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VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873.

23 NO.

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WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR ?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XXIII.---THE PLOT.

We find ourselves once more in the chamber his worthy colleague, the spy Bradley.

aspect of the hostelry. Since the outbreak of the rebellion the nocturnal crowds who visited "Why not carry her off yourself, Master it have disappeared, and no secret conclave now Dick-beg pardon-Master Raymond? It gathers under its roof. In the first place it would be the part of a gallant gentleman, you United Irishmen to muster to council or other better for it." business within the precincts of the metropolis. Richard winced under the leer and manner

tive seeking his home in the city, after a brief Town Major. It might have been better gifted. His heart, so long pent in a loncly but disasterous campaign in the country, ven- carned I allow, but once I have placed the solitude, went forth from him at the sound of tured into the Roost for shelter and refresh- Squire's daughter in your hands I intend to her voice, her eyes awakened in his breast the days might dawn, or until her husband, in case ment. He was received with the cordiality leave this country and settle down somewhere affections which lay sleeping, not extinct; a guests as amongst the old, and occasionally exercised the secretive faculties which had placed him so high in the confidence of the yet. Well, I think that the job I am about to patriots in conference with some of his new do now will be killing two birds with the one friends. These conferences generally ended stone. I wager that Mr. Charles Raymond with the payment of a sum of money to the won't be long a trouble to you once Miss Hartavern-keeper.

As we have said, Richard Raymond and Sergeant Bradley are in the room in which the reader first met both. It is dusk, and the tallow candles, flaring from their sconces on the wall, cast a sickly glow on the pale, sinister countenance of the lieutenant, whose naturally unplea-1 50 sant expression is rendered still less prepossessing by the influence of the excitement and passion under which he has for some time past existed. The feeble glimmer betrays no change 1 00 in Bradley. Bearded and bronzed, his powerful frame wrapped in a long cavalry riding cloak, the clasp of which, from the continual rol. 1. No. II. April, 1873. Per year... 5 00 habit of going concealed, he has not undone, Single number...... 1 25 the Antient Briton looks the same cool and

> him. He had listened steadily while Raymond sct forth the business on which he required his services, and preserved the same imperturable demeanour while the lieutenant endeavoured to enlist his zeal in furtherance of his design.

"I have told you all now, Bradley," said Richard. "You see it is easy to a man of your courage and acuteness. Miss Harden is at this priest's house, which is wholly undefended. With a party of the troop to which you are at-tached, and which I will have placed at your in Roonan's Roost, where the reader first made | orders, there is nothing to prevent you making the acquaintance of Richard Raymond, and a dash upon the house and carrying her off. Will you aid me in this?" he concluded, There has come a great change upon the surveying with anxiety the impassive face before him.

would be a hazardous action on the part of the know, and the lady would like you all the

without They have learned by bitter experience that of the man, but he could do nothing every citizen holding national sentiments is per- Bradley, and therefore smothered his anger. are, moreover, aware that in any part of the To be frank with you, Sergeant, I prefer to country is a safer refuge than the capital where | trust the business to your hand rather than to If it is so easily done there ought to be no inder vigilant surveillance. In the second place, Roonan's Roost is the job? That's the question."

brother still monaces me."

"I forget that, and I forget also that there is good sum to be made out of that gentleman den is in the toils."

"My brother will be a greater danger then than ever I fear."

"Licutenant, you're a coward. Don't start, sir-I say it and believe it. You know me, and know there's no use in putting on high gentry airs with me. Why, man, it will be by and express the greatest of passions. enough to let Master Charles hear that his Marion is carried off to make him stick his head in any trap we lay for him."

Richard saw the force of his companion's argument, and flushed with the sudden prospect f all his hopes realised.

"By my soul," exclaimed the sergeant, "I begin to take an interest in the matter now on my own account. It's a splendid plot, and I'm curious to find how far I shall be able to work it out."

He rubbed his hands, and laughed like a man who, having planned a practical joke against another, delights himself with the anticipation of a pleasant scene.

"I trust everything to you, Bradley," said Richard, whose spirits were raised by the confi-dence of his instrument. "This proud girl has treated me badly, and I will yet humble her.

"To say nothing of her property ?"

"Her property !" exclaimed the lieutenant, with a revulsion of feeling. "By heaven! if she were a beggar I would be only too blest in her smiles. I love her-I can't help it-in spite of her dislike and her contempt."

"I'll put it in your power to change her tune," said the brutal sergeant. "Bolieve me you will have the Squire's daughter on her knees before you, or my name is not Bradley.' "But we have forgotten one thing. Where are we to brind her to ?"

