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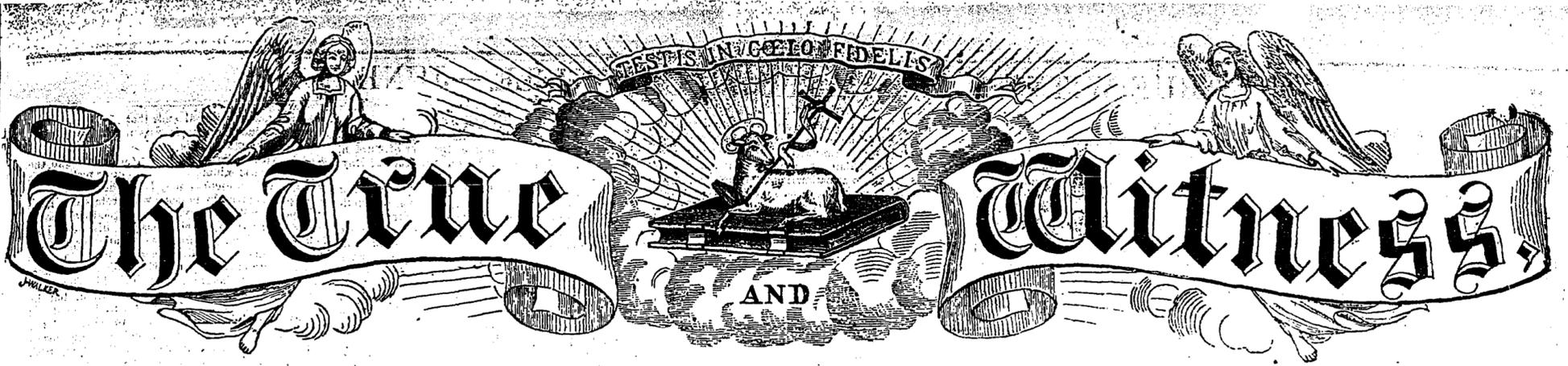
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THE WITCH OF OAKDALE; OR, THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE. (From the Catholic Telegraph.) CHAPTER I.—THE IRON FORGE.

In the early part of the twelfth century, at the foot of a wood-crowned hill, which looked out from the Black Forest upon the beautiful river Mindel, might be seen a solitary iron forge, belonging to the estate of the noble Count Walter of Rabenfels. The honest tenant, Hans Netter, with his good wife, Elsie, lived in peace and contentment, and always punctual in paying his yearly rent of ten guilders (a sum rather large for those days), he had obtained permission from his lord to call the place Nettershausen. Here sprang up a village which yet bears the name that was given it nearly seven hundred years ago.

It was a cool, beautiful evening in autumn, and Hans Netter and his wife were standing in the doorway of their forest home, listening to the sounds of the iron hammer, as they issued from the forge. Shades of sorrow flitted now and then over the face of honest Hans, and Elsie perceiving his dejection, threw her arm round his broad shoulder, looked up into his dark motionless eyes, and asked: "May not Elsie know what troubles the mind of her good husband?"

"Do you hear those powerful strokes of the hammer?" returned he, in a tone of sadness. "They remind me so often of the hard and unexpected blows of fate. Let the will of a man be ever so strong, his courage ever so firm, they will at last give way, crushed under the pressure of strange events, like iron under the sledge. Such may be the fate of our lord, the Count, if he stand not upon his guard."

"What do you mean?" asked the faithful spouse with mingled curiosity and surprise.—"Can aught of misfortune threaten the noble Count Walter? He is rich and respected, has troops and shield-bearers in abundance, a charming, good wife, and a lovely little boy. Feasts are given at the castle in honor of our beautiful lady, the Margravine of Austria, and even now, a noble young stranger is the favored guest at Rabenfels. The humorous master Jergen of Costnitz told me so much about this gracious guest, how he feeds the poor of the neighborhood, makes presents to the servants of the Count, and does so many other laudable things, that I was bold enough to ask his name."

"There it is again!" said Hans, with a tinge of vexation; "the curiosity of your weak sex is so great, and your heart so soft, and susceptible that you are dazzled by a false lustre and are unable to unravel the meshes of a well-planned subtlety. I fear that there is trouble in store for our good Count. This young and frivolous Sigismund Gassler, the guest of whom you speak, will most shamefully abuse the hospitality so generously offered him at Rabenfels. 'Is he not the son of Oscar Gassler, the commander of Ulm, who on account of his scandalous life, is in so bad repute throughout the land?' I told you once before what awful reports are circulated among the people around Ulm, concerning this Sigismund Gassler; how unmercifully he treated his loving wife—cursing and whipping her—and how he locked her up for months in a dungeon, with nothing to eat but bread and water. And rumor says that he lately abandoned her

and cast her forth by night upon a cold and heartless world. The people of Ulm shrug their shoulders and say in their timidity—nothing. Well, we all know the reason. If Sir Sigismund were the son of some poor shepherd he would long ago have found his end on the gallows. For the last half year, while his unhappy wife has been asking alms from the hand of charity, he, the sensual villain, has been driving about to crush by wanton pleasures, the worm that gnaws at his conscience. As a bird of prey seeks the blood of an unprotected lamb, so he seeks to destroy the innocence of beautiful maidens; and under the appearance of giving alms to the suffering poor, he often ensures the heart of the unsuspecting female, and accomplishes his base design. I love my good and noble master too well, not to feel anxious at seeing how near his domestic happiness is to a calamity so deplorable. But no more about this, Elsie—no more! 'Tis better to pray than to weep. May Heaven protect them!"

Suddenly a long shrill blast of a bugle rang from the forest, and Netter, turning his searching gaze towards the woody heights, espied, as the bugle notes came nearer and clearer, a cavalcade of advancing troopers, led by a youth in yellow chamois hunting dress, with gold bound cap, over which waved plumes of green, and bearing a large-eyed falcon upon his shoulder. They were wending their way towards Netter's house.

Hardly had the honest Hans recognized the approaching knight with his train when, clenching his hands with a dark desponding look, he exclaimed: "We will be punished for our careless talk. True is the proverb: 'Do not call the hobgoblin, he is sure to plague thee.' And here he is—the guest of Rabenfels—the sensual knight Sigismund Gassler, of Ulm, seeking the hospitality of Netter's home. Hear their uncouth yells! The men of Rabenfels well know that their master is not present; for never does he allow such misdemeanors and disorder. Now they enter the court-yard."

His last words were scarcely uttered, when the air was filled with the lively strains of a song by the hunters, who had thrown a killed boar near to the entrance of the house, and were forming a circle around their bloody booty.

While the huntsmen were continuing their wild airs, the knight Sigismund had stepped into the tenant's house. Hans, standing before him with his cap under his arm, greeted him with well-concealed scorn: "God greet you, sir knight of Ulm! Verily, you confer a great honor on me by crossing the threshold of my humble home. It is, however, to be regretted that I cannot offer you as good a table as you are used to share in the halls of our hospitable lord and Count. But if it please you, my Elsie will not be slow to prepare a luncheon for you and your men."

When he ceased speaking, the knight cast his eyes towards the chimney where the bashful Elsie was standing, taking a sly glimpse now and then at the graceful gentleman from Ulm. He bowed to her and said with a winning voice:

"A piece of fresh cheese and a glass of good apple wine for Sigismund Gassler, and a loaf of fresh barley bread for the men of Rabenfels would suffice, but with your permission we shall roast a savory steak of the boar which we killed, and Hans Netter and his wife will be our guests."

Elsie bowed to the eloquent knight, but her husband turned his face towards the open window to conceal his displeasure at the unwelcome visit. The men came singing and laughing into the room. Some of them took possession of every available seat, while others ran up to the surprised Elsie to teach her how, after a hunter's fashion, to salt, spice and roast a palatable steak.

In the meantime the men of the forge had also entered, and were silently seated on a bench behind the heavy oak table, about to partake of the substantial meal which Elsie had prepared for them.

When they had satisfied their appetite, Hans approached, and giving each of them a three-pence as their day's wages, he told them in an undertone to keep their seats behind the table and be ready at any sign he might give them.

CHAPTER II.—THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN. Scarcely had Netter reseated himself, when a loud rap on the window-glass called attention to the wrinkled features of an old woman, who, looking in, exclaimed in a screeching voice:

"Ye thoughtless revelers! Hear ye not the tones of the silvery vesper bell! Misfortune is the lot of him who bends not the knee in prayer. Ah! little did I think that Hans Netter, whom I know to be a good man, would make his house the scene of riotous carousals. Woe be to thee, Netter, if the Christian Count Walter but hear of thy folly! God be praised!" All were silent. Not a sound, not a whisper was to be heard; and Netter, muttering to himself these words: "Am I master over

these fellows?" arose from his chair, knelt down in the middle of the room, and as the dying echo of the vesper bell was borne away, closed the silent prayer of all with the following audible words: "Oh, Lord, God, give to my house and home peace and preserve us all from evil and misfortune!"

The old wrinkled face and the hideous voice had such an effect upon the hunting party, that feeling disinclined to be indulge in their hilarity or renew the conversation, for a long while they maintained an ominous silence. Even on the features of the knight Sigismund was depicted a certain uneasiness at this surprise by the unwelcome intruder. At last he said to his host: "Who is this old hag?"

Before Hans Netter had time to form a suitable answer, one of his assistants exclaimed:—"It is the Old Witch of Oakdale!"

If a thunderbolt had struck the house it could not have created a greater commotion among this crowd of smiths and hunters. All sprang from their seats in perfect consternation, while the old hunter who was preparing the steak, was so terrified that he forgot to turn the meat, thus allowing it to burn to a crisp. Hans Netter raised his finger in reproof to the hasty smith, and turning towards Sigismund, said:

"The woman is no witch, but if you wish I will relate the circumstances connected with her history."

Helping himself to a good glass of apple-wine, and bidding the others do the like, he thus continued to the evident interest of all:

"About half a year ago at early morn, I sent my men with a wagon into the deep forest to gather fuel for the forge. There, for the first time, they saw this woman as she lay sleeping in the hollow of an oak, and believing her to be a ghost or some spirit of the woods, they uttered a shriek which awoke the unknown from her slumber. A strange smile played upon her sun-burnt features, and raising herself, with the aid of a juniper staff, to a superhuman height (at least so spoke my men) she made a circle of a hundred yards in diameter, and with a terrific laugh exclaimed: 'I have ye now, workers of evil, and dream ye not of release until ye shall have built for me under this hollow oak, a hut of branches and moss. He who attempts to escape will meet certain death, for a poisonous scorpion shall bite him as soon as he oversteps the magic circle; and even if he reach home he shall burn to ashes in the glowing forge.' What could they do? They worked the whole day, while the old woman walked about, now praying, now crying, now sending forth a hideous laugh. As the sun sank in the west, the hut was pronounced complete; and the old woman, well satisfied, thrice struck with her crutch the hollow oak and four silver pieces appeared.—'Here, take this for your trouble,' she said with a grinning smile; 'labor deserves a reward. If ye pray, these small silver pieces may, perhaps, bring you a great fortune. Ye may return home now; and if your master should scold, tell him that ye have done a service to the poor, unfortunate Trude.' The men came home in breathless wonder, and related the whole circumstance in, of course, a very exaggerated manner. Since that time the woman has been called by the villagers: Trude, the Witch of Oakdale."

At this moment the door was opened. The hunters, terrified, sprang from their seats, thinking it to be the witch; but the fright was changed into a general whisper, together with a feigned laugh, as they found out that it was but the servant maid entering the room.—Walking up to Hans Netter, and pretending to whisper to him alone, but in reality speaking so loud that every one could easily understand, she said:

"Master Hans, Trude, the witch, is outside, and she sends word that she wishes to see you for a moment."

Although Hans knew his conscience to be clear, and therefore was not in the least afraid of the mysterious woman; yet his face lost a shade of its color when he was in the act of leaving the room. Elsie begged him not to expose himself to any unnecessary danger, but there was now no chance to escape, for Trude, reaching her bony hand through the open door, drew him from their midst.

A deep, grave-like silence reigned throughout the house, when, after a little while Netter returned with a large key in his hand. Giving it to one of the best smiths, he said: "My dear Hainz, I know that the hour of rest was struck long ago, and that a good master should never allow his men to work a minute too long, but to-night let there be an exception. This key must be repaired. Make as quickly as possible a new one, after the form of the old. It belongs to Gertrude of Oakdale. She will wait for it; I promised her that it would be ready in half an hour. You know we must keep on the good side of the old woman, for she has done us many favors. Think, now, of

the silver coin which you saw shining in the bark of the hollow oak.

Without saying a word, Hainz arose from his seat and left the room. A few minutes afterwards, and the strokes of the hammer rang clearly through the deep and silent night.

At last the ominous silence in the room was broken by the host, who thus continued his story.

"As I have told you before, Sir Knight, there is an incomprehensible something about this Gertrude. Hardly had she so arranged the hut in the hollow oak, that she thought it would give her sufficient shelter during the winter, when she went about everywhere, visiting the unfortunate and the sick in the Mindel valley, in order to lend them a helping hand. To the poor she often gives a valuable silver piece, the coinage of which we have never seen before, for the sick she gathers healing herbs in abundance, upon the mountains, in forest and valley. She prepares health draughts; God knows where she learned the art. It is certain, everybody relates of her wonderful cures. If I remember right, that young fellow Kuno, sitting near the chimney, would perhaps, have been a child of death, had it not been for her helping hand. She is seen early in the morning and late at night walking up and down the bank of the Mindel, but the most of her time she spends under the old oak in the dale, opposite the beautiful castle of Rabenfels. There she gathers morels and mushrooms and other herbs, inspects them and dries them in the sun. Now most of the people have changed their expressions. They love and revere her, and her praise is in everybody's mouth. They lend her a helping hand, although she don't need it very often, and nearly everywhere they call her now, 'The Wonderful Woman of Oakdale.'"

Hans Netter had finished his narrative, and the clock in the church-steeple of the near monastery chimed the hour of nine. Hardly had the last stroke died away, when Gertrude, with a beautiful and melodious voice, that touched the very heart of every listener, intoned one of those simple yet so grand songs, in which Germany is so rich.

"Did you hear her, Sir Knight," continued his host with a tremulous voice, drying a tear in his eye, "I don't know how it is. Every time I hear her sing or pray my eyes become moist. Methinks that this woman had a good deal of sorrow in youth. And how she should be a witch? Oh! you should see, Sir Knight, when she prays. Then, hot scalding tears course down her pale cheeks, so that the very flag upon which she kneels, becomes moist, and at last, when she has emptied her heart of all its troubles before a loving and merciful God, she leaves the church consoled and with a cheerful countenance."

At these last words the door again opened, and with wavering steps and leaning upon her juniper staff, Gertrude moved into the room. Behind her the smith, having pressed through the open door, whispered into the ear of his surprised master:

"I could not help it, she told me to open the door, she wanted to pay you herself, and—"

Suddenly their attention was arrested by a strange noise at their side:

"Ah! alas!" exclaimed Elsie, and ran to the assistance of old Gertrude, who had fallen fainting to the floor.

"What means this?" lamented Hans Netter, thinking in his terror, that the last hour of the poor old woman should strike in his house.

But soon Gertrude came to again and leaned with security upon her strong staff. The former paleness of her face again gave way to its usual brown color, and a strange smile of sadness and woman's pride played around her lips. Her long black hair, that by the fall to the floor had come into disorder, she put back behind her shoulders with her trembling hands, and drawing a white handkerchief out of her pocket, she carefully wiped the cold perspiration from her brow. Then she commenced with a broken voice:

"Did I terrify you, my merry company?—Well, it is over now. But should any of you be hurt, I will gladly come to help him with the healing herbs I gathered a few hours ago, such attacks upon my weak system are not unfrequent, the more so, when I see a noble knight of Ulm."

At this moment every one present cast his gaze upon Sigismund Gassler, who sprang up from his seat, and reaching for the sword at his side, in his fury seemed inclined to attack the defenceless woman. But quickly Hans Netter stepped between him and his intended victim, staying the knight in a respectful and earnest manner, to keep off and avoid all trouble, and dispute, that could hardly end in his favor. Sigismund Gassler saw the folly of his action, and repenting only that he had rashly shown his weakness, tried to turn his behavior into a joke and commenced to jest. "Truly, you are right, Master Hans," he

exclaimed, with a wild laugh, "a person has always to keep on the good side of old women and witches. God knows to what they may lead a fellow. They are sometimes insolent enough to bring an honest soul to the gallows with their witchcraft, ha, ha, ha!"

All the hunters, with the exception of Kuno, joined in the wild laughter of the knight, and seemed to gather strength from his rudeness.

But Gertrude raised her hand reproachingly and said with a solemn expression:

"Sir Sigismund Gassler, it is not right to jest at a poor, unfortunate woman. You would do better and it would bring you more blessing, if your heart did show sympathy for your poor and unfortunate fellow creatures. It would also better become your knightly bearing to grasp the lance for the defence of the rights of your native city, instead of claiming for so long the hospitality of Rabenfels."

"What is that to you, old woman, if Rabenfels offers me its hospitality," muttered Sigismund through his teeth with ill-concealed rage.

"Do you know, Sir Knight, that King Lothar's troops are advancing towards the city of Ulm. He threatens its citizens, because they have formed an alliance with Frederick of Hohenstauffen, and he has sworn death and perdition to them. But your countrymen defend themselves bravely. You, alone, young and strong, are here with your hands in your lap. Gather soldiers around you, you are rich and can pay them, and at their head attack the enemy in the rear. By these means the men of Ulm will gain time, to strengthen their position, and the city will be saved. Then with peace in your manly breast, the sign of victory upon your helmet, praised by the whole knight-hood and joyously greeted by Swabia's beautiful ladies, you may triumphantly return home to your true wife, who loves you with all her heart. But, how? What ails you, knight, your face becomes ashy pale, like that of a corpse!"

"Your impertinent words, old Trude," returned Sigismund Gassler harshly, and he passed his hand over his forehead, as if to chase away the painful phantoms of times gone by, that haunted his burning memory.

"Excuse me, Sir Knight of Ulm," again resumed the mysterious woman, taking the liberty of approaching the embarrassed knight. "What effect could my words have upon you if they did not touch the strings of your heart, whose awful discords you are hardly able to withstand. Sigismund Gassler, when a few moments ago I spoke to you about returning to your wife, it was not without intention—you understand me well enough. The old Witch of Oakdale, as the forgermen at the table condescend to call me, knows everything. She knows that you can not find your wife at home. You have treated her badly, Knight of Ulm, your Edeltrudis is innocent, she is as pure as yonder evening star that pours its silvery light through this window. There is time yet to repent, Sigismund; take her back to your heart and home and she will forgive you all the wrong you have done her. See me here at your feet, Gassler, I supplicate for the unfortunate. Say one word of peace, and I will return her to you to a new and happy union. For should she be alive yet, it would not be hard to find her place of concealment. On this moment depends your fortune or perdition. You may choose, Sir Knight. Leave Rabenfels this instant, reunite yourself with your wife, go with brave men to the succor of your native city, and enjoy, as victor, the sweet peace of home! Or remain at Rabenfels, abusing the hospitality of the noble Count Walter; let the hellish fire of an unholy passion gain foothold in your heart, and you will rush at last into eternal perdition! Now, Sir Knight, is it clear to you that the old Witch is pretty well informed in regard to the secrets of your homo and soul? But I pray and beseech you to choose the first, so that you may not be ruined now and for all eternity!"

Gertrude stopped and gazed with a tearful and trembling look into the eye of the knight who stood there, crushed by her earnest words, not even daring to say a single word of wrath against the free language the old woman had used in alluding to his family secrets. At last he muttered in broken words:

"What is this to you, is it for you to meddle with my domestic affairs, old hag of Oakdale," and leaning against the window panes he commenced to whistle a hunter's air out into the silent night, to conceal his embarrassment and subdue the calling voice of his conscience.

