther on he were all removed in safety. About ten thousand stream; also tufts of hair which were alleged to be quotation is true, I suppose that is the main thing. It is exacting too much of a Doctor of Divinity to tie him down to little triffes such as the difference charred. between Bacon and the Bible, particularly in a textbook on Christian Morals.

The last paragraph in this chapter shews bad taste; he says "The Bible furnishes the only infallible rule and authoritative standard of right and wrong." The in silence and during school hours .- And they will learn that Jehovah is not like the incestuous Jupiter, will be grateful for this bit of information, and edified. In this and the preceding chapters the Dr. shews profound ignorance of natural religion, and he tells us it was created while man was innocent. He states twelve particulars in which Bible religion is superior to natural religion-he tries to prove that natural religion is worthless. Are our Catholic children to listen to this blathering? Are these young souls to be degraded by this twaddle from the author of "casual advantages ?"-Oom

OUR DEATH RATE .- THE MOST UNHEALTHY CITY IN THE WORLD-62 PER 1,000,

Lord Derby has been discussing sanitary reform in England, telling the people wholesome truths. He bids them take a lively interest in a question that personally concerns them ; not to trust to acts of Parliament or municipal promises. The State, he says, may issue directions ; municipalities may promise to execute them to the best of their power inspectors may travel about; medical authorities draw up reports; but those agencies cannot make a population healthy without the intelligent co-operation of the inhabitants. Would that we had.

A LORD DERBY HERE TO ROUSE MONTREALERS to a correct sense of the fearful sacrifice of life we are now suffering. We regret that this subject is the appearance of a warning to strangers from visiting this city. But would we be discharging our duty if we remained silent? if we abstained from calling attention to the magnitude of our mortality returns? The Registrar-General of England publishes weekly statements of the death rate in twenty capitals of continental states, Bengal, Madras, and Calcutta, in India, and American cities. We know from this report that the death-rate in twenty of the rexations which she might have to suffer would | principal cities in the United Kingdom does not exceed 23 per 1,000 annually, and that in London it is only 21 per 1,000 annually.

#### IS IT NOT PERFECTLY APPALLING

to learn that the death rate in Montreal, recording to the returns for week ending 20th ult, rose to 62 per 1,000 annually; that, on the basis of population, three deaths occur in Montreal for each one in London. The bumptious members of the Corporation can find plenty of leisure to abuse the Daily News ; but how carely is any member allowed a hearing when he ventures to question our sanitary arrange ments, or suggest that the drainage of the city is imperfect. The health of the citizens ought to be the first concern of the City Council. There are, we believe, four doctors in the pay of the Corporation, at \$150 per month, who are allowed 25 cents besides for every person they vaccinate. It would be more satisfactory if they were bound to furnish the names of those on whom they operate, prior to receiving the 25 cents per head; but, pushing the small matter aside, is it not putting the cart before the horse to leave the orign of the disease untouched?

SMALL-PON AND TYPHUS CAN BE CULTIVATED with as much case as cabbage-a fetid atmosphere and water loaded with animal matter are the conditions. There is hardly a dwelling in the upper part of this city in which the effluvia from the drains does not ascend, rendering the air close and foul; but when we descend to the lower levels of Montreal, in the spring and fall the excreta of the sewers are forced back into the basements of the buildings. and as a natural result the inmates sicken and die. to tell where the drainage is defective and atmosphere impure, by looking at the pallid stunted childven hanging listlessly about the door steps. Thin, pale bloodless faces showing the deleterious offects of a poisoned atmosphere.-Daily News.

added that the Banque du People suffered some slight damage from water, also the roof timbers were

THE GREY NURSERY .- This long established and venerable building is now fast going to destruction under the tools of the masons. Of the church nothing remains but some portions of the external walls, and in a few day not one stone will be found on the other. The effect will be to enable the city majority of the Catholic children in this Province to carry out one of the most valuable of our street will have the pleasure of listening to this statement | improvements, the opening of the long line of Bloury and St. Peter streets from Sherbrooke street to the wharf, to be shortly extended in the other direction learn that Jehovah is not like the incestuous Jupiter, as far as Mount Royal Avenue, where it will almost the revengeful Juno, or the lascivious Venus. They abut upon the ground which has been acquired by the Board of Arts and Agriculture for the Exhibition grounds. We understand that the ladies of the Grey Nunnery have behaved with considerable liberality in the matter of this opening. They had laid speaks of it as if it had not God for its author-though | out their grounds in the manner they judged to be the most advantageous for themselves; but the street which would have been opened between Commissioner street and the wharf would not have formed a continuous line with Bleury and St. Peter streets. They consented to altar the line, however, at the request of the City Council, on the understanding that the city should pay one-third of the value of the ground, no charge being made for the for changing their line from one which would have paper as usual :--been most favourable to one that is less favourable for laying out in building lots .- Montreal Herald,

Two Bodies is a Box .- On Tuesday afternoon the bodies of two females, of about twenty and six years old respectively, were found packed in a box in the unclaimed baggage room of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Point St. Charles. It seems that a large trunk or box containing the bodies, was left by some one in the railway station at Point Levis, on the 20th of December last, where it lay in the unclaimed baggage room until the 5th of February following. The ever since. On Tuesday one of the baggage men, having business in the room detected a very unaroused the box was opened and the cause was dis forced on us, because seemingly our language has covered. The Coroner was at once notified, and held an inquest on the bodies this morning, the jury returning an open verdict .-- Herald 1st inst.

Found Drownen --- Vesterday afternoon whilst a man named William McNab was out boating near the Victoria Bridge, he discovered the dead body of a man floating in the river. The deceased was dressed in dark cloth vest and trousers, striped shirt, laced boots, but had no coat on. The body which was far advanced in decomposition, was brought ashore and taken to the dead-house at Windmill Point, Mr. Coroner Jones held an inquest on the body at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned"-Witness 6th inst.

KLEPTOMANIA .-- Richard Lane, an old thief and vagrant, was arrested vesterday afternoon by Sub-Constable Draper on suspicion of stealing a blanket, which he was offering far sale to a number of carters. Milk.) The prisoner, who has frequently been convicted of petty larceny on formed occasions, was brought up before the Police Magistrate this morning, and having pleaded guilty, was committed to juil for three months at hard labor.-Ibid.

FIREWOOD .- On Monday twenty-cight vessels arrived from Sorel and the vicinity, loaded with the above-named much-needed article. The cargoes consist almost entirely of tamarac, there being only three lots of mixed wood, and each vessel brought about seventy-five cords. Parties wishing to buy can purchase it now on the wharf near the Bonsecours market at \$6 per cord .- Witness.

