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THE LAST LORD OF DUNORAN.

A LEGEND OF THE SOUTH OF IBELAND.

BY J. F. M.

Business called me, in the early autumn of 1838, to the South of Ireland. The weather was delightful, the scenery and the people were new to me, and sending my luggage on by the mail-coach route in charge of a servant, I hired a serviceable nag at a posting-house, and, full of the curiosity of an explorer, commenced a leisurely journey of five-and-twenty miles on horseback, by sequestered crossroads, to my destination. By bog and hill, by plain and ruined castle, and many a winding stream, my picturesque road led me.

I had started late, and having made little more than half my journey, I was thinking of making a short halt at the next convenient place, and letting my horse have a rest and a eed, and making some provision also for the

comforts of the rider.

It was about four o'clock, when the road, ascending a gradual steep, found a passage through a rocky gorge between the abrupt termination of a range of mountains to my left and right. Below me lay a little thatched village, under a long line of gigantio beech trees, through the boughs of which the lowly chimneys sent up their thin turf-smoke. To my left, stretched away for miles, ascending the mountain range I have mentioned, a wild park, through whose swards and ferns the rock broke, time-worn and lichen-stained. This park was studded with straggling wood, which thickened to something like a forest behind and beyond the little village I was approaching, clothing the irregular ascent of the hillsides with beautiful, and, in some places, discolored foliage.

As you descend, the road winds slightly, with the gray park wall, built of loose stone, and mantled here and there with ivy, at its left, and crosses a shallow ford; and, as I approached the village, through breaks in the woodlands I caught glimpses of the long front of an old ruined house, placed among the trees, about half-way up the picturesque mountain-

The solitude and melancholy of this ruin piqued my curiosity. When I had reached the rude thatched public house, with the sign of St. Columbkill, with robes, mitre, and crozier, displayed over its lintel, having seen to my horse, and made a good meal myself on a said: rasher and eggs, I began to think again of the wooded park and the ruinous house, and resolved on a ramble of half an hour among its You would not a' thought that, to look at me." sylvan solitudes.

The name of the place I found was Dunoran; and, besides the gate, a stile admitted to the grounds, through which, with a pensive said, glancing up at the ominous stain on the enjoyment, I began to saunter towards the di- wall. lapidated mansion.

A long, grass-grown road, with many turns and windings, led up to the old house, under

the shadow of the wood. The road, as it approached the house, skirted the edge of a precipitous glen, clothed with hazel, dwarf-oak, and thorn, and the silent bouse stood with its wide-open hall-door facing

from room to room, with ceilings rotted, and here and there a great beam dark and worn with tendrils of ivy trailing over it. The tall walls, with rotted plaster, were stained and mouldy, and in some rooms the remains of decayed wainscotting crazily swung to and fro. The almost sashless windows were darkened also with ivy, and about the tall chimneys the jack-daws were wheeling, while from the huge trees that overhung the glen in sombre masses at the other side the rooks kept up a ceaseless

As I walked through these melancholy passages peeping only into some of the rooms; for the flooring was quite gone in the middle, and bowed down towards the centre, and the house was very nearly unroofed, a state of things which made the exploration a little critical—I began to wonder why so grand a house, in the midst of scenery so picturesque, had been permitted to go to decay; I dreamed of the hospitalities of which it had long ago been the rallying place, and I thought what a scene of Red-gauntlet revelries it might disclose at midnight.

The great staircase was of oak, which had stood the weather wonderfully, and I sat down upon its steps, musing vaguely on the transitoriness of all things under the sun.

Except for the hoarse and distant clamour of the rocks, hardly audible where I sat, no sound broke the profound stillness of the spot. Such a sense of solitude I have seldom experienced before. The air was stirless; there was not even the rustle of a withered leaf along the passage. It was oppressive. The tall trees that stood close about the building darkened it, and added something of awe to the melancholy of the scene.

In this mood I heard, with an unpleasant surprise, close to me, a voice that was drawling, and, I fancied, sneering, repeat the words: "Food for worms; dead and rotten; Ged over

There was a small window in the wall here, very thick, which had been built up, and in the dark recesses of this, deep in the shadow, I now saw a sharp-featured man, sitting, with his feet dangling. His keen eyes were fixed on me, and he was smiling cynically, and before I had well recovered my surprise he repeated the distich :-

"If death was a thing that money could buy, The rich would live, and the poor they would die."

fields. Sir Dominick Sarsfield was the last of and estates he did not thry—what with drink-his head, only it gev him courage. He did not the old stock. He lost his life not six foot in', dicin', racin', cards, an' all sorts, it was not feel the cowld wind now, nor fear death, nor away from where you are standing."

little jump, on to the ground.

hunchback and had a walking-stick in his hand, | an' gev out he was goin' to thravel in France,, with the end of which he pointed to a rusty stain in the plaster of the wall. "Do you mind that mark, sir?" he asked.

"Yes," I said, standing up, and looking at it, with a curious anticipation of something worth hearing.

"That's about seven or eight foot from the ground, sir, and you'll not guess what it is." "I dare say not," said I, "unless it is a

stain from the weather." "'Tis nothing so lucky, sir," he answered. with the same cynical smile and a wag of his head, still pointing at the mark with his stick. "That's a splash of brains and blood. It's there this hundred years; and it will never leave it while the wall stands."

"He was murdered, then?" "Worse than that, sir," he answered.

"He killed himself, perhaps?"

"Worse than that, itself—this cross be-tween us and harm! I'm oulder than I look, sir; you wouldn't guess my years?" He became silent, and looked at me, evi-

deatly inviting a guess. "Well, I should guess you to be about five-

and-fifty." He laughed, and took a pinch of snuff, and

"I'm that your honor, and something to the back of it. I was seventy last Candlemas .-

"Upon my word I should not; I can hardly believe it even now. Still, you den't remember Sir Dominick Sarsfield's death?" I

"No, sir; that was a long while before I was born. But my grandfather was butler here long ago, and many time I heard him tell how Sir Dominick came by his death. There was no masther in the great house ever sinst that happened. But there was two servants in care of it, and my aunt was one o' them; and kept me here wid her till I was nine year old, this dark ravine, the further edge of which was and she was lavin' the place to go to Dublin; orowned with a towering forest; and great and from that time it was let go down. The trees stood about the house and its deserted wind stript the roof, and the rain rotted the courtyard and stables.

The street wind stript the roof, and the rain rotted the timber, and, little by little, in sixty

look in. I don't think it's many more times again." I'll be turnin' in to see the ould place, for I'll be under the sod myself before long.'

"You'll outlive younger people," I said. And, quitting that trite subject, I ran on—"I

"I wish ye seen the glin when the nuts is ripe; they're the sweetest nuts in all Ireland. I think," he rejoined, with a practical sense of the picturesque. "You'd fill your pockets while you'd be looking about you.'

"These are very fine old woods," I remarked. 'I have not seen any in Ireland I thought so beautiful."

"Eigh! your honour the woods about here is nothing to what they war. All the mountains along here was wood when my father was a gossoon, and Murroe Wood was the grandest of them all. All oak mostly, all out down as bare as the road. Not one left here that's fit to compare with them. Which way did your honur come hither—from Limerick?"

No. Killaloe." "Well, then, you passed the ground where Murroe Wood was in former times. You kem undher Lisnavourra, the steep knob of a hill, about a mile above the village here. Twas near that Murroe Wood was, and twas there Sir Dominick Sarsfield first met the divilthe Lord between us and harm-and a bad meeting for him and his."

I had become interested in the adventure which had occurred in the very scenery which had so greatly attracted me, and my new acquaintance, the little hunchback, was easily entreated to tell me the story, and spoke thus so soon as we had each resumed his seat :-

It was a fine estate when Sir Dominick came into it; and grand doing there was entirely, feastin' and fiddlin,' free quarters for all the every one that liked to come. There was wine by the hogshead for the quality, and potteen enough to set a town a-fire, and beer and cidher enough to float a navy for the boys and girls and the likes o' me. It was kep' up the bost part of a month, till the weather broke, and the rain spoilt the sod for the moneen jigs, and He was a dark-faced, sharp-featured little an' then he sould off his dogs and of the horses. an' the like. An' so off with him for awhile an' no one in these parts heard tale or tidings of him for two or three years years, till at last, quite unexpected, one night there comes a rapten o'clock, and old Connor Hanlon the butler. warmin' his shins over it. There was a keen east wind blowin' along the mountains that night, and whistlin' cowld enough through the the long chimneys.

(And the story-teller glanced up at the near-

est stack visible from his seat.) So he wasn't quite sure of the knockin' at the window, and up he gets and sees his masther's face. My grandfather was glad to sec him safe, for it was a long time since there was any news of him; but he was sorry, too, for it was a changed place, and only himself and old Juggy Broderick in charge of the house, and a man in the stables; and it was a poor along the dary ground under the trees, and thing to see him comin' back to his own like that. He shook Con by the hand, and says he; "I came here to say a word to you. I left my horse with Dick in the stable; I may want him again before morning, or I may never want

And with that he turns into the big kitchen, and draws a stool, and sits down to take an air of the fire.

"Sit down, Connor, opposite me, and don't be afeard to say what you think." He spoke all the time lookin' into the fire,

with his hands stretched over it, and a tired man he looked. "An' why should I be afeard, Masther Dominick?" says my grandfather. "Yourself

was a good masther to me, an' so was your father-rest his soul-before you; an' I'll say the truth an'dare the divil, an' more than that, forany Sarsfield of Dunoran, much less yourself; and a good right I'd have."

"It's all over with me, Con," says Sir Dominick

"Heaven forbid!" says my grandfather. "Tis past praying for," says Sir Dominick.
"The last guinea's gone; the ould place will

And with that he tould him to be sure, in oak box, in the closet of his room, to his cousin Pat Sarsfield, in Dublin; and the sword and

gives you money overnight, you'll find nothing but a bagful of pebbles, and chips and nutshells in the morning. If I thought he played fair, in the meantime; and if you don't sign then, I'm in the humour to make a bargain with him all you got from me, up to that time, will vanto night."

"Lord forbid!" says my grandfather stand-

ing up, with a start, and crossin' himself. "They say the counthry's full o' men listin' sogers for the King o' France. If I light on one of them, I'll not refuse his offer. How big be contrary things goes! How long it is since most. me and Captain Waller fought the jewel at New Castle?"

"Six years, Masther Dominick" says my grandfather; "an' ye broke his thigh with the bullet the first shot,"

"I did, Con," says he, "an' I wish, instead, he had shot me through the heart. Have you any whiskey?"

My grandfather took it out o' the buffet, an' the masther pours out some into a bowl, an' dhrank it off. "I'll go out an' have a look at my horse,"

says he, standin' up. There was a sort of stare in his eyes, as he pulled his ridin' cloak about him, as if there was something bad in his thoughts.

"Sure I won't be a minute runnin' out my self to the stable, an' lookin' after the horse for you myself," says my grandfather.

"I'm not goin' to the stable," says Sir Dominick; "I may as well tell you, for I see you found it out already-I'm goin' across the deer-park; if I come back you'll see me in an pipers in the country round, and a welcome for hour's time. But, anyhow, you'd better not every one that liked to come. There was wine follow me, for if you do I'll shoot you, an' that

'ud be a bad endin' to our friendship.' "An' with that he walks down this passage here, an' turns the kay in the side door at that end of it, an' out with him on the sod into the moonlight an' the cowld wind; an' my grandfather seen him walkin' hard towards the park attend to the pigs. But Sir Dominick was think when he got to the middle of the decrthat an' there, so soon as he came to Murroe Wood, he'd hang himself from one of the oak branches wid his cravat. It was a bright moonlight night; there was just a bit of a cloud pin at the big kitchen window. It was past goes, right for the wood of Murroe. It seemed oak trees, wid their roots spreading from one to another, and their branches stretching overhead, like the timbers of a naked roof, and the tops of the trees, and soundin' lonesome through moon shinin' down through them, and castin' their shadows thick an' twisted abroad on the ground as black as my shoe. He was soberin' a bit by this time, an' he slackened his pace, Eronoh king's army, an' thry what that might do for him; for he knew a man might take his take it back agin when he liked. Just as he made up his mind not to make away wid himself, what should he hear but a step clinkin' soon he sees a grand gintleman right before

purse full of goold.

The minute he set his eyes on that gintleman, Sir Dominick had his own opinion of him; an' at those words he felt the hair standin' on

"Don't be afraid," says he, "the money dale. Softer and slower he stepped as he got won't burn you. If it prospers with you, I'm willing to make a bargain. This is the last oak trees; and, when he got in a bit, near day of February," says he; "I'll serve you where he met with the bad spirit before, he seven years, and at the end of that time you stopped and looked round him, and felt himshall serve me, and I'll come to you when the self turning as cowld as a dead man; and you seven years is over, when the clock turns the may be sure he did not feel much betther when I walked in and locked about me, through years' time, it kem to what you see. But I follow it. It must be sold; and I'm come minute between February and March; and the he seen the same man steppin' from behind the passages evergrown with nettles and weeds; have a likin' for it still, for the sake of ould here, I don't know why, like a ghost, to have

times; I never come this way but I take a a last look round me, and go off in the dark never. You'll not find me a bad master, any more than a bad servant. I love my own; and I command all the pleasures and the glory of case he should hear of his death, to give the the world. The bargain dates from this day and the lease is out at midnight on the last day I told you; and in the year"-he told don't wonder that you like this old place; it pistols his grandfather carried at Aughrim, and is a beautiful spot—such noble trees.!"

"An'," says he, "Con, they say if the divil "for eight months and twenty-eight days, before you sign the writin', you may, if you meet me here. But I can't do a great deal for you in the meantime; and if you don't sign then, ish away, and you'll be just as you are tonight, and ready to hang yourself on the first tree you meet.'

Well, the end of it was, Sir Dominick chose to wait, and came back to the house with a big bagful of money, as round as your hat al-

My grandfather was glad enough, you may be sure, to see the master safe and sound so soon again. Into the kitchen he bangs again, and swings the bag of money on the table; and he stands up straight, and heaves up hisshoulders like a man that has just got shut of a heavy load; and he looks at the bag, and my grandfather looks at him, and from him to it and back again. Sir Dominick looked as white as a sheet, and says he:

"I don't know. Con, what's in it; it's the heaviest load I ever carried."

He seemed shy of opening the bag; and he made my grandfather heap up a roaring fire of turf and wood, and then, at last, he opens it, and, sure enough, 'twas stuffed full of golden guineas, bright and new, as if they were only that minute out o' the Mint.

Sir Dominick made my grandfather sit at his cloow while he counted every guinea in the

When he was done counting, and it wasn't far from daylight when that time came, Sir Dominick made my grandfather swear not to tell a word about it. And a close secret it was for many a day. When the eight months and twenty-eight days were pretty near spent and ended, Sir Dominick returned to the house here with a troubled mind, in doubt what was best to be done, and no one alive but my grandfather knew anything about the matter, the fair of Allybally Killudeen comin' on, they wall, and then he comes in an' closes the door and he not half what had happened. As the wor obliged to give over the divarsion, and wid a heavy heart. Sir Dominick stopped to day drew near, towards the end of October. Sir Dominick grew only more and more trou-"It was a grand house in its day, sir," he only beginnin when they wor lavin off. park—for he had not made up his mind when bled in mind. One time he made up his mind continued; "Dunoran House, and the Sars- There was no way of gettin' rid of his money he left the house, an' the whiskey did not clear to have no more to say to such things, nor to speak again with the like of them he met with in the wood of Murroe. Then, again, his heart many years before the estates wor in debt and think much of anything but the shame an' the failed him when he thought of his debts, and As he spoke he let himself down, with a Sir Dominick a distressed man. He showed fall of the old family. An' he made up his he not knowing where to turn. Then, only a still jump, on to the ground.

Sir Dominick a distressed man. He showed fall of the old family. An' he made up his he not knowing where to turn. Then, only a bold front to the world as long as he could; mind, if no better thought came to him between week before the day, everything began to go week before the day, everything began to go wrong with him. One man wrote from London to say that Sir Dominick paid three thousand pounds to the wrong man, and must pay it over again; another demanded a debt he dhrivin' across the moon now and then, but never heard of before; and another, in Dublin, only for that as light almost as day. Down he denied the payment of a thundering big bill, and Sir Dominick could nowhere find the reto him every step he took was as long as three, ceipt; and so on, with fifty other things as my grandfather, was sittin' by the fire alone, an' it was no time till he was among the big bad. Well, by the time the 28th of October came round, he was almost ready to lose his senses with all the demands that was risin' up agin him on all sides, and nothing to meet them but the help of the one dhreadful friend he had to depind on at night in the oak wood down there below. So there was nothing for it but to go through with the business that was an' he thought it 'ud be betther to 'list in the begun already, and about the same hour as he went last he takes off the little crucifix he wore round his neck (for he was a Catholic), and own life any time, but 'twould puzzle him to his gospel, and his hit of the thrue cross that he had in a locket; for since he took the money from the Evil One he was growing frightened in himself, and got all he could to guard him from the power of the devil. But to-night, for his life, he daren't take them with him comin' up to meet him. He was a hand-him. So he gives them into my grandfather's some young man like himself, an' he wore a hands without a word, only he looked as white cocked hat, wid goold lace round it, such as as a sheet o' paper; and he takes his hat and officers wears on their coats, and he had on a sword, and telling my grandfather to watch for dhress the same as French officers were in them him, away he goes to try what would come of times. He stopped opposite Sir Dominick, and it. It was a fine, still night, and the moonhe cum to a standstill also. The two gintlemen not so bright, though, now as the first time took off their hats to one another, an' says the was shining over heath and rock, and down on the lonesome oak-wood below him. There was "I am recruitin', sir," says he, "for my not a lonesomer spot in the country round, and sovereign, an' you'll find my money won't turn if it wasn't for his debts and losses that was into pebbles, chips, and nutshells, by to-mor- drivin him on half mad, in spite of his fears row." At the same time he pulled out a big for his soul and his hopes of Paradise, and all his good angel was whisperin' in his ear, he would 'a turned back, and sent for his clargy, and

made his confession and his penance, and

changed his ways, and led a good life; for he

was frightened enough to have done a good

once more in undher the branches of the old

"You found the money good," says he, "but it was not enough. No matter; you shall have enough, and to spare. I'll see after your luck; and Til give you a hint whenever, it can serve you; and, any time you want to see me, you have only to come down here, and call my face to mind, and wish me present. You shan't owe a shilling by the end of the year; and you shall never miss the right card, the best throw, and the winning horse. Are you willing!?"