But now Gertrude stood no more bent over her juniper staff. Her slender body stood straight and erect like a young alder tree.—Her eyes glittered with burning tears. "About her lips played a sorrowful smile, the trembling sign of utter despair." But her arms were crossed over her breast, indicating an heroic resignation. Then she said with a voice, which was not that of the old Witch:

(Well, there is no further use for me here. I have tried my utmost and have not succeeded. God wills it so! There is nothing left for me but to pray.)

Reaching again for her supporting staff, she drew the new key out of the hands of the dumbfounded tenant, and in its stead placed a piece of silver on the table. Then she cast one more look at the knight near the window, and without another word she disappeared in the dark night; deep convulsive sobs, like those of a dying person, were heard for a minute, and then all was silent.

This scene had stirred the knight's rage to its highest pitch, and suddenly drawing his sword, he rushed like a maniac towards the door. Hans Netter ran after him to keep him back—but there he stood rooted to the ground, the song of the old Witch was heard, its musical and melodious notes ran from the ravine of Oakdale towards the Mindal valley. The clock of Ursberg had struck eleven, and the song of the mysterious woman answered to its silvery chime.

Sigmund Gassler tottered back into the room and covered at the chimney to banish the icy chillness which, like a fever, had spread all over his body. Then he forced a loud laugh and exclaimed:

"Cursed be the phantoms of my disturbed mind. As sure as my name is Sigmund Gassler, she is nothing but an hateful old witch. Don't you think so, you black-bearded and pious Kuno?"

"I confirm it," returned he with a trembling voice, "but then we can't say anything bad about the woman. On the contrary, people relate nothing but good of her; of the latter I had positive proof myself."

Hans Netter with his men and the hunters took off their caps and silently said their evening prayer, while Sigmund haughtily stirred the blazing fire in the chimney and muttered a curse into his black beard.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

FROUDE ON IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

The second and third volumes of Mr. Froude's work, "The English in Ireland," will certainly not attract so much attention from any class of persons as did the first. That came upon most people with a sort of surprise. Its key-note, struck even in its opening sentences, jarred so strangely upon the public ear, the principles those propounded were so much at variance with all the ordinary notions of moral right and justice, that a feeling either of astonishment, or of indignation, or of both, was at once awakened in the mind of every reader, as a consequence of which the work obtained an immediate notoriety, and became the subject of prompt and passionate discussion. But Mr. Froude cannot now renew the sensation. The public know his trick; they have taken his measure, and they are not in the least likely to trouble themselves much about his performances. The lines upon which his thoughts will run in dealing with any portions of Irish history are familiar with every reader of his first volume; so also are the arts by which he will strive to produce the effect he desires. In the very commencement of this work he set out with the principle, plainly expressed, that in the dealings of nations and peoples with each other, might is right. Bearing that fact in mind, the reader has a guide to the views which Mr. Froude will take of the course of Irish affairs. Another fact explanatory of his writing is, that his hatred of the Catholic religion is as deep and as constant as that of Beelzebub himself. These things being so, it will at once be understood that the Irish people can find no favour at his hands. With him they are always in the wrong, and are either to be crushed as barbarians or persecuted as Catholics. They refused to lie down quietly as a conquered people under the heels of England—therefore they should have been beaten to the ground every time they dared to claim for themselves any political rights; they refused to conform to the faith England manufactured for herself in the sixteenth century—therefore they should have been exterminated. That is the lesson inculcated in three volumes of laborious writing by Mr. Froude. He does not at all contend that England has ruled the Irish people wisely—far from it. He sees in the course of her dealings with them far too much of conciliation and concession. She struck them hard, and struck them down, but she did not follow up her blows with sufficient energy for Mr. Froude's taste, and was not sufficiently careful to keep them in the dust when she had them there. She slept, and allowed them to creep up again. Sometimes she gave ear to their plaints, and some degree of trust to their protestations—then she made some small concessions, which increased their strength without satisfying their desires, and naturally encouraged them to clamor for more. She should have believed nothing they said, expected no sort of good from them, and yielded to them nothing whatever, if Mr. Froude's word is to be taken for it. They were Catholics, incorrigible and unpardonable. When they were not doing anything wrong in Ireland, their co-religionists were doing wrong in France, or in Spain, or in Italy, in consideration of which they deserved to be either loaded with disabilities, or hunted out of the country. England's grand mistake, according to Mr. Froude, was in the relaxation of the penal laws. She should have steadily maintained them, and inflexibly acted up to them until the Catholic clergy had been rooted out of Ireland, and the Catholic faith had disappeared, and she should have liberally encouraged and aided her Protestant colonists until they grew to be the Irish nation. Not having had the wisdom to take this course, her intermittent severities, which were insufficient to destroy the Irish people, failed to impose tranquility on them, and the result is that, at this day, she is face to face with an Irish difficulty out of which she does not see her way. Such is the philosophy of Irish history according to Mr. James Anthony Froude. Its bearings were laid down in his first volume; they are continued in the two just published; the story would be just the same if he were to pen a half-a-dozen more on the same subject.

brought forward in proof of the priest's innocence, and he stigmatised him as a murderer, and one who had died over with his dying breath. Mr. Froude writes:—"It is treason and murder at all in Ireland, Father Sheehy was as deep a criminal as ever swung from a crossbeam. He died as others had died, keeping the oath of secrecy which he had sworn as a Whiteboy, and going out of the world with a lie upon his lips, to leave a doubt of the justice of his sentence as a stain upon the law, which had condemned him."

That is Mr. Froude's characteristic way of treating the legal murder of Father Sheehy, a good and virtuous priest who was done to death by his malignant enemies, because he sympathized with his persecuted people, and refused to betray them into the hands of their relentless oppressors. Yet the actual facts of the case stand out plainly enough in history, and it is only so prejudiced and so reckless a writer as Mr. Froude who, at this time of day, could so grossly misrepresent them. Father Sheehy, during nearly the whole time of his administration, was hunted by the bloodthirsty Ascendancy faction and the officials of the government in his part of the country. Several times did they grapple with him; they had him arrested on various charges under the penal statutes; but, failing in their persecutions on these grounds, they determined that they would never rest content until, on one pretence or another, they had brought him to the gallows. They felt pretty sure of their game, when, in the early part of 1766, a reward of £300 was offered for his capture, as one of these concerned in an attack on a party of soldiers who were conveying prisoners to Clonmel jail. Conscious of his innocence, Father Sheehy wrote to the government, declaring his willingness to surrender and take his trial, if that trial would be granted him in Dublin, and not in Clonmel, where he would be in the hands of a faction who thirsted for his blood. Mr. Froude's way of accounting for this offer is that the priest felt "secure of the fidelity of those whose evidence could alone convict him." But, if this were so, Father Sheehy would have been quite as willing to be tried in Clonmel as in Dublin, unless he believed that in Clonmel he would not get a trial according to the evidence, and would be convicted without proof of guilt. That was, in fact, the thing he did believe, and in a right good reason. Clonmel, he knew, would be a fatal spot for him, should he be put to trial there on any serious charge, no matter how false and monstrous it might be; the anti-Catholic squires of the place, his sworn enemies, knew it too, and therefore they were determined that on his trial in that place they would have him, if not on the present charge of treason, then upon some other, and at an early date.

The government accepted the conditions offered by the hunted priest. He surrendered, came up to Dublin, was tried, and triumphantly acquitted. And then, when the poor persecuted clergyman thought to return to his home a free man, he found that in trusting to the honor of the government he had placed himself in a trap, out of which there was no escape, and that he was now a doomed man. Before he could leave the dock, while the sound of the verdict of acquittal was yet in his ears, he was informed that there was now against him a charge of murder, for the trial of which he was sent back from Dublin to Clonmel. Mr. Froude quietly remarks that the promise made to Father Sheehy when he surrendered to the authorities "had been observed to the letter; it was, perhaps, broken in the spirit when he was sent back, to be tried for murder, from Dublin to Clonmel." "Perhaps?" Mr. Froude, apparently, does not feel quite certain whether there was not a gross breach of faith in the case, and he therefore slips a gentle "perhaps" into his sentence. But if it had been a party of Irish Catholics that had been guilty of the treachery, Mr. Froude would know what to say of it. His choice of words all through his description of this case is worthy of attention, as illustrative of his method of writing history. Father Sheehy's acquittal in Dublin, he says, was owing to "insufficient evidence." He undertakes to say "the Lords Justices were certain of his guilt, though, as often happens in Ireland, they could not produce their proofs." At the trial in Clonmel, where Father Sheehy was charged with having been accessory to the murder of an informer named Bridges, "witnesses came forward to swear that he (Bridges) had left the country." But "it was proved," Mr. Froude says, that there had been a conspiracy to murder him, and that the Sheehys knew it. Thus, the evidence on one side was evidence merely, with Mr. Froude, but the evidence on the other was proof. Again: "A Mr. Keating, described as a gentleman of property in the county, offered to prove that Father Nicholas was at his house on the night when, if ever, the murder was committed; but Mr. Hewston, a clergyman and an active magistrate, rose in court and said that he had a charge against Keating for being present at the killing of the soldiers. Keating's evidence was refused; and he was committed to the goal at Kilkenny." This illegal and extraordinary proceeding—the rejection of the evidence of an important witness, a gentleman of property and reputation, because of a person's standing up in court and saying he had a charge against him—evokes not a word of condemnation from Mr. Froude. Neither does he mention the fact that when Mr. Richard Keating was tried at Kilkenny, on the charge referred to, he was acquitted. He is equally careful to avoid the character of the witnesses on whose unborne testimony Father Sheehy was found guilty. He does not tell his readers that the chief "witness" against Father Sheehy was a woman of infamous character, whom that priest had to publicly censure, or excommunicate, some time previously in consequence of the scandal she was giving. In his parish; neither does he tell them that of the other witnesses one was a villain who was taken out of Clonmel jail on a charge of thievery, and another was a young ruffian of about sixteen years of age, known to be the worst character in the neighborhood, and that he also was brought out of jail to do the job. He omits also to mention the remarkable fact that these very witnesses, on whose evidence Father Sheehy was condemned at Clonmel, had sworn against him with equal directness on the trial at Dublin, when their testimony was discredited by the jury, and the prisoner acquitted. All these things Mr. Froude keeps out of view, because he wishes to murder the memory of the priest, as Hewston and Toler and their gang murdered his body in the year 1768. It is clear to us that amongst the fanatical and bloodthirsty crew who hunted Father Sheehy to death there was not a more bitter priest-hater or more determined enemy of the Irish race than Mr. James Anthony Froude is at the present day; nor was there a more reckless speaker of untruths among the bribed and perjured witnesses who swore away his life—not excepting even Molly Dunlea.

REPEAL V. FEDERALISM.

To the Editor of the Irishman.

DUBLIN, May 27, 1874.

Sir—I am very sorry to see two Irish patriots of the highest character and eminence, such as are the Dowager Lady Queensberry and Mr. P. J. Smyth, persisting in efforts to break up the Home Rule organisation. It is only by uniting and organizing themselves, so as to take somewhat the form and attitude of a nation—a disunited nation demanding back the rights of which it has been robbed—that the patriotic Irish people can hope to prevail in their long and sore struggle, and win peace, honor, and prosperity for Ireland. And now such a patriotic union seems steadily growing, such a national attitude is being steadily taken; now a voice, which our Eng-

lish oppressors must recognize as the voice of the Irish nation, declares in the Imperial Parliament the desire and determination of Ireland to recover her National Parliament, now a League is formed in which all parties of Irish nationality, of all the various parties are already joined—League of which Mr. Smyth himself is, or was, a member, and which Lady Queensberry has added by her good word and by her purse. Since the accused Union was passed, never has there been before so promising an organization for the great work of recovering the national rights of which the Union robbed our country. And it is those two most respected Irish patriots, both of whom, I do believe, would give their lives for Ireland, are exerting their great personal influence to undo all that holy work of national union and organization, and let our country become again a helpless anarchy—"a heap of uncemented sand." Alas! Surely it is only overwhelming convictions of duty that can justify or explain conduct calculated to produce such disastrous results. I cannot doubt but that conviction of duty impel both those Irish patriots. But I do not share those convictions; I have carefully considered the published letters of both the Marchioness and Mr. Smyth, and I find no arguments in them to convince me, or that ought to convince any reasonable person, that the Home Rule scheme, as expressed in the resolutions adopted at the Conference, is not such a scheme for the settlement of our national quarrel with England as the Irish people may honorably and wisely adopt. I have already stated my views upon the question, in a letter which appeared in your paper a few weeks since, and I shall not now engage in further discussion. Let Nationalists read and consider the Conference resolutions for themselves, and see for themselves whether Mr. Smyth interprets the Home Rule scheme fairly and truly.

I am rejoiced that the Conference adopted that scheme. I am rejoiced that the Irish constituencies have elected fifty Parliamentary representatives to tell England that the Irish people demand back their National Parliament, and to offer that Federal arrangement to remove the fears of England as to separation. I am rejoiced that the Irish people, of all the various Nationalist parties, seem resolved to support the League and the Home Rule Parliamentary representation—both the work of the people. I trust we are grown too wise—wise from bitter experience—to divide and array ourselves in faction-fights in face of the enemy, while the enemy with possible delight clap hands and cheer us on. I trust the Irish people will not let even Mr. Smyth's daring rhetoric drive common-sense out of their minds. Let us all respect devoted patriots, such as are Lady Queensberry and Mr. P. J. Smyth, even in their unwise caprices, but let us not go astray, at their unwise caprices, from the practicable and safe path of patriotism.

The National Roll has been made the subject of some fierce, denunciatory rhetoric from a correspondent who signs himself *Dathi* (I am glad he has the grace to withhold his real name). The scheme of the National Roll is one for enabling the mass of the patriotic people easily and effectually to assist the Home Rule Movement both with their numbers and with their money contributions. I trust the scheme will before long be universally adopted by the people.—I am, sir, yours truly,

JOHN MARTIN.

THE HON. CHARLES G. DUFFY'S EXPECTED RETURN TO IRELAND.

At a banquet given in Melbourne on St. Patrick's Day, the Hon. Charles G. Duffy referred thus to his contemplated return to Ireland:—

He said,—"I am here, to-night, gentlemen, notwithstanding that I found it necessary to decline invitations of a like character from other friends I am going back for a time to the old world, and to the old land that we love, and you are entitled to expect that I would come to you for leave of absence, or if the parting was to be a final one, come to say a cordial good-bye. You have read, I dare say, in the newspapers from time to time, stories of my particular purpose in going home so precise and circumstantial, that if they were only a little accurate there would be nothing left for me to tell you (laughter). In truth, I am going home mainly because I want leisure and repose to recruit my health and have won the right to enjoy them by long years of hard work. But this is too simple an explanation for some ingenious persons. At one time it was said that I was going to occupy a political office, and the very office and the Administration with which I was to be associated were confidentially named. Let me relieve the minds of these anxious critics by assuring them that I have no more desire or intention of occupying any office whatever, on the other side of the equator, than of becoming Shah of Persia or King of Aethiopia (cheers). The only office that would have any temptation for me is not now in existence, though some day or other it will be created. I won't mention its title, but perhaps you could guess when I say that its functions would be performed partly on Cork Hill, in a dingy old castle, which is prodigiously in need of a little moral whitewashing and ventilation, and partly in a stately classic edifice which stands opposite the site for Henry Grattan's statue in College-green (cheers). In the meantime I am a candidate for no office whatever that the old world has to bestow, from parish constable upwards or downwards. It was next said that I was hurrying home before the general election to secure a seat in the House of Commons as a Home Ruler. There was no particular need of hurrying, I believe, for some of the men with whom I was associated of old, when they heard of my coming, were good enough to propose to have me elected in my absence (cheers). But I could not consent to rush back into public life in feeble health, and with the imperfect knowledge of men and things so long an absence creates. An old soldier is apt to make inquiries about the state of discipline, the condition of the stores and commissariat, and above all, the plan of campaign, before he buckles on his sword as a volunteer, however much he loves the cause. A seat in the House of Commons *per se* has no attraction for me. When I had a seat there before I threw it up, because I found it impossible to accomplish the purpose that induced me to seek it. I found the position of an Irish member, who meant to do his duty honestly, and not to mount the cockade of Whig or Tory, among the most painful and onerous that a man can occupy; and I fully believe that the best Irishmen sent to Westminster since the Union died of wounds that bled inwardly—of suppressed wrath, for example, and disappointed hope (cheers). I will never volunteer to re-enter the House of Commons, and I will never consent to re-enter it, unless I have a party strong enough, capable enough, and upright enough to create a public opinion of their own in the midst of that hostile assembly, and sufficiently in accord with respect to means and agencies to entitle them to hope for success in a difficult enterprise. And even then I would rather be a spectator than an actor. Not that I mean to be idle. A man with any facility for work can no more be idle than a stream can cease to flow till its sources be dried up. But a stream need not always turn the mill-wheels of some practical purpose—flowing freely through pastures and corn fields. It may also be performing its appointed task. It is strange that the telegraph has not sent us the name of a single Irish member elected to the new Parliament. It may be that the Irish people have seized the occasion of the dissolution to send a compact disciplined body of representatives to London, able to make their claims formidable and urgent. If so, I can promise you one Irish-Australian traveller will look on from the Speaker's gallery at their labours with cordial sympathy, and without the slightest desire to replace any man in his seat.

DISTRESS IN CONNEMARA.

The following document was issued from a Conference of the Clergy of the Deanery of Clifden, Ardrishoese of Tuam, held on the 18th of May, 1874.

To parade before the eyes of the destitution of individuals or of districts is an employment humiliating alike to the people and to their clergy. But, witnessing in our daily rounds through our respective parishes the utter prostration from want of food of many of the people, we feel that we have arrived at a crisis, when even modest and patient silence would degenerate into crime.

We do therefore inform the government again that there are of utter want throughout Connemara at present, as any that have destituted the people during the years of famine. The only difference is that the calamity is not as general now as then.

This is the third bad successive season in the West. Distinctly we repeat, that in numerous cases the condition of the people is extremely wretched. There is no such thing as credit—the previous two bad seasons put an end to that.

Early last April we had a conference with the union poor law-board. The guardians, with becoming spirit, passed a solemn resolution apprising the government of the approach of dire distress, and asking them to adopt timely measures to prevent the ravages of the old calamity.

Then, as well as now, the guardians and clergy asked employment, and not alms, for an able-bodied and spirited people.

Public works of vast importance, such as a railroad from Galway to Clifden, were ready to their hand. The influence of the venerable name and constant solicitude of our patriotic Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, were enlisted in the same cause; but up to this the only result is promised inspection and inquiry, while hundreds of loyal people, male and female, young children and adults, are enduring the pangs of hunger. Yet, in the face of all this, there are professors of economy, but practitioners in social ruin, who preach sermons on loyalty and patience, and pause for a response of a hypocritical amen from a people who are moral and loyal to an extreme, if not to a fault.

Again we implore (we stoop to the attitude as we are pleading for our faithful flock) the government to open sources of employment, to relieve, nay, to save the people.

Now, a word or two to the public in explanation of this constantly recurring misery in Connemara.

On the top of the sliding scale that indicates and infallibly leads to ruin may be found the active and negative dealings of governments with the people of the West.

A former paternal (?) government directly ruined the fisheries of the West coast by the withdrawal of the stings, beggarly support which they derived from the state. All subsequent so-called parental governments have perpetuated that ruin by acquiescing in that first cause. No public works, no railroads, no facilities to reach the advantages of distant markets.

Of landlords we take care to speak in the most moderate terms. British legislation inscribed their rights on the broadest fringes. One foreign society alone owned a property of vast extent, measuring within its boundaries 280 square miles, 300 miles of foreshore, and other appurtenances and other manorial rights of amazing amount. Yet all this vast extent of territory is still almost in a state of nature—no employment, no improvement!

Now, let the public diminish the most prosperous district in the empire by 180 square miles, and they can easily judge what outlying *debris*—depopulated and degraded by the crowbar—can be worth!

With few exceptions, the landlords of Connemara are absentees. Thus, priests and people are left to rough it during hard seasons. Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., and his truly amiable family, do all they can to mitigate distress by large employment and by the untiring ministrations of Divine charity.