THE FIRE ON SATURDAY .- Messrs. Graham & Co., proprietors of the Star, who were among the sufferers by the fire in St. James street, on Saturday night, announce that in consequence of the damage which their premises and material have sustained, they are obliged to ask the indulgence of the public for a short time, until they get things again into working order .- Herald

SMALL-POX PATIENTS .- The Board of Health have given notice that carters found conveying small-pox patients to hospitals will be prosecuted according to Fine ..... 5.50 @

mistakes Lord Bacon for Solomon, but so long as the people were present at the scene of the fire, and no the prisoner's, and there was the appearance of a quotation is true, I suppose that is the main thing accident, as far as we learn, occurred. It may be struggle having taken place. Witnesses also struggle having taken place. Witnesses also swore that they had heard screams and cries of " murder" proceed from the direction in which the body was found. The Medical testimony went to show that death was caused by asphyxia, induced by drowning, and that the body of deceased bore a mark over the left eye, as if she had been stunned by a blow before falling into, or being thrown into, the water. The screams were heard about 8 o'clock in the evening, and witnesses also swore that between ten and eleven o'clock the same night prisoner, on being asked where his wife was, said she was at home in bed. The Jury, after an hour and a half's deliberation, returned into Court at nine p.m. with a verdice of guilty accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. On being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, the prisoner vehemently protested his innocence. Mr. Justice Wilson sentenced him to be hanged on Thursday, the 30th June, stating that he would submit the jury's recommendation to the proper quarter, but, on the evidence, they could have come to no other conclusion .- Globe.

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To Oca Sussembers.-We consider it advisable for the future in acknowledging subscriptions, to give only the Initials of the subscriber's name, this will make no difference to the subscribers as they buildings. They thus get a moderate compensation | will see the figure changed on the address of their

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Atherly, T. McD., \$10; Shippegan, N. B., Rev. S. J. D., 2; Carillon, J. M., 4; Leeds, C. R., 2; Galt, P. L. 2.

Per Very Rov. Dean Crinnan, V. G., Stratford-J. H., 2.

The use of Tobacco causes indigestion, palpitation, slowness of intellect, a desire for strong drink, and an intermittent pulse; it destroys the vitality of the box was then sent on to this city, where it has lain blood, produces dizziness, disturbs sleep, makes a man miserable, and prematurely old. When the diseases are serious and stubborn, the best remedy is pleasant smell in the place, and suspicion being Fellows Compound Symp of Hypophosphites, as it restores circulation, the nervous gauglia, builds up the muscles, and induces healthy Liver, Heart, Stomach and Intellect.

> No family should be without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is inestimable in emergencies.

> BREAKFAST .---- EPPS'S COCOA---- GRATEFUL AND COMFORT xg.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutri

> tion, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.? -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled - "James Epps & Co., Homeeopathic Chemists, London," Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed

## Died.

In this city, on Thursday, 2nd instant, of aouto Nephritis, Lucy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of M. Bergin, aged 7 years and 15 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour 4 brl. of 196 (b.-Pollards.....\$3.25 @ \$3,50 Superior Extra ...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra ..... 6.90 @ 7.00 Fancy ...... 6.65 @ 6.75 Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) .... 6.40 m 6.50 -6.75Fresh Ground nominal.

Canada Supers, No, 2..... 6.10 @ 6.15 Western Supers, No. 2..... 0.00 @ 0.00 5.75

LESSON N .- PAGE 47.- VERACITY.

"Veracity is the opposite of a lie or falsehood."-So in future if any one accuses you of telling a lie or falsehood, you just reply : "No; I have told a or falsehood, you just reply: "No; I have told a becupication of the providence of t frighten away your man. Scripture, Paley, Paley, Dr. Wayland, Scripture on lying, all in a row.

Page 51 .- " It is the intention which determines the moral character of actions." St. Paul on his way to Damascus had good intentions. Dr. Ryerson himself, when taking "casual advantages," says he had good intentions. Still some think his "moral character" suffered by the transaction.

Page 52 .- Quotes Reid. Eight following pages-Notes. Quotes Dr. Alexander, Dr. Wayland, Dr Alden, Dr. Hopkins. Scripture. Dr. Wayland the Bible; Dr. Joseph Haven; The inspired Apostle Dr. Demar; Dr. Chalmers. No Catholic Doctor as the "Little Book" was meant to be unsectarian. Pages 60, 61, and 62-Light of nature insufficient Will of God made known to us in the Bible.-Light of nature was created-light of nature teaches by observation and experience and not orally as does the Bible. (The Bible teaches orally as is clear). The light of nature is natural religion. This natural religion teaches much as to the wisdom of God but nothing as to His truth .--- Of course wisdom can exist without any reference to truth, that is clear. Much our Catholic children will be delighted to listen to ple surrounded the engine, each one trying to do that wisdom. It is so new and refreshing. It is profound too, and so unlike anything they are in the habit of hearing, the poor things.

Quotation from Psalms, reference to the Royal commission to Washington-quotation from Psalms again and from Timothy mixed.

Pages 63, 64, 65, 66.-More about natural religion which was created while man was innocent, and which teaches the "eternal power and Godhead' of Jehovah, and dimly His immutability, omnipotence, building; and so perfectly useless was the machine omniscience and benevolence; but teaches us next to in controlling the spread of the flames, and so badly nothing of his morey, justice, truth and holiness-Then we are told that "wherever men have lived without the Bible they have been vicious, and that the Bible teaches all that natural religion teaches by the express declarations of Jehovah, plain to the understanding of a child." Farther on he tells us. "Natural religion shods not a single ray of light on the moral attributes of Jehovah-on his holiness, justice, truth and mercy-a little before he said natural reli-

SERIOUS FIRE .- On Saturday night a fire broke out in the top story of the block of buildings on St James street, near the corner of Place d'Armes Hill occupied by the proprietors of the Star, the Victoria stereotyper, and Mr. Wilson, Dominion Type Foundry. About ten minutes to ten o'clock a watchman named McCall observed flames issuing from the third story of the building in question, and immediately ran to the Central Fire Station and gave the alarm from Box 12. By the time the reals had arrived on the ground the flames were bursting out of the back and front windows of the upper story, and so threatening was the progress of the fire that the second and third alarms were sounded, calling out the whole Brigade. The reels of the Central district had in the meantime laid their streams, carrying the hose right up the stairs of the adjoining buildings, and so reach ing the fire, which was now raging in the double Mansard roof, and had made its way through the wooden doors in the fire wall, into the adjoining buildings. By this time the reserves had arrived and had laid streams from all the neighboring hydrants. The whole force now set to work bravely and had there been a sufficiently strong pressure o water on, would soon have extinguished the fire. As it was, the fire was met on every side, and either ohecked or extinguished. The steam fire engine arrived about half-past ten o'clock, but as the engineer was absent in Upper Canada testing an engine of the same construction, there was no one who understood the working of the machine, the party in charge being totally incompetent. A crowd of peosomething with it. Meanwhile it was getting up steam, a task which, owing to its peculiar construction, it could not accomplish until it had arrived on the ground. In about half an hour, 40 lbs of steam was generated, but there was no means of getting water into the boiler, no one understanding the use of the injector. By good luck, a young man jump-

ed from among the crowd, saying that he understood the use of the injector, and at once had the boiler of the engine filled. Even now, when the engine did get to work with 102 lbs. of steam, it did not throw a stream reaching to the third story of the was it handled that the Chief of the Brigade ordered it to be taken off the ground. The men of the Brigade then went to work with renewed energy, and after about two hours, succeeded in totally extinguishing the flames. The loss sustained will be very considerable, but no reliable estimate can yet be made. The Dominion Type Foundry, the Victoria destroyed. The offices of the Star, Messrs. L. Perrault & Co., and Messrs. Anerbach & Co., are badly damaged by water; but are well covered by insurance. The Orange Hall was slightly damaged by water; but the carpet, warrants, and lodge chests | woman's bonnet was found on the bank of the

the provisions of the by-law in the case. This law may now, without complaint, be put rigorously in force, inasmuch as a special conveyance, or ambulance, has been provided, and may be at once procured on application at the Central Police Station or to either of the Medical Officers of Health, No 564 Craig street, and 429 St. Catherine street .- Wil-