"Right, faith ! We forgot that. Bring her to Raymondsville."

the Castle, soldiers off duty. Sometimes a fugi- since I took employment with you and the as artless and unaffected as she was gentle und nature formed for love assumed its proper as-"You forget," cried Raymond, "that my | pect, and in yielding himself without resistance to the influences of her sweet presence, Craddock folt that the gloom which had overshadowed his life might yet be illumined by the radiance of happiness.

So he loved Eileen. The young girl, innocent as she was, and unlearned in the ways and wisdom of the world, yet quickly detected, by that ineffable prescience which the sox possesses in affairs of the heart, the direction to which tended the sentiments of her wounded guest. No susceptible girl can misinterpret the meaning which lurks in sighs and looks of tenderness, the accents and actions which are dictated

Eileen's discovery filled her at first with virgin confusion. Then succeeded that sweet satisfaction which every girl feels at the homage of a worthy man. And in the end, from pity to the wounded soldier, she began to love the gallant and high-minded gentleman.

Eileen is dressed to-day with more than ordinary care. Besides herself and the Major, Father O'Hanlon himself is in the room. The old priest's face expresses a mixture of anxiety and pleasure, as he sits by the window, breviary in hand, but with his mind evidently distracted from the perusal of his "office" by the consideration of some weighty subject. Every now and then he adjusts his spectacles to survey the distant road, which stretches a mile in full view till it winds round the base of the hill of Arda.

From one of these inspections the venerable clergyman turned with a beaming countenance and a cheering voice.

"Here comes the bridegroom," he cries; at such a pace."

Eileen flies to the window and clasps her nands

"It is Mr. Raymond," she says, turning to the Major, and dropping her eyes with a sudden flush as she encounters his gaze. " I must of a field which left him only barren honour. tell Marion." She left the room and speedily returned, leading Marion Harden.

superb and winning beauty in the neat, and be then occupying. As the little cottage which exquisitely simple bridal dress she wore. Like contained all that was dearest to him on earth "Impossible. That would give a clue as Father O'Hanlon, she looked happy, and yet faded from his sight, our hero, willing to escape anxious-a matter little to be wondered at in from the sadness with which his parting opview of the singular circumstances under which | pressed him, put spurs to his horse, and soon she was about to take the most serious step of all her life. Craddock rose, and, warmly greeting Marion, deliberately endeavored to excite her to a more lively frame of mind by some graceful compliments upon her appearance. But before she had time to reply, the sound of galloping hoofs was heard outside, and the next moment Charles Raymond, followed by his friend low fence which bordered the roadside, and Duigenan and Neddy Fennell, entered. Clasping Marion in his arms, our hero greeted the priest with the respect of a son for a beloved father, and Eileen, as a brother might his sister. To Craddock he offered his hand. The major for an instant hesitated, he had not seen Charles since the night he had been taken prisoner, and, notwithstanding his coolness and experience, was at a loss how to meet sofa, his eyes fixed with an expression of more a man who was, at the same time, his friend to you I do. Lately old Harden and I have than gratitude upon the fair and spiritual face and enemy. It was only for an instant, howbecome less friendly, and it is not at all certain of the priest's niece, who, seated by him, is ever. He advanced and took Raymond's proffered hand. The two men exchanged a warm grasp. "I am sorry for your hurt, Craddock, and it is no small part of the joy which fills me like men bound upon a dark errand. In the this day, to see that you have so far recovered. Unfortunate circumstances have arrayed us against each other, but I shall never cease to hold the highest regard for your character." "Thank you, Raymond; I assure you I only regret that the circumstance you mention should have made us foes. However, there is a truce for the present," he added gaily, " and I have become your ally in the soft engagement on which you are about to enter.". Raymond took Marion's hand, and leading her before Father O'Hanlon, who had been the perfect womanhood. The society to which he time robing, the pair knelt. The old pastor blessed them fervently. "My children," he cried, "it is not, indeed, without a grave and solemn sense of the weighty responsibility this act places upon me that I mates." now make you man and wife. But as things have been explained, and truly explained to me, concerning the position in which you are both placed, I am satisfied that I take a step perfectly justifiable in the sight of Heaven, how-ever it may be questioned by the laws of man. I call you to witness that the ceremony I am about to perform is for the honour and adfully conscious that his manner in female so- vincement of religion, for the sake of Christian charity, and in the interests of humanity." In a few minutes more the sublime rite of and, drawing forth his pistols, he arranged the But in Eileen O'Hanlon he met for the first marriage was ended, and Charles, clasping priming.