Mountain land does not improve under the depopulating curse of eviction by the thousand. Such has been the agricultural process through which many of the districts of Connemara have passed. It is a miracle of God's mercy that even a remnant of the people is found on the soil still to bear witness to the huge iniquities perpetrated by and with the sanction of a foreign legislature.

Again we beg most respectfully to impress on the government that no other work can be so profitable and of such utility as a railroad between Galway and Clifden.

We are so isolated here that every year that passes we have to record the source of ruin in consequence of the impossibility of safe transit of food from any store either in Galway or Westport—both localities being sixty-two miles (English) from Clifden. During the last three years no boat could leave either harbor—one year for eight weeks, the second year for six weeks, and this current year five weeks; and thus all supplies of food were shut out, and no alternative was left to the people but either to starve or to consume the few potatoes that were left for seed.

(Signed)

PATRICK McMAHON, P.P. of Clifden and Dean of Tuam.

HUBERT FERRAN, C.A., Ballynakill.

M. LAVALLA, C.A., Moyra.

JOSEPH A. MOLONEY, C.A., Roundstone.

JAMES LEE, C.O., Roundstone.

MICHAEL GUERAN, C.O., Clifden.

JOHN P. CANNING, C.O., Ballinrobe.

THOMAS BREWSTER, C.O., Clifden.

PATRICK J. STUBB, C.O., Clifden.

THE COMIC GOSPEL.

It appears that for some months past much excitement has been produced in Edinburgh and other towns of Scotland by the singular exercises of a couple of itinerant Americans—Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. For a very long time no entertainment has been so popular in Edinburgh as that which goes by the name of these gentlemen. It is attended by overflowing audiences. Crowds of enthusiasts follow the performers from one place to another, for it is part of their system to have as much variety as possible, and to hold their meetings in all sorts of different buildings—in town-halls, lecture-rooms, and churches of all denominations. The meetings are held at all hours of the day, and some are for young men, some for mothers, some for fathers, others for young women, clerks, students, or little children. Curiosity is stimulated by huge placards on the walls, and several periodicals command a large sale by describing the performances. The announcement—"At 6.30 p.m., Mr. Moody will preach the Gospel." Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey are Americans from Chicago and we learn from one of their organs that their visit to Scotland was prompted by a feeling that the churches there stood "especially in need of the application of those belated, livelier, more direct modes of appeal which are characteristic of America." Mr. Moody, we are further told, is "not a man of much education or culture; his manner is abrupt and blunt; his speech bristles with Americanisms; his voice is sharp, rapid and colloquial." He is remarkable for his want of sanctimoniousness, and "a play of humor, sprouts out sometimes in his most serious addresses." He interlards his lectures with droll and wonderful stories, or, as the writer puts it, "he has, in his possession, a large number of incidents and experiences well fitted to throw light on the points he employs them to elucidate, and to clinch the appeals which he uses them to enforce." In the intervals of Mr. Moody's lectures, Mr. Sankey sang hymns. "Abhorring the notion of providing musical entertainment merely to please those who are not in the Kingdom of God," he seeks to move "by truth expressed in the most winning tones." It is also "in

subservience to spiritual ends that Mr. Sankey uses the harmonium." "Sankey's 'Sacred Solos' are sold by the thousand, and his example and exhortations are also said to have given a great impulse to the 'trade' in harmoniums. The sort of entertainment which is thus presented may be gathered from the descriptions given by persons who professed to have enjoyed it. 'We are having a very good time now,' writes one, 'Old Formally has got his neck broken.' 'On Friday night,' says another, 'after Moody's solemn words, it seemed to be a great smashing up of the souls.' The audience is alternately moved to laughter and tears. The Gospel is preached not only with the pronunciation, but in a dialect of Chicago; and the result is no doubt something very different from that to which Scotch congregations are accustomed. Jokes, slang stories and sensational exclamations are freely interspersed. Mr. Moody's strange accents and 'sprouts of humor' work up the people into a state of excitement in which it is as easy to cry as laugh. A parable translated into the language of Artemus Ward, and embellished by touches of Yankee wit, is a novel sensation, and the effect is enhanced by a sudden change to startling threats of damnation, and appeals to come and be saved. Then comes Sankey's lively solo, sung in very good style to a melody that might pass for secular in a worldly concert-room but for the words. People who go only to be amused, as most of the audience go, are provided with a curious and racy entertainment, quite as good in its way as the Christy Minstrels. Others of an impressive temperament are thrown into more or less violent paroxysms of hysterical emotion.

It is said to be too soon to estimate the results of the agitation which has been carried on by these expedients; but it is not very difficult to anticipate what, judging from former experience, they are likely to be. It is impossible to imagine anything more unwholesome and debilitating than the sort of morbid excitement and hysterical rapture which is thus cultivated; and in other cases the consequence has invariably been a reaction of a deplorable kind. In the country districts of Scotland revivals have usually left their mark in an increase of drunkenness and a scandalous addition to the Registrar General's statistics of illegitimacy. In Edinburgh the heat and frenzy might be supposed from the extravagant language of the organs of the movement. It can readily be understood that, as one of these papers says, "hundreds of young persons who were formerly accustomed to go to the theatre, opera, and pantomime, gave up deliberately and from choice and the force of conviction attended the prayer-meetings;" but the explanation in a great measure is no doubt that the prayer meetings were found to be more amusing and stimulating. One of Mr. Moody's most "screeching hits," as they say in the play, is a mock representation of a court of law for the trial of Christ. He asks the congregation to consider itself a court of inquiry, and nominates one of the ministers present to be usher and to call in the witnesses, who are then examined with Yankee freedom and jocularly by Mr. Moody. Pilate's wife is called Mrs. Pilate, and among the other witnesses are the Apostles, the angels, and the Deity. This sort of roaring fun goes beyond anything on the stage. It is hard to say whether the treatment of religion in this manner does more harm by bringing sacred things into ridicule, by afflicting some feeble minds with idle agony, or by overbalancing others with the inflation of self-righteous arrogance and conceit. There is not the faintest trace of educated intelligence or spiritual elevation in Mr. Moody's harangues. They are a mere gabble of texts interspersed with grotesque or sensational anecdotes and spiced with vulgar American slang. The most extraordinary feature of the agitation is that it should be committed at and patronized by the clergy of Edinburgh and other towns. It is obvious that, if Moody and Sankey are right in the mode of preaching the Gospel, and if the success of these performances is really a "great awakening" and the "Power of the Holy Ghost in Scotland," the ordinary services of religion must be a melancholly farce. Everybody who has been in Scotland must have been struck with the severe endurance and fortitude with which a Scotch congregation sits out not only a long and dreary sermon, but a series of prayers which are the worst sort of sermons in disguise; and it is not surprising that Scotch laity should be thankful for a little relaxation. But that the ministers themselves should come forward in the manner to proclaim publicly that their whole system is a failure and waste of time is really strange. It must be still more wonderful if, in supporting and recommending Messrs. Moody and Sankey, they do not see that, when they are condemning themselves. Either a great awakening is good for their flocks or it is not; if it is why do they not take measures to bring it about on their own account? The only justification which is offered for the eccentricities and buffooneries of the Yankee propagandists is simply that the end justifies the means and that the great thing is to produce an impression on the public mind no matter how. It would appear, therefore, that sermons had better be abandoned for singing and story-telling, and there is no logical reason why the reform should stop here. The banjo and bones might be substituted for the harmonium, and Mr. Sankey's solos might be occasionally varied by a little dancing. The Fanteo Flip-flap Fandango would be an appropriate accompaniment to Mr. Moody's "sprouts of humor" and select anecdotes. If it is to be understood that it is the business of Christian churches to compete, as the *British Evangelist* holds with "the theatre, opera and pantomime," why is this competition left to the American gentlemen? It is stated that Messrs. Moody and Sankey may shortly be expected in London, but they will perhaps discover that their line of business has already been pretty well worked at the Tabernacle and elsewhere.—*Saturday Review*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

"The Pope" says the accurate Atlantic cable "has issued a mandate convokeing the Synod of Dublin for the purpose of considering the condition of Catholics in Ireland. The mandate is causing excitement, especially in ecclesiastical circles." Possibly this means nothing more than the usual periodical Conferences of the Irish Prelates. As the news is from London and of an Irish affair it is just possible that the cable is, for once, well informed on this topic. In that case, we presume it refers to a Plenary Council. The last National Council of this kind was held in 1851, at Thurles, under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, then Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, who presided as Apostolic Delegate. He also will preside at the Synod of Dublin. Of the prelates who sat with him as Fathers of the last Synod not many are now living. Of the Archbishops, himself and the Archbishop of Tuam are the sole survivors. Archbishop Leahy was one of the theologians. Of the Bishops there still survive only Bishop Kelly of Derry, and Bishop Delaney of Cork. The Synod of Thurles gave definite shape and form to the agitation against the abominations of Queen's College and Intermediate Education, and showed the English government that even though the national schools were "tolerated" by the Bishops as an experiment, as the best system that could be obtained, and as a security against greater evils, that nevertheless neither Ireland, nor her Bishops or the Pope would stand any further tampering with the faith of her children, through their teachers. We can well imagine that this same question will be dealt with now, with that courage and far-sightedness, which so well becomes the Bishops of Ireland.—*Catholic Review*.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY SENATE.—The adjourned meeting of this body was held in the Examination Hall.

Trinity College, and has since been adjourned from day to day, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Joseph Napier, presiding. The chief interest amongst Catholics was the motion which stood in Mr. Butt's name, brought forward at the opening of the meeting on Monday by the Rev. Dr. Haughton, seconded by Dr. Shaw, and supported by the Rev. Professor Galbraith, namely, for the admission of a Catholic College as a portion of the University of Dublin. After a discussion of about three hours, the motion was defeated in a division by 74 against seven votes, the majority consisting mainly of the fellows, pro-fessors and staff of the college. The three fellows named made extremely able speeches in support of the motion, and predicted that its rejection by the Senate must lead to an attack on Trinity College, which must end in despoiling her of a large portion of her endowments. The Freeman's Journal and the Evening Post have both pointed out the issues involved, in relation to Catholics. The Express and the Mail, the Conservative organs, seem to appreciate the gravity of the rejection of the motion; confident that it will excite the Catholics to concentrate their opposition upon Trinity College. The former, recognizing the grievance regarding degrees, asks why do the Catholics not seek affiliation of their College with the Queen's rather than the Dublin University? They see that if the Catholic University College once had a University footing in a common arena with Trinity, and proved able to compete with it in the results of its teaching, an unanswerable argument would thereby be supplied for its public endorsement. And, further, that the apprehension now largely entertained by timid and anti-serving Catholics, that even were the Catholic University chartered as such, the social and academic value of its degrees would be liberally discounted, while those of Dublin University would generally be at a high premium, and never below would be completely precluded by the incorporation of the Catholic University College in the Dublin University, so that the students of the former and those of Trinity College would be examined under common tests and bear common degrees. Such a scheme would silence Catholics of that stamp, and deprive them of their last pretext for sending their sons to Trinity College. The Irish Correspondent of the Times is in error when he states, on Tuesday, that the majority in the Senate on Monday, included "Catholics." It included one only, Dr. Maguire, Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Galway; but it included some apostates, amongst others, the Rev. Thaddeus O'Mahony, D.D., Professor of the Irish Language, Trinity College, who entered that institution as a Catholic, and lost his faith, like many others, there. The discussions in the Senate of the Dublin University since the defeat, on Monday, of Mr. Butt's motion, have reference to the proposed changes in the governing body. Mr. Monck's motion, to supersede the College Board, and have but one governing body, for College and University, was defeated last evening, by 74 to 16 votes; so that in a packed Senate like that, the fellows or Board party will defeat all attempts at reform, internal and external, and precipitate popular and legislative hostility, which must lead to radical changes in Trinity College.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The work of internal reorganization proceeds steadily in the University. The faculty of law has just been placed on an active footing by the appointment of two of the most rising members of the junior Irish Bar to chairs of English Law of Jurisprudence; Mr. Richard Paul Carton, who was called in 1863, and Mr. Hugh McDermott, who made his studies in the Catholic University, called in 1862. Amongst the legal objection urged by some of the senators of the Dublin University against the incorporation of the Catholic College into the former foundation, is the unrepaid portion of the Relief Act, 1793 (32 Geo. III, cap. 21, sect. 7); and also the penal clause in the Emancipation Act against Jesuits; as it is alleged that the direction of the whole Catholic University has recently been placed under Jesuit Fathers. For the latter statement there is not a shadow of ground. Two Jesuits, F.F. Barron and Keating, have been placed over St. Patrick's Collegiate House, in charge, as deans, of the domestic life, discipline, and training of the students resident therein—a highly important duty—but these Fathers exercise no further function, fill no chairs, nor, in any wise, save that one of them may have a seat on the Rectorial Council, direct the general administration of the University.—18.

IRISH JUDGES AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.—Among the questions which Mr. Butt intends raising in the House of Commons as soon as the holidays are over I may select two which are likely to cause some lively discussion. One refers to the appointment of non-political judges, and the other to the examination by competent authority of candidates for the office of Resident Magistrates in Ireland. The first will form the subject of an address to the Crown representing, that in the opinion of Parliament it would be for the advantage of the administration of justice if the Irish Judges were appointed to some extent as they are in England upon the sole responsibility of the Lord Chancellor without reference to official or political claims. In the Magistrates (Ireland) and Commissioners of Police Salaries Bill he will make an effort to have a clause inserted to the effect that after the passing of the Act, and from time to time, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland shall appoint a Board of fit and proper persons who shall periodically examine into and certify the qualifications of all persons chosen to act as Resident Magistrates under the Acts repealed, including therein especially an examination of all such persons as to their knowledge of the duties of magistrates and the laws relating to the same and of such other branches of knowledge as the same board with the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time prescribe, and after the passing of the Act no person shall be appointed as a resident stipendiary magistrate unless such person shall have satisfied this board as to his capability.—Correspondent of Irish Times.

THE LOYALTY OF DUBLIN.—There was somewhat curiously an Irish element introduced into the debate on Friday night on Oxford as a military centre. Lord Churchill alluded to Dublin being a garrison as well as a University City, but ascribed the presence of the troops to the disaffection of the people. The Lord Mayor's speech was quite sufficient for the vindication of Dublin, but Mr. Meldon also rose, and defended the University of Dublin from imaginary sneers. He declared that physically Dublin would beat Oxford any day. The challenges of Dublin in boating, cricketing, and other matters were always declined. The city of Dublin, said Mr. Meldon, was "far and away" ahead of Oxford, and will ever remain the capital of Ireland.—Correspondent of Express.

NATIONAL BOARD STATISTICS.—The report of the Irish National Board of Education for the year 1873 mentions that, 412 teachers permanently left the service during the year, 159 of whom had been trained in Dublin at the public expense. Forty-one entered the civil service, 61 married, 21 became commercial clerks, 56 emigrated, 32 were dismissed. There are now on the school rolls in Ireland 1,020,130, and in average daily attendance 373,311, or 17,550 over the number for 1873. The total amount paid in salaries, premiums, gratuities, and allowances was £436,950. The parliamentary grant was £542,222. The total independent receipts from school fees, &c., were about £24,000.

DISCOVERY OF A VALUABLE COAL SHAM.—The Chronicle states that a valuable seam of coal has just been won in a new shaft which the Mining Company of Ireland have been engaged in sinking for nearly twelve months at Lisnacross, close to

the colliery terminus of the Southern Railway, the main line of which connecting Thurles with Clonmel is nearly completed. A short branch connecting the Slieveragh collieries with the main line will secure to extensive and populous districts the advantage of coal of excellent quality at a moderate cost. The cost of cartage from Slieveragh to Clonmel—a distance of about twenty miles—is at present 18s. per ton. By the new line the cost will probably be reduced to 1s. This charge will be the sole increase on the price of the coal at the pit's mouth when the fuel is delivered at Clonmel.—Irish Times.

EXPORTS OF IRISH CATTLE TO ENGLAND.—Ireland sent to England last year upwards of 63,000 cattle more than in 1872. The exportation of sheep to England increased by 36,000 animals. There would appear to be almost no limit to the producing capacity of the Irish pastures, or the consumptive power of the English people. One-half of the cattle and sheep imported from this country has hitherto entered England by way of Liverpool; but in consequence of restrictions imposed upon the trade at that port Irish cattle are beginning to be sent to other harbors. Already apprehensions are expressed lest the price of butchers' meat should be increased through the decline of the Irish cattle transit through Liverpool.—Irish Times.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN TYRRELL, P.P.—We announce with regret the death of the Very Rev. John Tyrrell, P.P., which occurred on Sunday evening, the 17th ult., at his residence, Blackditch. He was laborious in the discharge of his sacred duties, "laboring in season and out of season." He was gentle and considerate, particularly towards the poor, whose prayers will ascend to the throne of mercy for their good, faithful and exemplary pastor. R.I.P.—Catholic Times.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS OF IRELAND, CONTEMPLATED.—The tourist will be delighted in the Western Highlands with the grandest and most picturesque lake and mountain scenery in the United Kingdom. The panoramic view of Killory Bay for eight miles, with its wild romantic mountains towering into the sky, and volcanic-like "Mweelrea" (2,688 feet) at the entrance, cannot be surpassed; the wild grandeur of Kylesmore Pass and Lake, with the "Twelve Pins" (2,000 feet) in the background is unrivalled. The Silvery Lakes, Glendalough, Derrylea, Inagh, Teem with salmon and trout, and other inexhaustible sport. The sea-cliff and headlands of Clifton and Achill, washed by the broad Atlantic, are grand and wild. Clew Bay, comprising an area of twenty-eight square miles, studded with over 100 islands, affords from Greagh Patrick (2,500 feet) one of the most panoramic views in the world, not excepting the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, Lough Corrib, eighteen miles long, is a small freshwater inland sea, upon which a steamer plies to Cong—the venerable ruins of Cong Abbey are not only beautiful, but traditional and legendary. Loughs Conn and Cullin, the former eight miles long, afford views that are the real of the extravagant scenic artist's ideal—wild foreground—water—jutting headlands, backed by numerous lines of hills and high mountains. Lough Gill and Hazelwood Demesne at the end of the tour, afford a change from the wild and romantic to the wooded class of scenery; still, however, blended in the background with desert-looking serrated mountains. To the scenic tourist, the health seeker, the angler, the sportsman, the botanist, the geologist, the archaeologist, the artist, or the pedestrian, the attractions offered by the Western Highlands are unrivalled, with the additional charm of being in parts unexplored.—Tourist Guide, by J. E. Ward.—Midland Great Western Railway.

THE LATEST TRADE IN THE NORTH.—I regret to have to state that the present condition of the linen trade, the staple manufacture of the North, is in an universally low and dull condition here at the present time. During the past week one large house here has already surrendered to the pressure, and the general feeling seems to be one of considerable uneasiness. In both of the extensive power-loom weaving factories in this town the hands have been recently reduced, and it is said that the next step will be to resort to the "short time movement." It is hard to divine what the cause may be, but it is sincerely to be hoped that matters may soon assume a much brighter aspect than they do at present.—Correspondent of Saunders.

THE LAND QUESTION IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.—A meeting of the Queen's County Independent Club was held on Tuesday May 26, in Maryborough to consider the various Land Bills brought into Parliament by Irish members. After Mr. Marum and other gentlemen had spoken, the following resolutions were adopted:—"That, while thanking the members of the Irish party for their zealous efforts to protect the interests of Ireland in parliament during the present session, we consider that, as not one of the land bills hitherto introduced seems to secure effectually the rights of tenure, fair rents, and free sale to all classes of occupiers of land in Ireland, we trust that they will unite to reconsider them, and that measures should be taken to draft a comprehensive bill, based on the resolutions of the three national conferences, and to introduce it into parliament in the next session." "That in our opinion another Irish National Land Conference should be held in Dublin before the next session of parliament, to prepare or approve of a land bill for all Ireland, and to form a permanent Central Irish Tenant League."—Nation.