Did you ever read "Parkman's History of the Jesuits," in relation to their missions in Canada among the Northern Indians? That book ought to be read by every Protestant clergyman, and especially by those who think there is no piety in the Catholic Church. No matter how erroneous their teaching may be, they displayed some of the sweetest and noblest traits of self-devotion ever recorded in the pages of history, in their missionary work among the Indians. They went among them in their or in charge of children, not under eight of over rudest estate, lived in their smoky buts, were derided fourteen years of age. Terms moderate, and best references given. Address—Box 47, Kingston, Ont. were men of culture and refinement, and men who had earned at home a world-wide reputation, yet they lived in these wigwams without a single convert, and were willing to live forty years there, and then die without a convert. They rebuke us in our missionary work.—Beecher.

WOLFE ISLAND CHURCH .--- 'To-day the tenders were received for the building of this edifice for Rev. Father Murray's congregation, and it will be prosecuted at once, with that energy which Father Murray is capable of instilling into every work in which he is engaged. It will be a church creditable to the parishioners, and therefore will be costly. We are glad to hear, however that the means will be provided, for to increase the present fund the popular pastor has decided on giving another grand picnic on the Island on the First of July-Dominion Day. Remembering last year's success, we anticipate a great affair on our national anniversary .- British Whig

The Guelph Mercury regrets to "learn on the authority of one of our Paisley Block farmers that the fall wheat in this quarter is much more seriously injured than was at one time anticipated. The sea son, hitherto, has been characterized by a wonderful absence of rain, and although in many instances it has been very favourable for ploughing and seeding, still the temperature has been low and unfavourable for germination. We hear that the growth of grass is very slow, and that cattle are suffering considerable in consequence.

the prisoner and his wife did not live happily together; that both were given to drink and frequentquarrelled; and that the wife had separated from him and was living out at service at the time of the alleged murder. The last time that Mrs. Gaulfield was seen alive was in the company of the prisoner at the house of a neighbor named Wood. There the deceased as was testified by the witnesses, abused her husband, of whom she appeared to be jealous Straw works and Mr. Morrison's plant were entirely in the most outrageous manner. They subsequently appeared to be friendly, and left the house together. The unfortunate woman was found drowned the next morning in Warren's mill stream, about forty rols distant from Mrs. Wood's house. Part of the

	Middlings		5.00
1	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	0.00 M	3,00
-	City bags, [delivered]	3.20 m	3.25
-	Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	1.47400	1,50
Ł	Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs	5.10 M	5.10
Σ.	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs	0.61 @	0.00
-	Pense, per bushel of 60 lbs	0.90 <i>f</i> D	0.00
	امن کر بین این این این این این این این این این ا		-

WANTED .-- A TEACHER for Roman Catholic Separate School, Napanee. Duties to commence on May 13th. Salary liberal. Address-JAMES CUL-HANE, Chairman, Napance, Ont.

WANTED, - A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING COMPANION or ENGLISH GOVERNESS. Would not object to crossing the Atlantic with an invalid.

WANTED. A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER. Salary Apply to L. TASSE, Sec. B. S. S., \$425 per annum. OTTAWA.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of P. OCTAVE CHABOT, formerly Trader, of the parish of St. Etienne, County of St. Maurice, and presently of the city of Montreal. Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet it the Court House, Montreal, in the Insolvency Rooms, on Friday, the 17th day of May next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, ind to appoint an Assignce.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignce.

MONTREAL, April 30th, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

in the matter of FRANCIS N. LAW, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well individually, as copartner with WILLIAM SIMPSON, of the same place, Trader, heretofore doing business under the name and style of LAW & SIMPSON, Insolvent.

WIFE MURDER .-... The trial of Wm. Caulfield for the THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his esmurder of his wife, Ann Caulfield, on the night of tate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the 4th of November last, took place at Whitby on the Court House, here, in the Room appropriated for the 2nd inst. From the evidence it appeared that matters in Insolvency, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1872, at eleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Interim Assignce.

Montreal, 26th April, 1872

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of E. COOTE.

An Insolvent.

A second dividend sheet has been prepared subject to opjection until the 20th day of May, 1872, after which dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE. MONTREAL, April 30th, 1872. Assignee.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 10, 1872.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

# FRANCE.

6

PARIS. May 3.-Despatches from Bayonne confirms the report, that the Carlist leader. Roda, with his command has fied into France, having been closely parsued by the Spanish Government forces. The French troops stationed on the Spanish frontier disarm and intern all Carlists who escape into France.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. --- General du Temple, deputy for Ille and Villafue, has addressed a letter to Figaro, stating several facts which the Chamber a few days ago refused to hear. Upon the day, not the eve, nor the morrow, but upon the day our troops marched forth from Rome came our first defeat, Weissenberg. In that battle we lost the same number of men as left the Eternal City. The day march's calculations have either been fulsified the sentiment in Rabayas, "assassing in Archeveque, on which the last French soldier departed from Civita Veechia withessed our last real battle, Reischskoffen. The 4th of September, 1870, the day on which the Napoleonic dynasty crumbled into dust, was the tenth anniversary of the 4th of September, 1860, when Napoleon the Third, fearing rather Orsini shells than the anger of God, negociated with Cavour the unity of Italy and the fall of the Papacy. The day on which the Italians appeared before the walls of Rome, the Prussians marched on Paris, and estimate of French temper, but not so of French a complete investment of the two cities was clasticity and resources. France is clearly remade upon the same day. In direct contrast to these facts, the day on which the Official Journal announced to France that the National in spite of all the concerned impediments .-Assembly called upon the nation to offer up Times. public prayers for suppression of the revolution, a telegram announced to France that an unknown man (Ducatel) - his name was not known until the following day-had appeared upon the walls of Paris and cried "Enter.' In eight days afterwards, while public prayers were being offered in the church of St. Louis. Versailles, by the National Assembly and the Ohief of the Executive, a telegram from Gen. McMahon announced the complete defeat of the insurrectionists, and the last incendiary flames arose from Pere la Chaise as the last prayers of the Assembly arose to heaven. During those the political condition of France to arrive at a coneight days the soldiers exhibited the greatest rect apprehension of them until they have consivalour and unexampled conduct. Not a fault was committed, not a point left untaken in the parilous encounter in the streets. Have we not country. This is the more important because the reason to regret our reliance on human ability rather than on the power of God?

said: "He would not resort to a plebiseite, but he was not afraid of a direct appeal to the people. The Bonapartists he was not afraid of; he was sure that they could not muster a million and a half of votes. The revolutionists were actually cowed. The country was prosperous and happy, and only too glad of the continuance of the present regime. The relations with Prussia and Italy were most satisfactory; if he were only let alone all would be well." about the army, M. Thiers declared that its condition and feelings were all that could be desired. "The army," he said, "is not Bona-partist. I, who live in the midst of camps, know exactly what the soldier feels."