"Mine now, beyond the reach of Fate !"

It was agreed that Marion was to make her dwelling at Father O'Hanlon's until better the rebellion should collapso-for the insurgent prospects, despite some partial successes. were daily waning-should have effected his escape out of the country, when his wife could join him, provided her refuge were not meanwhile. discovered by the enemies of the rebel chief.

Placing a farewell kiss upon her brow, and commending his bride to the protection of Father O'Hanlon, our hero took a lingering leave, often turning in his saddle to wave a fond adieu to Marion, who followed his departing figure with moist eyes and a sorrowful heart.

Craddock as he signed the marriage register, vowed a silent vow, come what might. to do all in his power to befriend the young couple before whose wedded life lay so uncertain a future. Part of the resolution was due to the generous nature of the man, and part, it must be owned, to the state of his own mind, than pervaded by that fellow-feeling, the effect of which is proverbial.

It is necessary here to inform the reader that since the successful ambuscade in which Major Craddock and Squire Harden had been taken, the insurgent army had quitted their entrenched position on the Hill of Arda. The Royalist commanders, busied in other quarters had been unpleasantly awakened by a surprise in which so many of their soldiery had perished, that there existed between their line of operations and the capital a hostile force more formidable than most of the larger bodies they were contending against. Two strong bodies of troops were, therefore, directed to converge by retrograde marches upon the rebel position, and by a simultaneous attack to sweep the danger from the rear of the King's troops. Villemont's scouts brought word of the impending storm, and that able commander, satisfied with what "no man but a lover or a fugitive would gallop he had done, took off his men in safety, passing unnoticed between the two forces, which were moving upon his position from different di-rections. The British general arrived in front of the Hill of Arda only to find that the foe had abandoned it. He took formal possession Charles Raymond, occompanied by Duigenan

and the faithful Ned Fennell, moved off in the Miss Harden, though pale, looked all her direction of the ground they knew Villemont to reached the turn where the road wound round the base of the kill. Here his quick eye caught sight of something which caused him to reign up quickly, and seizing the bridle of Duigenan's horse, brought that animal also to a stand still. His ejaculation sufficed for Ned Fennell, who rode behind. In a moment the three outlaws had leaped the were hidden in a leafy screen. This movement was occasioned by the sight of a party of a dozen horsemen in the uniform of the Antient Britons. Charles had not recognised the corps; for it was dusk, but he saw by the regular march of the party that they were Royal cavalry. Fortunately the turn was sharp, and the screen of brambles through which our hero had seen the troopers had prevented their catching sight of his single figure. They passed close to Raymond and his companions, who stood with hands ready to curb a motion or a snort from their impatient horses. Raymond, peeping eagerly through the covert, marked them as they went by, stern and silent, leading horseman he thought he recognized a familiar figure, which, however, passed from his gaze ere he could bring his momory sufficiently to bear upon its identity. The lurking trio waited till the sounds of horses' hoofs had become faint in the distance, and then emerged cautiously upon the highway. "Now," said Raymond, "I would give a yellow guinea to know where these fellows are going to." "I would wager fifty if I had them that they are going to visit the cottage we have only just left," cried Duigenan. "That fear struck my mind at onse," said Charles. "However, with Major Craddock un-der its roof we need have no fear for its in-

fectly well known to the officers of the law, and 1 have strong reasons for not attempting it. every place known or suspected to have been try it myself at the risk of bungling it." frequented by the brotherhood has been placed under vigilant surveillance.

amongst the two or three other resorts once used by the United Irishmen, which have at-tained an evil reputation. Sirr descended upon it one night, sweeping off the entire memhad been set on all the approaches. How the Major could have effected so complete a surprise has been a question of perfect mystery | pounds. since the exploit. Roonan himself was included among the prisoners, but he was the only one sport.

In a week after his arrest he was liberated, and resumed his old function of host, full of gratitude to the Government who had given him the benefit of the doubt raised by his defence, which was a profession of utter ignorance of the objects for which the conspirators assembled on his premises.

A few were inclined to believe the ill-favoured host when, with many winks and chuckles at his own cleverness, and a thousand eloquent gestures, he detailed, in what seemed to be his of the tyrant, while hc remained true at heart to the cause.

But the vast majority of the rebels, though without proof positive of his guilt, regarded girl like Miss Harden. Excuse me if I say him as a traitor. The very circumstances of you have played too crooked a game altohis arrest afforded negative evidence of his gether. There is only one way of winning it." perfidy. As for his acquistal, they laughed at the notion of such a plea as he had set up sufficiently to establish his innocence before conscious connection with the insurgents.