THE KILKENNY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.—We (Nation) take the following from the Kilkenny Journal of Wednesday:—"The adjourned meeting of the above association was held in the Assembly-rooms, Tholsel, on Saturday last. There were close on thirty tenant farmers in attendance. Mr. James Cormack, Ullingford, in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, occupied the chair. Letters were read by Mr. Marum from tenant farmers through all parts of the country, also from a great number of the priests throughout the country, all sympathizing in the object of the meeting, and promising their hearty support. The press attended, but were informed that the meeting was intended to be a private one, but that intimation would be given when a general meeting would take place. The reporters then retired. We understand that the next meeting will be held on the next monthly fair day, when arrangements will be made to hold the first general district meeting."

A TENANTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION FOR FARNEY.—We (Nation) take the following from the Dundalk Democrat:—"A preliminary meeting of the tenant farmers of the barony of Farney, was held in the Shirley Arms Hotel, Carrickmacross, on Thursday, 21st inst., for the purpose of taking steps to establish a Tenants' Defence Association. There was a large attendance of the leading tenants of the barony present, and all seemed most anxious to have the association established. At the hour of three o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Thomas McCabe, Loughmoylan, seconded by Mr. William Henry, of Mullanavogue, Mr. Thomas Phelan, P.L.G., Carrickmacross, was moved to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Samuel Enkins, Corrdunrod, seconded by Mr. P. Devin, T.K., Carrickmacross, Mr. Henry Overend was appointed secretary, pro tem. Moved by Mr. Martin McMahon, P.L.G., Coolreagh, and seconded by Mr. Andrew Hamilton, and carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when it is the imperative duty of the tenantry of the barony of Farney to establish a Tenants' Defence Association." Moved by Mr. Robert Smith, P.L.G., Dunmy, and seconded by Mr. Hugh Callan, P.L.G., Lignall, and carried unanimously:—"That a general meeting of the tenantry of the barony be convened for two o'clock, on Friday, the 29th inst., in the town of Carrickmacross, for the purpose of

establishing a Tenants' Defence Association." The requisition convening the meeting was then drawn up and signed by an immense number of the leading tenants. The proceedings terminated by passing a warm vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE RANSOM OF RENTS IN LOUTH.—The same paper from which we (Nation) have quoted above—the Dundalk Democrat—has the following:—"In Louth it is rumored that the owners of three or four properties are preparing to follow in the footsteps of the Earls of Dartry and Roden. It is evident therefore, that unless the farmers in the county take some steps in forming a defence association for the protection of their rights, they may expect a little consideration at the hands of their respective agents as those on the Dartry and Roden estates have received from Messrs. Henry and Robson. Mr. Henry has already served notices to quit on the tenants. The tenants, however, have refused to pay the increase demanded, being convinced of their inability to do so, and thus the sad and distressing spectacle of wholesale eviction, with all its melancholy consequences, is threatened in Louth. Mr. Robson, Lord Roden's agent, has not adopted such extreme measures as those to which Mr. Henry has had recourse. On the contrary, we are informed, he has stated to one of the tenants who signed the memorial to the landlord, that it is not his intention to dispossess any of the tenants who should refuse to agree to the proposed alterations in their rents; adding that these parties would not get leave to sell their interests in their farms should they be disposed to do so hereafter. He has resolved, however, 'to try again' to induce them to consent to an increase as will be seen from the following copy of a circular sent to the tenants during this week:—

Dundalk Estate Office Dundalk, 9th May, 1874. DEAR SIR—I issued a circular on the 10th ult., informing you of Lord Roden's intention to make an increase on the rents of this estate from 1st May, 1874, to which I have had no reply. I beg to hand you a memorandum showing the proposed increase on your holding, and request your kindly informing me of your decision thereon, on or before the 31st inst. Faithfully yours, W. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robson states he has received no reply to his former circular, thus ignoring the memorial addressed by the tenants to Lord Roden, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Robson as a reply to his invitation to present themselves at his office.

THE CONVENTION ACT—PRESBYTERIAN OPINION.—The Londonderry Standard gives the following report of the speech delivered by the senior member for Derry County, on the second reading of Mr. P. J. Smyth's Convention Act Repeal Bill. We (Nation) quote the speech, as it may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the sentiments of the great majority, if not the entire body, of the Presbyterians of the North on this important subject. Dr. Smyth said:—"I am somewhat surprised to hear from the hon. member for Donegal (Mr. Conolly) such expressions of alarm at the course pursued in Ireland by those who are friendly to the views entertained by the hon. member for Limerick. I do not know through what trials of courage the hon. member passed during his canvass in seeking a return to this House, but his experiences must have been exceptionally disheartening (a laugh). I can assure him that in the county adjoining his own, where a minority—perhaps a small one—sympathizes more or less with the hon. gentleman behind me (Mr. Butt) in his opinions on parliamentary government in Ireland, there was not the slightest attempt made to intimidate gentlemen who hold the old-fashioned opinions, nor did I see anything to cause alarm in the mind of any member of this House (cheers). The hon. member for Donegal must really not allow himself to be carried away by groundless alarms (hear, hear). I am not aware at this moment of any means being employed in Ireland to propagate political opinions or to advance theories of government, except means which are perfectly constitutional, and if we do not agree with them we have constitutional means of opposing them (cheers). With regard to the bill now before the House, I am anxious that English and Scotch members should clearly understand how the law as it now exists, affect assemblies of a delegated character. The Attorney-General for Ireland has explained that it is the principle of delegation, or of popular representation, that renders a meeting illegal in that country, provided the meeting meddles with questions affecting the constitution in church and state. Now the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is a representative body. It is not an assemblage of persons fortuitously brought together, but a body of commissioned members, distinctly representing the Presbyterian people all over Ireland. Now, I do not hesitate to say that, as the law now stands, that assembly must have committed illegal acts, if the interpretation we have had from the right hon. gentleman (Dr. Ball) be correct, and I have no reason to doubt it. In 1868 certain resolutions were passed by the House of Commons vitally affecting the constitution, so far as the then established church of Ireland was concerned. The Presbyterian Assembly and, after two days' discussion, passed resolutions of their own on that very subject (hear, hear). What was this but a violation of the law of 1793? and yet it would be a high-handed act of any government to interfere with such ecclesiastical discussions. As the member for Limerick has stated, the Episcopal Synod is protected in its deliberations by the statute of 1869, but other ecclesiastical bodies have no such protection (hear, hear). I am not content to live in sufferance (cheers). I believe the Presbyterians of Ireland will still meet and discuss any subject which they deem worthy of their deliberations (hear, hear). But I think it better that they should have sanction of law for what they do, and, therefore, in consistency with the position I occupy, and with that which I wish the church to which I belong to occupy, I shall give my support to this bill" (cheers). After some discussion, the bill was rejected by 216 to 84.

When the Home Rule members announced their rule of Parliamentary action that they would form themselves into an Irish party there was a curious mixture of doubt and dislike expressed. Some announced their disbelief in the practicality of such a course, others resented it as an insult to the traditions of party warfare. The result, however, has been up to the present such as to gratify the friends of the country. Reluctant admissions are extorted from hostile critics that the Irish party have acquired great weight in the House. The numerous bills they have introduced upon Irish subjects are looked upon as a success, but they have to be discussed and dealt with, otherwise Parliament opens itself to the reproach that it will neither do Irish business itself nor leave Ireland do it. An attempt is made, indeed, to show that the very objects and purposes of these bills will vindicate the union, but this suggestion is too ingenious to have much real force. If they prove anything they show that under the system which Irishmen are expected not to attempt to alter there have grown up a multitude of evils the redress of which requires a number of acts of Parliament, and the discussion of which, up to the present, has occupied nearly half the time of an assembly by no means anxious to waste its leisure on matters connected with Ireland. That these things, gravely important as they are, should be left to private members to deal with, is a proof that Government hitherto have been unable or unwilling to discharge their duties. Compared with the ordinary efforts of private members those of the Home Rule members have met with a considerable amount of success. No doubt, many of the bills brought in have been defeated, or will share the destiny of the

innocents at the end of the session. But they have served their purpose to some extent in stimulating opinion on the subjects to which they apply; and in some instances they have met with decided success. The members for the City of Limerick may be said to have achieved rather considerable things. The junior member, Mr. O'Shaughnessy introduced a bill for the adoption of Union rating. His exposition was clear and able, and the results such as he may look upon with gratification. It is true that Tory acerbity, in the person of Mr. Kavanagh, ensured a technical defeat of his bill by an amendment, but not until after he had elicited from Sir Michael Hicks Beach—a Chief Secretary, by the way, who is doing a good deal to efface the unfavorable impression made by his first parliamentary speech on Ireland—a promise that a bill would be brought in embodying to a great extent the principles of Union rating. On a question like this a Tory Government is really able to do more than a Liberal Government, unless the latter be peculiarly strong; for it is from the Conservative side that opposition to Union rating is most to be looked for, and it is only party allegiance which could conquer the dislike illustrated in the following Mr. Kavanagh obtained. Mr. Butt failed in his measure to assimilate the parliamentary and municipal franchises, but his bill to equalize municipal privileges in England and Ireland had the unusual good fortune of passing a second reading on the night it was moved. A more important success was obtained by him in his resolution on the Irish fisheries, accomplished by no less a process than a defeat of the Government. The carrying of the resolution into effect has not been as prompt as could have been desired, and at first there seemed reason to suppose that the resolution of the House of Commons in favor of the Irish fisheries would be treated as the resolution in reference to the Civil servants was last year; but it has been announced that the balance of the Reproductive Loan fund would be handed over for the purpose of carrying the decision of the House into effect. This is not a great deal; it falls far short of what even handed justice requires, but it is something on which the country may be congratulated. These Home Rule members then are not a set of crack-brained visionaries, crying for the moon. They have not raised this Home Rule cry for the mere purpose of declamation or setting the people throughout the country aflame. They have in their mind really practical wants of the country, and practical remedies for these wants, which they are content to lay before the Imperial Parliament, and give it the opportunity, if it will, of showing how well it can legislate on such matters. But it is urged by some of the more good-natured of the commentators on Home Rule—the Imperial Parliament does all things for you, what is the use of your looking for a Parliament at home? Well, our answer is:—First, that if we were not depending on the Imperial Parliament, such a proposition as that relating to the Irish fisheries would not now be waiting to be made. An Irish Parliament would have long since—in fact it did before the Union—have lent the necessary stimulus in this direction. Second, we do not anticipate this remarkable compliance from the Imperial Parliament. At the present moment we get not the sleeve, but the sleeve-button, of the golden gown we have asked for, but we are by no means sure that the Imperial Parliament will continue long in its present mood, and by no means feel inclined to be dependent on its capricious favor. Third, we hold that even if a large number of the demands now made on the Imperial Legislature in the name of Ireland were actually conceded, the ever-recurring wants of an active and stirring time would be incessantly producing new demands, that we fear, would ere long be allowed to fall into the old parliamentary lumber room wherein Irish complaints lie so long mouldering.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE.—The Tablet says the arrangements for the foundation of the New Catholic College for higher studies in England are complete. The Senate, which is composed of priests and laymen drawn from all classes likely to avail themselves of the course of higher studies, held its first meeting on Thursday last at Archbishop Manning's house, and a site for the college has been secured at a cost of £20,000. It is supposed that an actual commencement will be made this year. The Tablet explains that it is not yet intended to found a university. The college is merely intended to provide for an existing necessity. London is five times as large as Paris. The actual population amounts to 4,025,800 souls, who live in 23,900 streets, which were they pleced end to end in one long line would reach from London to Point-de-Galles, Ceylon; over 5000 miles. 499,000 gas burners illumine the modern babilon by night of which 140,000,000 cubic feet are lost (l) during the year, and 15,000,000 cubic feet burnt nightly. What passes for public worship is held in 1800 temples belonging to different denominations. There are 4500 drinking saloons. The number of suicides reached last year 2608; 239 persons were burned to death, and 1400 accidentally killed. The Catholic population is far greater than that of Rome, and amounts to over 600,000 souls, and they have a great number of magnificent churches. So says the Statistique, a French paper which is full of curious information.—Catholic Review.

The engineers in Hull continue on strike. They refuse to abide by the decision of a board of conciliation, because two Manchester delegates are not allowed to sit.

The Premier's Election Expenses.—The Premier has been paid a handsome compliment by his constituents in Buckinghamshire. The expenses of his election for the county came to fifteen hundred pounds, and the Conservative party in the county, feeling that their chief should not be called on to pay this heavy tax for the privilege of conducting the public business, have made up the amount themselves and offered it to him with a warm expression of their sense of his great public services. Mr. Disraeli has accepted the gift, and has written to his constituents a letter in which he says that, though the confidence of a county which has given five Prime Ministers to Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover is a significant reward for his life, he feels that it would be presumption to decline the honor they have tendered him.

The Liberals in England have during the last week succeeded in holding their own in two constituencies of unequal importance. The petition against the return of Mr. Cross, the Liberal member for Bolton, has been dismissed, and at Poole, where a Liberal was unseated some two weeks since, a contest has taken place in which the Liberal escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth. Mr. Cross we may add, is one of the twenty-nine English members who have declared for Home Rule.—Nation.

The Tenants' Estate Bill.—It appears from the preamble of the Tichborne and Doughty Estates Bill, which has been read a first time in the House of Lords, that the expenses of the litigation occasioned by the Claimant's proceedings and payable by the present baronet, or, in the event of his death during minority, by the family, out of the estates, have amounted already to nearly £92,000. These are exclusive of the expenses of the prosecution for perjury, which have to be borne by the country.

CORRECTION OF THE GAZETTE.—A Treasury return shows the amount expended upon the Orton prosecution, and the probable amount still remaining to be paid out of the vote of Parliament for this service. In 1873 3 counsel's fees amounted to £1,146. 10s. 6d.; law stationers' charges to £273. 12s. 4d.; witnesses, agents, &c. to £223; 11s. 6d.; making a total of £2,844. 0s. 3d. In 1874 3 counsel's fees were £22,495. 18s. 4d.; witnesses, agents, &c., cost £2,638. 19s. 8d.; law stationers and printing, £2,563. 15s. 10d.; shorthand writers, £3,493. 3s.; the jury, £2,780.; making a total of £47,171. 16s. 10d. The total amount expended up to the 11th of April, 1874, was therefore £49,815 17s. 1d. The amount of expenditure remaining unpaid is thus estimated: Australian and Chili witnesses, £1,000; other witnesses, agents printing, &c. &c., £1,500; making together, £2,500. The total probable cost of the trial may therefore be set down at £56,315. 17s. 1d.

East London has witnessed another horror. A house in Joseph street, Burdett-road, having attracted suspicion, was entered by the police, when six dead and horribly mangled bodies presented themselves. The father a man named Blair, had been dismissed from the Bowcomen Gas Works for intemperance, and subsequently gave himself up to hard drinking. During night he appears to have cut the throats of his wife and four children while they lay in bed, and then in a murderous frenzy, he had battered in their heads with a heavy hammer. His last act was to cut his own throat.

MADDER SPEECH OF A WORKMANMAN M.P.—When Mr. Salt sat down, we had a change, for then Mr. Thomas Bart, the workmanman whom Morpeth elected by a majority of 3,338 to Conservative Major Ducaen's poor 586, to serve in this parliament, arose. I happened to enter the House whilst Mr. Bart was rising; and very glad I was to see him rise. One thing delighted me much when I heard him begin, and that was his dry Northumbrian pronunciation, or burr, as it is called. It was something quite new in the House, and, as a change, refreshing. "Quite out of place here," said a finical young Oxford man of the dandy sort. But why so? Why not Northumbrian as well as Scotch? It is far pleasanter to the ear than much of the Scotch; that which Anderson brings us from Glasgow, for example, which is singularly unpleasant. Some said that Mr. Bart spoke in the Northumbrian dialect; but he did nothing of the sort. His dialect was pure English, far purer than some of our pretentious speakers. One of the charms, indeed, of this speech was the singularly well-chosen, pure English words. Nor was there throughout his short speech a single fault in his grammar. In short, this was an exceedingly good speech, delivered in a quiet, unassuming manner. True, there was nothing new in his arguments—that was not to be expected—but those arguments were never, I think, more forcibly put. Mr. Bart spoke not more than a quarter of an hour, but into that quarter of an hour he packed more sound argument than many of our speakers would in twice the time. This is the characteristic of able workmanmen when they take to speaking, and it is natural that it should be so. They do their speaking as they do their work, taking no more time to do it than they want to do it well. They do not flourish their hammer round their heads before they strike the blow, to the wasting of time and strength, but bring it down direct upon the head of the nail. The House was very silent and attentive whilst Mr. Bart was speaking, excepting now and then when the Liberals cheered. The Conservatives did not cheer; they seemed to look upon Mr. Bart as a sort of monster, or, as one said, "as a cow looks upon a strange calf, as much as to say, 'I very don't belong to us.'" Readers, Mr. Bart is a very modest, unassuming man, and I am told by those who know him that he is a well read man, an honour to his class and to the workmanman who sent him here and are subscribing to keep him here. Then, think of the manner in which he was elected—spontaneously—with no cost to him, very little to anybody, no bribery no intimidation. A perfectly honest, constitutional election was this. The ideal of a parliamentary election is that voters should select and send to parliament to represent them their best men; this the Morpeth men, all honour to them, have done.—London Correspondent of Liverpool Journal.

As the harvest approaches in England the farmers are beginning to show a more placable disposition to the laborers who have been locked out for their connection with the union. In Lincolnshire a compromise has been arrived at on the basis of a modification of the rules of the union relative to strikes, and a similar proposition was submitted to the Cambridgeshire farmers, one half the meeting was for accepting the compromise, and the other half against it, and as the latter are not likely to hold out with the prospect of losing their crops for the want of a sufficient supply of labor the settlement of the dispute may be regarded as a question of time. The struggle has shown that the laborers are the real masters of the situation.—Cork Examiner.

ENGLISH DUALITY.—A shocking case of English brutality is reported in the columns of the Liverpool Post as having occurred in the neighborhood of Stone House. A boy, seven years old, having lost some money, his mother tied him to a post with his hands behind his back. Lucifer matches were placed between his fingers, lighted, and allowed to burn out. A heated poker was laid along the back of his hands, scorching the flesh to the bones. The child was rescued by neighbors bursting into the room.

UNITED STATES. COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It has been supposed that the new compulsory Education law, which will go into effect on January 1, 1875, would have the effect of taking away from the working force of factories and workshops, in New York city, from 6,000 to 10,000 children, the number thus employed, according to a calculation made, several years ago, by Bernard Smythe, then President of the Board of Education. Secretary Kiernan states, however, that in this city, parents who are disposed to keep their children in employment, will be likely to circumvent the spirit of the law by sending them exclusively to night schools, which hold sessions of 18 weeks in the year, 14 weeks tuition being all that is required by the law.—N. Y. Irish American.

During the past few weeks Right Rev. Bishop Foley administered the sacrament of Confirmation to more than 2,000 children. On Sunday last he attended at Peoria, where he received a grand reception from the Catholic societies of that city. Immediately after the 10:30 o'clock Mass to-morrow, the Right Rev. gentleman will bestow Confirmation on a large number of children and many adults at St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport.—Western Catholic, June 6.

New York, June 12.—With reference to the compromise Finance Bill, the Tribune special says a gentleman had a talk with the President yesterday, and came away from the White House feeling very positive that he would not only refuse to sign the bill, but also any other financial bill that may be passed this session. The Tribune special says there seems to be little exultation on the part of the inflationists that the President will sign the bill. They repeat, however, with less confidence than before, the passage of the former bill, that he will not dare to take the responsibility, and that if he does the result will be the formation of new parties. —Nation.

San Francisco, La., June 11.—Edward Lucas, alias Scott, a negro, arrested for complicity in the Elliott murder to-day, near this city, while being conducted to the town, was taken from his captors and hung by the villagers, being the third person hung by them for this murder.

Overburg by Steamers.—New York, June 11.—A gang of strikers, plasterers, last evening endeavored to drive away some non-society men at work, when the owner of the building, Mr. English, interfered; whereupon the gang set upon and beat him severely. The police arrived, but the strikers fought them till reinforced, when they fled, leaving two of their members in the hands of the officers. —West

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE - 1874.