The Government which "divides Frenchmen the least" has now had its year of trial .---Twelve months ago M. Thiers could hardly say that he and the Assemby were stronger pire. On the 4th of September, the force of habit than the Commune and its sections. In April, and the prestige which the seat of Government must 1871, the trained bands of the capital actually marched upon Versailles, and, though they were repulsed, it required six weeks of desperate fighting to establish the supremacy of the National Administration. In fact, it was only in the month of June that M. Thiers succeeded to undisputed power, and in the interval he has contrived to fill the public Treasury, to maintain the public credit, to liquidate a large amount of the indemnity, and to accelerate in proportion the departure of the Germans from France. He has re-organized the French Army, replenished the French arsenals, and raised the country once more to the level of its ancient pretensions. Of course, it "goes without saying" that in doing all this he must have kept himself capable of doing it-in other words, that he must have maintained himself in power. Yet that, at first sight, is about the most marvellous feature of the whole case, for he is without a party-almost without a friend. Nevertheless, France is still the Republic which M. Thiers found her after the downfall of the Empire, and M. Thiers is still the President of that Republic, the Chief of the Executive Power, the Ruler of the Assembly, and, iu plain terms, the absolute head of the whole nation. He has outlived all the other characters of the great drama of the war, and remains, to say the least, as strong and as irresponsible as he was in the first days of his appointment. It would scarcely be too much to add that he and his "Republic"-whatever it may meanare now as great a power in the eyes of Europe as Louis Napoleon and the Empire were twenty years ago. The interpretation of this political mystery is simple, though it is not to be found immediately in M. Thiers' own words. The Republic-that is to say, the form of Government which M. Thiers administers under that designation-does not live only by virtue of dividing Frenchmen the least, but by dint of dividing them effectually. The people of France, so far as they are politicians at all, are distributed among four factions, one of which wants the Comte de Chambord, another the Duc d'Aumale, a third the Empire, and a fourth the Commune. Nobody wants M. Thiers, but, as M. Thiers keeps out all four factions together, each faction acquiesces in its own exclusion in consideration of a similar penalty inflicted on the other three. The merit of the President in the eyes of the Com- the peculiar conditions by which he is surround-munists is that he holds Monarchists of all cd have decided the Italian Government not merit of the President in the eyes of the Comshades at a distance, just as his value in the opinion of Legitimists or Orleanists is that he stands in the way of the Bonapartes and the

M. Thiers himself is considered not so much wears the appearance of political unity. The President and his Republic, provisional or anomalous as they may be, could not be superseded, except for the advantage of one of the four organized factions, and that result the of all the solutions which are in prospect for the other three would not endure. So M. Thiers, without a single sworn follower at his back, the Italians. The return of Henri V. would, I think both reigns and governs, and to such good puralready taken alarm at her unexpected and remain in Rome. They do not consider it likely, even if he abandoned it, that he would take refuge menacing recovery.

It is not to be dissembled that the Germans have reason for their uneasiness. Prince Bisor varified beyond his measure-whichever | cen'st pas tuer un homme, c'est ecraser an prinway we like to put it. He argued persistently that the French would never acquiesce in their defeat, but would prepare for their revenge at the earliest opportunity, and so, for the better turned to their homes. security of Germany against attack, he demanded the surrender of two frontier Provinces and the devastated country, greatly damaging the villages the payment of a prodigious fine. His reekon- and remaining crops. ing was accurate in one respect, but inaccurate in another. He formed a perfectly correct asserting herself and her pretensions, and, thanks to M. Thiers, is doing so succesfully,

From all parts of France I receive, from those best qualified to judge, the same reports, and the proceedings of the Conseils-Generaux. mix in politics, are more Radical every time they meet, all go to attest the same thing .--While this is the case in the Provinces a very opposite tendency may be observed in Paris, and the relations of the Capital, if Capital it may still be called, towards the rest of the country have changed so completely during the last two years that it is impossible for any one studying dered this subject in all its bearings and appreciated the influence which these altered relations must necessarily have upon the future destinics of the Radical party-who are congratulating themselves, and rightly, on the spread of Radicalism and Social ism in the Provinces-entirely ignore this change, At his reception on March 15, M. Thiers and M. Gambetta makes a grave mistake when he says that it is false "to represent one part of France as foreign to another." "No," says the Democratic leader, "it is always the same spirit, everywhere homogeneous and everywhere the same, which ani-mates, which inflames, and which unites all parties in France, and in the name of Republican interests

I salute the moral unity of the country." The fact is that the longer one lives in France, and the more closely one watches the forces by which it is moved, the more clearly does one perceive that it is really two countries-Paris and the Provinces,-and that the divergence of sentiment and of interest is in-Some one having asked a question creasing daily, and must continue to increase so long as the seat of Government remains elsewhere than in the Capital. To prove that this is so, one has only to go back a few years to perceive the influence of Paris on the Provinces, and to compare it with its influence now. In every great political movement the country blindly followed the Capital. When the Republic was pro-claimed in 1848 the country at once followed suit, and proclaimed a Republic ; when in 1852 it proclaimed the Empire, the country accepted the Emossess, even when revolution against it, insured the consent of the Provinces to the change; but from that moment this influence ceased. The Government moved to Bordennx, and the elections in the country in February were in direct opposition to those of Paris, the former sending a large majority of Conservatives to the Chamber, and the latter 43 Radicals, all more or less advanced. Since then the tide has been steadily turning; the Provinces are becoming more Democratic, Paris more Conservative. Formerly it was the country that desired the return of the Emperor: now Paris is the stronghold of Imperialism, and travellers coming here and staying a few days, who go away believing a restoration of the Empire is imminent/because a few Boulevard shopkcepers lament its palmy days, would form a very different impression if they made a tour in the Provinces, especially those of the South of France. A complete reaction has occurred in the country districts against Empire or Monarchy in any torm that is not known under the name of Republic, but they have no more idea what this word means than M. Gambetta or any other of their political instructors. They are all the more easily persuaded that it implies unknown blessings; and the village schoolmaster, apothecary, and lawyer hold out bright hopes of freedom from taxation, and the increase of property by dividing equally those estates which are above regulation size. If there were a Dissolution to-morrow, there can be little doubt that a large majority, pledged to support the present President and the Republic, would be returned, not because they fulfil by any means the sanguine political anticipations of the masses, but because possessing the magic name is a step in the right direction, and because M. Thiers cannot last for ever. In Paris, on the other hand, I believe that the next elections will be Imperialist or Monarchial.-Times' Paris Cor.

but in France, thanks to M. Thiers, there are the Temporalities. The programme of Italy, is-no "Ins," All are "Outs" together, while the Bishops in their pulpits, the King on his throne, the soldiers under their fag; but that no foreign Government has the right to impose, even upon a the possessor of power as the holder of the stakes. Some day these stakes will be once more played for, and in the meantime France the Communists, it is not difficult to perceive why, government of the French nation, the restoration of the Empire would be the most unpopular with both reigns and governs, and to such good pur-pose that the late conquerors of France have of the Italian Government that the Pope should in France, as the Cardinals, who would have to ac-

company him, might object to taking up their permanent residence in a country where, to paraphrase cipe."-Times.