The young gentleman's voice almost stuck in his throat, and his hair was rising on his head; but he did get a word or two to signify that he consented; and with that the Evil One handed him a needle, and bid him give him three drops of blood from his arm; and he took them in the cup of an acorn, and gave him a pen, and bid him write some words that he repeated, and that Sir Dominick did not you." understand, on two thin slips of parchment.-He took one himself, and the other he sunk in. Sir Dominick's arm at the place where he drew the blood, and he closed the flesh over it. And that's as true as you're sittin' there!

Well, Sir Dominick went home. He was a frightened man, and well he might be. But in a little time he began to grow easier in his mind. Anyhow, he got out of debt very quick, money came tumbling in to make him richer, and everything he took in hand prospered, and he never made a wager or played a game but he won; and for all that there was not a poor man on the estate that was not happier than Sir Dominick.

So he took again to his old ways; for, when the money came back, all came back, and there was hounds and horses, and wine galore, and no end of company, and great doin's and divarsions, up here at the great house. And some said Sir Dominick was thinkin' of gettin' married; and more said he wasn't. But, anyhow, there was somethin' throublin' him more than common, and so one night, unknownst to all, away he goes to the lonesome oak-wood. It was somethin', maybe, my grandfather thought was throublin' him about a beautiful young lady he was jealous of, and mad in love with her. But that was only guess.

Well, when Sir Dominick got into the woods this time he grew more in dread than ever; and he was on the point of leaving the place, when who should he see, close behind him, but my gentleman, seated on a big stone undher one of the trees. In place of looking the fine young gentleman in goold lace and grand clothes he appeared before, he was now in rags, he looked twice the size he had been, and his face smatted with soot; and he had a murtherin' big steel hammer, as heavy as a halfhundred, with a handle a yard long, between his knees. It was so dark under the tree that he did not see him quite clear for some time.

He stood up, and he looked awful tall entirely. And what passed between them in that discourse my grandfather never heared. But Sir Dominick was as black as night afterwards, and hadn't a laugh for anything nor a word a most for anyone, and he only grew worse, and darker and darker. And now this thing, whatever it was, used to come to him of its own accord, whether he wanted it or no; sometimes in one shape and sometimes in another, in lonesome places, and sometimes at his side by night when he'd be ridin' home alone; until at last he lost heart altogether, and sent for the priest

The priest was with him for a long time, and when he heard the whole story he rode off all the way for the bishop, and the bishop came here to the great house next day, and he gave Sir Dominick a good advice. He toult him he must give over dicin', and swearin', and drinkin', and all bad company, and live a vartuous, steady life, until the seven years' bargain was out; and if the divil didn't come for him the minute afther the stroke of twelve the first mornin' of the month of March, he was safe out of the bargain. There was not more than eight or ten months to run now before the seven years wor out, and he lived all the time according to the bishop's advice, as strict as if he was "in retreat."

Well, you may guess he felt quare enough when the mornin' of the 28th of February

The priest came up by appointment, and Si Dominick and his reverence wor together in the room you see there, and kep' up their prayers together till the clock struck twelve, and a good hour after, and not a sign of disturbance, nor nothing came near them, and the priest slep' that night in the house in the room next Sir Dominick's, and all went over as comfortable as could be, and they shook hands and kissed like two comrades after winning a battle.

So, now, Sir Dominick thought he might as well have a pleasant evening, after all his fasting and praying; and he sent round to half a dozen of the neighboring gentlemen to come and dine with him, and his reverence stayed and dined also, and a roarin' bowl o' punch they had, and no end o' wine, and the swearin', and dice, and cards, and guineas changing hands, and songs and stories that wouldn't do anyone any good to hear; and the good priest slipped away when he seen the turn things was should like for the Church, which is the body of that takin'; and it was not far from the stroke of twelve when Sir Dominick, sitting at the head of his table, swears, "This is the best first of March I ever sat down with my friends."

"It ain't the first of March," says Mr. Hiffernan, of Ballyvoreen. He was a scholard, and always kep' an almanack."

"What is it then?" says Sir Dominick, startin' up, and droppin' the ladle into the bowl, and starin' at him as if he had two heads. "Tis the twenty-ninth of February, leap

year," says he. And just as they were talking the clock strikes twelve; and my grandfather, who was half asleep in a chair by the fire in the hall, openin' his eyes, sees a short square fellow, with a cloak on, and long black hair bushin' out from under his hat, standin' just there where you see the bito' light shinin' agin the wall. law of God. (Loud applause.) That seems to be

(My hunchbacked friend pointed with his stick to a little patch of red sunset light, that

relieved the deepening shadow of the passage.) "Tell your master," says he in an awful voice, like the growl of a baist, "that I'm here by appointment, and expect him down stairs this minute."

Up goes my grandfather, by these very steps you are sittin' on.

"Tell him I can't come down, yet," says Sir Dominick, and he turns to the company in the room, and says he, with a cold sweat shinin' on his face, "For God's sake, gentlemen, will any of you jump from the window and bring the priest here?" One looked at another, and no one knew what to make of it, and in the meantime up comes my grandfather again, and says he, tremblin'-"He says, sir, unless you go down to him, he'll come up to

"I don't understand this, gentlemen; I'll see what it means," says Sir Dominick, trying to put a face on it, and walkin' out o' the room like a man through the pressroom, with the hangman waitin' for him outside. Down the stairs he comes, and two or three of the gentlemen peeping over the banisters to see. My grandfather was walking six or eight steps behind him, and he seen the stranger take a stride out to meet Sir Dominick, and catch him up in his arm, and whirl his head against the wall; and wi' that the hall-door flies open, and out goes the candles, and the turf and woodashes, flyin' with the wind out o' the hall-fire, ran in a drift o' sparks along the floor by his

Down runs the gintlemen. Bang goes the hall-door. Some comes runnin' up, and more comes runnin' down, with lights. It was all over with Sir Dominick. They lifted up the corpse, and put its shoulders agin the wall; but there was not a gasp left in him. He was cowld and stiffenin' already.

Pat Donovan was comin' up to the great house late that night, and after he passed the little brook that the carriage-track up to the house crosses, and about fifty steps to this side of it, his dog, that was by his side, makes a sudden wheel, and springs over the wall and sets up a yowlin' inside you'd hear a mile away; and that minute two men passed him by in silence, goin' down from the house, one of them short and square, and the other like Sir Dominick in shape, but there was little light under the trees where he was, and they looked only like shadows; and as they passed him by he could not hear the sound of their feet, and he drew back to the wall frightened; and when he got up to the great house he found all in confusion, and the master's body, with the head smashed to pieces, lying just on that

The narrator stood up and indicated with the point of his stick the exact site of the body, and, as I looked, the shadow deepened, the red stain of sunlight vanished from the wall, and the sun had gone down behind the distant hill of New Castle, leaving the haunted scene in the deep gray of darkening twilight.

So I and the story-teller parted, not without good wishes on both sides, and a little "tip," which seemed not unwelcome from me. It was dusk and the moon up by the time I reached the village, remounted my nag, and looked my last on the scene of the terrible legend of Dunoran.

THE WARFARE BETWEEN THE CHURCH

AND THE WORLD. LECTURE BY HIS GRACE THE

MINSTER. His Grace the Archbishop, delivered a lecture at St. Anne's Hall, Spitalfields, on Monday evening, April 27, to a very numerous and attentive audience. The efficient band of St. Anne's Temperance League was stationed at one end of the large hall, and played some excellent music during the evening, both hefore and after the lecture. The following clergymen, amongst others, occupied seats on the platform: Rev. Father Chaurain, Superior of the Marists in the Mission of St. Anne's; Rev. Fathers Police, Selle, Brady, and McNamara; the Rev. Fathers Moore and

His Grace rose amidst loud and prolong applause He said: My subject to-night is so large that I do not know where to begin or where to end. I think perhaps, a lecture on the warfare of the world against the Church may not be out of place just now because evidently at this moment the warfare is becoming very fierce and menacing, and is spreading very wide. And it may be that some of us-some of you-may at times be a little scared by the prospect -the out-look which is before us. Well, now, I think it is very good for us from time to time to take courage a little, and to do that we have only to look back to what has been the history of the Catholic Church from the beginning. You know that sometimes when we are trying to prove what is the true Church and where it is to be found, we go to our Catechism, and there we learn that the Church has four notes. I will say there are five. The Church is One; it is Hely; it is Apostolie; and it is Catholic These are four notes; but there is a fifth, and that is that the world calls it Antichrist. I never yet heard that anybody called the Kirk of Scotland Antichrist (Laughter.) I never yet heard the Wesleyan Methodists called Antichrist. (Renewed laughter.) So I might go all the way round. They all calls us Antichrist; and, therefore it is with the Church of Christ that they do exactly what they did to Him. When the true Christ, came they called him Beelzebub. And He has said, "The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his Lord—if they called the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more them of the household." And, therefore, the thing I Divine Head, is that she should have the very same name given to her which He had Himself. If the world should begin to speak well and fairly, and call the Church by fair names, then I should be perplexcd; but when it calls the Church by the same name by which it called her Divine Master, then I rejoice. And next, if ever I found the Catholic Church not in warfare, and if over I found it was a militant Church on carth, then it would lose one of its signs. It was foretold from the beginning that it should be so, and those very things which are so disheartening to many, and particularly to those not of the faith-are the pledges of our confidence, and the fulfilment of the prophecy which our Divine Master spoke. Well, now, what is the world? Preachers in the pulpit, and you pious people, in your homes, are in the habit of talking a great deal of the world—that it is very wicked—that it tells lies, and ; is very, envious. Whatdo you mean by the world? Let us see what the world is., The world seems to me to be this men without God: the intellect of man without the knowledge of God; and the will of man with the

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of God, and, therefore, it has become sinful, corrupt, idolatrous, rebellious, and murderous man against man. Such was the old world before the flood came and took it all away, and such was the new world once more after the flood-just as man was before, so man became again; and such it is at this moment wherever the knowledge of God, and faith in God are out of the hearts of men. Mankind is just the same, and so it always will be to the end of time. And, therefore, by the world I mean this—I mean mankind separated from God; and without the light and the love of God; and, therefore, in the mere state of human nature—and therefore, also in the state of human pride, human wilfulness, human passion, human confidence, rebellion against the Divine law, and full of envy, and jealousy, conflict, and contention-man against man and nation against nation. That is what we call the world. (Loud applause.) There is one difference between the old world before our Lord came into it, and the world which is called the Christian world since that day. It is this; the old world before our Lord came into it, worshipped stocks and stones. There were idolatries of all sorts and kinds, some of the most intellectual and refined, and others the grossest and the most stupid. We do not see that now, in the Christian world, at least. In the world outside Christianity such things are to be found. We are not talking of the world outside Christianity, but within Christianity itself. S. Augustine, one of the four Doctors of the Church, has said, "Because Satan can no longer draw men away into the worship of false Gods; because he can no longer tempt men to multiply false gods; because he cannot draw men into polytheism or into idolatry, therefore he has done this—he has sown the whole Christian world over with heresies; he has divided it with all his might into schisms, and, therefore, the heresies and schisms," says S. Augustine, "which are now in the world, are all the idolatries and polytheisms of the old world—they are the snares intended to draw the hearts of men from God. See how in the last 1,800 years heretics have gone out of the Church, and schism has been practised; they have divided themselves as much as they could, and set up false churches, and false communions and sects, and these had crumbled and split into other sects. All this is the working of the spirit of error in the world. Wherefore in all heresy or schism you will find this mark-it is an enmity against the Catholic Church, out of which it came, and from which it fell. Such, then, is the world. And the world may be found at this day in the kingdoms and the empires, and the republics of those nations which call themselves Christians still-and were Christians oncebut I am sorry to say, have for most part very little public Christianity left amongst them.

What is the Church? There is no need to go into the question in talking to you. (Hear, hear.) I will say though, that the Church is man united to God: That union began in the Incarnation of God himself, in which God and man were united in one person, and from the mystery of the Incarnation came the material body of Christ; that is to say all those who being born again by the faith and by the Spirit of God are united to the Saviour of the world to the Divine Head of the Church in Heaven. It became His body. It is one because He is one, visible as He was in this world: holy because united to Him; imperishable because He is the life of it, and spread throughout the world according to his promise and by His power. It is carried perpetuallyone holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. (Cheers. I need not dwell on that; I only mention it for this purpose, to show you that the warfare of the world against the Church ever has been, is now, and ever will be; because between man without God and man united to God there is an essential and an inextinguishable animosity, just as the prophecies foretold! "I will put animosities between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed," so is there an inextinguishable animosity between the

Incarnate Lord and His disciples and the world.

I have laid down these five general principles in order to bring out clearly the subject I have under-taken. First of all, let me remind you how this great warfare between the world and the Church opened. What was the first great declaration of war? Where was the first great battle fought? On Mount Calvary. (Applause). The first great war-fare, and the opening of that warfare (which was continued ever since between the world and the Ohurch,) was when God Himself, Incarnate and visible, placed Himself within reach of men's arms. and they nailed Him on the cross: and that which so began on Mount Calvary has gone on ever since, and He has warned us that we must look for it. I will remind you of some of His words. He said:-"Think not I am come to bring peace on the earth, but the sword." Therefore every true disciple of our Divine Master will look in the measure in which he is taithful, not for peace, but for the sword. And again he said: " Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate you: it hateth me before Again, "If you were of the world, the world would love you; but because you are not of the world, therefore the world hateth you." And once more he said: "You shall be hated of all men for my name's sake." And you remember that awful prophecy, when He spoke about the end of the world and the signs of His coming. He said:— That there should be tribulation of all kinds; that nation would go against nation, and betray one another; that brothers should deliver brothers to death, and those who kill should think they did service to God. Do not be surprised at these things. I may say the whole history of the Church is a history of persecution. The history of the Church is a fulfilment of the prophecy. It is, therefore, the seal on our faith, and the more the animosity of the world is kindled against her, the more the warfare of the world is directed against the Church; and the more menacing and the more apparently on the point of victory the world appears to be, the more our faith is confirmed, because it is the fulfillment of the prophecy."

We will go on to the application of what I have said. The first warfare, after the head of the Church ascended to his throne, began by the persecution of the Jews against the Apostles, and against the first Christians. In the time of Saul (afterwards St. Paul.) you will recollect how bitter was the Jewish Persecution against the early Christians. What was the end of that persecution? Where is the Jerusalem which persecuted the Apostles? There is hardly a stone to be found resting upon another of the Jerusalem of that day. The end of the first per-secution was the utter and entire destruction of the city of Jerusalem, the scourging of the persecutors, and the clean sweep that was made of them, of their name and their power. (Cheers.) After this began the Pagan persecution, which for 300 years spread itself through the world, throughout the whole of the great Roman Empire. The suspicions and the hatred, which had been stirred up by the Jews, sharpened the hostility of the emperors and their officers in every part of the great Empire of Rome against the Christian name. An effort was made to destroy the name of our Lord and the Church of our Lord off the face of the earth. What was the effect of this? For 300 years there were thirty Roman Pontiffs, of whom every one but one were martyred; and during these same 300 years there were eighty emperors, of whom, I think I am right in saying, only one died a natural death; so that, while the martyrs and Vicars of Jesus Christ were martyred—thirty of them having gone to their crown eighty of the persecutors, with only one exception, died a death of violence. (Cheers.) 1914 111

Mount Aventine. Again we have the end of persecution. (Hear, hear.) And, now we will come later on in history to the mediaval persecution. To go a little back in history, when the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, reflecting on the dignity of the empire, and upon the supernatural majesty of the Vicar of our Lord, came to this most wise conclusion, that it was not possible and it was not fitting, for him to dwell as a sovereign within the walls of the same city where the Vicar of our Lord resided. He then transferred the city of the Empire to Constantinople, and went to the East himself. After that time the Emperors of Constantingple, many of them, joined the heretics and schismatics, and persecuted the Roman Pontiffs for a long time, and a conflict was kept up between Constantinople and Rome. What was the end of Constantinople? In the 15th century the Turks came, sieged it, took possession of it, took every Christian church in it, pulled down their altars and dressed them as mosques, and descrated them with Mahommedan infidelity. God has three times put His hand on the centres of persecution-on Jerusalem, on Pagan Rome, and on schismatical Constantinople. (Loud cheers.), As the warfare is perpetual the tide of persecution never dies out. Though it is an unfruitful and an unprofitable trade, men are never tired of it.