Friday, 19 - St. Juliana Falconieri, V. Saturday, 20 - St. John of San Fulvendo, C. Sunday, 21 - Fourth after Pentecost. Monday, 22 - St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, V. (May 27.) Tuesday, 23 - Vigil, St. Marguerite, V. (June 10.) Wednesday, 24 - St. John the Baptist. Thursday, 25 - St. William, Ab.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Matters in France are going from bad to worse, and civil war seems imminent, almost unavoidable. Not in the stormiest days of the first revolution were men's passions more unrestrained. For instance a Count St. Croix, a Bonapartist slaps M. Gambetta in the face, and is fined \$200, and sentenced to 6 months in prison for the outrage, but his friends applaud him, and are prepared to follow his example. We may distinguish three parties in France at the present moment: the Monarchists or Legitimists, which party includes the partisans of the younger as well of the older branch of the Bourbons, since the Orleansists have virtually recognised the prior claims of the Comte de Chambord. Then we have the Bonapartists; and next the Republicans. Between these two the battle will have to be fought, for the Monarchists have no policy, and scarce know their own minds. The Bonapartists on the contrary are numerous, well organised, and are the inheritors of the political traditions of the late Empire, under which in a material point of view it must be admitted that France prospered. The Republicans or revolutionists are, though numerous, not organised for one common policy, and comprise within their ranks men of very various shades of political opinion; such as Communists as well as constitutional republicans, to whom the word Republic does not convey the idea of the abnegation of government, and with whom republican institutions are not synonymous with anarchy, and confiscation of property. Under these circumstances, and in the actual state of frenzied excitement the dissolution of the Assembly, and an appeal to the electors of France, would be the signal for civil war in every department of the country.

There have been again some disquieting rumors with regard to the health of the Holy Father, but at latest accounts the fever with which he had been troubled had subsided. The pilgrims from the United States met with a most cordial reception, and it is probable that the old practice of pilgrimages will become very frequent on this Continent.

Some few weeks ago, or so, a young lady pupil and boarder at the St. Joseph's Convent in the vicinity of Toronto, disappeared. Immediately the Protestant papers teemed with outrageous insinuations against the Catholic Institution. Stories were made up and published of immoralities witnessed by the missing boarder, who it was darkly hinted had probably been murdered or otherwise disposed of. The Montreal Witness improved the occasion by reminding the public that the Ladies of the Convent had a place of interment of their own.

All this inevitably created a great sensation. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto courted judicial investigation, but this of course did not suit the books of the other party. Monstrous lies were concocted in Toronto and forwarded to Montreal for publication in the journals; and here we must acknowledge the frank and gentlemanly conduct of the editor of the Gazette, into whose paper one of those slanderous Toronto stories found its way by inadvertence, and without his privity. The editor next day explained the circumstance, and in the most honorable manner made ample amends for the error of which, through no fault on his part, the Gazette had been guilty.

It is almost a pity to spoil a sensational romance, and yet such has been done for the real facts of the case are now before the public, and were given in the city papers of Wednesday, 3rd inst., in the following paragraph: "News has at last been heard of the young lady

missing from St. Joseph's Convent. It appears she left the Convent on the 5th ult., and reached Scarborough on foot, where she remained that night. She then set out, still on foot, and reached Port Hope, where she took the steamer for Rochester. Here she remained while she communicated with her mother, from whom she obtained the funds required to take her home."

From a communication on the same subject, it seems that the missing pupil had on the day of her disappearance incurred the displeasure of her teacher who had reprimanded her, and threatened to report her conduct to her family. Hence we conclude the young lady's escapade of which we suppose she now sees the folly.

GUSHING.—She was a "gushing thing" was the younger Miss Peckniff; so also with truth may it be said of an English public when striving to do honor to distinguished foreigners visiting their shores. How they did "gush" to be sure, when Garibaldi visited England! and what fools mayors and other officials made of themselves on that occasion. To such considerable extent has this "gushing" business been carried on the occasion of the recent visit of the Czar, that we think that sober minded Englishmen being Protestants must almost feel ashamed of it, since it is hardly consistent with Protestants of the Church of England, whose head is the Queen, to acknowledge and salute a foreign prince as the "Faith's sure defender." Yet, as such, the Czar was enthusiastically hailed the other evening at the Crystal Palace, when the following sweet hymn was sung to his honor and glory, amidst loud applause.

"God save the noble Czar, "Long may he live in power, "In happiness, in peace, to reign "Dread of his enemies, "FAITH'S SURE DEFENDER "God save the Czar.

Now considering that the State Church of which the Czar is the supreme head, retains all those practices and ceremonies which devout Protestants denounce as idolatrous and soul destroying, when observed by Papists, it certainly is funny to hear him hailed in England, by English Protestants, as the "Sure Defender of the Faith." We shall be told of course that this was only "gushing" and that it meant nothing serious; but if so we think it was rather overdoing the business. From a religious point of view we care not to discuss the propriety of the recognising by English Protestants as the "Defender of the Faith," of the head of a church which offers the sacrifice of the Mass for the living and the dead, and which honors with religious rites the Blessed Virgin and Saints reigning in heaven; but from a political point of view, considering that by law Queen Victoria is at present the Defender of the Faith, we see not how loyal British Protestants could give even in the extremity of their "gushing" that title to another.

THE BEST JOKE OUT.—At the very moment when the poor, much perplexed bishops of the Protestant Church of England are knocking at the door of Parliament, and humbly imploring that body to grant them certain powers to repress erroneous teaching, it almost takes away one's breath to learn that it is seriously proposed, by one of these same bishops—the gentleman who holds the revenues of the See of Litchfield—to call together a second time the Pan-Anglican Synod of Lambeth, whose proceedings, when it met a few years ago, caused much merriment, or innocent mirth in the world—and for conferring the dignity of Patriarch! upon the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury; who, poor man, so little is there of the character or quality of a Bishop about him, is actually obliged to solicit from a Parliament composed of Catholics, Protestants of all shades of religious belief, or disbelief, and Jews, powers to enable him to enforce the law on a refractory curate. The Church of England which is the mere creature of this body, subject to its rule, is to make one of its members a Patriarch! Even the Protestant secular press cannot refrain from laughing at this most ludicrous proposal, as may be seen from the following remarks on the subject which we clip from the Montreal Gazette of the 1st instant:—

"English Bishops have a hard time of it. Tied and hampered by law, public opinion swept over them like a torrent because they did nothing to stay the progress of Ritualism. And now that they have sharpened an axe, that if swung by a steady hand, will lay low the evil, and leave its roots to die, down comes Convocation on them, with a fury and anger, unknown even to us, in the hottest charges of our past debates.

"Whilst the Church in England is thus raging like a troubled sea, it is almost laughable to read the proposition of the Bishop of Litchfield, to call the Pan-Anglican Synod together once again, for the purpose, chiefly, of defining 'the exact position that the Archbishop of Canterbury should hold, in reference to the various branches of the Anglican Communion scattered throughout the world.' The Right Rev. Prelate thinks that the time has come when something equivalent to the office of Patriarch ought to be adopted by the Anglican Communion, and he appears to think that it is the earnest desire of the Anglican Church, throughout the world, that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be recognized in that capacity. Knowing that such an office would be perfectly useless in the State Church, he bases his hopes of seeing it instituted on the fact, that it is needed for the Colonies."

Counterfeit silver coin is in circulation at London, Ontario. Let merchants here beware of the "queer."

SPIRITUAL POACHING.—The London Times strongly condemns the poaching on the spiritual preserves of the London Missionary Society at Madagascar, by the Anglican missionaries, and which poaching has led, it appears, to a jolly row betwixt the episcopalian and non-episcopalian missionaries in that portion of the world. The London Missionary Society was first in possession; it had discovered the ground, and naturally expected to have the ran of it, undisturbed by interlopers. Not long however has it been allowed a monopoly of the sport. The excellent spiritual covers of Madagascar, the abundance of game therein, and the facility with which converts could be bagged, were temptations too strong to be long resisted by the "Church Missionary Society" and so the agents of the latter determined, in spite of all the laws of good fellowship, to assert their claims over the ground. New of itself this would have been bad enough, but this was not all. The Church Missionary Society has by creating a bishop of Madagascar asserted exclusive right of spiritual hunting, and has laid claim to all native souls as its own. This was more than the London Missionary Society could stand, and in the quarrel that ensued betwixt the two Missionary Societies, the London Times sides strongly with the first occupiers of the so-called field or cover.

"It is to say the least," says the Times, "very unfortunate that the Church of England should appear in those regions not only as a disturber of the peace, but also as an intruder, claiming a title and authority certain to be challenged, and equally certain to be discredited."

If the Church of England had been more modest in its pretensions, would not have been called to account because of a few stray interlopers, taking a chance shot now and then at some native whom the London Missionary Society had missed to bring down; but when it set up a bishop over the whole district, and thus claimed the entire cover as its own, with exclusive rights of sporting over it, the London Missionaries got their backs up, and as we said, a regular row ensued—which thinks the Times can only be quieted by the retreat of the Anglican Missionaries from the island.

"The whole proceeding" says the Times in conclusion, "seems to us as equivalent as it is possible to imagine respectable persons finding themselves unaccountably led into. It certainly looks about as bad a way of getting into a fold as one can conceive in these quiet and orderly days. . . . Thus far it has done nothing but mischief, now do we see what else it can do."—Times.

Perhaps in the above we may detect one cause of the failure of Protestant Missions.

An action brought by an unlicensed grog-seller against his parish priest for libellous language in the pulpit, has been tried before Judge Routhier in the Richelieu district. The defendant had it seems, denounced the evils of the liquor traffic from the pulpit in vigorous language, and had urged his hearers to use their influence to prevent the granting a license to a certain person who kept a sly grog-shop. The individual alluded to hereupon brought an action against the priest laying the damages at about \$5,000. The Judge laid down the law that the priest in the discharge of his sacred functions was justified in using the language imputed to him; whilst the plaintiff in examination had to admit that he had been prosecuted, and convicted for selling liquor without a license. The plaintiff was non-suited.

MONTREAL CENTRE ELECTION.—On Saturday last his Honor Judge McKay delivered judgment in this case. He dismissed the petition against Mr. Ryan, with costs, on the grounds that the petitioners were not duly registered voters, and had therefore no locus standi in Court.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—June, 1874.—Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia.—Contents: Our Fast Age: A Study in American Character; The Summer of the Sacred Heart; Marrying an Heiress; Catholicity Characteristic of the Divine Institution of the Church; A Church of the Twelfth Century: The Story of a Torn Prayer Book; About Words and Phrases, No. II.; Wasted Treasures; Lost and Found, A Story; A Visit to Vesuvius; Waiting for something to Turn Up; The Passion Flower; New Publications.

The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society intend holding their annual picnic on St. Helen's Island, on Thursday, the 16th of July.

We have received Chisholms International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for June.

We are deeply pained to learn by a despatch, dated Renfrew, June 5th, that a very sad accident happened at Mount St. Patrick on the afternoon of the 4th. The Rev. Father John McCormac started after his dinner on a short walk; a party calling on him and waiting a considerable time, the house-keeper went in search of him, and he was nowhere to be found. She gave the alarm, and the neighbors traced him along the Consta Creek, where it is supposed he had been fishing, and came to a place where his tracks stopped, and there found him lying on his face, drowned, in about four feet of water. The sudden death of this amiable Olergyman will cast a gloom over the entire County of Renfrew and his sorely-afflicted brother—the Rev. James McCormac of Brudenell—will have the heartfelt sympathy of the community where his pious zeal is so widely known and justly appreciated. We, in common with many of our readers, tender the expression of our sorrow at the melancholy event, and pray that God may assuage the bitter grief it will bring to the heart of our Rev. friend.—Irish Canadian.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 68.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."—7th Com.

Having considered the thefts of the poor, and the thefts of the rich,—or, as we chose to distinguish them, vulgar and genteel thefts,—we come now to consider the thefts of children from their parents. There are many, Christian soul, who make no scruple to steal from their parents on the shallow pretext that, in doing so, they only take what is their own, because they will in time inherit it. But let them know that this is a grave error; for although they may, indeed, one day possess it—(which is by no means certain, such is the uncertainty of life)—it is not yet theirs, and until it is, they can have no mastery over it. Hence, Christian child, whenever you take from your parents a notable sum, or to the value of a notable sum, and make a bad use of it, you sin mortally.—Away then with this pernicious error!—An error not only disproved by right reason, but expressly denounced by the Holy Ghost.—"He who stealeth from his father and from his mother, and saith, 'This is no sin,' is the partner of a murderer."—(Prov. 28, 24.)—Yes! Christian soul, the child that steals from its parents commits a grave sin, because it outrages those whom it should love and respect and obey; yes! Christian soul, the child that steals from its parents is the "partner of a murderer," because in thus anticipating in its inheritance, it gives the world to know that it desires the death of its parents, or indeed considers them as already dead. And you, young man, you who spend in taverns, or in gambling, or, worse than all, in debauch, those earnings which belong of right to your parents, are not you also the "partner of a murderer," since you withhold from your parents what ought to go towards their support?

And you, wives and mothers—you who steal from your husbands in order to deck out yourselves or your children in all the finery of this foolish age—what sin are you guilty of? Is there any of the murderer in you? Alas! when we behold the foolish extravagance in dress indulged in by all ranks and classes of society, it is hard to say, but that all are guilty in some degree at least of stealing either from their husbands, or else from the poor, or from God's Church. I know that, by the law of right reason and common sense, every woman is allowed to take from her husband's means what will dress her according to her station; but what woman now-a-days dresses according to her station? what woman but puts upon her back not only, or the backs of her children not only what is becoming and decent according to reason, but that excess of finery also which is bought only by robbing their husbands, or by taking what ought to be set aside for the poor or for God's Church?—This is not the valiant woman of the Book of Proverbs! this is not the woman so highly praised by the Holy Ghost! If she is "clothed in purple and fine linen" it is "the work of her own hands;" if she has "made to herself clothing of tapestry," it is because "she hath sought wool and flax and hath wrought by the counsel of her hands;" it is because "she hath put out her hand to strong things, and her fingers have taken hold of the spindle." Here is no taking away from her husband to deck out her body; she gives to her husband, for "it is the work of her own hands, the fruit of her own industry that clothes her so sumptuously. And hence instead of her bravery—her purple and her fine linen being a disgrace to her husband, and rendering him a mockery before the people—he is "honorable in the gates, when he sitteth amongst the senators." O ye vain and foolish women! You who do not, perhaps, actually steal from your husbands in order to dress above your station and above right reason, but who wring from them by your importunities and scoldings, their hard earnings, in order to feed your vanity with dress, and to vie with others who are as sinful as you, behold to your eternal shame this valiant woman of the Scriptures, as described by the Holy Ghost. Instead of impoverishing her husband by her costly dress, this valiant woman whose price is "far and from the uttermost coasts," has not dressed herself until she has first "made fine linen and sold it, and has delivered a girdle to the Chanaanite" (merchant). Instead of squandering her husband's means, "she hath considered a field and bought it;" "with the fruit of her hands she hath planted a vineyard." Instead of spending money in flimsy finery which will stay neither heat nor cold, "she shall not fear for her house in the cold of snow, for all her domestics are clothed with double garments." Where now-a-days is this valiant woman to be found? this woman according to the Holy Ghost's own mind?—Alas! Christian soul, "far and from the uttermost coasts is the price of her."

And you, husbands! who, by drunkenness and debauch, steal from your wives and children what ought to go to their proper support, and to make them honorable before the people, of what crime are you guilty? Is there ought

of the murderer in you? You are a robber, O drunken husband, and a double robber; for every glass of liquor not absolutely needed for your health and strength, which passes down your throat is a double robbery. It is a robbery of the time spent in the tavern, which ought to be employed in laboring for their support, and it is a robbery of the time already expended in earning the money thus squandered in drink. You are a double robber then, O drunken husband! You are the "participant of a murder." You take from your wife and children what ought to go to sustain life; and if the child who steals from its parent is "the partner of a murderer," because it gives the world to know that it wishes its parent's death in order to inherit his property, so must you be participant in a murder, when you take from your wife and children what is necessary to sustain life, since you give the world to understand that you are prepared to gratify your beastly appetite at the price of their lives.—But you do not spend in your drunkenness, what is absolutely necessary for life, but only of your superfluity. Well! what then? rash man. As your wife and children they have an equal right to your superfluity with yourself—(you are not surely an eastern despot). If then you exceed your share of that superfluity, you rob them of what is theirs—you are a veritable robber. Your wife and children have a right to be fed and housed and clothed according to their station in all right reason; at your marriage, when man and woman became one, you assumed that obligation—"With all my worldly goods I thee endow," are the words of the most ancient ritual of Catholic England. What is yours then is hers; and you cannot alienate it from her without becoming a robber. But I am not a murderer at least! Alas! rash man! I know not. If every one has a right to the station in which he is born, and if that is life, then to take away that station is to take away life; and to bring a wife and family down from ease and affluence to poverty and want is a veritable murder, and the drunken and debauched husband who is the cause of it is a veritable murderer. Your wife and children were honored among the people. By your drunkenness you have brought them to dishonor; you have lowered them in the social scale. Is not this a social murder at least?—a murder all the more terrible because it is a living death. The murderer who sheds blood only changes the life of his victim from the life of this world to the life to come; only changes in truth from a lower to a higher life. But the drunken husband who brings his wife and children down from a life of plenty to a life of want, changes their life from a higher to a lower life; destroys the life of affluence, and substitutes the life of poverty and want. Is there none of the murderer, then, in you, O drunken husband, and father of a family? I would not say there is not.

And you, unjust masters! you who defraud your servants of their wages, the laborer of his hire; of what crime are you guilty? Is there any of the murderer in you?

We have already seen, Christian soul, under a former commandment that the servants of your household are unto you as children; that the same obligations, that bind you as to your children, bind you also as to them. Now if a drunken father is a murderer in taking from his children what is lawfully theirs, you also, O unjust master, must be in like manner a murderer in keeping from your servants those wages upon which their whole life depends.—What I ask you do those wages represent? They represent the sweat, and hurry, and life's blood, and vital force, and wear and tear of your servants' body. Is there nothing then of the murderer in him, who deprives his servant of all this?

THE ONTARIO CATHOLIC BOOK-STORE, TORONTO.

We have much pleasure in announcing to the public that the above-named establishment has been opened in connection with The Irish Canadian. It has long been our intention to supply such a want, as nothing of a special character in that line is to be found in Canada, West of Montreal, save the store so worthily presided over by our old friend, Doris of the Aroada. Were it not for him, the Catholic people particularly of Ontario would have been put to much trouble and annoyance in procuring many works that he has supplied reasonably and without inconvenience to the purchaser.

In this city the various religious denominations have their book-stores. The Church of England, the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Baptists have each their repositories, in which are found such works as are printed and published in their interest, and with the contents of which each and every one of them makes it a point to become familiar. If such a plan be good for the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians and the Methodists, why should it not be also a good design to inaugurate a literary centre towards which the great Catholic body of Ontario could converge, when seeking food for study, for reflection and mental improvement? The idea appeared to us to be a capital one—and we have given it practical shape. We are now in a position to supply such reading matter to the Catholic public as is calculated to elevate and enoble the mind—works by the best authors, the result of the most polished and vigorous intellects. Neither is our nationality forgotten—the highest gems of our history are on hand—the choicest efforts of Burke, Swift, Sheil, Garran, Mitchell, Griffin, Phillips, O'Connell, and others of more recent date, are bound up and placed on our shelves. These, with a large assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, will in a few days be catalogued and priced—and then offered to the kind patronage of our friends.—Irish Canadian.

BAPTISM, COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION AT NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, COTE DES NIEGES.