NAPLES. May 3 .- The eruption of Vesuvius is entirely ceased, and the inhabitants of the villages which were threatened with destruction have re-

A hurricane of terrible violence has swept over

The Archbishop of Palermo has placed the church of St. Dominic under an interdict, for having cele-brated a funeral service for Mazzini, a proceeding which sorely irritated the Freethinkers. Mazzini desired not to be reconciled with the Church, yet his infidel followers suppose our churches are to be placed at their disposal to be dishonoured.

# GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 11.-Ever since the conclusion of neace with France, the German workmen have been it war with their masters. Strike has succeeded Strike, and agitation been rife in every quarter.-There is scarcely one manufacturing town which which, in spite of their not being allowed to has not felt the effects of the convulsion. To carry through this powerful movement the most extensive combinations were formed among the workmen.-In some instances all the tradesmen of a place bound themselver to support one particular trade while on Strike; in others the members of one trade in different places formed a league to enable their friends in one locality to commence the attack -Such was the strength gained by this web of blended alliances, that strikes were prolonged for months, and negotiations carried on with the most eminent masters, not as with superiors, but as with equals, who had quite as much to lose as their adversaries, or even more. Throughout the tone of the workmen was quiet, though resolute and uncompromising, and as the movement was by far the most comprehensive of the kind ever witnessed in Germany so it was the most successful.

The Strikes were directed by improvised commitces, whose members mostly belonged to one of the vorious Socialistic societies. These societies themselves are not particularly favoured by the workmen of this country, and at the highest estimate count only from 150,000 to 200,060 devotees. As they, moreover, are divided into three parties, each intent upon realizing the socialistic ideal in their own way, and anything but on friendly terms with the others, it had been hoped that their influence upon the mass of the working classes would not be very material for some time to come. The Strikes of 1871 have destroyed this fond illusion. Whether the German Socialists, under the orders of Liebknecht and Bebel, rally found the International, and regard a Republic as the necessary preliminary to Communism ; whether, with Herr Mende, they call upon the Government to confiscate all capital and become the only employer, or whether, follow-ing the lead of the versatile Herr von Schweitzer, they offer to befriend the authorities if permitted to coerce the middle classes in a hundred minor particulars, since absolute confiscation is impossible,-all these divisions have been unanimous in supporting the Strikes of the working classes, and, in the usual phrasealogy of their class. By long theoretical occupation with the subject, by superior convictions, these deputies managed to usurp the direction of hundreds of thousands, who were either ignorant of the ulterior purposes of the sect or else directly opposed to them .- Times Cor. Some MORE RELICS .- The practical historian, as well as the antiquary, will be interested in the following recent developments about De Soto's expedition, if they chance to be true. Hickman county, in Tennessee, is very rich in remains of the unknown race which the red men drove from the Valley of the Mississippi to the far south. Crumbling fortifications have been found there, and the old burial mounds have yielded to spade and pick, quaintly carved axes and idols and household ware. A few days since a discovery of remarkable interest was made near the junction of the Piney and Duck Rivers in the county in question. A grave, supposed to be that of an Indian, was opened, and, if arises from the soil not being in a suitable condithe apparently credible report can be relied unon. turned out to be the sepulchre of one of De Soto's men. The skeleton was armed with a crumbling copper helmet and breast plate, and by its side lay a mass of rust in the precise shape of an old Spanish musket. On one of the stones which formed the rude coffin was ent-a cross, with the letters "B D 1540," while underneath was an inscription which, should be of light lumber, planed on the inside, and as well as it could be deciphered, ran thus "Bernaldez Diaz Atat 42 Dec: 1539 Requ...... Querum memoriam grata alim....ceto....concer...." brought from the grave, and are now preserved at the house of a Mr. Whitsom, a well known resident [ hinges and hasp, as the shipper may think best. On of the county. If the discovery is a real one, it goes far to settle the vexed question as to the and on the other, the water-cup. A hand-hole whereabouts of Herman De Soto from the early part of 1539, when he left Florida, to 1541, when he

How GIRLS MAY BE HEALTHY .- Let & girl, during the years from 12 to 18, spend but one hour daily in mental labor, taking up one study at a time, walk another hour, labor at some agreeable emmanner in which he imposed his will on his Royal or boiled beef, and every day indulge in all the fun cousin, and the tendency which he always manifest and frolic which her youthful spirits can devise, and ed to play into the hands of the Clerical party in she will become healthy, happy and intelligent — France whenever he was not playing into those of Then, from 18 to 21 she may attend college, and will find herself better able to carry off the prizes than the girls who have been always at school. But she will not have developed wiry, muscular strength equal to the young men of her own age, because nature has forbidden it. A girl is provided from birth with more adipose tissue than a boy, not as some suppose to keep her warm, but to render her muscles more juicy, soft and yielding than his. The investigations of some anotomists have also proved that her body contains a much greater number of nerves and that her arterial system on approaching womanhood becomes more largely developed than his. I, therefore, cannot at all agree with the writer who says, "We see no way out of this difficulty but to commence with the cradle, and educate girls as nearly like boys as possible."

a manufacture of the second of the

Mount Hope, Orange county, N. Y., digging recently in a swamp on his premises, exhumed from the muck, about eight feet below the surface, a number of bones which, from their size and formation, are supposed to be those of a mastodon. There are two ribs nearly five feet long, and two sections of vertebre six inches wide. What would give strength to the supposition that the hones are a portion of the skeleton of one of those old time monsters, in the absence of other proof, is the fact that several discoveries of mastodon remains have been made in this county during the past thirty or forty years. In 1841, an entire skeleton was exhumed, in the vicinity of Scotchtown, from a marl pit. Its tasks were over five fect in length, and with the head-bones weighed nearly 600 pounds. It was found near the surface, lying at an angle of about forty-live degrees head upper-most. Previous to this, portions of over twenty skeletons of mastodons had been found in the Wallkill Valley. One of these was the monster that for years was the wonder of visitors at Peale's Museum, in New York city. There is in a Boston museum the complete skeleton of a mastodon, which was exhumed near Newburg, only a few years ago. One was found in a swamp in Sussex county, N. J., fifteen years ago; a farmer, taking an exposed part off it to be a stump, hooked his oven to it and broke of the tusks, which led to its discovery. Scientific American.