His Grace here entered into a most interesting historical description of the various trials to which the Church was subjected. He showed how history repeated itself in the present persecution waged by Germany against the Church of Christ. In conclusion, he said a terrible state of things has been brought about by the secret societies, heretics, schismatics, conspirators, and Freemasons, who all plot in secret to overthrow the throne of the Vicar of our Lord, and to sweep His Church off the face of the earth. Some six or seven millions of armed men are daily trained by European nations for what purpose you may easily guess. They do this out of mutual fear, out of mutual suspicion; they know that they cannot be safe unless, they are armed to the utmost of their power. Are we so simple as to think that this enormous accumulation of combustible matter is to be slaked down and die out without explosion. Be sure of it, the nations of Europe in falling away from the order and unity of Christendom are preparing a mutual conflict, in which they will consume one another. (Loud applause.) So long as there is a Christian world, Christian men will not cease to believe that the Roman Pontiff is the Vicar of Jesus Christ. (Loud cheers.) They will not cease to love the law of justice and the unity of faith, and they will, therefore, pray and strive to see him restored to his rights; and if the Christian world be still healthful and vigorous so as to prevail over its apostates, then we may see the day when he shall be restored to his rightfulthrone. (Renewed cheers.) Pius IX., whose life, I may say, has been prolonged in a supernatural mannertwenty-seven years of pontificate, and eighty-two years of natural life—has not lived and outlived his adversaries without some purpose. (Loud and repeated cheers.) His soul is filled (as those about him knows with confidence that if he does not see the full triumph of the Church, he will see the day spring, and the full lights that shoot up the sky. (Loud cheers.) And the only alternative — the other event which I can look for-is the coming of his Master to set things right. (Loud cheers, during which his Grace resumed his seat.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Most Revd. Prelate the assembly separated.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM. TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF DERBY, SECRETARY

FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, May 2, 1874. My Lord,-It may be imagined that in writing to your Lordship on the present condition of Ireland and its people I have labored under a mistake in addressing myself to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Far from resulting in any such mistake, the present letter is respectfully addressed to you as a Minister intrusted with an important department in the State-viz, its foreign affairs, to which Ireland, from its connection with England, has ever been assumed by the latter uniformily to belong. Nay, of all the foreign dependencies of Great Britain, I question if there be one that has not engaged as large a share of Ministerial solicitude for its paternal gov ernment as Ireland, nor would it be exaggeration to

add much more. For the government of those remoter States persons are carefully selected acquainted with their condition and possessed of those qualities calculated to fit them for their fair and successful administration. Not so in Ireland; public functionaries were sent not only unacquainted with the inhabitants and their character, but entirely ignorant of their social condition, and destitute of the many advantages which an intimate knowledge of the country would be sure to confer. In the appointment of such individuals it would seem as if to provide for them were the end, and the good of the country only a mere secondary consideration—instead of the public weal being the great principle, to which the interests of secretaries and the entire staff of officials were to

be subordinate. The significant appellation of "shave beggars." bestowed by O'Connell on those experimental apprentices for Irish statesmanship, is still remembered nor likely to be forgotten whilst Ireland, bereft of the fostering care of a paternal Home Rule, feels all the cold alienation of a foreign Government, especially in the nature of the relief which it proffers in the midst of distress as severe as any of those scenes of suffering to which it has been but too familiar. The intensity of this distress especially in the more remote districts of Connemara, is attested by a sad unanimity of all classes which leaves its existence beyond doubt. Yet what is the remedy, if not proffered, manifestly suggested by those provident functionaries to whom I have alluded? An inspection of the distressed districts, already overburdened by poor-rates, with a view of imposing a more oppressive taxation! This ambiguous sort of relief, wrung from persons not differing much in destitution from the pauper inmates, is not what the country needs in its present circumstances. It requires the manifestation of a public energy which will labor to bring out for the service of the State the abundance of those resources with which Ireland is tecming

For the mitigation of the present deep distress throughout all Connemara an effectual remedy if availed of, has been fortunately presented by the project of a railroad from Galway to Clifden.— The requisite Act of Parliament has been obtained; the heavy, preparatory expenses have been met; the lands have been taken; and Mr. Mitchell Henry, the eloquent and efficient member for Galway, is, I am credibly informed, ready to advance without delay £5,000 on this grand work, which would go a great way to diminish the existing and avert the impending distress. Let but the work be inaugurated by the Government and funds will not be wanting to secure its speedy progress and completion.

It is said the Legislature is ovowhelmed with such a variety of projects, continually increasing, as to be unable to attend them all Of the truth of that statement there can be no doubt. It is attested by the number of bills abandoned at the close of every session, and several of them necessary to the well being of different portions of the Empire.— When the English Parliament is so burdened as to ied a death of violence. (Cheers.) The will be unable to perform such a mass of business, jus-Persecution is a bad trade after all. What was tice and reason proclaim the necessity of a division

the world, and ever since the world began—ever stone by siege by fire, by ruin, and desolation; so their respective shares of the responsibility as well since Adam—the race of mankind has been that we are told for forty days there was not a living as the patronage, of such an astounding weight of more or less in this state. More or less, it has lost or attue breathed in Rome, except the foxes on public business. Kind nature, in the long run, asthe knowledge of God—the faith in God and the law Mount Aventine. Again we have the end of person serts its prerogative, and from the English House of God and therefore it has become sinful corrunt. serts its prerogative, and from the English House of Commons at the close of every session comes forth a solemn appeal of respite from crushing duties in perfect unison with the continued requirement of Ireland to have its local interests exclusively managed by its own National Parliament,

It is high time, then, to forbear reproaching the Irish nation for its generous desire to relieve the Empire of a portion of the legislative labor to which it is confessedly unequal in It does not aspire to a separation from England; or to the establishment of a distinct and separate Crown. It forbears from discussing fanciful or untried theories. It only asks. a quiet restoration of the Parliament which a combination of force and fraud had abstracted, and which will contribute much to ease the pressure of English business, and enable Ireland and Scotland to obviate their local distress without an overwhelming pressure on the Imperial Parliament.

In the face of the imminent distress fast spreading in this western district, I have confined myself to as few observations as the nature of the case admits. Our people are patient and self-denying to a degree which the very persons who afford them most occasion for its exercise would be the loudest in can rassing the merits of the virtue. It their patience provokes the infliction of further oppression, our people will not depart from the lessons of their predecessors. The time is urgent; the people are menaced with starvation, they faithfully dis-charge their social duties, and it now remains for the heads of the State to provide specially for the preservation of such a faithful people.—Your lordship's faithful servant,

† JOHN MACHALE, Archbishop of Tuam.

HOME RULE-REPEAT

(To the Editor of the Nation.)

Kilcasoan, May 4, 1874. Sir—I regret the publication of Mr. P. J. Smyth's letter to the Marchioness of Queensberry. I do not indeed, suppose that it will create a division among Nationalists, or withdraw a single Home Ruler from adhesion to the programme adopted by the League. But it furnishes a pretext to the enemy for imputing division to our body; and it has been seized on by certain Whig Liberals as an excuse for keeping aloof from the popular movement. I do most sincerely respect the abilities and the patriotism of my friend Mr. Smyth. Nay, more—I do not hesitate to say now, as I said when addressing the Dublin Corporation in July '72, that I should prefer the restoration of Grattan's constitution to the Federal scheme, if I were offered my choice between the two. But as I see that the facilities of obtaining Home Rule are incomparably greater than our chances of succeed. ing in any agitation for Repeal, and as I also see that Home Rule as defined by the League contains a large portion of the benefits which Repeal pure and simple would confer upon Ireland, I deem it right to say, as Mr. Smyth said at the Conference, that I believe it to be an act of patriotic duty and of public virtue to go with the Federalists. I hold with Mr Martin that our business just now is to care more for the practicable than for the theoretically perfect. Let us strive for all that we can get, al. though it may fall short of what we ought to get.

I have said that I do not think Mr. Smyth's letter will induce the Home Rulers to abandon their cause. But if his harsh censures of the Federal project could paralyse our movement, does he really suppose that he would be able to substitute for it an effective agitation for simple Repeal? He assured. ly cannot deem it an act of patriolic duty to damage that very same Federalist movement to which he proclaimed that it was on act of patriotic duty to adhere unless, indeed, he believes that from its ruins he could construct an effective organisation for the recovery of our Constitution of 1782. But we all know that this is not possible with our present available forces. The Federal scheme commands an amount of support which it is highly unlikely that any agitation for Simple Repeal would receive Add to this, the leaders of the movement would justly incur the imputation of unwise caprice, if they were suddenly to haul down the Federalist flag after a large majority of the Irish constituencies had pronounced in its favour at the general election.

I do not consider that in accepting the Federal programme I condone the Union of which execrable Act my estimate is the same as Mr. Smyth's, On as much of that measure as we see any proximate chance of abolishing. What we propose is not exact ly identical with the status out ante 1800; but it is the restoration of the largest amount of that status that we see a rational hope of soon obtaining.

You have dealt so ably with the arguments adduced by Mr. Smyth, that I deem it needless to follow his details. My object in writing to you is not to engage in controversy, but merely to state that I adhere to the Federalist project 7 not because I deem it theoretically: the best, but because it is beyond all reasonable doubt the most practicable mode of restoring to Ireland the great blessings of domestic legislation.—I am, sir, very faithfully

W. J. O'N. DAUNT.

LORD FFRENCH ON HOME RULE.

"Elm Park, Merrion, May 2nd., 1874. "GENTLEMEN-I have to acknowledge with many thanks, the second number of "the Home Rule Papers, which I received on the 1st instant. It may be advisable at present to remark that it should never be forgetten that many public measures of great national importance, which were generally deemed unattainable, even a few years before their enactment, were afterwards highly appreciated by public opinion throughout the kingdom. It should likewise be remembered that the advocates of those beneficial measures met with great discouragement and underwent much obloquy during a long course of political agitation in their behalf, before the legislature could be induced to agree to the enactment of those measures. Every intelligent observer who takes any interest in the welfare of the realm should, consequently, reflect on the important fact that the majority of the people of Ireland have undoubtedly evinced, in a constitutional manner, their unalterable desire, and eager expectation that, by fair and legal means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, in the course of a few years, their patriotic zeal and persevering exertions, under the wise and skilful guidance of the Irish Home Rule League, will be duty rewarded by the restitution of their right to a national parliament in Ireland, according to the practical and well-devised plan which was deliberately adopted at the Home Rule Conference which was held last year in Dublin. Every enlightened or benevolent person who has any pa triotic feeling or sense of justice should, therefor on due reflection, consider it desirable that under the regis of the British constitution, the best endeavours of the people of Ireland and the general co-operation of of some amillions i of Irishmen elsewhere should be legally combined and wisely directed, in order to promote the success of the national cause, for which they have cherished an unchangeable desire since the beginning of the present century, when the British Minister, by force fraud, and corruption, was senabled to effect the grievous act of the legislative union. The people of England and Scotland should also recollect that this act of national injustice was inflicted, when the Irish people were weakened and distracted, and also suffering exceedingly from the intimidation and severity of martial law, on account of the unfortunate rabellion of 1700. fortunate rebellion of 1798. It should at the sume time, never be forgotten that the fatal rebellion of

the end of Rome? Rome was destroyed, overy of labor, and transferring to Ireland and to Scotland 1798 was fomented in consequence of the many Bender to all and the form faller in the sit of all rest with the state of the stat

grievous and glaring detects which even then unhappily existed in the constitution of the Irish par-liament. It should likewise be remembered by all parties that the true history of this country since parties that the true action, or this country since the Act of Legislative Union clearly shows the innumerable evils endured by the people of Ireland, in consequence of being deprived of the incalculable advantages they would have derived from their own separate legislature in Ireland, which for the last eighteen years before the union was allowed to legislate exclusively for Trish affairs (not strictly imperial) under the authority of the Sovereign of Great Britain as well as Ireland, and without impairing the rights or prerogatives of the crown. It is in my humble judgment, very desirable that the people of Ireland should bear in mind that the Irish Home Rule League was deliberately founded in accordance, with the principles, which were finally adopted at the general Home Rule Conference which was convened last year in Dublin for that watun was convenied lass be remembered, undoubt-purpose. It should also be remembered, undoubt-edly, by all parties who are really friendly to the cause, that the final success of this well-devised movement may be retarded by dissension regarding those principles which are considered to be of great importance. I may be permitted on this occasion to recall to mind that the election address which was published by Lord Howth before his father's demise very justly stated 'that our country has many interests and characteristics that Irishmen are more competent to deal with than those who are not thoroughly identified with the country, and who have not a thorough knowledge of her people and herself.' Moreover, I believe it would be more advantageous to the public that members of parliament should be in some degree subject to the influence and operation of the statutes in the enactment of which they may be concerned,—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours very faithfully, "Fyrench. "To the Honorary Secretaries of the Irish" Home Rule League."

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND .- The Catholic Union of Ireland published the following on the 12th ult : To-morrow our illustrious Pope-King will have reached the eighty-third birthday anniversary of a life miraculously preserved, and in a few weeks afterwards will have completed the eight-and-twentieth year of a Pontificate almost miraculously prolonged. The greatest of all earthly sovereigns, he is as well the oldest amongst them all, and, though his sorrows and his burthens have only increased with his years, he is, thank God, still strong and brave to-day as when, on the 21st of June, 1846, he was borne to the Papal throne amidst the rejoicings of his Roman people and the prayers and the bless-ings of the Catholic universe. Many strange vicissitudes have befallen in the world since John Mastai Ferretti was born in Sinigaglia on the 13th of May, 1792, and the strangest of them all are those in which he has himself borne a share, or of which he has been a victim, in the twenty-eight years of his own eventful reign. In these eighty years of his life hugo conflicts have waged, and mighty empires have been made and shattered: a great, bad spirit of revolution has been abroad, and a final effort has been directed against the very existence of the most sacred institutions on earth. The Church has been persecuted in almost every region, and its prelates and its priests have been subjected to every outrage and every ignominy short of death itself. The ancient patrimony of St. Peter has been plundered, and rebbery and desecration are triumphant in the holy city of the Popes. In the midst of the universal infamy, one voice was ever lifted up in ceaseless though unavailing protest, and from the palace as well as from the prison of the Vatican Pius IX. was the fearless, uncompromising vindicator of the rights and prerogatives of the See confided to his charge. Up to this the powers of earth and hell have availed to the disadvantage of the temporal interests of the Church, and it would seem as if their victories were not yet complete. But the venerable Pontiff is not disheartened, nor will he allow his children to despair. He speaks to them ever with a hopeful voice, for he is firm in his faith that in His own good time God will come to the succour of the right and strike down the enemies of His Church. He knows, too, that his children, scattered widely over the world, listen lovingly to his voice, and join him when he asks them in praying for the speedy coming of that time. In the overwhelming afflictions that have come upon him, in the approach of every cruz de cruce, he has had the unstinted sympathy of his two hundred millions of spiritual subjects, and the more he has been persecuted the more eagerly has gushed forth their love for him. Never was father loved by children more devotedly than Pius IX by his faithful family. Never was the bond of union stronger within the Church than it is at the present moment of its existence, and never was affection more intense between Pontiff and prelacy than is the affection between Pio Nono and the Catholic episcopacy of the world. There is scarcely a day that does not bring forth its own proof of this, and no pilgrimage is more rapturously or more reverentially performed than the journey up the scala that leads to the prison chambers of the Pope-King in the Vatican. The pilgrims have come with their addresses of loyalty and their tributes of gifts, away from across the Rocky Mountains—from the heart of infidel Asia-from the once Catholic but to-day unholy cities of Africa-from France-from Germany-from England-from Spain, and need we add, from Ireland too, all testifying to their duty in faith and in fervent attachment to Pius IX. Once again, on the recurrence of his birthday anniversary, in the name of the members of the Irish Catholic. Union, and indeed, we are sure we may say, of every Catholic in the land, we tender to his Holiness the expression of our loyalty to him, and our congratulations to him on the attainment of his eightythird year. We thank God that He has spared His Vicar on earth through so many trials, and through such agonizing afflictions, and preserved him in such health and strength throughout them all. We trust that there are many years of life still before our venerable High Priest, and that before it shall please the Father of All Mercies to call him to Himself, He may vouchsafe to Pius IX, the glory of seeing that triumph of truth, justice, and true liberty for which his soul so ardently longs. Our "grand old Pope" mry rest assured that, come new sorrows to him or come the joy of a splendid victory, his faithful children will continue to love him and to pray for him, and that here in Ireland many a Mass will be said, many a Communion will be offered, and many a supplication will be poured forth to-morrow morning, the 13th of the month of the Mother of God, that God might comfort the heart of Pius IX., and give him the happiness of witnessing many brighter and happier birthday anniversaries than that of 1874.

THE TRUE CROSS.—At a moment when his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin is appealing (an appeal which is sure of a generous response, and which we heartily commend to the members of the Catholic Union, not alone in Dublin but throughout Ireland) for aid in the crection of a church in tioner of the Holy Cross at the College of Clonliffe, which owes its origin to the zeal, and in part to the munificence of his Eminence, the following reference to the relics of the true Cross, which we take from a Belgian paper, may not be uninteresting "Calvin" says the article, "maintained that the number of relics of the true Cross venerated as such throughout the world is such that, joined together, they would reach a bulk one hundred times. larger than what we must reasonably suppose to larger than what we must reasonably suppose to wrongs which can and respectable family connections; instead of which have been the size of the Cross upon which our Reformed union, as every dishorded union with Englands union and a contract union with Englands union and a contract union with Englands u 

for Calvin. Protestants and unbelievers have reneated it until people got sick of it, but they never took the trouble of trying to find out it it was true. It was a good peg on which to hang denunciations about the superstitions of the Catholic Church, and was always sure of winning a cheer. To meet the statement there would have been need of measuring every relic of the true cross to be found in the universe, and thus calculating the total measurement of them all. It was a bold task to think of it but not alone has it been thought of—it has been done. M. Ch. Rohault de Fleury has gathered together all the testimonies of history and tradition which were available, so as to make a complete catalogue of every relic of the Cross which is, or has been, venerated in the Church. He has himself seen and copied a great number of those now in existence, and he has got accurate information about most of the others. He has completed this great achievement by a similar labor of love as to the nails, the crown of thorns, and other instruments of the Passion, and has combined the entire history of all in a gorgeous volume, entitled "Memoir on the Instruments of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ," and has dedicated it to Pius IX. He makes clear that the total bulk of the relics of the Cross of which, after the most diligent search, he has been able to obtain information, is about four millions of cube millemetres. Take three times three-nay even quadruple it so as to take in a measurement for relics of which he did not hear—and we do not arrive at the tenth part of the measurement to be allowed to the true Cross; for, according to the most carefully-made calculations, M. Rohault states that that measurement was not less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of cube millemetres. Assuredly it is now our turn to laugh at Calvin and his commentators. We shall not, of course, stop them from repeating their threadbare jokes and taunts; but it may do them no harm to let them see how ridiculous is this weapon they have so long been wielding against a pious practice of the Catho-lio Church. We may add that in the new Church of Cionliffe a treasure richer than its promised pillars of marble and its costly altars will be a relic of our Saviour's Cross, magnificently enshrined, and sure to be all the more affectionately prized because it has been a gift to the College from Pius IX. through its illustrious and beloved founder and patron, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin .- Free-