Montreal, June 12th, 1874. Yesterday a solemn Pontifical Baptism, together with Confirmation and first Communion, took place at Notre Dame College, Cote des Niegues, which was largely attended by many of the parents and relatives of the students from Montreal. The Right Rev. Ignace Bourget of this diocese, performed the ceremonies in a manner belonging only to gray hairs and venerable features. Master Louis Sinclair, who has been a Catechumen for some time past at the College, presented himself to receive Baptism, Confirmation and first Communion, and though young acted like one who had entered heart and soul into the great desire of being enrolled as a child of Christ and a member of the true Church. The ceremonies, modestly long, were of the most beautiful kind, and drew tears from the eyes of many. The sight was one which is seldom witnessed, and the contrast between the old and the young novice was indeed striking. The Bishop then proceeded with Confirmation, and seventeen youthful aspirants were admitted into the army of the Lord. The Mass, at which eighteen Communicants received, was said by Rev. Father Malan of Touche Grace Church, and some of the boys' parents also joined them in this holy duty. After the Mass the Bishop, the guests and those students who had Communicated retired to the refectory, where a suitable repast was prepared.

At about 10:30 o'clock the boys were placed in rank before the College, and the Bishop, parents and faculty arranged at the entrance where two addresses were read, one in French by Master Ovid Robillard, another in English by Thos. Phair. After the reading of the addresses two beautiful bouquets were presented to the Bishop, who responded in a few words and gave his blessing. The Rev. Father Gastreau, Superior of the College, may well feel proud of his efforts and the success of his labors was sufficient to re-pay all his trouble.—Communicated.

Rev. John Lovejoy, who has for the last few weeks been attending to the St. Patrick's Church, Chatham Four corners, and the adjacent missions, in place of the Rev. John J. Moriarty, (one of the Pilgrims,) died suddenly, at New Lebanon, N.Y., on Thursday, the 4th inst., of brain fever. Father Lovejoy's body was brought to this city on Friday last for interment. Requiescat in pace.—Frasers Journal.

REQUIEM MASS AT ST. STEPHEN'S, N. Y.—At St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth street, on the 4th instant, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Dr. John R. Lovejoy, who died at Albany on the 3rd inst. The large church was nearly filled by the friends and relatives of the deceased clergyman during the celebration of the mass. Father McGready officiated as celebrant; Father Flynn, as deacon, and Father Powars sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the Pastor of St. Stephen's, preached the funeral oration, among whom were Father McQuirk, Father O'Neil, Dr. Bartwell, Rev. Father Lyon, and others. Mr. Danford presided at the organ, and Signor Collati sang basso. Signor Bernard was the tenor, Signor Bredelli was soprano, and Signor Munterro was contralto.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

DECORATING A PASTOR'S GRAVE.—St. Mary's Church yesterday afternoon, says the Border City Herald, June 1, witnessed the annual-recurring and beautiful service of decorating with flowers the grave of Rev. James Murphy, deceased, the first senior curate of Fall River, for whom was entertained when living a love that words could not express. The deceased is the only Catholic pastor that ever died in Fall River. The beautiful rite of decoration was participated in by the Sunday-school scholars and the Sodality, the sacred edifice at the time being densely crowded.

CONFIRMATION.—On Sunday, May 24, at the cathedral, the Right Rev. Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 103 children, 16 adults—119 in all. Some of the adults confirmed were converts.—N. W. Chronicle.

FOUL SMELL.—In the opinion of the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Kennedy, the foul smell complained of by people in the vicinity of Victoria Bridge, is caused by the locomotives using fuel grown in swampy ground, and therefore of a spongy nature and full of fungi, and which when burning sends out foul gases. Mr. Kennedy however has ordered the inspection of the drains and yards in that vicinity, with the intention we presume of stopping the cause of the complaints.

COLONEL DUB.—This officer, who served in the war of 1812, and has served in every campaign in which our Canadian volunteers have since been engaged, and who long ago reached the highest rank which the service opened to him, has been spoken of as likely to receive some mark of Royal favor in acknowledgment of his life-long devotion to the service of his country. Such an act would be accepted as a compliment by the whole volunteer force, to whom it would afford that sort of incentive to energetic and faithful service which Royal favors are intended to supply.

DRAWING NIG.—The worthy Director of La Salle Academy requests us to say that, as the days on which will be held his Grand Bazaar are drawing near, he would feel obliged exceedingly by the return of duplicates yet standing out of such tickets therefore as may have been disposed of. Bro. Arnold, in all seasons and under every circumstance, wears a pleasant and happy countenance—a face that imparts its magnetism around the circle of its presence, and makes cheerful even the "blues" in their worse phase; but latterly such a sunlight of satisfaction as continually plays on the noble front of the vigilant Director we have seldom noticed among our intimate and genial acquaintances. Stocks in the Bazaar market evidently are up; and the repeated daily calls at the registered letter department of the Post-Office would incline to the belief that somebody at the corner of Duke and George streets is reaping a golden harvest in money orders and "stamps" of other denominations. We shall not assert that there is any analogy between Bro. Arnold's racy wit and humor of late days and the fact we here publish; but it is astonishing how much in love with all the world, and the rest of mankind, a heap of dollars makes us poor mortals. At all events—vowed to poverty and self-denial as he is—the Director will not say "Ill you did it," to those who will generously send in their duplicates—provided always they accompany them with the cash. Of course we say this on our own responsibility, and will hold ourselves accountable for the consequences.—Irish Canadian.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND FERRY.—The Park Committee have made arrangements for the steamer "Longueuil" to carry passengers between the city and the Island at the Old Wharf, behind the Island at a fare of 15 cents each.—Herald.

SHALL-POX.—The past history of this disease the world over is of such an awful nature, that figures like these should stir up every right thinking mind in the city. Small-pox is not a disease to be trifled with. Whilst Boards talk, and different schools of thought dispute, our city is getting a reputation for disease almost as injurious in a commercial point of view as it is dangerous to live in. And the saddest aspect of the affair is that we suffer, not under the hand of God in Providence, but simply through our own negligence and apathy. If London, with its millions of inhabitants, can literally stamp out the disease, surely Montreal, with its thousands, is in a much better position to do so.—

The population is smaller, the climate clearer. It is to be hoped our Medical Boards are as efficient as those in older lands, and the means adopted in one city with success, lie ready for the use of other cities with like results. Providence has given us everything in our favor, science and skill offer their results to lure us on to action. The whole blame lies on our own shoulders; and it is a sin and a burning shame that an intelligent community is forced to make such a confession.—Gazette.

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT.—We are informed that an assault of the most revolting description was committed yesterday forenoon on the Mountain by five French Canadians, who attacked a party consisting of two young men, one boy and a young lady, who were out for a walk, and who, after being brutally handled, managed to make their escape, with the exception of the boy, who has not been heard of since. The young lady was also assaulted, but managed, after a severe struggle to get away from her assailants. The attacking party were all intoxicated. Such affairs as this have happened on several previous occasions, but certainly ought to be stopped by some means or other.—Herald, Monday.

OTTAWA, June 19.—A very destructive fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the Queen's Hall Block, Wellington street. A strong breeze was blowing at the time, and the great scarcity of water allowed the fire to spread rapidly. The following are the names of the sufferers: Hon. A. Mackenzie, private residence, Kent street, furniture partly saved; P. Lesaurer, fancy goods, insured; Lawson Bros., photograph gallery, insured; Kodes, hat store, stock saved; Philson & LeFevre, dry goods, insured; Hardy Bros., was in charge of official assignee. P. Lesaurer was owner of the buildings consumed. They were valued at \$25,000; insured for \$13,000. The Merryweather steam engine did good service.

The Sisters of Charity Directress of the Roman Catholic General Hospital, beg to acknowledge the receipt of \$95 from the committee of management of the ball given by the citizens to their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin.—Ottawa Times.

IMMIGRANTS.—Seven cars of immigrants and five of baggage, ex-Scandinavian, passed west on the morning of the 3rd—3 for Belleville; 52 for stations between here and Toronto; 297 for Toronto and vicinity; 34 for Chicago; and 20 for Milwaukee. The English principally remain in Ontario. The Germans are for the Western States.—Belleville Intelligencer.

IMMIGRATION.—During the month ending 13th May, there arrived at the office in Kingston, 489 immigrants, mostly farm hands and laborers and 445 remained in the Kingston agency, 30 went on to other ports in Canada, and 14 went to the Eastern States. Of these 291 were English, 80 Irish, 114 Scotch and 4 French.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Buckley fell off a building now being erected for the Bank of British North America, a distance of 33 feet and got very badly hurt internally. Strange to say no bones were broken.

The Hudson Bay Company are sending five men, with the requisite machinery, from Petrolia to Manitoba, to prospect for oil in that Province. The Ottawa Free Press remarks, confidently that it may be considered a probability that Kingston will be the point selected for the location of the new Military School, and it is not unlikely that Col. Fletcher will be the first governor of this institution.—Whig.

CANADIAN FISHING.—According to the fishery law, the close season for soiling for white fish commenced on the 30th May last and continues till the first of August next. This has been countermanded by an Order in Council, and circulars have been issued permitting fishermen to catch those fish by seine, provided they use nets of 2 inch mesh, or 4 inches extension measure. On Monday last Mr. Wilmut planted 10,000 young salmon at Duffin's Creek, which were hatched at the Newcastle establishment. During the past season almost half a million of fish have been hatched out at the same place and are now being scattered in the streams throughout the country.—Kingston Whig.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL AND ORPHANAGE.—The nurse who manage this excellent institution, being desirous of increasing its usefulness by enlarging the present building and making other additions, the Rev. Mr. O'Boyle yesterday after mass directed the attention of the congregation to the matter. The result was that some 35 gentlemen remained, organized a meeting, and after hearing what was required subscribed the sum of nineteen hundred dollars. They gave every encouragement to proceed at the work immediately. The subscriptions are payable half this year and the remaining half in 1875. A committee of five was appointed to procure plans, &c., and give their advice from time to time. Considering the number present, the subscription far exceeds any ever made in the Cathedral, and affords the best evidence of the strong affection of the congregation for this old and valued charity.—Communicated to Kingston Whig.

THE CROPS.—The most encouraging accounts of the condition of the crops reach us from all parts of the country, and we believe that the rest of the country is equally favored. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the spring season, all the crops promise heavy yields. Fall grains are heading out luxuriantly, and the meadows are reported as looking better than at any time last summer. If the succeeding weather be not disastrously unpropitious the general yield will be large, everything having such a favorable start. This is a cause for national congratulation, for so dependent is Canada's prosperity upon the yield of the farm that scant crops produce depressing effects which none escapes. A bad agricultural season causes all native industries to droop and cramps all our operations, as it deprives us of the means of paying for our imports our farm products being our surplus national wealth with which we go outside and pay for our other necessities and luxuries. It is very gratifying, then, to know that there is a great ground for hoping that the present year will be one of national profit, and that all branches of industry are likely to share the quickening impulse imparted by bountiful crops, the promise of which, let us trust, under Providence will be made good by further favorable weather.—Kingston Whig.

Canada has had a flag of its own since Confederation. A member of the Imperial Parliament recently found out that fact, and made it the subject of anxious inquiry in the House of Commons. His mind was set at rest by the information officially given that the use of the flag was by and with authority. The piece of bunting which has become thus conspicuous among national emblems has a very respectable appearance, and as Canada's marine has grown to such extensive proportions, it is no infrequent sight at sea. We have about three and a half millions of square miles of territory, so that there is room enough to erect a flag-staff of sufficient dimensions to render the emblem of the latest-born of nationalities visible on land. That it does not represent idleness is evident when we consider that in the decade preceding 1871 our trade, commerce, shipping, and manufactures more than doubled. The recognition of our flag in the Imperial Parliament will, we trust serve as a reminder to all Canadians that we have a flag of our own, and that it is quite consistent with even the keenest loyalty to give that flag to the breeze on Dominion Day.—Toronto Nation.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.—In a recent article we alluded to the break-up of the Liverpool ship-owners' combination, and the consequent reduction of fares by the Allan line from Liverpool to Quebec. It is well the new terms should be generally known.

The following are the reduced rates:—For adults, \$14.90 (or £3 5s); children, from one to eight years of age, \$7.45; infants, under one year \$2.48 each. For agricultural laborers and their families, and female domestic servants, special arrangements at even lower fares are provided as follows:—Adults, \$9.95 (or £2 5s); children, from one to eight years, \$4.98; infants, \$1.66. These very favorable terms should give a decided impetus to the immigration movement. The sum required, after deducting the Ontario Government bonus of \$6 to assist laborers and their families to settle in Canada, is so small that it is well worth the while of farmers and other employers to run the risk of making the advances necessary to secure the supply of labor they need. The existing Immigration Aid Societies in the Ottawa Valley, St. Catharines, and Northumberland and Durham, are doing well, and the system upon which they proceed only requires to be extended to produce a very important addition to the immigration from Europe to Canada.—Toronto Globe.

Wolves are very numerous in the southern part of the township of Limerick, Hastings County, where they have lately destroyed many sheep. Numbers of them have been killed, although their cunning is something wonderful; and the County Treasurer will be called upon to disburse a considerable sum for the scalps of the slain. One hunter was lucky enough to come upon and destroy a litter of nine cubs, which were duly scalped.—Globe.

Such prospects for a beautiful harvest we have never seen. The weather keeping cool with just the requisite amount of rain, and as a consequence the prospects are as good as they can be. Meadows are already waving with the wind, with the roots thick and close. As a result hay which a couple of weeks ago could not be got without paying in the neighborhood of \$40 per ton, has now gone to from \$12 to \$15, and difficult to sell at that. Fruit prospects are also good, but care must be taken to keep the caterpillars off the fruit trees. The best cure we know for them is strong lye applied with a swab on the end of a pole. Burning them out should not be attempted, as although no apparent danger may be seen this year, limbs touched will be found lifeless next season. If your neighbor is too lazy to clean his trees of them, make a raid on the caterpillars, as it will pay because the millions, when they have eaten all their home supply, will migrate to your trees. Clean them out in the fall if possible.—Brighton Flag.

BAD PROSPECTS.—Dull times are experienced in the west, no better sign of which is necessary than the reported reduction of the working time on the Great Western Railway to eight hours per day. A most unheard of thing at this time is the fact that, just after the opening of navigation, there is so little demand for transportation that large numbers of vessels are tied up to the docks at Chicago and Milwaukee, and the great east and west lines, which have all, during the past two years, been so largely adding to their facilities, find a considerable portion of their rolling stock on the side-tracks waiting for the tide, which we hope will soon turn, and with it turn all the car wheels and steamers wheels with produce for the seaboard.—Whig.

Information received from farmers in this neighborhood seems to indicate that notwithstanding the apparently unfavorable season, the crops present an encouraging appearance. The late rains and cool weather have ensured a good hay crop and the grain looks satisfactory. It is reported that the potato bug has already made its appearance.—Cobourg Star.

BOGUS SILVER.—A great deal of bogus silver follows in the wake of drouces. Up west where these institutions have passed through the country spurious coin is abundant. Be on the alert therefore for illegal metal; you know one circus has arrived and another is coming.

WHAT CATHOLICS ASK.—We once more state briefly what Catholics ask and what they do not ask. They ask that the money they pay as school taxes be devoted to the support of schools in which their children, in addition to secular instruction, equal in all respects to that given in other schools, shall receive a religious education. They do not ask that the money of Protestants should be used in the support of their schools. They do not ask that Protestants should adopt any other school system for their children than that which they themselves prefer. They do not ask that any Protestant liberty should be impaired, or that any Protestant right should be infringed upon. They do not seek to bring Protestants under the power of Pope or Prelate. They do ask for fair play, and even-handed justice; for this and only this. They do not ask that the present system be maintained or abolished. They are willing to accept justice under the present system, or such justice as may be conferred by a repeal of the existing law. The Parliament and people of the Dominion, the Parliament and People of Great Britain, common sense and justice and truth, all declare that their claims are fair and reasonable, fraught with danger to the rights or liberties of none; with peace and good will to all.—St. John Freeman.

MURDER AND SUICIDE ABOARD SHIP.—M. Burke, master of the ship "Nautilus," of Quebec, from London to this port, reports:—"Sailed from London on May 2nd, and from the Downs on May 4th. About midnight on the 13th May a melancholy affair happened on board. Andrew Gomez fatally stabbed John Faher in the abdomen with a sheath knife, whilst he was asleep in his watch below. Immediately after Gomez mortally wounded Faher he leaped overboard and was never seen afterwards. Faher lived about thirty-six hours in dreadful agony, and died on the 15th May. Subsequently I was informed by the crew that Faher and Gomez had some altercation in the fore-cabin some four days previous and Faher struck Gomez and knocked him down. This I believe was the cause of Gomez committing this willful and deliberate murder. Gomez was a colored man, 26 years of age, and a native of Garulla, Africa. Faher was 33 years of age and a native of St. John's, Nfld.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., June 10.—The proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States meets with little favor here. The Maritime Provinces want the coasting trade thrown open to their shipping on equal terms. As understood here at present, the compensation for the surrender of the fisheries agreed on by the Washington Treaty was to be given up without any adequate return. This is very unpopular, and leads people to suppose that our interests are in danger of being again sacrificed.

As an article of diet, wild parsnips do not seem to be a success. Five children tried to eat some at St. Stephen, N. B., the other day, and were all nearly dead before they got through. One child has since died, and the others are precarious.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRATIFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided 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., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

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

BRAIN INVIGORATOR. LANCASTER, PA., July 31, 1871. Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS—Sir: I am pleased to in-

form you that my health is improving under the use of your Hypophosphites. Excessive tax of the brain had so exhausted my body that I could neither work nor enjoy myself, and it was with difficulty that I could sleep at all. I tried rest, and active exercise, various medical remedies and the most popular physicians, and accidentally heard of your Syrup in New York. I purchased three bottles at Caswell & Hazard's, and until I used that nothing relieved me. Now I can eat well, sleep well, work well and feel well, and have good reason to consider your Syrup a most surprising and capital restorer of the mind and nervous system, and advise all who have much brain work to take it. You are at liberty to use this as you may. Yours very truly, JEROME SHENK, Insurance Agent.

CERTIFICATE. I HEREBY certify that Mr. Patrick Coughlan, of Buckingham, P.Q., has cured me of Scurvy which I have had for five years. I tried different medical men, and also patented medicines, and found none that could cure me. I have taken 58 bottles of Sarsaparilla and found no change for the better; nothing took effect but Mr. Coughlan's remedies administered by himself. I tried also Mrs. McGuirdhan, an Indian woman, but found no relief. I do recommend those afflicted with Scurvy or Salt-Rheum to try Mr. Coughlan's remedy and they will soon find relief. JOHN GELINEAU, Buckingham. 44-3m

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly Worm, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer. It can be given to the infant for the Colic and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. French Village, M L, 2; St. Brigitte de Saults, O B, 1; West Winchester, Mrs P M M, 3 Gaspe Basin Rev M B, 2; Thurso, Rev F T, 1.50; Morrisburg; J G, 2; Aylon, H M M, 4; Cornwall, Miss M J, 2; Galt, P L, 2; Stanbridge East, H M, 2; Kempville; H M K, 4; Newbury, W J M D, 1; Cold Springs, F, M K, 1; Carlton Place, A G, 1; Park Hill, C C, 2; Aylmer, B D, 4; Peterboro, A M G, 5; Point St Charles, J M K, 6; M P, 2; Newmarket, J K, 2; Connaught, M O, 1; Sarnia, J C, 3; Riviere Raisin, Rev J M D, 4; Barabois, P J, 5; La Tortue, T B, 2.50; Upton, D M E, 2; Collins Bay, J L, 2; St. Fort, Rev J S, 2; St. Martin, Rev M B, 2; Clayton, M T, 1; North Onslow, P M D, C; Three Rivers, Rev C O, C, 6.

Per Rev F W, Huntingdon—Self, 1.50; T M, 1.50; J D, 1.50; W H, 1.50; J F, 1.50; M M D, 1.50; J C, 1.50; W F, 1.50; W J, 1.50; W W, sr, 1.50; J H, 1.50; St Stanislaus de Koska, W D, 1.50. Per A M I, Antigonish—N B—D C, 1; Lochaber, J W, 2; Cape George, A M D, 2; Malignant Cove, A M D, 2. Per S F P, Tignish, P E I—Self, 2; Rev D M D, 10.