MASTODON REMAINS. - A farmer in the town of

THE APPLE AS A DIET .- The importance of apples as food has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated or understood. Besides contributing a large proportion of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritious compounds in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances and aromatic principles as to act powerfully in the capacity of refringerants, tonics and antiseptics; and when freely used at the reason of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, probably maintain and strengthen the power of productive labor .-Liebig.

FISH MANULES .- These are available near the sea coast only, where they furnish an important source of fertility, which should not be neglected. The flesh of fish acts with great energy in hastening the growth of plants. It decomposes rapidly, and should be at once ploughed under, or made into a wellcovered compost heap.

OATMEAL PORRIDGE .- This is a very healthy dish for children, and may be made quickly, by having a saucepan of boiling water ready. But in a little salt. As it boils drop the ontmeal in with one hand, stirring gently with the other. Boll it well, and keep stirring, as it burns very easily. Pour it into a basin, and in a few minutes it becomes firm. Eat with cold milk, or sugar and butter. It can be made stiff or thin, just as a person fancies.

BLACK-WALNUT "STAIN."-To impart to common as a rule, have succeeded in conducting them accord- pine the color of black-walnut, the following coming to their own special views. To effect this did not position may be used : One quarter of a pound of give them much trouble; they only required to common beeswax, to one half a gallon of turpentine. fectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country, depute a small number of their men to the meetings. If found too thin, add beeswax; if too light in color, With greater facilities than heretoire, the Christ of the malcontents, with orders to harangue them and asphaltum, though that must be done with caution, as a very little will make a great difference in the shade, and black-walnut is not what its name intelligence, and the enthusiastic ardour of their implies, but rather a rich dark brown. Varnishing is not essential, as the wax gives a good gloss. EARLY PLANTING .- We have practiced sowing peas and beats and planting potatoes just as soon as the ground was free from frost in the spring, and we have experimented, keeping dates, by again sowing and planting after plowing and replowing the ground, leaving it up loose to warm in the sun for from eight to twelve days, and we find our record gives the mature product nearly at the same date. The main advantage of carly sowing peas, beets, potatoes, or other hardy plants, is that they will not be liable to injury, and so the work of spring is advanced .---We advise early plowing and stirring of the soil whenever it is in a suitable condition, but incline to the belief that it is quite as well or better to keep back the socds until there is warmth enough in the seil to cause them at once to germinate. We think one great cause of blame laid upon seed dealers tion to meet the immediate wants to produce germination.—Cleveland Herald, TRAVELING BOXES FOR FOWLS. - Shipping poultry in coops, is dangerous to the health, limbs, and life of the inmates. To avoid this danger, the American Agriculturist gives an excellent plan for a box or cage, from which we gather the following : The box well put together. Size 18 to 20 inches each way, Instead of lattice on one side, cut a hole in the box rum memoriam grata alim....ceto....concer...." five or six inches square, cover this with woven wire This stone and one or two copper bullets were nailed on the outside. The whole side may be used as a door, and fastened to the box by nails, screws, one side of the window, inside, fasten the feed-cup, should be made in the centre of the top of the box sufficiently large to admit the fingers of a large found the Mississippi and his grave.-New Haren hand; grain may be dropped through this hole, in case the package should be delayed along the route. The water-holder may be a common junk bottle, inverted in a small tin cup and securely fastened, the bottle with wire, and the cup with nails, to the side of the door. Fowls thus shipped, it is said, will go from one part of the country to another with but little risk of injury.

MONTREAL, 24th January, 1872

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—It affords me much pleasure in recommend. ing your Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. I have used American made Machines and candidly say that yours is the simplest and easiest to manage, and makes as neat and uniform Sewing as the most evuensive Machines.

MRS. H. BAYLIS, 24 St. Monique Street, MONTREAL, 15 March, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawor. Sir,-In answer to your inquiry about the work-ing qualities of the Lawlor Family Sewing Machine, I have the pleasure of informing you that it works in the most satisfactory manuer; its stitches are exin the most satisfictory manuer; its stitches are ex-ceedingly uniform; it sews equally well in either light or heavy material, and it is light and easy to Finally Term satisfied in Manuary to light or heavy material, and it is light and easy to operate. Finally, I am satisfied in recommending it as the machine required for family purposes. MRS. GUSTAVE R. FABRE

Mr. J. D. Lawlor :

No. 27 Berri Street.

MONTREAL, February 1st, 1872. Mr. J. D. Lawlor :

Sir,-Having used the Lawlor Family Sewing Ma. Sir,—Having used the Lawtor Funning Serving Ma. chine for the last ten months, I beg to state that we are perfectly satisfied with its working qualities. It are pericety second very easily managed, and makes a most beautiful and neat stitch on the finest as well as the heaviest material.

A. MASSON, of Messrs D. Masson & Co., 406 Dorchester Street.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1872. Mr. J. D. Lawlor :

Mr. J. D. Lawtor: Sir,—I have been using the Lawtor Family Lock-Stitch Sowing Machine for about two years, and I like it very much. It runs remurkably easy and makes a very next stitch, alike on both sides of the material, and works equally well in either heavy or

MRS. JOSEPH WALKER, 18 University Street.

MONTREAL, 30th January, 1872. Mr. J. D. Lawlor :

Sir,-I am happy to inform you that the Lach Family Sewing Machine works to our satisfaction. Mrs. Brown prefers it to the most expensive Sewing Machines for Family use.

R. G BROWN, Of Messre, Brown & Claggett, 26 St. Francis de Sales Street.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the" Canada Guaranto and Investment Association." Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

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

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

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

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

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

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and reian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care. The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established liscipline.

#### SPAIN.

LONDON, May 3 .- Advices received in this city by mail from Spain state that the priests are endeavouring to make the insurrection in that country a religious war. The Government has called upon the inhabitants of Barcelona to deliver up all the arms they have in their possession.

#### ITALY.

The Italian Government, sure of the attitude of the French, will not be alarmed at a discussion which France will only consent to under pressure. and, so long as the idea of interfering in behalf of the Temperal Power of the Pope is abandoned in France, there is no reason why the good feeling of the two countries should not continue undisturbed. The Italians are perfectly well aware that the one European influence which alone they have to fear in this respect is the Catholic party in France, and their measures to prevent any such interference are taken beforehand. They have given the French Government to understand that, although in their opinion the Temporal Power of the Pope is a thing of the past, yet the personal sentiment which they entertain for the present Pontiff and merely to permit his power to continue undisturbed over the limited area upon which it is exercised, but even to protoct him. But they have made it equally clear that in the event of his death, his successor Commune. In all political contests the "Outs" is not to enter into the enjoyment of the same feet, or a little ditch for the drainage of your body and the "Ins" are naturally at daggers drawn, | rights, and must submit to be shorn absolutely of almost forty miles long.