THE HOME RULE PROGRAMME.—Amongst the letters referring to the Federal programme of the Home Rule League which appear in our columns this week, one from the pen of the veteran Repealer, Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and one from that patriotic nobleman, Lord French, will be certain to receive the especial attention of our readers. Lord French's letter, which was addressed to the Secretary, of the League, and read at the meeting of that body on Tuesday evening, contains many wise and seasonable suggestions. Lord French advises his countrymen to abide by the principles, and policy of the League -principles, he says, which were deliberately considered and finally adopted at the National Conference last year in Dublin, and a policy which has been wisely framed in accordance with them. And he remarks with great truth that dissensions with regard to these principles now could have no other effect than to "retard the success of this well-devised movement." As to the "status quo ante 1800." which is so much admired by some well-meaning friends, and a restoration of which they invite us to seek tor, Lord French very appositely reminds his countrymen that it was under that state of things the rebellion of 1798 occurred. Another of our correspondents this week points to the same fact. Of course, neither means to imply that the freedom which had been won for the Irish Parliament in 1782 constituted the grievance of the United Irishmen or was in any way distasteful to them. What was distasteful to them and unendurable was the oppression which England still continued to exercise in Ireland. Under the Constitution of '82 England's hand was still heavy on this land; during the existence of the Constitution of '82 England was able to goad the Irish people into insurrection, and in the course of her suppression of that insurrection to perpetrate a series of horrors for which there are few very Parliament which had wrested from her a declaration of its independence. Why, then, should we in claiming a restoration of our native legislature ask to get back with it all those evil conditions, all those imperfections, all those weaknesses of Parliament, and all those powers of the Castle, which, taken together, constitute the "status quo ante 1860"? We may be told indeed that the advocates of a restoration of that status do not want to get back the evil portions of it; they want to get it back with improvements, or with power to make improvements which would rid it of all its old defects-in other words, which would reduce the connexion between the two countries simply and solely to "the golden link of the crown." Not the least objection would we have to this arrangement if we thought England were at all likely to consent to it. But we believe England would object to being improved out of the constitution, and would not be satisfied to hold Ireand merely by the "golden-link," her objection in both eases being of so decided a character as to leave us no chance of overcoming it. We have no expectation that England will ever yield peaceably to Ireland a settlement which would bring the two countries so near to separation—in all probability she would just as willingly yield separation itself. But all the constitutional difficulties of the case are met by the Federal programme of the Home Rule League. The settlement it proposes would give those guarantees for unity of action in imperial affairs without which England would not be satisfied, and would accord to the Irish people that control over their local affairs without which they will never be content. It is the most reasonable and feasible bargain that can be struck between the two countries, and because it has that character it has been most decidedly approved by the Irish people, and is rapidly winning favour amongst the English. The suggestion that it should be abandoned and a demand for "simple Repeal" substituted for it has not been countenanced in this country-in fact that suggestion has evoked such evidences of disapprobation from Irish patriots of all classes that we can hardly suppose there will be occasion for us to give the subject any further discussion. We cannot more appropriately close this article than by referring our readers to the admirable letter of Mr. O'Neill Daunt which we publish in another column. Irish Renealers and all other friends of Ireland may surely feel their honour safe under the banner of Federalism when they see it upheld by two such steady, consis-

It is fashionable in the London journalistic world to have a "fling" at Ireland, to sneer at the Irish people, and denounce them as traitors. In every case where a manifestation of gross ignorance and abject purility does not call for the pity of the enlightened, we have an instance of the fleeing criminal crying "stop thief," for there can be treason to one's convictions and fellows, from base motives as well as to the Constitution. We hold no brief for Ireland, but we confess to a feeling stronger than regret at finding that the London Figure should stoop so low to gratify vulgar prejudice and passion, as to print in its last issue a leading column of the foulest abuse of those who have been the means of compelling the Imperial Legislature to redress some of her wrongs which that country has suffered since her

tent, and incorruptible patriots as W. J. O'Neill

Daunt and honest John Martin.—Nation.

accomplished by disgraceful deception and brazen fraud, and which has been productive of the worst possible results. Be it far from us to say aught calculated to embitter the relations existing between the two countries: therefore we abstain from giving the result of retrospective glance which would not certainly redound to the credit of England. The Irish have long memories; they can forgive but not forget. Looking round the globe, and realising the state of affairs at home and abroad; we think England's wisest policy is to extend the hand of friendship to Ireland in all sincerity, and say, "Let the dead past bury its dead." It would be but honest to say, "We cannot afford to regard you as other than an integral portion of the British Empire, entitled to equal rights and privileges." Far better that than to connive at and foster rebellion in a distracted country for party purposes. But this consumation, so devoutly to be desired, is not likely to be arrived at so long as England tolerates her minions at the press to revile a proud people, and insult them at every turn, as witness the jetsam upheaved by the scribe of the Figaro, of which the following is a specimen:- "The people of the United Kingdom have resolved to show no more favour to Irish traitors. Any Government that did so would be forthwith turned out of office. The convicted scoundrels who committed crimes in the name of Fenianism will not be released from their durance vile. Any other persons who violate the law will be punished without mercy. It is right that the dupes of the skulking agitators should be forewarned. The Government cannot prevent them giving their money to the vagabonds who pretend to be patriots; but if they are incited to any overt acts, they will be consigned to penal servitude or to the gallows. Ireland is not oppressed. The Irish have the same liberty and privileges as the English." Were we not mindful of the high social status of our journal, as well as the cultured constituency which it is our privilege to address, we should have been tempted to use an epithet naughty, but most expressive and richly deserved. We string up, however, to the yardarm an authropophagus unworthy to take foothold in the literary ship, incompetent as a writer of the English language, a being to be ostracised by every gentleman journalist for his ignorant scurrility and deserving to be instantly dismissed the Figure staff. En passant shall we put into his cadaverous maw something to go on with in the shape of street literature?

"I would I were a cassowary in the plains of TimbuctooI would eat a missionary, hat and coat, and hymn-

book too." From the Cosmopolitan.

The many bills for the amendment of the Land Act do not seem to meet the approval of the different Farmers' Clubs throughout the country. Many of the Northern Tenant-right Associations have expressed their disapprobation at the want of united action which has characterized the proceedings of the Irish members respecting this important subject since the new Parliament assembled. The Limerick and Cork Farmers' Clubs are not better satisfied than their countrymen in Ulster, and the Kildare Tenants' Defence Association has endorsed these expressions of dissatisfaction. At a meeting of the committee held in Athy recently a resolution was passed, which, after a studied recognition of the anxiety of the Irish members to settle the Land question, states that the committee disapproves " of the introduction of a series of land bills by individual members on their sole responsibility, and without apparent concert between the Northern and Southern Tenant-right members."-Dublin Irish-

An IRISH FISHERY.—Few of our readers probably are aware of the great extent of the fishing industry which at this season is in full operation round the Old Head of Kinsale. Yet from this point vast numbers of the finest mackerel are now being shipped daily for England or sent by rail through Ireland for home consumption. The flotilla consists of 324 uessels, each being manned by seven hands. Of these craft 120 belong to Peel, and 70 to Port St. Mary, Isle of Man. English enterprise is but indifferently represented by 27 vessels, of which 23 are from Lowestoft and four from Penzance. Scotland parallels in the history of the human race. Under the Constitution of 82 England was able not only town; whilst Ireland furnishes 101 boats, and this to misrule and torture this country, and to sweep it portion of the fleet is collected chiefly from Arklow, with fire and sword, but was able also to destroy the Dublin, Newry, and Kinsale. As each boat carries a train of nets which, when shot, are equal to a mile and a half in length, there is a net wall of something more than 500 miles set nightly, within about fit-teen miles east and west of the Old Head of Kinsale. There are, however, certain allies to this great peace fleet, which are not included in the foregoing catalogue of ships. Busily plying their calling are 30 French luggers, of about 80 tons each. These vessels, in virtue of concessions recently granted to them, are able to sell their fish in the harbour on payment of the ordinary dues. Smacks, cutters, luggers, and yawls, whose aggregate burden amounts to nearly 10,000 tons, manned by 4,536 hands, and carrying as we have said, 500 miles of net, exclusive of the French contingent, which adds an additional 90 miles, present as vivid a picture of fishing industry as any part of our coasts can show. At this season 400 tons of mackerel are frequently shipped or railed from this port in one day. All that is shipped has to be loed and boxed, and the labourers engaged by the buyers amount to nearly the number of fishermen employed in the boats.-The Country.

FATHER O'KEPPE.-This rev. gentleman has had yet another law suit. On this occasion he sued for £4,000 damages a gentleman named Coady for alleged libel. His case was that just before Mr. Bouverie's motion with reference to his case came off last session, a circular signed by the defendant was sent to members of Parliament, and this contained the alleged libel. It was drawn up by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, and was to the following effect:-When the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe was appointed P.P. of Callan, in 1863, a document was forwarded to the Board of Education in the name of this committee, and bearing the signatures of its members We beg to inform you that that document is not genuine, the signatures to it are forgeries, and the committee never forwarded Mr. O'Keeffe's name to be appointed manager under the National Board. The Bishop freely admitted the responsibility for the composition of the document, and stated that he was aware that the name of the plaintiff was attached to it without his knowledge or consent. The point to determine was, under such circumstances, whether or not the plaintiff was liable for the publication of what was admitted to be a libel. The trial lasted a couple of days, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, so that it is clear that we have not yet heard the last of Father O'Keeffe. Irishman.

ENGLISH REFORMERS AND IRISH HOME RULERS. - I have heard an important item of prospective news Why should they destroy the only embodithet has an intimate connection both with the Liment on earth of their own ideal? They may reberal party in Great Britain and the Home Rule gret, as the Telegraph says that some of the official party in Ireland. The Northern Reform Club of clergy should "try to make a Protestant Church a party in Ireland. The Northern Reform Club of England is at the present time reorganised. In a bad copy of the Church of Rome"; but such a copy short time a new programme is to be issued—indeed being only a new manifestation of the spirit of lawshort time a new programme is to be issued-indeed would now have been issued but for the illness of lessness, is naturally less odious to them than the Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P. This new programme, I coniginal. And as the Ritualists are quite as latituhave on good authority, will include Home Rule for Ireland as one of its political creeds. I have good cheerfully communicate in sacria and have a much reasons for saying that this information is correct. The temper of political thought is rapidly changing in favor of Home Rule here. The coming event in the expected programme of the Reform League has: already been cast before our eyes in the attitude of the " Electoral and Reform Association," which in the fifth paragraph of its programme declares that one of the objects of its institution is that of secur-

programme of the Reform League will be equally pronounced, and it may be taken for granted that the Reform League is merely the advanced guard of the new Liberal party. I cannot refrain from say-ing that this news is full of significance as showing the change of thought in the current of English public opinion upon the Home Rule question in so short a time. I have heard, too, of a new M.P. for one English constituency, but whose name I hesitate to give, who will shortly declare himself the friend of Home Rule. The cause progresses "all along the line."-Correspondent of Freeman.

The National journals are quite pleased with the Judicature Bill, because it will diminish the temptations for place hunting barristers, and make the Bar, as they expect, more patriotic. There is much truth in the following remarks of the Irishman:-"The study of law as a means of advancement came to be considered a mere accessary, and we have had in our own times only too many examples of the exaltation of men to the highest dignities in the legal profession, whose sole qualifications for the position were the previous advocacy of views diametrically opposed to those holding the reins of office. The excessive number of lucrative appointments open to barristers who have dabbled in politics has proved the bane of the Irish Bar, and has been one of the most active causes in lowering its standard. Any diminution in the number of such bribes must be hailed with satisfaction by all who are jealous of the honour of the legal profession and desirous of seeing it restored to its pristine, honoured, and trusted eminence, and its members obliged to rely, as of yore, on their mental capacity and legal attainments for distinction in the honourable career on which they have entered."-Corr of Times

A claim for £100 was made at the Killinane Prosentment Sessions on Wednesday by a man named Hackett, as compensation for the burning of a dwelling house, which he alleged was willfully and maliciously set on fire on account of his having given evidence against the parties prosecuted for riotous assembly at Glenroe. The presentment was opposed on behalf of the ratepayers. The sessions granted £60.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY .- On Saturday the party cases which have been at hearing at the Magherafelt petty sessions for the last three weeks terminated. Forty-two Catholics were charged with having formed part of an illegal assembly at Bellaghy on the 17th March. On that occasion several houses were wrecked. Thirty of the defendants have been sent to the Derry assizes for trial, the cases against the others being dismissed. Summonses have been also issued against a number of Protestants for riotous conduct on same day at Bellaghy and Castledawson.

THE ORANGEMEN AND HOME RULE. - The Orangemon of Belfast and Lisburn are already making arrangements for a monster demonstration at a suitable place between the two towns to commemorate on Monday, 13th July, the double anniversary of victories of Aughrim and Boyne. Lord Arthur Edwin Hill-Treyor, Grand Master of Antrim, is expected to preside, and it is hoped that the smaller listricts will abandon their local celebrations and join the larger one. Anti-home rule resolutions will be proposed.

On Saturday morning a man named John Maddock was killed by a goods train on the Waterford and Limerick Railway. Deceased was discovered lying across the line. Every effort was made to stop the train in time to save the unfortunate man but to no effect. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH BY BURNING. - A woman named Mary M'Swiney, residing in Limerick, met her death on Sunday under peculiarly painful circumstances.-She had been at a wake over night, and on returning home in the morning, having occasion to pre-pare breakfast for two sons, she accidently fell into the fire, owing probably to the drowsy condition she was then in. Her clothing immediately caught fire, and before assistance arrived the unfortunate woman was burned in a dreadful manner. She was conveyed at once to Barrington's Hospital, but expired about ten minutes after admittance.

A serious riot occurred in Limerick on June 1st. A mob of 1,000 persons attucked a party of militia. The police defended the latter, and were stoned by the rioters. Reinforcements arrived from the sta tions, and the riot was finally suppressed, after a considerable number had been injured.

Tim Inian Parrage.—According to a return just issued, there are at the present time 185 peers of Ireland-viz., 2 dukes, 11 marquises, 66 carls, 38 viscounts, and 68 barons, and that at the passing of the Act of Union there were 211 peers of Irelandviz., 1 duke, 5 marquises, 77 earls, 58 viscounts, and 70 barons. Since the Union 75 Irish pecrages have become extinct and 61 peers of Ireland have been created peers of the United Kingdom. Of the existing 185 peers, 80 are also peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, and 28 are representative lords, thus leaving 77 as the number of Irish peers without seats.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The real strength of the Church of England lies in the total indifference of the English people to dogmatic truth. That which dishonours it in the judgment of all other Christians, Catholic or Protestant, is its chief merit in the eyes of its own members. They want to profess their various religions, from Calvinism to semi-Popery, without impediment, and the Church of England is the only community in the world in which they can do it, Even professed unbelievers desire to maintain that institution for the same reason. A Church which teaches nothing is, in their judgment, the next best thing to no Church at all. The Pall Mall Gazette often writes against Christianity, but never against the Church of England. Why should it? If there must be some form of religious belief, a Church which is equally friendly to all forms and upholds none in particular, is just the compromise which finds acceptance with unbelievers. The more different religious it tolorates the more palpably human it is in their eyes. What they fear is a Church which claims to be Divine, and teaches only one religion. "We have a regard," says the Saturday Review, " selfish it may be, but very sincere, for the Church of England as an eminently useful public institution." We can easily believe it. If, continues the Saturday, " the Liberation Society chuckles over the sudden revelation of a divided Church," the only way to checkmate it is to make all varieties of doctrine equally lawful, though they are mutually contradiotory, "by giving equal fair play to the tastes and the practices of the High and the Low Church parties." As long as a majority of Englishmen think, with the Saturday Review, that the chief function of a national Church is, not to teach truth, but to deny that there is any truth, the Establishment is safe. dinarian as the Broad Churchmen, with whom they deeper hatred of the Catholic Church, they justly think that such a signal merits not only counterbalance their objectionable theories, but ought to per the rigour of Episcopal legislation, and disarm the zealots of the Liberation Society .- Tablet. MONTALEMBERT ON SHAM CATHOLICS. -- Montalem-

bert once effectually disposed of the audacious coolness of some of the sectaries who, denying the au-

fold, still claim the glorious name of Catholic. This passage, which has been quoted in a recent number of the Catholic World in a valuable article on that great Frenchman, we produce here: The attempt to steal away from us, and appropriate to the use of a fraction of the Church of England, the glorious title of Catholic, is proved to be an usurpation by every monument of the past and present, by the coronation oath of your sovereigns, by all the laws that have established your church. The name itself is spurned with indignation by the greater half, at least, of those who belong to the Church of England, just as the Church of England itself is rejected with scorn and detestation by the greater half of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. The judgment of the whole indifferent world, the common sense of humanity, agrees with the judgment of the Church of Rome, and with the sense of her 150,000,-000 of children, to dispossess you of this name. Tho Church of England, who has denied her mother, is rightly without a sister. She has chosen to break the bonds of unity and obedience. Let her therefore stand alone before the judgment seat of God and man. Even the debased Russian Church-that church where lay despotism has closed the church's mouth and turned her into a slave-disdains to recognize the Anglicans as Catholics. Even the Eastern heretics, although so sweetly courted by Puscyite missionaries, sneer at this new and fictitions Catholicism, whose very name betrays the usurpation and their contradiction, whose doctrinal articles, whose liturgy, whose whole history, are such as to disconnect them from all mankind except those who are born English and speak English—that they should pretend on the strength of their private judgment alone to be what the rest of mankind deny them to be, will assuredly be ranked among the first follies of the 19th century.

You may turn aside for three hundred years to come, as you have done for three hundred years past, from the fountain of living waters; but to dig out a small channel of your own, for your own private insular use, wherein the living truth will cun apart from its own dooile and ever obedient children-that will no more be granted to you than it has been to tho Arians, the Nestorians, the Donatists, or any other triumphant heresy. I protest, therefore, against the usurpation of a sacred name by the Camden Society as iniquitous; and I next protestagainst the object of this society, and all such efforts in the Anglican Church, as absurd,"

A MATHIMONIAL HOAX IN MANCHESTER.-A young gentieman (a clergyman's son, it is said), belonging to Liverpool, has lately been advertising for a wife in the local papers. It appears that some persons spied the advertisement, and, desirous of having a lark," they answered it. On Monday evening the young gentleman in question arrived from Liverpool, and made his way to the neighborhood of St. Peter's Church (the appointed place) to meet, as he supposed, his fair correspondent. To his great surprise, however, he was accosted by a dozen young fellows, who escorted him to a neighboring lietel. Here he had to pay for some refreshments, and not having money enough on him an auctioneer was elected, and the young gentleman's overcoat sold for the sum of 4s. 6d., which he promised to return in a fortnight. He was then allowed to go; and as he wended his way back across Peter street and through Albert square he was followed by a crowd who reminded him of his unpleasant adventure by shouting after him all the way along,-Manchester Evening News.

AWFUL VISITATION .- An event occurred on Wednesday which created a great sensation in the neighborhood of Whitechapel. It appears that on Tues-day night a woman was taken to Leman-street police-station, where she was charged with drunkenness, and, on the following morning, was taken before the magistrate at the Thames Police Court, but was discharged with a caution as to her future good conduct. About two o'clock in the afternoon she was seen in Well-street, Whitechapel, and afterwards went with some of her companions to a public house in that street. She there had drink, and sometime afterwards she was heard to say, "I was locked up for being drunk last night, but God strike me stone blind if I was drunk." Immediately she had uttered these words it was found that her dreadful appeal had been realised, for she had become totally blind.