Per F F, Prescott—D C, 4; M F, 2. Per Rev J M, St Raphael—D J M D, 2; A M D, 2. Per W O, Dalhousie Mills—Self, 2; St Justine de Newton, J M I, 2. Per C D, Hamilton—J Q, 2. Per E M, East Templeton—J S, 1. Per L M D, Harwich—Self, 1; E S, 1. Per L W, Ottawa—Self, 2; Thorne Centre, B M N, 2.

DIED. On the 12th inst., at 649 St. Lawrence Main street, Catherine O'Brien, beloved wife of Daniel Lyons, aged 47 years.—R.I.P.

Drowned in Michigan, U.S., on the 9th of May, John James, aged 21 years and 2 days eldest son of the late James Stock.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # bbl of 196 lb.—Follards, \$2.75 @ \$4.00 Superior Extra 6.30 @ 6.60 Extra 6.00 @ 6.10 Fine 4.70 @ 4.75 Strong Bakers' 5.70 @ 6.00 Middlings 4.35 @ 4.35 U. C. bag flour, per 110 lbs 2.05 @ 2.70 City bags, [delivered] 2.85 @ 0.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 20 do spring 1 10 Barley do 0 75 Oats do 0 54 Peas do 0 70 Rye do 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 8 00 Beef, hind-qrs, per lb 0 00 " fore-quarters " 0 00 Mutton, by carcass, per lb 0 00 Potatoes, per bus. 0 75 Butter, lb, rolls 0 23 " large rolls 0 17 " tub dairy 0 17 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 12 " packed 0 11 Apples, per bbl 4 00 Chickens, per pair 0 50 Ducks, per brace 0 80 Geese, each 0 60 Turkeys 0 80 Carrots do 0 60 Beets do 0 55 Parsnips do 0 55 Turnips, per bush 0 30 Cabbage, per doz. 0 50 Onions, per bush 1 50 Hay 20 00 Straw 17 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET. FLOUR—XXX per bbl 7.50 to 8.00 " " " " 100 lbs 3.75 to 4.00 Family " 100 " 3.00 to 3.25 Bx-Fancy per bushel 1.10 to 1.15 Rye " " 0.60 to 0.61 Peas " " 0.75 to 0.76 Oats " " 0.50 to 0.55 Wheat " " 1.15 to 1.20 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 8.00 to 8.50 " hind " " 8.50 to 9.00 " live " " 4.50 to 5.25 " per lb, on market 0.10 to 0.12 Mutton " " 0.10 to 0.11 Veal " " 0.04 to 0.05 Ham " in store 0.13 to 0.15 Bacon " " 0.10 to 0.12 HIDES—No 1 untrimmed 5.00 to 6.00 " 2 " 3.00 to 4.00 Sheepskins, inf. 0.50 to 0.75 " best 1.00 to 1.75 Dorkin Skins 0.30 to 0.60

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Tallow, Flour, Potatoes, Turnips, etc.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-02

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DR. A. C. MACDONELL HAS REMOVED TO No. 90, CEMETERY STREET, (METCALFE BLOCK, 2nd DOOR UP.)

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THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. MAY 1874.—CONTENTS. Articles &c. 1. The Shortcomings of Modern Gothic Architecture, by H. Bedford, M. A. 2. Reviews of Famous Books—XII. Sir Thomas More's Utopia Part I. Cardinal Morton's Table. By J. Rickaby, M. A. 3. A Spiritual Romance, From Luisa de Carvajal. By F. P. 4. Studies in Biography. 2. An Abolition of the Tenth Century. Part II. 5. Chapters of Contemporary History. 2. Difficulties of the Government of National Defence. 6. The Early Roman Christians. Part II. By the Rev. J. McSwiny, 7. St. Athanasia and the Angliques. By W. S. L. 8. Sir Amelias Poulet and Mary Queen of Scots. Part I. By the Rev. T. B. Parkinson, M. A.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ELIE DE MONTAIS, of the City and District of Montreal, Boarding House Keeper, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned ANDREW B. STEWART, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the seventh day of July, A.D. 1874, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, 3rd June, 1874. 43-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. In the matter of JOHN FOULDS of the City of Montreal, Trader. An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the above named Insolvent are hereby notified that he has deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and, should no opposition be made to said Deed of Composition and Discharge within three judicial days next after the last publication of this notice, which will be on Wednesday the Eighth day of July next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge, according to its terms. A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, 19th June 1874. 44-2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, June 9.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Girard, Deputy from the Department of Nièvre, and a member of the Left, read a document which, he stated, had been circulated during the recent election in that Department. The paper urges Bonapartist officials to confer all appointments in their gift upon retired officers who are in favor of the election of M. Burgoin, Bonapartist candidate, and adds that the Minister of Finance, M. Magne, has furnished lists of such officers to Government. M. Girard demanded an honest inquiry into the affair. M. Rouher disclaimed any knowledge of the document, and insinuated that it was fictitious. He declared himself in favor of an enquiry and would discuss the subject when the results of the investigation should be presented to the Assembly. Gambetta accused the Ministers Magne and Clissey of complicity in this discreditable business. The Bonapartist members of the Assembly endorsed Rouher's offer to discuss the matter when investigated. Rouher then reminded the Chamber of charges in the contracts and appointments reported by the Committee of Accounts of the September Government against Gambetta. A violent scene followed. Gambetta replied that he had always answered the questions of the Committee, but did not admit the right of "wretches"—with which term he branded Bonapartists—to question him. The tumult and shouting which this reply provoked rendered Rouher's rejoinder inaudible. Buffet threatened a vote of censure of Gambetta for the words he had spoken. After the sitting Gambetta and his friends were followed as they were leaving the Chamber and insulted by the Bonapartists.—The occurrence is considered as of a serious character, and causes great excitement in Paris. The Left claim that 339 members are pledged to vote for the dissolution of the Assembly, and they only require 30 more votes to carry the motion, which they intend to introduce at the earliest day possible.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—PARIS, June 10.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 348 to 337, adopted an amendment to the Municipal Electoral Bill, fixing the age of electors at 21 instead of 25 years as proposed by Government, which is thus defeated on a vital provision of the bill. A strong guard was placed on the train which conveyed the Deputies from Versailles to Paris this evening, to protect the Bonapartists, against whom the feeling is very bitter on the part of Gambetta. On the arrival of the parliamentary train at the Paris depot last evening, several Bonapartists accosted Gambetta and defied him to repeat the offensive words he used in the Assembly chamber. The Imperialist journals contain violent attacks on the Left. There is general uneasiness over the quarrel. A document similar to that read by Girard in the Assembly yesterday has been found circulating in the barracks.

The Standard says though we are far from saying that at this moment France is Bonapartist, there is evidently a strong movement in that direction. The Daily News says the return of a Bonapartist for Nièvre is regarded by intelligent observers as a warning to the French Government. The Standard says Marshal McMahon will stand no nonsense about the Septennate, and will not allow his rights to be invaded by combinations in favor of any form of government.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Swedish Mercury, says it has received intelligence from Zurich positively announcing that the Castle of Arenberg is to be prepared for the reception of the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, who shortly intend taking up their residence there permanently.

A Paris special to the Times says the Left Centre to-day (June 12) will probably introduce a bill, the first clause of which organizes the Republic according to bill of 1873; the second fixes the date of dissolution of Assembly. The Gazette de France says a civil war will be the ultimate consequence of dissolution. It is generally thought that in the event of a dissolution the Assembly before dispersing will authorize MacMahon to govern some months, probably a year, without the Assembly, and will also authorize him to dissolve the next Assembly. The crowd at the depot last evening numbered 10,000; the police clearly manifested sympathy with the Bonapartists.

PARIS, June 12.—In the Assembly to-day, the second reading of the Municipal Electoral Bill was concluded. M. de Malleville, of the Left Centre, asked the Government to inform the House what course it intended to pursue towards Bonapartists who ignored or defied the decisions of the Assembly. M. Bethmont, of the Left, called attention to a statement made yesterday by M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in relation to the recent disturbances. That statement implied that the police and radical deputies were equally to blame.—The Minister who made it ought not to be retained in office another moment. The Government was culpable in not removing him.—M. Picard, of the Left Centre, pointed to the long immunity from Government interference which the Bonapartist journal Le Pays had enjoyed, and declared M. Fourton was unworthy of confidence. M. Fourton replied that he declined to retract anything he had said. The Assembly should await the result of the enquiry which had been ordered into the recent deplorable occurrences. In conclusion, he assured the Chamber that the Ministry was determined to make MacMahon's authority respected. M. Bethmont then moved a vote of censure against the Minister of the Interior, which was rejected by a vote of 377 to 326. About the time of the return of the parliamentary train to Paris this evening, large numbers of people began to assemble around the station, but the crowds were soon dispersed by the police and there was no disturbance. Copies of Le Pays were seized by the police this evening as soon as they were

issued. The Left Centre is still hopeful of a union with a portion of the Right Centre, and of the formation of a Ministry under the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier. The Monteur holds England responsible for the escape of Rochfort and his companions, and declares that the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon an enquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting convicts to escape, has not transgressed International law. The Count de St. Croix, upon his arrest last evening for striking M. Gambetta, told the police the object of his assault was to provoke a duel. The Count was formerly an officer in the Zouaves Imperial Guard. M. Gambetta's face bears the marks of the blow. The scenes of yesterday were literally repeated at the Western Depot to-day at the time of the departure of the Parliamentary train for Versailles. The populace again assembled in large numbers, and the Deputies to the Assembly were respectively insulted and cheered. The police once more dispersed the rioters and took twelve of the more violent into custody. Four of the arrested parties were released after they had been identified, and the rest were committed for trial. So threatening was the demonstration that a body of troops was ordered to the station and aided the police in the maintenance of order. Armand Adam, brother of the Deputy of that name, and Spuller, brother of the publisher of Le Republicain Francaise, a Radical Republican journal, were among those arrested. Government has suspended the publication of Le Pays and Le Rappel, Radical Republican, and Le Dix-Neuvieme Siecle, Conservative-Republican organs, for a fortnight, because of violent attacks upon its policy. M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays, replies in that journal to-day, to the demand of Scholcher and Testelin, who were delegated by the Republicans to demand armed reparation for his attacking members of the Left.—He says therein that he assaulted Gambetta and other Deputies but not Clemenceau, who is not therefore entitled to reparation, but that if Clemenceau wants a personal quarrel he can have it. M. De Cassagnac says he particularly wishes to fight Gambetta, and adds that the 9 members of the editorial staff of Le Pays are willing to fight 9 Republican-Deputies, and will draw lots for choice of adversaries and of arms.

The Paris papers speak of the arrest of two Old Catholic priests recently returned from Switzerland. One of them named Opsomec had been a vicar in Belgium. He was going to Geneva to see Father Hyacinthe, and had about him 7500 francs which did not belong to him. The Belgian Government have demanded his immediate extradition. The other priest is arrested for his hotel bill which he failed to pay. He also was going to Geneva to take charge of an Old Catholic parish. They must be a highly respectable set of men, these Old Catholic ones. One of them, an ex-Jesuit according to Mr. Leonard W. Bacon, and hailing from Alabama proclaims his intention to use his pistols upon any "Ultramontane" who may annoy him. He quotes that rough-spoken Englishman, William Cobbett, "the sweetest things which putrid stink the most," and, doubtless, an American and a Jesuit, when he becomes a persecutor and an apostate, would be one of the most thorough-going kind.—Catholic Review.

SPAIN. Twenty-five battalions of Carlists, with 13 guns, are posted between Estella and Arga valley awaiting the Republicans, who are advancing from Tafalla.

MARSHAL CONCHA AND THE CARLISTS.—Marshal Concha, who has been now formally gazetted to the chief command of the Northern Army, has arrived at Miranda, and a telegram from Zorrosa, which was the head-quarters of General Elio's command, states that the Marshal is at La Rioja with thirty-five battalions and forty guns, and is threatening Estella, and that Mendiz and Dorregaray left Zorrosa on Friday with seventeen battalions to guard the mountain passes leading to Estella. Elio has resigned the command of the Carlist forces on the ground of ill health, but retains his position as Minister of War to Don Carlos, being succeeded in the command of the army by General Dorregaray, so that the generals in chief on each side are changed, and we have Concha pitted against Dorregaray, instead of Serrano against Elio.

A special to the Times from the north of Spain, says Gen. Concha and staff have left Logrono from Tudela. Thirty thousand national troops are marching to Amescua Valley. The Carlists under command of Gen. Dorregaray, now number 24,000 men.

Republicanism does not seem even to its most ardent advocates to have much chance of success in Spain. Marshal Serrano fearing that the present government will not last long has proposed that the question shall be submitted to the people immediately, and if they decide in favor of a monarchy he will offer the crown to the Prince of the Asturias, son of Isabella II, and kindly take upon himself the care of the regency during that young gentleman's minority. The Spanish Crown will probably not be so easily disposed of as the Marshal would like. The Carlists are still in great force, and are giving the Republican forces more than their hands full.

THE GREATNESS OF CATHOLIC SPAIN.—The Pall Mall Gazette accuses us of being "factious" and "roguishly droll" in stating that "so long as the rulers of Spain were Catholic, Spain was the mightiest nation in Europe, and since they ceased to be so, has become the weakest," and argues that, as the only way to get Charles II. to change his opinion was to get him to change his confessor—so that he had seven confessors in five years, representing seven changes of opinion—he must have been a very Catholic monarch, while he was certainly not a mighty one. The philosophers of the Pall Mall Gazette are perhaps not aware that there is no necessary connection between a change of confessor and a change of opinion, and that a man may change his confessor twenty times without changing his opinion once. This, however, is by the way; in reply to the main charge, we will merely say that the writers in the Pall Mall Gazette has completely missed the point of our argument. It was this; that the greatness of Spain reached its culminating point at the time when her rulers were most Catholic, and that her greatness and their Catholicity have declined together. If the words "so long as" are to be interpreted strictly as meaning that none of the sovereigns of Spain after her decadence were Catholics at all they of course become indefensible; but the absurdity of such an interpretation is so patent, that it was scarcely worth while to guard ourselves against it. Our argument was—and we repeat it—Spain was never so great as under the essentially Catholic Ferdinand, Charles V., and Philip II.—however grave may have been their faults, especially those of the latter two sovereigns—and that consequently, it could not have been the influence of the Catholic faith which impaired her greatness, a conclusion which the Pall Mall Gazette, in common with some other writers, allows itself not seldom to insinuate. The most intensely

Protestant historians such as Robertson and Prescott, make very much the same "factious" statement about the glories of Catholic Spain, and we cannot help adding that in the quality of "roguishly drollary" this view of theirs and ours appears to us to contrast favourably with that which conveniently ignores all Spanish history previous to the seventeenth century, or the close of the sixteenth.—Tables.

GERMANY. The London Spectator says: "The more stringent Ecclesiastical Bills of the present session have passed the Upper House of the Prussian Diet by the exceedingly narrow majority of five (fifty-one against forty-six). The measures passed by the Reichsrath for all Germany, were really only supplementary to the Prussian measures and needful because involving questions of outlawry of denaturalization which could not be passed by any single State, but belonged to the sphere of Imperial legislation. It is only Prussia and Switzerland which are, as yet embarked in a real persecution of the Roman Catholic Church."

A special despatch from Berlin to the London Times, says the Governments of Germany, Servia and Roumania, have confidentially informed the other European powers that they have concluded an agreement to mutually protect their interests and position against the designs of Turkey.

Prince Bismarck has started for Varzin, but it is expected that he will not stay longer than a fortnight, as his medical advisers wish him to proceed to the baths of Kissingen.

ITALY. THE VATICAN.—On the 13th of May, the anniversary of the birthday of His Holiness, the members of the Papal Court, the Cardinals and Prelates, several of the Roman aristocracy, a deputation of Papal soldiers, a great number of civilians, besides many distinguished personae, Italian as well as foreign, presented themselves at the Vatican to offer Pius IX. their homage and felicitations. The Liberal Journals publish the original baptismal document concerning the Holy Father. The following is a translation:—"In the name of God, Amen. I, the undersigned perpetual parochial Vicar of the illustrious Cathedral and parochial Church of St. Peter the Apostle in Sinigaglia, certify as follows: On Sunday the 13th of May, 1792, the most illustrious Signor Giovanni Maria, Giovan-Battista, Pietro, Pellegrino, Isidoro, son of the noble Signor Count Girolamo Mastai Ferretti and of the Signora Countess Caterina Solazzi, married parties of this parish, was baptized by the Most Reverend Signor Canon Don Andrea Mastai. The godmother was Girolama Moroni, midwife. He was born on the same day at the hour of six of the night of Saturday going towards Sunday. Pietro Venturini, Vicar Perpetual, signed with his own hand." Among the diplomatists, who went to pay their respects to His Holiness on his birth-day, were the French Ambassador, M. de Courcelles, Count Paar, the Austrian Ambassador, and several attaches to the Legations accredited to the Holy See. On Thursday, the Feast of the Ascension, the Holy Father received in the hall of the Consistory about 200 members of the Congregation of the Daughters of Mary of the Sacred Heart, residing at the Villa Sante. The Princess Massimo as President of the Congregation, read an address to His Holiness to which Pius IX. made a suitable reply. An immense number of letters, telegrams, and addresses arrived from every part of Italy to the Vatican, containing congratulations and felicitations from the faithful. Many of these letters were accompanied by donations.—Cor. of London Tablet.

The people of Italy have celebrated the birthday of Pius IX. in a remarkable way. Besides the Te Deums and prayers offered up in the churches in Rome and elsewhere—in St. Andrea della Valle the whole congregation burst in an exclamation of "Long live Pius IX., our Pontiff and King"—the number of letters sent to the Holy Father is something astonishing. Up to 6 p. m. on Wednesday, the 13th, one hundred thousand letters had been received at the Vatican, and three hundred telegrams, many of which were the conjoint production of a number of individuals, some containing as many as eleven distinct telegrams written on the same sheet, were received up to the same hour. If the Italian Government desired a Plebisicite here was one ready made for them. What must have rendered this manifestation of love for the Holy Father more bitter to the Italians was the fact that they could not mistake the gigantic nature of the act as every letter passed through the government hands, and was carried free. A very beautiful ceremony took place this morning at the Church of the Propaganda. Three Bishops were consecrated by his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, the Archbishop of Cosensae, a Franciscan Missionary Bishop, and Dr. O'Connor, late Parish Priest of Rathfarnham, Dublin, who has been appointed to the Diocese of Ballarat in Australia. The spectacle was exceedingly interesting, and most of the Irish ecclesiastics in Rome who are glad at the promotion of their countrymen, were present on the occasion. A collation attended by most of those present ecclesiastics and laymen was given in the rooms of the Cardinal, he himself presiding.—Catholic Review.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS AT ROME.—ROME, June 9.—The pilgrims from the United States, accompanied by one hundred American Catholic residents of Rome, proceeded to the Vatican to-day, and were received by the Pope. Bishop Deverger, in introducing them, expatiated on the unalterable devotion of the Catholics of the United States to the Holy Father. The Pope replied that amid the darkness which encompassed the world this manifestation was a ray of light. The enemies of the Holy Church were numerous, and it was a great consolation to look upon the New World where the true faith had so marvellously developed as to require frequent creation of new dioceses. Still, false religions prevailed on a large part of that continent, and we must constantly pray for the restoration of all to the true faith. The pilgrims then advanced one by one and kissed the Pope's hand, presented gifts they had brought from America. On Thursday next the entire party will receive Communion from the hands of the Pope.

INVINCIBLE IGNORANCE.