SOMETHING A BOUT YOURSELF .- Supposing your age to be lifteen or thereabouts, we can figure you up to a dot. You have 167 bones and muscles; your heart is five inches in length and three inches in diameter; it beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 per hour, 109,800 per day, and 36,772,200 per year. At each beat but a little over two onnees of blood is thrown out of it, and each day it throws out and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain about a gallon of air, and you inhale about 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs, suppose them to be spread out, is 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will be eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number. Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 inches, and you are subjected to an atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a drain tile onefourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length in the entire surface of your body of 201,165

#### MONTREAL, JANUARY 26, 1872. Mr. J. D. Lawlor:

Sir,-I have much pleasure in testifying to the superior working qualities of the Lawlor Family Sewing Machine. It runs very light, makes a most beautiful Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, is simple and remarkably easy to understand. F. E. CLARK,

77 Cathcart Street.

### MONTREAL, January 24, 1872. Mr. J. D. Lawlor:

Sin, — Having thoroughly tested the working qualities of the Lawlor Family Sewing Machine, I am happy to inform you that it is, in my estimation. more suitable than the Florence or any other high price Machines that I have ever used, for general Family use,

MRS. J. A. WILKES, 759 St. Cathorine Street.

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

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

#### COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politoness, Vocal Music.

#### FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite ness, Vocal Music.

# COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

### SECOND CLASS.

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

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

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

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

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ....

.... 5 00 1st Class, " COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, .... 6 00 1st Class. " " ..... 6 00 1st Class, Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance, No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted

illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Pinno and

Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, approximately progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 10, 1872. ears, for the benefit you may confer on suffering ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SPECIAL NOTICE. THE JOHN CROWE AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT humanity. SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL. . Yours most truly, ISAAC BOWMAN, Canboro, Haldimand, Co., C. W. BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, AUENIS AND LIGNUM VITÆE EYE CUPS. THIS institution is beautifully and healthfully Spectacles rendered useless, Chronic Sore Eyes spectacles rendered useless, Chronic Sore Eyes cure, and all diseases of the eye successfully treat-cure (our guaranteed) by the greatest invention of the LOCK-SMITH. situated about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough know-BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER IN MONTREAL NEAR BOONE FURNACE, Greenup Co., Ky., ) edge of the French language: AND IS February 8, 1872. Terms. Board and Tuition for the Scholastic GENERAL JOBBER BR. J. BALL & CO.'S PATENT EYE CUPS. year, \$150. Piano, local Music, Harp, German &c., DR. J. BALL & Co. No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, The value of the celebrated well-known Patent Fre Cups, for the restoration of sight, breaks out are extras. For further particulars apply to the Gentlemen : This is to certify that, having been Montreal. Superioress. afflicted with sore eyes for several years, to such an Ere Unps, for the evidence of over 6,000 testimo-ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO extent that my sight was almost gone-could not find this the see to walk about-having tried almost everything known in the Materia Medica, I was constrained to and plazes in and recommended by more than 1,000 rials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. JOHN BURNS, of our best Physicians in their practice. AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. the Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philoso-phical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.,) try Dr. Ball's celebrated Eye Cups, with happy re-sults. My eyes are entirely cured, and my sight is In the matter of ANTOINE LEFEBVRE, Grocer, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, of Montreal. blen uscovery, and the greatest invention of the ully restored. After such results, one of my neigh-TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. An Insolvent. bors, who had been entirely blind for three years, AND Importer and Dealer in all kinds of THE Insovent has made an assignment of his sge. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum commenced using the Eye Cups, and now he can see estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE Don't forget the place: FITTINGS,

Vitce Eye Cups :---CLAYSVILLE, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871.

age.

DR. J. BALL & Co.-Gentlemen :- I have now tholonghly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cu they are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impairthey are the ne pease alore of all nearlinents of impar-ed vision, from advanced life or other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I an invariance cure of alyopta and arear Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases both of acute and what is called chronic infamiliation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest arman, but on the contrary detrimental, and great

expense. My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months enthusiastic nervocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large since she thumb, as she sometime expresses herself. as ner main, we have construct expresses acreent. Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and vern beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune, without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can effect of the Cups, when I morth you that she can now read every portion of the *Tribune*, even the mall diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure. The business is beinning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them, they create intense excitement. But a few words are receive interest of the state of the words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience anywhere the people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attactions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long. I am, very truly yours,

HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

FENTON, MICH., July 17, 1871.

Dr. J. BALL & Co.-Gentlemen :- It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operauons, but work on a sure plan. People are afraid of been humbugged, but I have convinced them of wality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored my son's Eye Sight who was Wind in his right Eye since he was a lad, the obtic nerve was injured; after applying your Patent a few times he can read with that eye unassisted. He can shoot as many birds from the cherry tree, with his tight eye that was blind, as any other person.

I have applied the Patent Eye Cups, with Myopie attachments, to two persons eyes who are Near Sighted; their sight is improving at an astonishing

Thy old eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly

Many blessings on the inventors of the Patent Ere Cups, for the great good they have done to sufering humanity.

I remain, most respectfully, REV. ISAAC MORTON.

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4, 1871. DR. J. BALL & Co., OCCLASTS .- Gents. :- I received four Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Houde-

to do any kind of work, and is restored to his full eye-sight. To those suffering from such afflictions, try Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Eye Cups, and you will never regret the cost. Yours respectfully, Sworn before E. G. HOLBROOK.

J. R. THOMPSON,

Justice of Pence.

DEMORESTVILLE, C.W., Feb. 2, 1872. DR. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen: When I obtained your Patent Eye Cups from you I was suffering very much from inflammation, dimness of vision, and weak eyes; I have been so bad for several weeks that my sight became so affected that I could not distinguish a man from a woman eight rods off. I applied your Patent Eye Cups a few times, as per your special directions, and to my great delight, they have perfeetly and permanently restored my sight, cured all inflammation and weakness of my eyes. I am now able to see a bird, where I could not see a man at the same distance.

1 will also state my friend's case, who applied your Patent Eye Cups. I returned this morning from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind in one eye, and could see no person standing before her with the other eye. After I made an ap-plication with the Patent Ivory Eye Cups of two and one-half minutes, she could see her hand and fingers with her eye that was totally blind, and the other was greatly improved. Your Eye Cups are simple, can do no harm to any eye, and far surpass any invention of the present age. I remain, Very respectfully yours, REV, JOHN HILL.

LEEDS, C. E., March 13, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & CO. Gentlemen: I sold a pair to a man that was so blind he had to be led about by the hand; now he can see to go where he pleases. I sold another pair to a boy that had sore eyes, and had spent \$100 trying to get his eyes cured; the Eye Cups have enred him.

JOHN DONAVAN, Leeds Village, Canada East.

LUCAN, C W., Feb. 7, 1872. Dr. J. Ball & Co.

Gentlemen ; I have some good news to tell you. My father and mother have been using the Cups since 1 received them; they are improving fast. Father is beginning to read without his spectacles,

after using them for over 20 years. Yours, &c. F. WALDEN, M. D., Lucan, Middlesex Co., Canada West.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. See our advertisement in another column of this paper.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free of charge, by return of mail. Write to

DR. J. BALL & CO.