### UNITED STATES.

A METHODIST VIEW .-- While on the subject of compulsory education, it may not be uninstructive to see the bold and Christian stand taken by the Bishops of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church on this important question. In their quadrennial address to the late General Conference, they state:-" Wo do not hesitate to avow that we regard the education of the young as one of the leading functions of the church, and that she cannot abdicate in favor of the state without infidelity to her trust and irreparable damage to society. The reasons for occupying this ground, which inhere in the very nature of this interest, and in the relation of children to the church, all are intensified by the antagonisms of modern science, and the outcasting of the religious element from all the school systems fostered by state legislation."—N. Y. Tablet.

Secret Societies .- The following memorandum on secret societies will indicate briefly the direction of the thought of the Church in condemning such societies. We hope to have space shortly to add to this explanation and the extract from the pastoral of Bishop Elder, of Natchez, which we gave some time ago, the two very instructive letters which Dr. Murray, oi Maynooth, published some years ago on the same subject :- The secret societies condemned by the Church are those only which adopt and enter into a close, hidden secret organization in order that by means of such secrecy they may the more securely plot against God or the people, that is against the well-being of legitimate ecclesiastical or civil authority. Thus the decree of the Sacred Congregation (15th August, 1846) referred to by the Prefect of "the Sacred Congregation of the Faith," (13th July, 1865) defines that "the secret societies condemned by the church embrace all those which have for objects anything hostile to the Church or State, whether they exact or not an oath of secrecy from the members."-See Decreta Concil. Balt. 1866-paragraphs 511, 518. The societies thus far authoritatively designated as condemned are :-First, "The Free Masons" by Clement XII: 1830; Benedict XIV., 1751; Pius VII., 1811; Leo, XII. 1816; Pius IX., 1865, and on several occasions.--Second, The Carbonari of Italy and France by Pius VII. and Leo XII., as above: "The Fenians" in Ireland—as appears on good authority-1870. Fenians condemned at least in the British Dominions. Besides the aforesaid, the Sacred Congregation (21st of August, 1850) declares that the "Odd Fellows" and "The Sons of Temperance" are included in the Pontifical Bulls."-(See Concil. Balt. as above paragraph 514). With respect then to the societies thus named there can be no controversy among Catholics in the countries at least where they are condemned by name.—Catholic Review. In the Warren Avenue Church, Boston, a lady in

the congregation deliberately walked into the pulpit and placing her hands on the minister's head, offered a brief prayer of consecration, in which many of the congregation seemed to join, by reverently bowing their heads. The good woman then returned to her place, and the service proceeded as usual. The New York Baptist Union, which we quote, seems to take the female's ploty for granted !--Catholic Union.

A pious, but uneducated judge closed a sentence with the following touching report: "Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you a good education and respectable family connections; instead of which Market Ma

# The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1873.

Frida, 12-Sacred Heart of Jesus. Saturday, 13-St. Anthony of Padua, C. Sunday, 14-Third after Pentecost. Monday, 15-St. Carnabas, Ap. Tuesday, 16—St. John of San Facundo, C. Wednesday, 17—St. Angela Merici, V. Thursday, 18—St. Francis Caracciolo, C.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Over 20,000 letters of congratulation were sent to the Pope, May 13, on the occasion of the eighty-third anniversary of his birthday. It is reported that Mgr. Bianchi, the nuncio to Munich, Bavaria, has received some very conciliatory instructions, and hopes are enter tained that a better understanding will soon be established between Bavaria and the Holy See. Four thousand inhabitants of Tours France, have recently performed a pilgrimage to Plessis-lez-Tours, the shrine of St Francis of Paula. The 445th anniversary of the siege of Orleans and of the delivery of that city by Joan of Arc, has been celebrated this year with great splendor in that ancient town. At eight o'clock in the evening, the hour when Joan entered Orleans, the standard she bore was taken in state to the Cathodral and then bless ed by Mgr. Dupanloup. The houses were gaily decorated and illuminated. All the troops were assembled, and when Mgr. lifted up the banner after its benediction, a deafening shout of Vive Jeanne d'Arcruog through the air. The next morning a solemn high mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, and the day was observed as a holy day. To the Roman Catholic members of the German Parliament is due the credit of three important concessions in favor of the liberty of the press, which have been ex torted from the German Government and in corporated in the new press law just pessed These members, at an early period in the session brought forward schemes, for three reforms; the Government bitterly opposed them; but the Catholics were in this matter sustained by the Liberals, and they carried the day. The Catholics of Bohemia have determined to resist the ecclesiastical laws. Passive opposition has already commenced with appointments to vacant livings.

CHANGE OF FRONT,-Hitherto the action of the German Government towards its Catholic subjects has been defended by the Protestant press, by such members of it at least as were bold enough to attempt its defence, by the plea that the Catholic ecclesiastics of Germany were engaged in a conspiracy against the integrity of the Empire, and had engaged in treasonable designs against the State. The world waited for proofs of this serious charge churches instead of one, universal Church in them." knowing well, that such proofs, if any such which national distinctions were no longer to were in existence, would justify Bismarck and exenerate the German government, from the nor free, neither Israelite nor Gentile, neither taunt of persecution. The world waited for these proofs, but it waited in vain. None have been brought forward; from whence many body, even Christ. In proposing to obliterate have naturally concluded that no such proofs all national distinctions in His Church Our are in existence. "De non existentibus, et de Lord made apparently a sad mistake. As to non apparentibus eadem est ratio."

Indeed we cannot doubt that, if the German authorities had in their possession the slightest evidence to support the charge, someone of the Catholic Bishops or priests of the Empire, would long ago have been arraigned before the tribunals to answer to an indictment for treasonable conspiracy. As the German Government has not dared thus fairly to tost the question, it must be admitted—as many leading Protestant journals now admit—that there is no truth in the first plea urged in justification of the extraordinary policy of the Government in Germany as towards the Church. There must therefore be as the saying is a "change of front." The first plea won't hold water; a second must be tried.

And in fact the charge of treasonable conspiracy is now virtually abandoned even by the Montreal Witness hitherto an enthusiastic recent issue our contemporary thus replies to sentatives of the Scotch Church such as Kuck, 24x32.

an able article on the subject from the pen of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, wherein His Grace puts the question, whether, if in Canada, Protestants were subjected to such a restrictive code as that which exists in Germany they would not deem themselves bound to resist it, as an iniquitous attack on their rights as citizens, and on their civil and religious liberties? The Witness thus meets this

"This is a very plausible way of putting the question, and may be conclusive with many who fail to appreciate the real issue involved in the ecclesiastical struggle in Germany. In order to justify his parallel, Mgr. Lynch would require further to suppose that Protestants had an earthly head and an organised society like the Pope and the Jesuits, whose pretensions in temporal affairs, as well as spiritual, are inconsistent with the independence of civil government, and calculated to be dangerous to the stability of a nation. These are features entirely foreign to Protestant bodies. Assured of freedom of conscience they make no pretensions ecclesiastically to interfere with the civil power, or question its prerogatives, while their allegiance is due to no one outside of their own country."—Wilness.

Here we say is an entire change of front. Abandoning, as untenable the position that the action of the German government towards its Catholic subjects is justifiable, indeed called for, by the peculiar hostile, or treasonable attitude of the Catholic Church in Germany towards the civil government of that country, the Witness takes up a new position, and puts forward a plea for German persecution, which if good for anything, establishes the right, nay the daty of every civil government in the world, in Great Britain, in the United States, in Canada, to adopt towards the Catholic Church in their respective dominions, the same policy of severe coercion and repression, as that which Bismarck has adopted in Germany. It is not because they have conspired to over throw the State, to dismember the Empire, to restore to France the territories wrested from her by the fortunes of war, that the Catholic Church in Germany is rightfully subjected to laws which Protestants would not for a mo ment tolerate if they were the victims; but be cause the Catholic Church recognises as its head, under Christ, upon earth, a foreigner, because she is a compactly organised society and because, as the Witness pretends, she puts forward pretensions in temporal affairs inconsistent with the independence of civil government, &c., &c., &c.; we need not here repeat all the balderdash of the Conventicle.

But in all those respects—that of recognising as Christ's Vicar on earth, one who is a foroigner; of being a compactly organised society; and of urging certain pretensions offensive to civil government—there is nothing peculiar to the Catholic Church in Germany All these phenomena present themselves in connection with the same Church in Great Britain, here in Canada, and in the United States If therefore the ecclesiastical laws of Germany are just because needed, in the one country, they would be equally just — they are equally called for, in all. The argument of the Witness, if it proves anything, proves that it is the immediate duty of the British Government, of the United States, of Canada, to submit their several Catholic subjects to the same occlesiastical code, as that to which Bismarck has subjected the Catholics in Germany. If the Witness believed in his own plea, this is the policy he would immediately urge upon the government at Ottaws. He don't believe in it however.

We do not mean to attempt even, the refutation of the arguments of the Witness in favor of a general persecution of the Catholic Church. If it be a good argument against giving to Catholics equal rights with Protestants, that the head of their Church is a foreigner, then Our Lord Jesus Christ was much to be blamed, in that He did not establish a set of national exist; in which there was to be neither bond Greek nor Scythian, neither native nor alien but in which all were to be members of one the charge that the Church presents a compact organisation, we make the same reply; the fault, if fault there be, must be attributed to Him Who so constituted her; but as to the charge of putting forward pretensions in tem. poral affairs which Protestant bodies have not put forward, and which encreach on the rightful domain of the civil power, we enter a plea of "not guilty," and challenge our accuser to the proof.

First-What pretensions has the Catholic Church ever urged which have not been urged, to the same extent, and in at least equally strong words, by bodies calling themselves Protestant churches, held up in the pages of Protestant history, as the champions of civil and religious liberty, to the admiration of all posterity? When, where, or in what form of words has the Catholic Church ever insisted upon rights as against the civil power, in terms engraving of Father Mathew the renowned Irish applauder of the German persecution. In a more imperious than those in which the repre-

Melville and others, insisted upon the rights of their church as against the government of the sixth James? We pause for a reply.

Secondly-What pretensions has the Catholic Church ever put forward to interfere in matters over which the civil or secular power has exclusive right of jurisdiction? Again we pause for a reply.

In those matters which belong exclusively to the civil power the Catholic Church urges no pretensions, never has urged any. In matters over which the civil power has not rightfully an exclusive jurisdiction, the Church interferes of course, and has the right to interfere, and urge her pretensions. Does the Witness deny

The right of exclusive jurisdiction of the civil power is limited to things purely material. In the moral order, the civil power has no exclusive right of jurisdiction. In things temporal, in matters of finance, of national defences, of railroads and telegraphs, of drainage, the clearing out of cess pools, and such like the civil power has exclusive right of jurisdiction, because these are things in the material order; but again we insist that in the moral order the civil power or State has no right of exclusive jurisdiction; and therefore in that order, when it encounters opposition from the Church it cannot complain with truth that the Church is encroaching on its exclusive domain.

It is not because Protestants, in their ecole siastical aspect, that is to say, considered as if organised into distinct communities or churches, do not put forward precisely the same pretensions as does the Catholic Church; it is not because Protestants recognise that the State or civil power has exclusive right of jurisdiction in the moral, as well as in the material order—that they do not to-day encounter the same hostility from the State as do Catholics; but because they are destitute of all moral influence, or power to resist the encroachments of the civil power; whilst the Catholic Church because of her unity, because of her compact organisation, because of her powerful moral influence over her children, can and does oppose a valid barrier to these encroachments. Even Protestants unless they be ultra-Erastians will admit that if there are things which are Cæsar's, there are also some things which are God's, on which Cæsar must not lay his hands; and in admitting this they have sinned as deeply as do the most excessive of ultramontanes, for the latter contend for this only :- That the Church has claims of jurisdiction there where the civil power has not exclusive right of jurisdiction. For instance many Protestants as well as Catholies contend that the State or civil power has not exclusive right of jurisdiction in the matter of education, for they will urge their rights as parents to have a voice in the matter of the education of their ewn lawfully begotten children. So too with marriage; for even most Protestants will admit that the civil power has not exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of the intercourse of the sexes, that there is a higher law, or law of God in the matter; that the civil power is not a competent or infallible interpreter of the law of God; and that therefore that power must be met and opposed when it pretends to decree anything to God's Law. This is ultramontane doctrine.

The Montreal Herald of the 27th ult., in an article on the Indians of Canada, and the dealings of the government with them has the following remarks, on one of the grievances of which the Indians complain.

"The Indians complained of not being allowed to sell firewood off their reserves, but if such license were allowed them, who is to say how long a stick of timber would be left, there being many among them of careless and thriftless habits who would not hesitate to clear the forests for the sake of the temporary pecuniary gain which would accrue to

This is a good reason for the restrictions imposed by the government on the Indians On their own lands or Reserves these are not allowed absolute freedom to cut down and sell the timber thereon growing. But does not the same reason justify the restrictions which the Gentlemen of the Seminary impose on the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains. These Indians are allowed to take what wood they want for their own bona fide use, but they are not at liberty to sell it. And there is this also to be considered, the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains is as much the private property of the Seminary as are the lands of any proprietor in Canada, the property of their legal

The Office of the TRUE WITNESS has been Removed to No. 195, Fortification Lane, between St. Peter Street and Victoria Square.

"THE NAW YORK TABLET."-This excellent Catholic paper came to us last week in a new dress and very much enlarged, about 23 columns of additional rending matter having been added. We congratulate our contemporary on its improved appearance and wish for it a long life to enjoy its presperity. For terms see our advertising columns.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, No. 17 Barelay street and 22 Park Place, New York, has just published a very fine Apostle of Temperance. The likeness is excellent and the execution first class. Size of engraving FESTIVAL OF THE FETE DIEU. MONTRHAL.

The annual procession of Corpus Christi started on Sunday morning from Notre Dame Church at ten o'clock. Arches of green decorated with pictures of saints, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, etc., had been erected on almost every street through which the procession passed, and altars were seen in front of several private houses. .. The procession, after leaving the Church passed through Place d'Armes Craig, St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets, an immense number of spectators lining the route of Procession. At the corner of the latter and of St. Denis street, where an altar had been erected, the procession stopped for ten-minutes, and Bishop Fabre gave the Benediction. The procession then returned to the Church by St. Denis and Notre Dame streets. About 10,000 persons took part in the ceremonies. In every respect the procession will compare favorably, both from the loveliness of the wea-ther and the beauty of the decorations, with that of any previous year. The singing of some of the school children showed their careful training, and the various bands acquitted themselves well. The Church which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, was reached by 12 o'clock, and was perfectly crammed at the concluding service.

The Festival of she Fete Dieu in Quebec was this year selebrated with the usual processions which were of great magnificence and attended by large numbers of people.

Sunday morning last, the first Sunday after the Feast of Corpus Christi, which is celebrated with such pomp and magnificance in Catholic countries, a grand open air procession of the Blessed Sacrament was held in the parish of the Cathedral in which some thousands must have taken part. As early as half past seven, the members of the various Irish and Canadian societies, wearing their distinctive badges began to assemble, pursuant to notice, at the French Canadian Institute, and by eight o'clock the neighbourhood was fairly thronged with those who were to take part in the ceremonial. At this hour, low mass was commenced in the Cathedral the Very Rev. D. Dandurand being celebrant, and the musical portion of the service being rendered by the combined bands of St. Joseph's College and of the Cathedral. The procession was then formed and proceeded through St. Andrew, Notre Dame and St. Patrick Streets back to the Cathedral.

The whole length of road traversed was carefully cleared and covered with fine sand, and trees wer planted in close order at the edges of the sidewalks Arches were also formed across the streets with strips of white intertwined with blue or red eloth and numerous flags floated in the breeze suspended from opposite windows. A magnificent altar was also erected by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at the foot of St. Andrews street, which was decorated in the most chaste and elegant manner, the ground around it being covered with rich carpeting. Al along the line of route nothing occurred to mar the solemnity of the occasion; on the contrary all behaved with becoming propriety, not a single case of misconduct of any sort being observable. The Procession reached the Cathedral about a quarter past eleven, when the ceremony was brought to a close with solemn benediction.

The arrangements were conducted by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Father Bauillan, and Mr. M. Battle .-

The procession of the Host in the town of Hull on Sunday last, was celebrated with great pomp.-

WILLIAMSTOWN.

The selemnity of the great festival of Corpus Christi was observed by the devout congregation of Our Blessed Lady of Williamstown, with the usual religious pomp and magnificence which for years, have characterized in this parish, the glorious confession of our belief in the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the "Mystery of His love." On "Holy Thursday," as in years gone by, the Most Adorable Sacrament, in a gorgeous repository in St. Ann's Chapel, was honored with all the splender the sor-rowful week admits. From noon till ten o'clock at night, never was our Divine Lord left alone and even at the midnight hour, many boly souls knelt before the Tabernacle, making the "Holy Hour" and meditating upon the outrages of the night preceding the Passion and the awful tragedy of the first Good And now, at the close of the Paschal time, guided

by Holy Mother Church, and though living among a people who, if not Catholic, yet feel and act like Christians, the parishioners of St. Mary's make pub-lic profession, by a most public act, of their faith in the divine Sacrament instituted by the Son of God. on the eve of His death.

The beautiful church of the "Nativity" was richly adorned; the three alters, St. Ann's, St. Joseph's, and the grand alter-dedicated to the Mother of Christ were radiant with rich ornaments and countless

At 16 a.m., the Rayd, the Pastor, robed in costlicat vestments, heavy with their golden embroidery, began the grand Mass, the choir rendering their part from the celebrated "Messe Bordelaise.

At the end of Mass, the procession left the Church First came the cross-bearer and the acolytes, followed by the ladies of the parish, then appeared the "Banner of the Immaculate Conception," carried by a gentleman, four young Indies holding its golden

The pupils of the Convent, in their chaste and simple costume, accompanied by the Nuns, and chanting hymns of sweetest melody came next and were followed by 18 tiny little creatures, looking like little angels, who strewed the way with flowers Here another gentleman bore aloft the Papal arms the tiers and keys-represented in gold on a white ground.

Next were the Sanduary boys with lights and in-cense perfuming the path over which was borne the 'Holy of Holics."

Beneath a canopy of cloth of gold, supported by six gentlemon—six others holding torches—walked the Priest, bearing in a golden Remonstrance the Bread that came down from Heaven."

The route of the procession was handsomely decorated with arches and evergreens. At the Convent an altar was erected, reaching almost to the roof and decorated with that exquisite taste, for which the Sisters of the Congregation are so remarkable.—Com.