No question of equal importance can present itself for man's consideration as his eternal salvation. For the acquisition of this he was moulded by the hands of the Creator, and animated with the spark of life; for it he is supposed to labor during the days of his earthly existence, and if he forfeits this eternal life all his earthly gains and worldly honors are useless to him, and but the fleeting shadows of unreality. Eternal salvation is the luscious fruit offered by every form of religion to its followers; it is the corner stone of every system of belief, the keystone of every creed, the prize for which all contend. The Jews and the Gentiles, the Christians and the pagans, the Catholics and the diverse sects from Simon Magus to the latest aberrating child of Christianity, toil for this coveted end—eternal life. Their theories respecting its acquisition are as diverse as the minds which manufacture them, and in this medley of conflicting opinions and confused notions regarding the most important question presenting itself for our consideration, it would be happy for us to find some teacher and guide, clothed with the necessary authority for directing us on the proper way leading to this abode of rest. This no Church undertakes to infallibly do but the Roman Catholic Church, "The pillar and ground of truth." All the others are indefinite in language, dubious in expression, vague in doctrine, undecided as to the certain way, and complicating in opinion. Luther taught his followers to "believe firmly and sin bravely"; but this doctrine is too repugnant to reason for its acceptance. Calvin taught his followers

that they were predestined; that they were "assured" of their salvation; and they had "no reason" to apprehend the judgments of God; and that even Baptism was not necessary for salvation. But this is still more revolting than the Lutheran creed. All systems can be thus reviewed in succession, and each will prove more unsatisfactory and delusive. The Catholic Church teaches that outside her pale, there is no salvation to be procured. This is positive teaching and calls for serious thought, whilst all other denominations are willing to admit that outside their peculiar form of belief salvation can be attained. The Catholic Church is not willing to admit that those outside her precincts can acquire eternal life. The Church, as defined by the celebrated Cardinal Bellarmin, "is a society of persons conjoined by the same profession of faith and a participation of the same sacraments under the government of legitimate pastors, and especially of the Roman Pontiff." Bossuet, in his famous discussion with Claude, defined it to be "a society of persons professing the true doctrine of Christ." If the last definition be accepted, we must admit that some infallible teacher of the "true doctrine of Christ" must be somewhere located in this society. We Catholics maintain that this infallible teacher is the Roman Pontiff, and that his teaching we must submit. Otherwise we have no fellowship with the Church. Hence both those eminent men, as in fact all Catholic theologians, substantially agree in their definition of the Church: "The great test of Church membership is submission to the Roman Pontiff."

How do we become members of the Church of Christ? By Baptism, and by no other way; it is the door which leads into the fold of Christ; it is the new garment put on for the nuptial feast; it is the essential condition upon which salvation depends. The Redeemer said to Nicodemus, "Amen! Amen! I say to thee, unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." It is so essential to salvation that without it no salvation can be procured; "without faith it is impossible to please God." Faith is the "root of justification," but without Baptism there is no saving faith, for by the habit of faith is infused. Again, if the soul, regenerated by the waters of Baptism, mortally transgresses the commands of God or His Church, no means are left to it for becoming reconciled to God, but through the sacrament of Penance, or by an act of perfect contrition with the intention of going to confession as soon as possible. This is another argument in favor of the essential importance of Baptism, and the necessity of preserving the purity of baptismal regeneration for obtaining eternal life.—Now, the question to which we wish to confine ourselves is, are all those who receive baptism, so to speak, outside the body of the Church to be regarded as Catholics, and as such capable of acquiring salvation?

The positive teaching of the church is that all who have received baptism, and who die before coming to the use of reason—that is before they are capable of committing sin, are saved. This has never been called into doubt. It is the unanimous teaching of all ages. But having come to the use of reason, and grown to the age of maturity, trained up in the bosom of some sect, imbued with all the prejudices of that sect and unknowingly indoctrinated in all the errors of the sect, what is to be said of them? Some theologians say that those who are in invincible ignorance of some revealed truths, not through their own fault, but rather on account of being trained in sectarian doctrines of which they did not question, and who are disposed to accept truth in its fulness, when sufficiently proposed to them, belong to the church, and departing from life, free from mortal fault, would obtain eternal life.—But this is contradicted by others. St. Augustine says of them: "Those who, through ignorance, are baptized with heretics, judging the sect to be the Church of Christ, sin less than they who know it to be heretical; nevertheless they are wounded by the scelerate of schism, and therefore sin not lightly." Again he says of them: "It avails them nothing to have either the sacraments of faith, if they have not charity. For Christian charity cannot be kept out of the unity of the church, and thus you may see that without it you are nothing, even though you have baptism and the faith." Dr. Brownson, in one of his essays, after quoting many authorities bearing on the question, says: "Even they who are in societies separated from the Church through ignorance, believing them to be the Church of Christ, are wounded by sacrilege, a most grievous sin, are destitute of charity, which cannot be kept out of the unity of the Church, and without which they are nothing; and, therefore, whatever may be the comparative degree of their sinfulness, are in the road to perdition, as well as the others, and no more than the others can be saved without being reconciled to the Church." This leaves slight hopes of salvation to those who, even through invincible ignorance, are outside the precincts of the Church. St. Fulgentius is so clear on this question that we will quote him: "Hold most firmly," he says, "and without any doubt that no one who is baptized out of the Catholic Church can partake of eternal life, if before the end of his life he be not restored to the Catholic Church and incorporated therein." Many other authorities could be produced, if necessary. In fact the distinction between vincible and invincible ignorance is not found made by church writers much earlier than the seventeenth century. Those who are baptized outside the Church, and who die before being incorporated therein, are not lost through the sin of heresy or schism, but because they are destitute of those supernatural virtues requisite for salvation. But supernatural virtues cannot be acquired without the exercise of faith, without which it is impossible to please God; and faith, the habit of which is infused by baptism, cannot be elicited outside the Catholic Church, because the credible object of faith, God revealing and the church teaching, can nowhere else be found. The Church is "the body of Christ, the pillar of truth," the infallible guide, the one fold, the one door leading unto eternal life, the visible continuation of the Incarnate word constantly guarding, protecting, and interpreting the word of life, teaching all nations the doctrine of her Founder, and fulfilling her divine commission every succeeding age as years roll by into the womb of the past. He who does not believe in her, who is not united to her, who is not subject to her authority who does not partake of her Sacraments, and join in her devotions, cannot live in the Incarnation, cannot be united to the Redeemer, cannot have Christ as a mediator, and cannot be treading the sure way to eternal life.

Every person owes the great duty to himself and to God, to find out the true Church, the Church established by Christ, the possessor of all truth, the Church, outside of which there is no salvation to be found, no eternal life to be procured, no untroubled happiness to be obtained. Her Sacraments, her dogmas, or her faith will profit nothing unless we are joined to her by the bonds of unity, and subjected to her by the virtue of obedience. This Church cannot be mistaken, she cannot become lost or obscured amidst the countless conflicting churches. As the prophet said, she is planted on the mountain top, visible to all who desire to enter her, open to all who come up from the valley of darkness, from the vale of heretical obscurity. Her unity and sanctity, her Catholicity and apostolicity will distinguish her from the counterfeit churches of human workmanship, and will attract the truth-seeker into her saving fold. Calm in the midst of conflicting sects, she invites the tempest-tossed sons of man to embrace her teaching, to hearken to her maternal voice, and to escape the waves of eternal death. Her doctrines are preached to the uttermost bounds of the earth; they are made clear as the noon-day sun, and scarcely any person desirous of knowing

them can remain ignorant of them. To all as they pass her by she proclaims, "He that believes not shall be condemned."—Western Catholic. Protestant prayer meetings are on the improve from a sensational point of view. If we are to take one which was held at the Albert Hall the other day as a criterion, they promise to become the most startling specimens of Protestant Christianity which has ever been attempted to be foisted on this country, and goodness knows she had many since the time of the Eighteenth Henry. At the prayer meeting to which we have referred a woman began to pray aloud and declared, among other strange things, that she was "the handmaid of Christ," and that the ministers present were "whited sepulchres." One of the "whited sepulchres" named Calvert, had at last to interfere, but the woman dared any one "to speak to the Lord's servant while in prayer" and a man who was with her threatened to take summary vengeance if any person touched the "chosen one." The meeting became so uproarious that a break-up was quickly decided upon. So great was the noise that one of the "whited sepulchres" gentlemen could not pronounce Benediction. A hymn was substituted, but the singers failed to drown the noises made by the "chosen one" and her followers. Can it be that this is the beginning of the establishment of a new Protestant sect? Not a bad notion. We have had no fresh specimen of Dissent for some weeks. The "Chosen-ites" would sound well.—The Universe.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11.—A despatch from Nelsonville says that about 340 colored men, mostly from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived at Nelsonville this morning, accompanied by twenty-one special policemen from Columbus. They were immediately placed on military duty, fully armed. Picket lines were thrown out, encircling a territory half a mile in diameter, and entrance being refused to all not endorsed by operators or police. One operator has come to an agreement with the miners. The latter say they are willing to break with other operators, but the latter say they will have nothing to do with union miners on any terms. A despatch dated midnight says the pickets were fired on several times to-night, and returned the shots without injuring any one. The miners here formed a picket line near the line of the colored force, and none is allowed access without an explanation in detail.

New York, June 12.—A Swedish sea captain while en route to a diamond broker's office last Monday, was accosted by Mr. Brown, a man claiming to be the clerk of the broker, and accompanied by a woman. The captain was induced to eat some confectionery while on Broadway, which rendered him unconscious. He was taken to some unknown room, robbed of \$16,000 worth of diamonds, kept prisoner till late on Wednesday night, and then taken to the City Hall park and released. He was kept unconscious all the time. The police pretend not to know anything of the affair, though the detectives say they have several Brazilian diamonds in their possession captured from thieves this week, which they refuse to allow the captain to see. The captain, whose name is Anderson, was only recently married.

New York, June 12.—Governor Dix has written a letter to President Grant on his published memoranda, in which he says:—"I am especially pleased that you recommend the withdrawal of all circulating notes under \$10. That was the French limit, and it was by means of it that the German indemnity was paid. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting as large a basis of specie for our paper currency. If the country will have the wisdom to adopt your plan, I am satisfied that it will prove an effectual remedy for our financial embarrassment."

Smyrna, La., June 12.—A thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine in the Government magazine, four miles above this city, exploded to-day. The explosion was so great here that the whole population rushed into the streets. Houses were shaken and windows broken. No one was in the vicinity of the magazine at the time, and no lives were lost.

Springfield, Mass., June 11.—The body of a victim of the Mill River disaster has been discovered, Rosa Wilson of Haydensville. There are but two of the one hundred and forty lost not recovered.

A FLA USNERA Microscopos.—When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than over a warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates fitting over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell; and where they meet, hundreds of strong quills project like those on the back of a porcupine or hedgehog. There are the arched neck, the bright eyes, the transparent ears, piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood; six long jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast ready at any moment to be thrown out with immense force for that jump which bores one when we wish to catch him; and at the end of each leg hooked claws, to enable him to cling tight to whatever he lights upon. A flea can leap a hundred times its own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of 700 feet; and can draw a load 200 times its own weight.

A REMEDY FOR THE HEADACHE.—Dr. Warburton Begbie (Edinburgh Medical Journal) advocates the use of turpentine in the severe headache to which nervous and hysterical women are subject. "There is, moreover," he says, "another class of sufferers from headache, and this is composed of both sexes, who may be relieved by turpentine. I refer to the frontal headache, which is most apt to occur after prolonged mental effort, but may likewise be induced by unduly sustained physical exertion—what may be styled the headache of a fatigued brain. A cup of very strong tea often relieves this form of headache, but this remedy with not a few is perilous, for bringing relief from pain, it may produce general restlessness, and, worse than all, banish sleep. Turpentine in doses of twenty or thirty minims given at intervals of an hour or two, will not only remove the headache, but produce in a wonderful manner that soothing influence to which reference has already been made."

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.

An ivory-handled pistol is considered a proper appendage to a young lady's chatelaine in Arizona.

A Sunday School scholar being asked what became of men who deceive their fellow-men, promptly exclaimed, "They go to Europe."

A Philadelphia youth was recently married to a girl who had refused him eighteen times. He wishes now he hadn't asked but seventeen.

Some captious Southern editor asserts that two pairs of stairs are necessary to every newspaper office in North Carolina—one for the editor to go down as the caller comes up the other.

An elab above a grave, in Arkansas, bears the following legend, evidently the tribute of a devoted, but discriminating husband:

She washed the children,
Fed the fowls,
And made her home
Resound with howls.

"Are you very fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" "Very" responded that interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner fond of literature. "Have you," continued the lady, "ever read Ten Thousand a Year?" "No, madam, never read so many in all my life!"

There is nothing certain in law except expense and delay. The flea, grasshopper, and locust, jump 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man. Success rides on every hour; grapple it and you win; but without a grapple it will never go with you. The small pox originated in China, 1,120 years ago; inoculation was invented for it about 590 years ago. A Child's Wit. — Said a Sunday school teacher, "remember, dear children, God is everywhere." — The words had hardly escaped his lips when a rough looking little fellow rose up and said to the pastor: "Please, sir, did you say God is everywhere?" "Yes, my son; everywhere." "Is He in my pocket?" "Is He in your pocket?" "Well, I guess I've got you there," was the triumphant retort; "because I haint got any pocket."

GRAMMATICAL.—Highlanders have the habit when talking their English, such as it is, of interjecting the personal pronoun "he" where not required, such as "The king he has come," instead of "The king has come." Often, in consequence, a sentence or expression is rendered sufficiently ludicrous, as the sequel will show. A gentleman says he has had the pleasure of listening to a clever man, the Rev. Mr. — (let his locality be a secret), and recently he began his discourse thus: "My friends, you will find the subject of discourse this afternoon in the First Epistle of Peter, fifth chapter and eight verse, 'The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.' Now, my friends, we will divide the subject of our text to-day into four heads. Firstly we shall endeavor to ascertain 'Who the devil he was.' Secondly, we shall inquire into his geographical position, namely, 'Where the devil he was,' and 'Where the devil he was going.' Thirdly—and this of a personal character—'Who the devil he was seeking.' And fourthly and lastly, we shall endeavor to solve a question which has never been solved yet, 'What the devil he was roaring about.'"

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 27 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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

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

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

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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

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

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

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

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

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, Spelling and Defining (1st drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

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

Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00. Half Boarders, " " " 7 00. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00. 1st Class, " " " 5 00.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00. 1st Class, " " " 8 00. Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

Extra Charges.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at this Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD, Director, Toronto, March 1, 1874.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DOMINION BUILDINGS, MCGILL ST., MAY 1, '74. MONTREAL. [37-58]

HUNDREDS Cured Daily IN Canada OF RHEUMATISM BY THE DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

THIS STATEMENT IS SUBSTANTIALLY A FACT based upon evidence in the possession of the Agent, in the shape of numerous testimonials from past sufferers, in all the walks of life, particularly from some of the most respectable and trustworthy families in Canada.

Diamond Rheumatic Cure, In its history, this invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietor, and always sought for in this way whenever troubled with Rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally, and through their favorable expression, and its acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietor to increase his capabilities for its manufacture. Its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of inquiry, letters of thanks, and certificates of praise were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada; and in this way on a basis of its merits alone—unaided by "tricks of the trade" or special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this we are really grateful and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us, but because we say this, but because we open a new field in medical science, and cure at once what the best medical practitioners have for ages found so difficult even to relieve. We fill a place heretofore unoccupied. We relieve the suffering and minister to God's poor; we restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs, and save him scores of times its cost in doctor's bills; we carry contentment and gladness into the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

It is prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to

NORTHROP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO, General Agents for Ontario, PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. May 22, 1874. 40.

CANADA, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } AND DIST. OF MONTREAL, } ITS AMENDMENTS. In re,

JOSEPH LAMOUREUX, Insolvent. ON the eighteenth day of June next, the Insolvent will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 12th May, 1874.

JOSEPH LAMOUREUX, Per J. E. BOBIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Pro. of QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of ALEXANDER H. LOWDEN, personally, and as having done business with ALEXANDER H. LOWDEN in Co-partnership under the style and firm of "A. H. LOWDEN & CO.," An Insolvent.

On the twenty-second day of June next the Insolvent will apply to said Court for his discharge under the said Act. ALEXANDER H. LOWDEN, By J. S. ARCHIBALD, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 8th May, 1874. 39-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Pro. of QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of JAMES R. LOWDEN, personally, and as having done business with ALEXANDER H. LOWDEN in Co-partnership under the style and firm of "A. H. LOWDEN & CO.," An Insolvent.

On the twenty-second day of June next the Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. JAMES R. LOWDEN, By J. S. ARCHIBALD, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 8th May, 1874. 39-6

REMOVAL. JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

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

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagochetiers Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish. IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

OWEN M'CARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from McGill St.) Montreal.

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, o. 59 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

J. HUDON & Co., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS, 305 St. Paul St. and 247 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of the above articles. Gentlemen of the Clergy will always find in their establishment White, Sicilian, and French Wines, imported direct by themselves and approved for Altar use. June 27th, 1873. 45-1y

P. J. COX, MANUFACTURER OF PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, 637 CRAIG STREET, 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF ELIZABETH) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S AND LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—42 St. JOHN STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B.—82 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S.—708 BARRINGTON. ETC.

(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.) J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S AND LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES

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The Undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-third day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. JOHN W. BENSON, By ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 16th May, 1874. 39-6

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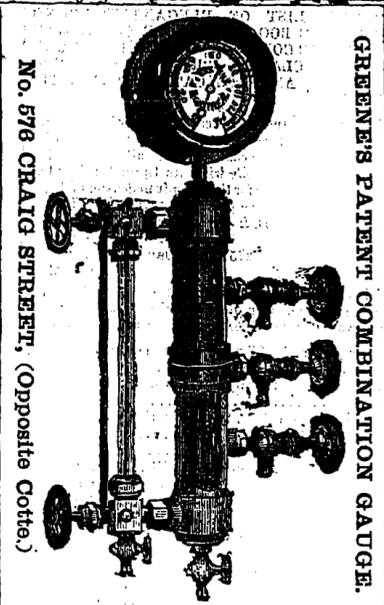
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GREENE'S PATENT COMBINATION GAUGE. GREENE'S PATENT COMBINATION GAUGE. PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING. HEATING BY HOT WATER A SPECIALITY. IRON TUBING | STEAM GAUGES. | BRASS WORK. 576 Craig Street, (Opposite Collie.)

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, Wish to announce to their Customers throughout Ontario and Quebec, that their

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

They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present importations, for EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY of Texture, is such as well sustain the usual reputation of KENNEDY'S LARGE

TAILORING STORE, 31 St. Lawrence Street. With regard to their ORDER DEPARTMENT, Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on the experience of the Artist engaged for PERFECT FITS, the Rule of the Store being "A Perfect Fit or no Sale."

The Varied Assortments of CANADIAN, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH TWEEDS can be seen by all who may desire to inspect the recent improvements both in Design and Manufacture. The piled up Importations of BROAD CLOTHS, MELTONS, FINE COATINGS, PILOTS, BRAVYERS, and

READY MADE GOODS, present in the aggregate a STUPENDOUS STOCK that might challenge competition with anything of the kind on this Continent.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REVISED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK, Dy arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

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

TERMS: About one third the price of the originals. For any one Review.....\$4 00 per annum. For any two Reviews.....7 00 " " For any three Reviews.....10 00 " " For all four Reviews.....12 00 " " For Blackwood's Magazine.....4 00 " " For Blackwood and one Review...7 00 " " For Blackwood and two Reviews...10 00 " " For Blackwood and 3 Reviews...13 00 " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews...15 00 " "

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Fulton St., New-York.

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M. & P. GAVIN, COACH AND SLEIGH BUILDERS, 759 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Feb. 19th, 1874. 98-7

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

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

Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot, Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$6,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice..... 6 per cent. For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice..... 5 " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months..... 7 " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, should invest the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS, NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET, MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public Buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c &c. 1-y-36

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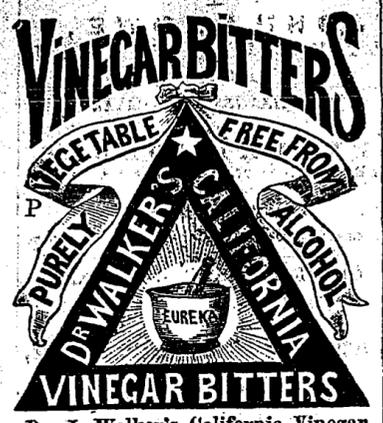
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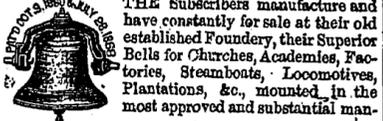
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