No. 91 Liberty street, New York City, N. Y. P. O. Box 957. Agents wanted for every County in the United

at the Court House, in room devoted to proceedings in insolvency in Montreal, on Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, Interim Assignce. Montreal, 19th April, 1872.



properties that Belloc's Charcoal owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections. GASTRALGIA

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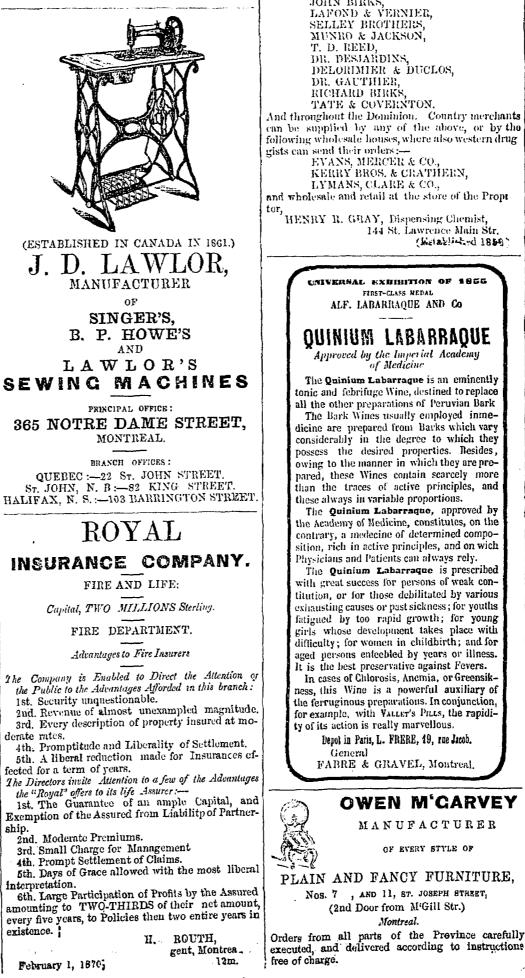
CHOLERINE MODE OF EMPLOYMENT. - Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of Powder or Lozenges. In the majority of cases, its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.

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OLD EYES MADE NEW. All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.

- Read for yourself and restore your sight.
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Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups. Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following discases :---

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-edness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7 Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its aplages, or imperfect, vision from the effects of

bush; after testing the efficacy of the Cups for two to be.

After wearing glasses for 19 years, for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can, therefore, acommend the Patent Eye Cups. Very respectfully yours,

REV. J. SPOONER. Blooming Valley, Crawford County, Pa.

CINCRESTER, SUSSEX Co., England, Dec. 15, 1871. DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen, - On the reception of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, on the first application, I found benefit, and now, I am happy to say mhesitatingly, from my own practical experience, that in my opinion the result produced through using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the gratest boons that ever God bestowed or man received (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted).

Over 12 years I have worn specks, and to my own wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am witing this letter without my spectacles.

I cease to wonder at once why people are so an-sious for them, now I have tried them myself, and proved them with an ocular demonstration. They we simple in construction, and could not possibly, Ithink, be more suitably adapted for the Eyes, besides being Harmless, Painless and Pleasant. I speak with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the same time, I cannot divest myself of the fact that the present treatment, in the cases of Myopia, or Near Sightedness, Dimness of Vision, Cataract, Partial or Istal Blindness, is a failure in nincteen cases out of very twenty when they resort to the knife, and am sony to say I know cases that have ended in total lindness, which cannot possibly occur in using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups."

And now in conclusion, I beg to return you my incere thanks for the inexpressible benefit received

y using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups. Yours faithfully, REV. J. FLETCHER.

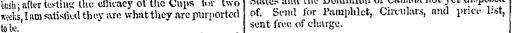
CANBORO, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

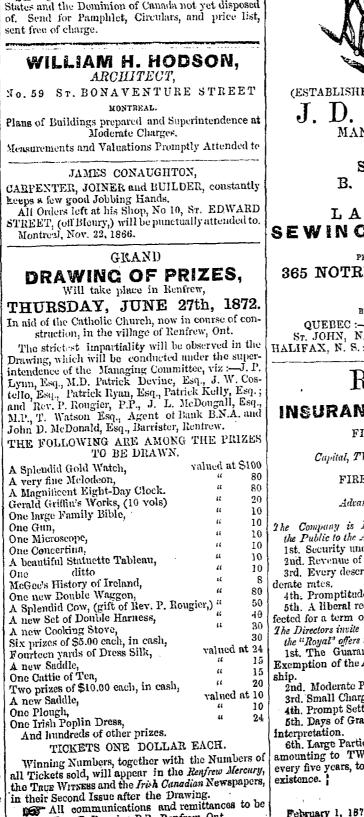
DR. J. BALL & Co.-Gentlemen :- It has been a long ime since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Patent Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly my the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. lefore using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dity blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can ee to read without glasses any print with apparent ase. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups were of the greatest magnify-As power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in routh.

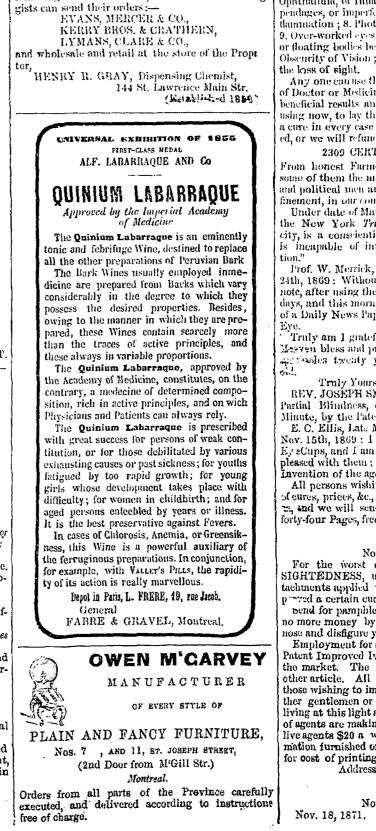
A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which have on my place, was affected very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflamination. She ame to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, or reading) the book was removed from six inches cus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do

The Patent. Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many made to Rev. P. Rougier, P.P., Renfrew, Ont.







flammation ; 8. Photophobin, or Intolerance of Light : 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving speeks or floating bolles before the eye; 11. Anaurosis, or Obseurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness; the loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive innediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon, Horace Greeley, of

is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-

Frof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles 1 pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly am 1 grateful to your noble invention, may Here's bless and preserve you. I have been using activates twenty years; I am seventy-one years

Traly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of

Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in one Minute, by the l'atent Ivory Eye Cups. E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: 1 have tested the Patent Ivory

EyeCups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age.

All persons wishingfor "Ill particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will prove send your address to 2, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to DR. J BALL & CO.,

P. O. Box 957, P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York, For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic At-tachments applied to the IVOBY EYE CUPS has med a certain cure for this disease.

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