ORDINATIONS .- In the Grand Seminary of Montreal, the 30th ult., to the number of one hundred young gentlemen received orders at the hands of his Lordship, C. E. Fabro, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal. It is not unworthy of notice, that, this is the largest ordination which has ever been held in that institution, and is at once an index, as well to its growing celebrity, as to the rapid spread of Catholicity.

Ordained Priests-Reverends Patrick H. Twohey, Kingston; Peter Giroux, Montreal.

Deacons-Reverends Michael Carney, Albany; Matthew T. Boylan, J. Gibbons, Thos-Looney, Boston; Thos. Joynt, Hartford; Allan J. Macdonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Fr. X. Leveille, Montreal; John F. McKenna,

Portland; Barth. O'Connell, Hamilton; Ed. ward McCarthy, Michael Driscoll, Halifax: Jas. Connolly, Rochester; M. Marrin, Brook.

Sub-Deacons-Reverends - Allard, Joseph Daignault, Joseph Brouillet, Laliberte, O. Hebert, J. Emard, A. Cherrier, A. Desnoyers, J. B. Vaillancourt, N. Aubry, T. Ouimet, Montreal; Jas. Scott, Halifax; Thos. Beaven, Jas. Boyle, Springfield; J. J. Galligan, P. O'Donoghee, Hartford; J. J. Hanselman, Jas. Galvan, Brooklyn; Jas. L. Meagher, Albany; John O'Halloran, Alton; John Bray, Du. buque; A. Lemay, Cong. St. Croix.

Minors-Messrs. P. Beauchamp, E. Crotteau, E. Ecrement, Montreal; Philip McCabe. Thos. Mulvany, Hartford; George Mahony, Providence; Edward Bannon, Chatham; A. Leblanc, C. Precilius, St. John, N.B.; William Purcell, S. F. Mass.; Michael Larkin. Kingston; James Ryan, London; J. J. Normandeau, Ogdensburg; Thos. Deneny, St. Joseph's, Mo.; Denis Murphy, Dubuque; L. Lemire, A. Bresnan, Soc. Jesu; M. McGarry. Cong. St. Croix.

Received Tonsure-Messrs. N. Boudreault. Thos. Phelan, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Henry McGill, Philip Bellivau, St. John, N.B.; C. Auclair, T. Allard, H. Charpentier, A. Lajeunesse, G. Champaux, H. Brissette, Jas. Callaghan, Montreal; John Growney, Brooklyn; Maurice Galvan, Portland; Thos. Grace, Michael Cooke, Jas. O'Sullivan, Peter Carolan, W. Lonergan, Jas. Gleason, Providence: Michael McGrath, J. Ronan, J. Carlin, F. West, J. O'Connor, London, Ont.; Richard Burk, Springfield; William Smith, Chicago: P. F. McAlenny, P. Lynch, J. Phelan, T. J. Preston, John Smyth, Michael Byrne, Jos. Gleeson, Hartford; Daniel O'Sullivan, Ed. Maloney, Burlington, Vt.; Thos. Deneny, St. Joseph's Mo.; T. Cuisack, McConologue, Boston; Michael E. Lynott, Scranton, Penn.; John Sori, St. Paul's Minn.; L. Lemire, L. Bresnan, Soc. Jesu; J. Leflock; E. Delage, Cong. St. Croix.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 57.

" THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."-7th Com.

The second class of genteel thefts, or thefts of the rich from the poer, are all those injustices which are done by due process of law .-And here let me remind you, Christian soul, that the client who gains an unjust causeknowing it to be unjust-and the lawyer who undertakes it, are both equally guilty of theft to the amount taken unjustly from the defeated party. Tell me not that you "obtained it by law"-that "the law allowed it to you."-This alas! is a popular error which is destroying thousands of souls. Law is not always justice. Nay, more; law is, perhaps, as often unjust as it is just. It is true that law is intended to be just, but like all other human institutions it is not infallible. No law can meet all cases and circumstances; hence in all those which it cannot meet it may be, and is, as often wrong as right; as often unjust as just. This is acknowledged by the very constitution of our Courts of Justice. We have first, Courts of Common Law to administer the law of the land according to the letter of the law; and, secondly, Courts of Equity to administer justice according to the eternal principles of right and wrong, irrespective of the law of the land. Now, if law may be guilty of injustice, it is an injustice, and you are guilty of theft every time you evoke it to do an injustice. Away, then, with the illusion "I obtained it by law" "the law allowed it to me." You can only justly retain what was justly gotten. You may, it is true, obtain your suit before an earthly judge—you may triumph by due process of law-but remember that whilst your cause is being tried before a human judge, with human lawyers, and according to human law, it is being tried also in Heaven, before an Eternal Judge, according to the laws of eternal justice, and before an heavenly court. The human court may grant your unjust claim for a time; but the court of heaven will demand it back for time and eternity. Every client, then, Christian soul, and every lawyer who undertakes an unjust cause, knowing it to be such, is guilty of theft, and is bound to restitution. And here let the rich client beware. If he gain an unjust cause from one equally rich as himself, he is guilty of a grave crime, and is bound to restitution before he can hope to see God; but if he gain his cause against a poor man his orime will be greater still. Dollar will pay for dollar, acre for acre, with a man equally rich as himself; but dollar will not pay for dollar, acre will not pay for acre, when the suit has brought starvation and ruin upon the poor man and the poor man's house, Remember the parable delivered by Nathan to David: "There were two men in one city, the one rich and the other poor. The rich man had exceeding man

sheep and ozen; but the poor man had nothing

at all but one little owe lamb, which he had

bought and nourished up, and which had

Andrew State Bearing

not avail. There is a higher law than the law of man; there is a higher judge than your human judge. That law is the law of God; that judge is the Eternal Judge. If the law of God give it thee not; not all the laws of men can allow thee to hold it; if the Eternal Judge in Heaven accept not the judgment from earth, not all the judgments in the world can give thee possession. If thou hast not obtained thy possession justly, to the last syllable of time, throughout an endless eternity, that possession will cry out against thee for vengeance. Art theu then rich, O rich man! if thou hast obtained aught unjustly? Will not this little ewe lamb-this small possession, gained unjustly, make you poorer than the poorest man

#### IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 2nd instant in the St. Patrick's Society Hall, Craig Street.

The President Edward Murphy, Esq., occupied the Chair; the meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic. The Chairman announced that he had received for the members since last meeting two parcels from the Parent Association, Dublin. One containing copies of the "Proceedings of the Great HOME RULE CONFERENCE HELD IN DUBLIN, NOVEMBER PAPERS, No. 2" issued lately by the Home Rule League; these documents were distributed to those present entitled by membership to receive them, the chairman expressing a hope that the members would carefully read and preserve them for reference as they were valuable and interesting to every Home

The chairman stated that the "Home Rule" Cause was making steady progress amongst the English people, whose minds were being rapidly disabused of the prdjudices of former years. He eulogised the course taken by Dr. Butt and, the other leaders, and said that the determined stand taken by the Home Rule members of Parliament must if persevered in work outflefore long the success of the Cause. He pointed out how unjustly Ireland is treated in the matter of the franchises; in England there is

one parliamentary elector in every 11 persons, while in Ireland there is only one in every 24 of the population! This injustice he pointed out is still greater in the municipal franchise, as in England there is one municipal elector in every 112 persons, while in Ireland there is only one in every 58 of the popu-

In England a tenant paying £4 a year ront has a vote, in an Irish town or city a tenant must pay £8, or twice as much, to be able to exercise the same right!!!

A Bill to reduce this crying injustice, introduced by Dr. Butt, was negatived on the 17 April last, by an overwhelming majority of English and Scotch votes. So much for their idea of " justice to Ireland." He announced to the meeting that Mr. Butt would about the 15th of this month make the motion in Parliament in favor of "Home Rule for Ireland" on the Federal plan as adopted by the great Dublin Conference. But he feared it would be negatived by the intrusion of English and Scotch votes, as were the other useful measures brought before the House of Commons this eession by the Home Rule members. (See table at foot from the Dublin Nation of 16th ultimo, giving some interesting illustrations of how Irish measures are voted down in the British Parliament.) The Chairman concluded by stating his firm conviction that success would ultimately crown their

efforts and urged continued zeal in the good cause. Mr. MacNamara spoke of the successes lately gained by the firmness and perseverance of the Home Rule members.

Mr. Healy also addressed the meeting after which Mr. P. J. Ceyle, the Secretary, in an eloquent speech, experience of what he saw and heard lately in Canada West, of the firm hold Home Rule had taken in of certain monies not accounted for during his time parts of Ontario. All applauded Montreal for having taken the field first in favour of Home Rule and for the portfolio of the Minister of Justice, in the place the good example set by the Irishmen of this City to of Hon. Mr Dorion, appointed Chief Justice of Quetheir Countrymen in the rest of Canada. He told beo, and that Mr Geoffrion will enter the Cabinet. the members they must not rest content with what The name of Mr. Jette, member for Montreal East, they had done but should use every exertion to bring is also mentionend in connection with the vacancy.

in new members to the Association. It was resolved to send by next mail to the Parent Association, the sum of £50 Sterling in aid of the

A number of subscriptions were handed in and some names added to the "NATIONAL BOLL." The meeting then adjourned.

We append a list of the subscribers at this meet-

ing:—
F. A. Quinn, \$10; Bernard Tansey, \$10; P. A. Murphy, \$10; Professor McKay, \$5; M. Gannon, of Granby, P. Q, \$5; Mrs. James Connaughton, \$2.

The following is the table alluded to above .:-HOW IRELAND IS KEPT DOWN.

IRISH QUESTIONS CARRIED IN PARLIAMENT BY THE FOTH OF TRELAND, BUT OVERBORNE BY THE INTRUSION OF A HOSTILE BRITISH MAJORITY.

19th March, 1874.

Motion moved by Isaac Butt, M.P. That an address be presented to her Majesty declaring that dissatisfaction prevails very extensively in Iroland with the existing system of government from Ottawa with regard to the ravages of the smallin that country, and that complaints are made that pox in Hull calls renewed attention to the subject under that system the Irish people do not enjoy the full benefit of the constitution and the great principles thereof, and humbly assures her Majesty that from the General Hospital of that city, and give the ciples thereof, and humbly assures her Majesty that we shall regard it as tha duty of parliament on the the earliest opportunity to consider this, with the view to remove all such causes of complaint.

Vote of Ireland:-

Ayes ... ... 48
Noes ... 25
Carried by a majority of nearly two to one; but overborne by the intrusion of British votes!

17th April, 1874. Irish Municipal Franchise Bill. Second reading moved by Mr. Butt. Vote of Ireland:-

Ayes ... 43
Noes ... 12
Carried by a majority of nearly four to one; but overborne by the intrusion of 115 British votes!

No. 3. April 28th, 1874.

April 28th, 1874.

Irish Railways.

Motion moved by Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, M.P.

That it is expedient that measures should be taken to obtain possession of the Irish railways and place them under government management.

Vote of Ireland:

Ayes

Noes

Carried by a majority of nearly eight to one; but overborne by the intrusion of 195 British votes!

May 8th, 1875.
Sunday Closing.
Motion moved by Dr. Richard Smyth, M.P.:—
That in the opinion of this House the law which

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prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Scotland ought to be extended to Ireland. Vote of Ireland :-

Ayes ... ... 10 Noes Carried by a majority of more than three to one, but overborne by the intrusion of a large majority of hostile British votes!

Irishmen, ponder it! Friends of freedom in every country and clime,

study here how Ireland is overborne! We have received the following works from

Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal:-Manual of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with Approbation of Archbishop of Baltimore and other Prelates of the United States. Price, 35

cents, sent free by mail. Catechism of the Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. By the Rev. Father Pierich, S. J. Price, 35

cents, free by mail. The Paradise of God; or, The Virtues of The Sacred Heart of Jesus, by a Father of the Society of Jesus. With approbation of Archbishop of Baltimore. Price, 90 cents, free by mail.

Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, translated from the Italian of the Rev. P. S. Franco, S.J. Price, 90 cents, free by mail. Catechism of the Apostleship of Prayer; by a Mis-

sionary Priest. Price, 35 cents, free by mail. These books, all inculcating Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus are issued at a tavorable moment, for as Catholic readers June is the month more especially set apart for honoring the Sacred Heart which so loves man, and which so ardently desires to be loved by man in return. Catholics de-1873," and the other parcel, copies of "HOME RULE | siring to follow the exercises of the Month in their own homes would do well to instruct the Messrs. Sadlier to forward them some of the above named

> THE CATHOLIC WORLD -Inne 1874-Messra D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal,-Annual Subscription \$4.50; Single Copies, 45 cents; sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Contents.-1. The Principles of Real Being; 2. Antar and Zara; 3. The Farm of Muiceron; 4. Public Worship; 5. The Answered Prayer; 6. The Veil Withdrawn; 7. On the Wing; 8. The Female Religious of America; 9. Switzerland in 1873; 10. Epigram on Abraham Lincoln; 11. Grapes and Thorns; 12. Material Faith; 13. A Glimpse of the Green Isle; 14. Cora; 15. Charles X. at Holyrood; 16. New Publications.

The following have been elected Directors of the Bank of Montreal:—Sir A. T. Galt, Messrs. G. W. Campbell, M. D. Edward MacKay, Peter Redpath, T. W. Ritchie, George Stephen, David Torrance, and the Hons. Thomas Ryan and D. A. Smith. Mr. D. Torrance was re-elected President and Mr. George Stephen Vice President.

The statement is authorised that the Grand Trunk Railway have decided to change the whole of the line east of Montreal to narrow-guage of 4 ft 81 in., and that the work will be carried out about the end of September this year .- Globe.

Martin Foley, 15 years old, was killed at the new slope of the Collery, on Tuesday, by a train of empty coal boxes striking him at the bettom of the slope.

A sign of the times:-The Witness advertising a theatrical entertainment. In the other papers the advertisement reads, "Musical and Dramatic Entertainment," but Witness hypocrisy strikes out the words which denote the character of the entertainment.—Star.

London, Ont., is making an effort to provide a cheap and comfortable boarding house for girls out of employment.

The Governor-General and the Countess Dufferin together with many prominent persons will be invited by the Premier and several members of the Ministry to participate in a pleasure trip up Lake Superior during this summer.

QUEBRO June 4 .- The Evenement says Mr M. A. Plamondon, advocate, has received instructions to take legal proceedings against the bondsmen of Mr. P. G. Huot, late Post Master for the re-imbursement

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Fournier —Free Press.

It is stated that Mr. Speaker Anglin will take up his permanent residence in Ottawa, and during his absence in St. John, changes will be made in the Parliament buildings in order to accommodate him.

The Premier proposes to visit British Columbia this summer, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the people and requirements of that

Winder, Orr., June 4.—In the case of Ashton, who was picked up on the railway track a few days since and died shortly afterwards, the Coroner's jury have returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by exhaustion, and probably sunstroke. A gold watch and a sum of money was found on the person of the deceased. The remains were forwarded to Kingston for burial.

The New Brunswick elections are bringing out candidates quickly and thickly. There are nine announced to run in Charlotte County, four of them being free school men.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION .- The news published following figures with regard to the cases of small-pox that have occurred in it, with the relative numbers who have died and recovered from the 28th November, 1873, to the 15th April, 1874.

Died. Recovered. Unvaccinated......28 Indifferent marks.....11 Good marks.....45 Doubtful......4 1 3
These statistics tell their own story. More than half of the unvaccinated who took the disease died from it, while not one in seven of those who had

been vaccinated died. A column article could not speak as eloquently as do those few figures of the benefits of vaccination, and the fatal folly of neglecting it .- Hamilton Times. THE COST OF LIQUOR DEIMEING.—In this city some 120 licenses to sell liquor in saloons and taverns are

issued, and return a revenue of about \$10,660 to the city treasury and about a quarter of that sum to the Ontario Government. The amount of money invested in the sale of liquor by the glass may be approximated to as follows:--City Licenses......\$10,000

Living for 120 families @ \$500 each ...... 60,000

Total......\$96,500
This sum is required to enable the 120 rum-sellers to pay expenses and live in very economical fashion. But to this may fairly be added fifty per cent, net profit, making a total expenditure for drinks at Kingston bars about \$145,060. Half as much more on a 

pended by the 12,000 citizens of Kingston upor alcoholic stimulants. Reckoning 2,000 families in that population, we find that the average cost of liquor to each is \$115 a year, a very tidy bit of money when the incomes of most of those families are considered. Whatever may be otherwise said on this subject, it is very clear that the poverty and wretchedness which are seen on all sides would be largely diminished if those \$115 were yearly applied to more reasonable wants than a taste for Liquor. It is also clear by the light of these figures that the struggle for life would be an easy one if this robber of the domestic purse were absent. But while three men out of four drink and want to drink intoxicants it is idle for the minority fourth to think of prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor. Prohibi-tory laws, like all other, must be backed by public opinion to be effective, and until the majority of the people are educated to the belief that it is wrong to drink and refrain from so doing, such a law must be a dead letter. The agitation in Prrliament in favour Prohibition we are not sorry to see, but it can never be successful unless the principles of which it is the embodiment are taught from our pulpits, in our schools and homes, and acknowledged and acted up to by the majority.—Kingston British Whig.

SINGULAR DEATH .-- A very mysterious death occurred at Port Stanley. George Lloyd, late hotel keeper, was found lying on the G W. R. track by one of the watchmen, his body having been cut in two by a passing train. He had been stopping with his brother, and retired to bed at a reasonable hour quite sober and in good health. After all the family were asleep he arose and went out, being seen walking along the track a short time before his death. When found one boot was off, and the other unlaced. The impression is that he committed deliberate sui-

THE STOLEN LETTER .- Mr. Palmer was received very favorably by the Post-Master-General yesterday. It is said to be probable that he will obtain the highest salary in this Department, \$1.400. The appointment is to date from the 1st of last January, with the view practically of reimbursing him for expenses in connection with his defence. Southworth, the expert in handwriting, of Boston has addressed a lengthy letter, containing an essay on his profession, to the Post-office Investigating Committee who refused to place it on record, as it arrived atter Boyes' confession. Paino had also reiterated his former views, and Southworth, who had been informed ed of the confession, denounces it as a humbug .-British Whig. June 1st.

CAPE VINCENT .- The Eagle says that the steamer Kelley is expected to commence her trips to Olayton on Monday next. Two parties connected with the U.S. Lake Survey, under charge of Assistants Russell and Darling, are at work on the Triangulation, having their stations on Wolfe Island, Carleton Island, and the mainland. Another party, under Assistant Pratt, is occupied in measuring a Base Line on the railroad, a few miles east of the Cape.

This is what the New York Graphic has to say about reciprocity: "Public sentiment is strongly in favor of the renewal of the treaty, and there is a fair prospect that the Pettish and foolish action of Congress in abolishing the original treaty will be atoned for as far as possibly by an early action looking towards its restoration." The Campbellford Herald states that Mr. Amin

Hubble, of Seymour, recently killed a bear which weighed 400 pounds, in the vicinity of Heeley,s Falls. Six other bears—three old and three youngvere seen in the same vicinity. A rumor is affeat that a Board of Ministers will

meet at Ottawa next August for the purpose of reorganizing the Civil Service. A reduction of the old supernumerary and inefficient employees may be An order in the Official Cozette says : - The several

corps comprising the Grand Trunk R.R. Brigade are hereby removed from the list of corps entitled to pay on completion of drill authorized for the year 1874-75-Star.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The number of signatures to petitions for a prohibitory liquor law presented to the Deminion Parliament during the recent season from the various provinces has been, as follows: -- Ontario, 84,831; Quebec, 12,565; New Brunswick, 13,536; Nova Scotia, 13,437; Prince Edward Island 3,340; British Columbia, 208. presented from municipal bodies and counties re presenting a population of 410,000.

Last year Toronto did an immensely increased business in the grain and flour trade. The total amount handled by Toronto merchants was 12,594,-712 bushels. The total quantity of flour and oats handled was 800,000.

Lieut.-Col. Strange, R.A., who has been in command of "B" battery, Dominion Artillery, Quebec, has been ordered to West Point, presumably to make himself acquainted with the working of that institution pre-paratory to taking charge of the Canadian Military

O'RELLY & MACURE.—This new law firm is announced, Mr. James O'Reilly. Q.C., having taken into partnership his late student and very successful graduate, Mr. Thos. H. Maguire.

THE CENTRAL PRISON.—The Hon. C. F. Fraser has more than fulfilled his promise to the Local House, made last session. The Central Prison is now ready for the occupation of prisoners, and that interesting specimen of the genus home is arriving from various parts of the Province.—Kingston Whig.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl. of 196 h.—Pollards.....\$3.75 @ \$4.00 Extra ..... 0.00 @ 5.95 Fine ..... 4.70 @ Strong Bakers'..... 5.60 @ 

 Middlings
 4.30 @ 4.35

 U. C. bag flour, per 110 lbs
 2.65 @ 2.70

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of	Family" 100 " 3.00		
8	ExFancy 100 " 3.50		
d	Grain-Barley per bushel 1.10		
d	Rye " " 0.60		
6	Peas " " 0.75		0.76
đ	Oats " " 0.55		0.60
r,	Wheat " " 1.15		1.20
e	MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 8.00		8.50
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8	" live " " " 4.50		5.25
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-	Veal " " 0.04		0.05
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r [	" best 1.00	to	1.75
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5	Poultry-Turkeys, each 0.80	to	1.50
	Geese " 0.60		0.90
-	Fowls per pair 0.60		0.80
- 1	GENERAL-Potatoes per bushel 1.00		1.25
f	Turnips " 0 85	to	1.00
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-	Butter, fresh, per lb 0.18	to	0.20
۱,	Eggs, per dozen 0.11	to	0.13
7	Cheese, home made 0.12		0.13
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- [	Coal, delivered 7.50	to	0.00
ı	Timothy Seed, per bushel. 3.00	to	4.60
7	Clover " " " 6.50	to	7.00
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MONTREAL,

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The "Month and Catholic Review" Is sent post free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s.

Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND ITS AMEND-

MENTS. In the matter of ELIE DE MONTAIS, of the City and District of Montreal, Boarding House

An Insolvent. I, the undersigned Armsew B. Stewarr, have been

appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fylo their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office! Merchants Exchange Building, in the City of Montage 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 allairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART,

Montroal, Srd June, 1874.

Montroal, Srd June, 1874.

# WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 12, 1874.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE RESERVE BURNET

# FRANCE.

PARIS, June 1 .- The Left Centre, at a meeting to-day, took action toward an alliance with the Right Centre. A motion was drawn up declaring in favor of the establishing of a Republican Government, which all members of the Left will sign in the hope that the Right Centre will support it when it is submitted to the Assembly. Gambetta has gone to Auxerre, where he is to deliver an important speech on the political situation. 1 and water H

PARIS, June 3 .- In the Assembly to-day the debate on the Electoral Bill was continued. Ledru Rollin made the principal speech of the sitting. He denied the Assembly had a right to alter the franchise. The present general elections should not be touched, nor should any other be substituted therefor. The plebiscitum which some invoked was a parody on universal suffrage. At this point there were loud protests from the Bonapartist benches and cheers from the Left. The noise and confusion was so great that the Speaker could not be heard for some minutes. When the excitement had subsided he resumed. Alluding to the failure of the majority to restore Monarchy and even form a Government, he declared that the Assembly being powerless to constitute a Monarchy should maintain the Republic, which had never been seriously tried, and he concluded by urging a speedy dissolution of the Chamber.

BAYONNE, June 3.—A battle is imminent at Estella, where the Carlists are in great force, fortifying.

PARIS, June 5 .- The American pilgrims today went in procession to the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. At the close of the ceremonies the pilgrims proceeded to Marseilles to take the steamer for Civita Vecchia.

PARIS, June 5.—In the Assembly to-day, Bathie, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, submitted a proposal reducing the number of deputies from Algeria to three.

Chevreau, a Bonapartist, has been nominated for the Assembly from Lyons.

The Left have organized a pamphlet campaign against Bonapartists. Documents warning the people against their designe, exposing their sophistries and recounting the fatal history of the Imperialist party will be thoroughly circulated in Paris and the Provinces.

COLONEL STOFFEL AND THE BAZAINE TRIAL .- According to the Paris Liberte, Colonel Stoffel will be shortly brought up before the Second Court-martial for having suppressed the dispatch in which Marshal Bazaine mentioned that he was shut up in Metz, but still hoped to break through the German lines, and would do so whenever he saw that the coun would not endanger the safety of his army. Marshal MacMahon at the Bazaine trial stated that if the message had come to his hands it might have changed the direction of his march. The "instruction" is now proceeding under who decline is due to the same cause. Both nations the management of Captain Janicet, and a great | have come to dishonour, not because their Governnumber of documents relating to the events of ments were Catholic, but because they had ceased to those days will be brought to light which had not come to hand or were not used in the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

DISAFFECTION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.-It would appear from a conspicuous paragraph in the Soleil that attempts are bei tamper with the soldiery. Orders have been ains," but Spain will not gain much by it. sent to commanding officers not to allow any strangers to enter the barracks, and to prohibit the distribution of all newspapers and other political writings. The Soleil does not say who the guilty parties are, but, of course, it refers to the Democrats. I am informed by a French military friend that the privates are as strong as ever in favor of the Republic, but that the officers are gradually returning to the Empire, while the Monarchy has few or no supporters in the army.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.-Increased activity in the manufacture of arms in the Government factories, is but a necessary consequence of the recent determination to equip at short notice the 40,000 men who form the active portion of the French army The means which the country has at its disposal are sufficient as regards all present need; but in order not to be taken unawares, and to be able to face all possible contingencies, Government has determined to increase the works at its factory at Chatcherault, one of the most important we possess. The preparatory discussions are already finished and plans and estimates have been prepared by the military authorities, showing that outlay of 235,000 francs will have to be incurred for building alone. The works

will be commenced at once. ELECTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH-Yesterday. the triennal elections for the renewal of the Presbyteral Councils of the Reformed Church took place throughout France. The crisis through which French Protestantism has been passing gives a special interest to those elections. As you are aware there had long existed dissensions between the Liberal Protestants and the "Orthodox" Protestants of France. The struggle has raged incessantly for the last twenty years. The General Synod, at its meeting last year, made a vigorous attempt to organize an internal police in the Reformed Church. Synodal decisions were passed, making it necessary for every pasteur to subscribe a declaration of faith asserting "the authority of Holy Scripture in matter of Faith, and salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, who died for our sins and rose again for our justification." Of all who desire their names to be entered on the list of electors to qualify them to take part in the appointment of members of the Presbyteral Councils and of the Consistories, it is required that they should make a declaration of hearty attachment to the "Reformed Church of France and to revealed truth, such as is contained in the Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament." Large and easy as were those terms of communion imposed by the Synod, the "Liberal" party rejected them with extreme violence and now for the last twelve months the war in the Protestant camp has been daily increasing in acrimony. The journal called La Renaissance, which is the organ of the Liberal Protestants, reckons fortyseven consistories out of 100 as having protested, with more or less energy, against the decisions of the Synod, and as having refused to impose the conditions of Communion settled by the "Orthodox" majority of the Synod. Le Christianisme au XIXe Siecle is the name of the organ of the "Orthodox" Protestants, and this paper battles against the opposition set up by the Liberals, and disputes some of the figures

have given their adherence to the new conditions of membership. The Liberals are therefore in a minority, and in spite of all their efforts, will not be able to give effect to their wishes. But the terms of the contest are so serious that a final rupture must be imminent between the two parties who for a long time past have split French Protestantism into halves. The candidates put forward by the "Orthodox "party at Paris are Messrs, Mettetat, Heutsch Girod, Beigbeder, de Pourtalis, and de Vrignetti Those on the Liberal side are named Denfert, Rochereau. Clamageran, Bordier, Boul and Favre. I cannot help remarking in connection with this subject that the "Orthodox" French Protestants invariably belong to the Conservative party in politics, while the Liberals in Church matters are always Radicals in the State. It is one proof the more that here in France as everywhere else, the Conservative cause is inseparably linked with the cause of Christianity : and the enemies of the one are the enemies also of the other.

CHIVALUY IS DEAD.—The newspapers of the past week suggest these reflections; they seldom suggest any other. If there are any men in Europe at this time who recall the men of the past, by whose hands God did great things in many a land, they are the gallant band who have been striving to restore Charles VII. of Spain to his throne. Such men fought at Poitiers and Agincourt, and followed St. Louis and our own Richard to the Crusades. Even the glib correspondents of newspapers speak with a sort of admiration of their faith and chivalry. But we laugh at the Crusades now, and the spirit which inspired them, though it saved Europe from vassalage to the Saracen. We instinctively turn away from whatever is great and noble. What is it to us? Let the Turk guard the Holy Sepulchre; we have other things to think of now. Are we not making a tunnel under the Alps, and talking of one under the Thames? Which of your Crusaders could do that? Their modern representatives, fighting against heavy odds, and "unaided by artillery," as the Daily News Correspondent observes, have just received a check, and the generous men of the nineteenth century clap their hands. "Let them go back," cries the Times' to their priests and their mountains." The leading journal evidently thinks that people who talk about "God and the King are an absurd anachronism. They are out of tune with the spirit of the age, which chants another song, and to quite other music. Let us praise the loquacious Castelar, who suppressed at one stroke all the liberties of Spain; let us admire Serrano and Topete, perjured traitors, who ran away from the mob which they had let loose, and only came back when their chivalrous patriotism could once more turn the same mob to profitable account; but for valiant and truthful men, who are foolish enough to prefer religion and monarchy to pelf and place, let us have only contempt. They are a reproach to us, and we resent it. Serrano and Topete suit us better. Are not such men, who destroy a throne in order to set up themselves, the true nobles of an age like

"It must not be forgotten," said a candid writer the other day in the Pall. Mall Gazette, "that they had true liberty in Spain," before seditious adventures cheated them out of it. The first pledge which Spaniards required from their kings was that they would "guard their liberties"; that was the condition of their loyalty. No liberty, no Crown. And their kings, being Christians and gentlemen, kept their oath. Our journalists bid us look at Spain to see what the Catholic religion has done for a noble race. We accept the invitation. Having looked intently, and over a wider space than the eye of a fournalist cares to embrace, we find the prominent fact of Spanish history to be this; that as long as her rulers were Catholio, Spain was the mightiest nation in Europe, and since they ceased to be so has become the weakest-except perhaps Portugal, be so. Religion was the main-spring of Spanish policy under Ferdinand, Charles V., and Philip II; and during all that time Spain was the leading Power in Europe. The Carlists wish to make her what she was of old, great, Catholic, and free; her modern rulers can only make her impious, bank-rupt, and enslaved. The Carlists may go back, as to their priests and

If ever there was a people whose glory came from their devotion to the Church, and their shame from infidelity to her, the Spaniards are that people. Protestants are imprudent when they ask us to judge the Catholic religion by its priests in Spain. We desire no better nor more decisive test. Let them fairly compare Catholic Spain with Spain abused and corrupted by the "spirit of the age," and we have sufficient confidence in their candour and good faith to leave the verdict to a Protestant jury. But they must unlearn the prejudices which come from ignorance, and distrust their popular historians. Even Philip II, though not without faults, was no mere shallow bigot, as certain essayists delight to represent him. "When we examine him closely in his correspondence," says Baron Hubner in his life of Sixtus V., " either written by himself or corrected by him, and in his unceasing labours, we cannot but render justice to the firmness of his character, and incline to an appreciation of the man very different from that which we have seen in the writings of numerous historians" If our too credulous countrymen could read history aright, they would perhaps change their opinions, not only about Spain, but about the religion to which Spain owed the glory which she has lost, and the freedom which she has not yet recovered .- Tablet.

SAN SEBASTIAN, June 3.—Reinforcements of 3 000 Republicans have reached the city, greatly to the relief of the people.

Madrid, June 5.—Five hundred convicts engaged in the Intransigiente rebellion at Carthagena have been embarked on a Spanish steamer at Druran to be taken back to Spain. Over \$200,000 worth of plunder was found in their possession.

A VISIT TO DON CARLOS.—A writer in an English journal thus summarises an account given by General-Costella, an ex-Papal Zouave, of a visit paid by him to Don Carlos some time since in Spain: It is evening. We are before a small house at Durango. Before it are several sentinels. Following the general we enter into a small room. Presently enters our host, "handsome, and who, we feel, is good." He wears a plain uniform and a single decoration. His voice is manly, his smile winning. His face is somewhat too round, pale, but a little sunburnt. His limbs are well-formed; his hair black and short; his forehead noble and intellectual His eyes are black, open, yet not wanting in fire, and in some sort make up for a weakness and indecision remarked by many in the lower part of his countenance and in the month. Yet those around him assure us he is full of energy in the hour of doubt, and almost stoically courageous in the moment of danger. Presently our host leads us into another chamber, where a suppor is laid ready. Many gallant warriors are around the board. They are the staff of Don Carlos. Our general sits on the right of the host; on the latter's left is the chaplain of the army. Near him is a keen-eyed man, not of many words, with an intelligent energetic face, half-hidden however, by a bushy beard, and whom we can scarcely believe has seen seventy summers go by, yet it is true; for he is the brave Navarrese officer of the Seven Years' War of a former Don Carlos, to whose family he has devoted his fortune and his years. Unmoved now, as he is when the enemy's fire is at the hottest, undisturbed by good or evil fortune, ready for victory or defeat, we have before us the Carlist Moltke, the

religious feelings as he speaks with his chaplain on refigious feelings as he speaks with his chaplan on other discussions and religious matter; he shows his military instincts other discusses any point of tactics or strategy with as he discusses any point of tactics or strategy with are resolved to suffer everything; rather than thus his staff; and as he turns to his guest and asks of him news of his wife and children, atar off in a foreign land; we learn that he is "a man, and can feel, as a man." Our youthful host, of not more than twentysix years of age, is none other than the brave Don Carlos, now warring on the slopes around Bilbao for God and country edraga at lausteat west treat glass.

GERMANY.

THE "ARNIN" AFFAIR.—The "Arnim" affair has not failed to arouse attention in all the papers. As they have begun to throw light on Prussian policy with regard to the Council, it may not be uninteresting to throw light upon the further policy of Prussia towards Rome, and on the part which fell to Count Arnim. We give, therefore,! an extract from the Vienna Correspondence of the Kolnische Zeitung:

"It is universally known, that after 1866, and yet

more before, and during the last war, the idea was carefully spread that the powerful influence of the Berlin Cabinet would be employed in favour of Catholicity. They felt at Berlin that nothing would more surely win the South German Catholics to the Prussian side than the prospect of Prussian suppor of the Pope. But this feeling would have to be kept up by facts, or something that looked, like a fact At Berlin it was determined to cultivate the friendship of Italy, and make sure of it for the future. But how to do this without awaking the suspicion of the other side? Simply by causing the diplomats of Rome and Florence to speak a different language. Count Arnim was charged to assure the Holy Father of the profound esteem of the Berlin Government, and, without binding promises, to give him to understand that the sympathies of Berlin were on his side. This appearance of sympathy was carried on beyond the time of the occupation of Rome, so that the Catholic world looked on the raising of the Prussian King to the Empire of Germany as something whereon to build their hopes. Count Arnim played his part with great skill and success and it shows very little gratitude to let him fall now, for such very obvious reasons. On the 19th of August of the year of the war, Visconti-Venosta plans of Italy.' On the 3rd of September the Prussian Minister, Count Brassier de St. Simon, went to Visconti-Venosta, and represented to him, that it was for the interest of Germany that Italy should bably have been hindered if, after the renunciation be powerful and consolidated. The Berlin Cabinet would feel the liveliest satisfaction in the happy solution of the Roman question in a sense favourable to Italy, and the Florentine Government would do well not to lose its opportunity. When Visconti-Venosta observed that the other Cabinets must be consulted before a determination could be made Brassier de St. Simon replied, that they had the consent of Prussia, again not to be despised; that the consent of Prussia, when once the thing was understood would not be wanting; Austria would offer just as little opposition to the proposed step; about Spain they need not trouble themselves; there remained only France, which would for many years be too

weak to meddle in foreign affairs. " Four days before the attack on Rome, Von Arnim went to General Cadorna, and offered him his personal interposition and assistance. Herr Von Arnim the diplomatic representative of Prussia with the Holy See, hastened to the Quirinal after the occupation of Rome, to offer homage to Prince Humbert In the Corso, the Prussian Minister was the only one seen at the side of Prince Humbert, witnessing the public demonstration against the sovereign to whom he was accredited, and taking part in it by throwing nosegays. All this shows plainly enough that the Prussian Government was in earnest with its friendship, only as regarded Italy, and that it never thought of supporting the Holy Father against the Piedmontese. Yet the Berlin Government had played its cards so well, that the German Catholics, or at least a portion of them, were deceived as to its The Southern Germans reconciled themselves, in regard to the Roman question, to the thoughts of a German Emperor of the Protestant persuasion, The Catholic, or, as it is called, the Ultramontane press, suddenly ceased fire. It seemas though in obedience to a higher word of command it had changed its tactics, and we ourselves have seen official documents which showed that the Court blindly into the arms of Prussia, appeared, nevertheless, uncertain for a moment what to do or to leave

undone." Church Bill.—This perfidy towards the Catholic Ohurch is now illustrated by the new Bill in the Prussian Landtag, in supplement to the May Laws, for the administration of vacant Catholic Bishoprics. The Bill had been sent into Committee on the first reading, and now the Committee has finished its work. On the 4th of this month the Bill came on for second reading, and passed on the 6th with hardly any alteration. The gross injustice of the whole plan culminates in Glause 5, according to which, "All Church officials, who at the direction of any Bishop, unrecognized by the State, or at the direction of any person acting for such Bishop, in opposition to the law, shall carry out any Eoclesiastical functions, will be fined one hundred thalers, or undergo a year's imprisonment. And if in the fulfilment of such a commission, they shall perform any episcopal duties, they will be imprisoned. from six months to two years." According to this clause the whole body of priests must soon either go to prison or be driven out of the country. It supposes also the deposition of Bishops by the Prussian "Tribunal for Ecclesiastical Affairs." All priests then, who continue to obey their Bishops, are to go to prison, and the faithful are to be left without pastors, so soon as this new law shall be

carried out. The provisions of the previous clauses, for filling vacant sees, read like a mockery of the Cathedral chapters, who are called on to create a schism by the election of a new State Bishop. All of them, even such as were considered most favourable to Government, have repudiated the idea of such a thing. But for this refusal on their parts the State has provided a remedy. After a ten days' delay the Church property is to be selzed, and administered by the State; which will likewise take the administration of all the Church property of the diocese, including the parishes, vicariates, chaplaincies, and Church foundations, and all property dedicated to Ecclesiastical purposes. This is one way in which the State means to profit by the obstinacy of Catholio Bishops and priests; but it has another way also. It has some apostate priests in store, and hopes that the number may yet increase, although the prospect does not seem very hopeful. Now these apostates are to have rich benefices; and so it is decreed that in case a vacant parish remain unfilled, the right of filling it passes to the congregation. It will be sufficient if ten men of the congregation, who are of age, and who are of sufficient dignity, demand from the Landrath that the parish should be filled. Whoever of these ten men is chosen by a majority becomes parish priest. It will evidently be easy to find ten men who have quarrelled with the Church. Prussia will plainly not rest until the Church is entirely annihilated. How far this strife is to go on before God puts a check upon it the future must show.—Tablet Cor.

Berlin, June 3.—The Czar will meet the Empero

of Germany about the middle of June at Ems. A semi-official denial is given to the report that the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince for the

Crown of Spain is to be revived. The Prussian Landtag has now commenced its labor. There the Bill for the Administration of Dioceses made vacant by Government, and the relowed by similar, protests from the Chapters of are resolved to suffer everything rather than thus betray the Church of the seat the boil of stig

TRAIT OF DEVOTION AND LOYALTY. - Among the demonstrations of love and loyalty made by Catholice to their afflicted Bishops, many touching and edifying traits come to light. A simple countrywoman came lately to the Bishop of Munster, and said." Most Reverend Father, I hear with grief that you are soon going to prison; and I want to do something to help you. I have brought three thalers that we have saved; take them with you." The Bishop replied . "Yes, my good woman, I thank you heartily for your sympathy; but I cannot accept the money, for just now'I am not in need of it." The woman answered: "Oh, take it! if you will not, I shall go away quite sorrowful." The Bishop: "Well, then, I will take it, if you will allow me to spend it on some pious object." The woman : "Yes you may do so. Oh, sir! how sad everything is now. But I do hope things will not come to such a pass as for you to go to prison. We pray hard for you every day; and every evening I say the Rosary on my knees with my children, that you may not be taken away. I have two children, and I love them dearly. But I have offered one of them up for you, most Reverend Bishop, and pray to God every day to take my child's life, instead of letting you be to take my child's life, instead of letting you be ening letters, as had also the Duke of Cambridge such an instance of devotion and self-sacrificing and Mr. Disraeli. trust in God on the part of a poor peasant woman. The Cologne Gazette of May 9 contains a leading

article on the position of England as a European Power, of which the following is the substance:— Power, of which the following is the substance of his defence of Ultramontanism in which he con-Lord Russell on Monday in the House of Lords on the preservation of the peace of Europe took the world by surprise It made nearly the same impression as a thunder-bolt from a clear sky. We showed yesterday the meaning of this Motion, and tried its freedom than the fact that at the present moment ed yesterday the meaning of this motion, and tried to point out that any anxiety about the danger of immediate war did not lie at the foundation of it;

Peterborough are asking Parliament to suppress for them a muliny within the ranks of their actions. that, on the contrary, from the Motion of Lord Russell and the answer given by the Minister of Foreign decfared resolutely, 'Prussia in no way opposes the Affairs—Lord Derby—favourable conclusions touching the preservation of peace are to be drawn. There is a general conviction on the Continent that, humanly considered, the last great war would proof Prince 1 copold of Hohenzollern, England had thrown her whole weight into the scale of peace. But the English Government's was far from a manly decision. They wanted only to practise economy, and to avoid also the most remote possibility of being drawn into any European war. Foreign policy was always Gladstone's weak side, and it may be said, without great exaggeration, that he has stood on every occasion on the wrong side. His Minister of Foreign affairs-Lord Granville-is a very good man, but he does not come up to his predecessors Palmerston and Clarendon. In John Bright the Manchester and Peace Party had seated itself firmly on the Ministerial bench. Sound common sense is stronger in the Englishman than the tendency to act logically on wrong principles; and but for this the Peace Party would have done away entirely with Army and Navy. As it was, they satisfied themselves with practising the greatest economy, and carrying the policy of non-interference as far as pos sible. Indeed, persons went so far as to say, in order to excuse this immovability of England in face of the most important events, England is an Asiatic Power and must not mix herself up with European affairs. For a length of time England has thus played a very subordinate part in Europe, and the best heads of all parties have begun to be ashamed of the part to which England was condemned through her grocery-policy. In the meantime the Ministry of Gladstone has been set aside, and various signs give intimation that the Tories in foreign policy also are desirious of returning to England's old traditions. England was formerly held to be a tongue on the scale of Europe, and was looked upon as bound in duty to oppose herself to every over-handed disturbance of the balance of power in Europe. It was in this sense that Lord Russell especially exalted the mighty power of England of which for a length of time there have been very few traces. And if England appeared in later times of Rome, although far from intending to throw itself to look upon her signature as erased from European treaties and of no more avail, it is clear from Lord Derby's answer to Lord Russell's Interpellation that she is determined, if circumstances require, to go in for these treaties. It is clear that the next danger to the peace of Europe is from the rage of France for revenge. But she cannot think of proceeding to Germany through Lorraine and Alsace, and thus striking her head against Metz, &c.; we understand, therefore, that she will the next time make an attempt to break in through Belgium. And, in addition to this strategical motive, there is also a political one. The French have a still greater desire for, to a great extent, French speaking Belgium than even for the left bank of the Rhine; and King Leopold I. was convinced that the proclamation of Napoleon III. for the incorporation of Belgium was already printed. We know how much he thought and treated, and was dragged about as a fool by Bismarck with regard to procuring it. When in 1870 England was summoned on all sides to see to the threatened peace, she could not be moved to do anything. Only this; she made the declaration that she would protect the neutrality of Belgium To protect the Netherlands from French lust of power has been, since the time of Louis XIV .- nay since even the middle ages-England's standing policy. Since England had made such a dismal if not unfaithful declaration as to the significance of the treaty concerning Luxembourg, it seemed as if her signature was always written in ink that very soon turned pale. The statement made by Lord Derby that England will maintain the treaties concarning Belgium and Luxembourg is therefore of great significance. She declares thereby that she will watch over the peace of Europe as far as this has to do with her own welfare and security.

ITALY. PROFESSOR FILOPANTI.—This apostle of morality and religion, whose real name is Barrile, continues his tour of lectures. He hired at Salerno a balcony for twenty lire, to harangue from, but the wife of the proprieter of the house objected, and her husband finally refused to permit Filopanti to use the balcony. The apostle then mounted a table, and commenced his lecture. He proclaimed himself a bosom friend of Garibaldi and a partner in the Republican struggles of 48. He compared Mazzini to Moses. giving the preference to Mazzini in some respects. Moses was a famous legislator but an impostor. Moses had engineering talent sufficient to make mines under the Red Sea. He applied fire to spring the mines, and the sea opened to let the Hebrews pass over. Moses accordingly was the discoverer of gunpowder and even of torpedoes. Moses cunningly enclosed a serpent in a cane and at the proper moment made it leap forth. Filopanti denies the existence of Paradise, purgatory, and hell, but admits the doctrine of mctempsychosis. The souls of the good are to migrate into the bodies of noble animals, such as the horse. The souls of the bad will enter into panthers, tigors, or vipers. The auditors of Filopanti received this tissue of blasphemy and nonsense with hisses and laughter. | The presence of the police prevented more unpleasant manifestations, for the people of Salerno are eminently Catholic, and it is extraordinary that the Government officials allowed Filopanti thus to insult their belief in the truths of Christianity.—Tablet

THE AMERICAN PILORIMS.—ROME, June 3.—The given in the Rengissance. At Paris, in particular, brave General Elio Our host keeps up the conout of 2,572 electors on the parochial register, 1,400 versation. He unostentatiously shows his deeply The protest of the Chapter of Breslau has been folto give a public reception to the American pilgrims

on their arrival here, and to make other demonstrations of sympathy, but the Pope deprecates such a

paride dining a ma AUSTRIA metalogo

An outline of the note transmitted by Austria to the Pope on the subject of its relations with his Holiness has been officially given. The note states that the Government will endeavour to avoid a conflict with the Church, but will only do so if the Bishops are advised to obey the laws of the State. Bishops are advised to only the laws recently passed, The Government will consider itself bound to protect the rights of the State. No reply has yet been received from the Pope, but it is stated that a conciliatory attitude has been taken up by the advisers of his Holiness. An attempt to abolish the post of Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican has been deteated on the opposition of the Government. The latter hold that not only the interests and rights of 28,000,000 of Catholic subjects, but the rights of the State, of the Emperor, and of the Apostolic King, which could not be abandoned, must continue to be represented.

A Herald special from London says: -As the Prince of Saxe-Weimer was leaving his residence this afternoon to attend a levee, he was fired at by an unknown assassin, who escaped. The Prince was not hurt. He had previously received threat-

The London Examiner, commenting on Archbishop Manning's reply to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's article in the Contemporary Review, says: "Archbishop Manning is absolutely irrefutable in that portion of tends that the Anglican Church originally claimed complete spiritual independance of the State, and shows how it has fallen from that claim. What better proof could we have that that Church has lost them a mutiny within the ranks of their own subordinates, and to remove the scaudals attending patronage?" The writer observes further that "Europe is fast drifting towards that complete liberty enjoyed by the Church in the United States, According to this theory the State recognizes religious societies as equal before the laws, and as free in the same sense that temperance societies and republican clubs are free at the present time-free, that is to say, to think and to speak." And the Enaminer believes that the German Ultramontanes are contending for this freedom of thought and discussion, "and cannot but feel that the late legislation of Prince Bismarck is giving to Ultramontanism that coign of vantage, which is the by no means insignificant compensation of suffering for conscience sake."

AMAZING RECKLESSMESS.—Some very curious facts with regard to the utter recklessness often shown on handling gunpowder, fireworks, and other such explosive substances, were brought to light in the evidence of Major Majendie, the Government Inspector, before the House of Commons Committee on Explosive Substances a few days ago. If was well enough known that in a factory at Birmingham open stoves were used in the sheds, and the girls employed were in the habit of shaking grains of powder from their aprons into the stove, until one day the place was blown up, and they were all killed; but one is rather startled to hear that a red hot-poker is not so uncommonly used to bore a hole a certain distance into a barrel of gunpowder. In this case also an inquest was held on what could be found of the operator. In Scotland, where caution is supposed to be a chrracteristic of the people, Major Majendie one day went with the owner of a powder factory down into his cellar. The owner showed the open barrels of powder by the light of a naked candle, and assured the horrified inspecter that he was accustomed to ladle out the powder to his workmen by the same light. Another case was related of a man who was in the habit of holding dynamite on a shovel over the fire. It seems that trains carrying twenty tons of gun powder sometimes pass through London, and that van loads are often taken along the streets and are loaded or unloaded while by standers are smoking their pipes .- Manchester Guar-

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing.—" 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."

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In the SUPERIR COURT.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON,

The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 16th April, 1874. WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON, By his Attorneys ad litem,
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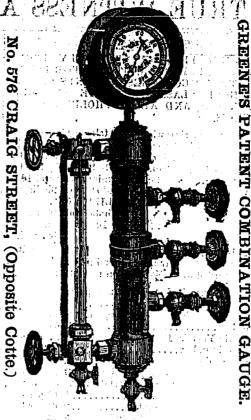
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AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

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An Insolvent. An Insolvent.
The Undersigned has fyled 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 Afternoon and Management of Management and M

His Attorneys ad litem.

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PROVINGS OF QUEBEO, AND 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 LAMOUMEUX, Per J. E. ROBIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, CANADA, In the SUPERIOR COURT. PRO. OF QUEBEC. Dist. of Montreal. In re WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN. An Insolvent.

On Wednesday the seventeenth day offune next

the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal, April 27th, 1874. WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN. by his attorney ad litem
J. B. DOUTRE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Pro. of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ALEXANDER H. LOWDEN, per-

sonally, and as having done business with JAMES R. 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 un-

ALEXANDER H LOWDEN.

der the said Act.

By J. S. ARCHIBALD, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 8th May, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PRO. OF QUEBEC,
Dist. of Montreal
In the matter of JAMES R. LOWDEN, personally,
and as having done business with ALEXAN-

DER H. LOWDEN in Co-partnership, under the style and firm of "A. H. LOWDEN & CO.," On the twenty-second day of June next the Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

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For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-ters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in cases of eruptions and malig-nant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Goneral Agents, San Francisco, Californis, and cor. Washington and Charlon Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST, EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County:

CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200 ... \$6,000
House in Wright Village ... 1,500
Farm ... 300
Two Good Horses ... 300
Four Lots, each of \$100 ... 400 One Buggy ..... Ten Watches of \$12 each.....

In all 800 objects, many of considerable value:
SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES.—An annual Mass on the
Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work.

PRIOS OF TICKETS — Fifty cents, Responsible

Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on The money must be forwarded to the Secretary-

Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.— Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa.

Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners.

Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work. EUSEBE FAUER, Pt.

Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order),

OMER BROUILLET. Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—81 C.A.C.

#### To Nervous Sufferers.

Dr. J. Bell. Sinfeon's Specific and Tonic Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous additive from volutieve cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor—as a cortain cure for those distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and friend of the late Dr. Willis Mosely, of London, England, the most celebrated authority in the world on this subject. His partner is now visiting Canada, and is prepared to give advice free to all, and forward circular, etc., if applied to—addressing Dr. J. Bell Simpson & Co., Drawer 91 P. O., Hamilton. Two boxes of Pills will also be sent by mail to any part of Canada, securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of \$1.60. Special treatment if desired. Pills sold retail by all retail Druggists, and wholesale by all wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

### GRAY'S SYRUP

### RED SPRUCE GUM

COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price,

Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY,

Montreal, 1872.

25 cents per bottle.



Chemist.

L-

12.35 p.m.

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON.

No. 23 St. Antoine Street.

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

Montreal, March, 1871.

### THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. TESTABLISHED IN 1826.7

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

per with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-MENEELY & CO.,

West Troy, N. Y. NEW



GOODS!

BECEIVED

# WILLIAM MURRAY'S

87 St. Joseph Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, &c., &c. As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the

best English and American Houses, and buys for oach, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade. Remember the Address 87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL,

MALSH'S GLOTHING HOUSE 463 Notre Dame Street.

(Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING. The best Curres in the Dominion engaged, and only First Class Coat, Pants, and Vest makers employed.

Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING always in stock.

A CALL SOLICITED. W. WALSH & CO.

#### PAIN-KILLER! 1.11 THE GREAT

FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Com-plaints, Painters' Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and indigestion, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs,

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Swelling of Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Fare, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, &c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors. May 29, 1874.

### **BLAIR'S** PATENT SILK HATS.

A few Cases of these Celebrated HATS received per

OFLAHERTY & BODEN'S. 269 NOTES DAME STREET,

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Annual Income..... 5,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration which

is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart-W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH,

W. TATLEY. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. Montreal, 1st May, 1874.

Medical Referee.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS. Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," For sale by all druggists.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

TRAINS will run as follows: GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH P.M. Leave 3.15 Montreal. Arrive 10.10 4.30 St. Johns, 4.37 S. S. & C. Junc. 8.55 8.48 4.47 Versailles 8.38 5.05 West Farnham, 8.20 Farndon '

5.27 5.42 Brigham, {L-5.50 E. Farnham, 7.35 7.22 7.14 6.00 Cowansville, 6.07 Sweetsburg, 6.15 West Brome 7.03 6.29 Sutton Junction, 6.47 6.38 Sutton Flat, 6.37 6.54 Abercorn, 7.02 Richford. 6.13

7.18 E. Richford, 5.55 7.45 Mansonville, 5.30 7.55 North Troy, 5,20 5,01 8.15 Newport Centre,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 8.40 \\ 8.54 \end{array} \right\}$  Newport, 4.40 { A--9,12 Standstead June, Arriv. 9.24 Stanstead Leave 4.00 The 3.15 p.m. Train from Montreal makes close

all points East and South, arriving in Concord the following morning, at 5.30 a.m.; Nashua, 7 a.m.; Worcester, 8.25 a.m.; Lowell, 7.30 a.m.; Boston, 8.35 a.m.; Springfield, 6.30 a.m.; and New York, A. B. FOSTER,

8:30 PF

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay

connections through to Boston and New York and

Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at........9:30 A.M. Arrive ".......1:00 P.M. 

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.

Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M. 9.20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO THE City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M.

Arrive 1:20 A.K., 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M. 3:00 P.M.

Arrive 11:05 A.M.,

Montreal, Nov. 4372