The Roost was shunned by its former customers, even by those among them who had taken no part in the insurrection, and whase sympathies were directly hostile to it. Two becomes from the hour of the occurence hateful | bold stroke." and deserted.

appeared in dresses which we're disguises, eyes that whether it Secret agents of the Government, informers from

" Then you agree ?"

"I don't say that. I ask what will you pay for the job?"

"You know, Bradley, I have been liberal to bers of a large meeting, though careful watch you. I have paid you half our original agreement, and intend to pay the remainder. Secure Miss Harden and you shall have a hundred

"Say five hundred. Your brother left you, besides his property, six thousands pounds in among them who escaped the cord or the tran- money. You never laid out your cash at better interest than in catching the Squire's daughter, and you know it."

"But I risk the money, Bradley. I swear now that he would approve of my marriage reading in a voice most soft and musical the wite his daughter, even if she did not hate me -I mean if she were to accept me."

"Which she never will of her own choice." Raymond ground his teeth for rage and disappointed love, as he remembered the unconquerable antipathy Marion had always evinced confidential moments, the history of his capture for him, and recalled with the vision of her and escape. These people gave him credit for beauty and grace the utter hopelessness of his being an acute fellow who had baffled the laws passion, Bradley watched him with a face beauty and grace the utter hopelessness of his which betrayed contempt.

"To tell you the truth, Mr. Raymond," he oried, "you are not the sort of man to have a

power, I pity you if you can't make the rest dream. He had met women lovely in feature on much lighter grounds than that of an un- safe. Come, I know you have brought the and captivating in manner, but only to dis-

"I don't know how it is," said Raymond, "but the presence of that woman unmans me. to the quick, had converted him into a miso-She has foiled me by her very aspect, even gynist. All the sex to him were but counter-when I had her father at my back. But all'I feits of her who had played him so cruelly Ireland, even to this day, the house or haunt haved gained would be worth nothing unless I false, and, true gentleman that he was by in-in which human life has been violently taken shared it with her, and I am determined on a stinct as well as breeding, he was often pain-

He counted over the sum demanded by A new set of habitues succeeded-men who Bradley, who pocketed the notes with glistening almost offensive.

much as if I were seen in the abduction myself."

There was a short reflective pause, and then Bradley said, with a sneering smile,

"What would you do without me? The best hiding hole in Dublin or out of it is the very house you are in at this moment. You

see, lieutenant, everything favours you." Roonan was summoned, and soon after Lieutenant Raymond took his departure with a light step and reckless carriage, entirely assured of the success of his arrangements, and resolved to peril everything to prevent their failure.

CHAPTER XXIV. - TILL DEATH DOES PART. It is an interesting scene which presents it-

self to us this beautiful summer evening in the neat though simply furnished parlor of Father O'Hanlon's cottage. Craddock, still an inva-lid, but needing only a little repose to restore him to complete convalescence, reclines upon a history of Telemaque.

It is the lightest work in the grave library of the olergyman, and suffices for its purpose, since the patient hears nothing of the story. Fenelon's graceful periods, uttered in French pure as his own, for Eileen's early life had been spent in a Parisian convent, fall unnoticed on the ear of the English officer. He is thinking not of the romance but of its beautiful and amiable reader.

Let us say at once that Craddock is in love. The blase man of the world, he whose experience had ranged through many climes and among many peoples, had met in Eileen O'Hanlon all the graces that had formed his ideal of "Just the thing you are huckstering about. I'll seize the girl, and once she is in your is now to present to him the reality of his money with you. Hand it over, and I set about the work this very night." disappointment, in which his heart was pierced ciety was marked by a reserve and distaste

The second

a ngalangan

"Master Charles," said Ned, "did you notice the man who rode first?"

"I noticed him, and thought I knew him. but could not see him clearly in the twilight.'

"That was Bradley," said Fennell. "Bradley! Then, I am satisfied that some evil deed is in progress. Duigenan | Ned | will you follow me? I shall return to the cottage. Don't question me. I know this man and I know his master. If you refuse I'll go alone."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 1873. -APRIL

Duigenan, while Ned Fennell, sharing his mas-'ter's excitement, already urged his horse forward.

2

But fearless as was our hero, he was by no means devoid of that quality which forms the better part of valor. Leading the trio, he advanced with speed, but with caution. He saw afar off the lights gleaming from the window of the little parlor, where, not an hour before, he had been married to Marion Harden.

Suddenly the light disappeared, and immediately after a broad glare appeared at the open door of the cottage, in the midst of which he beheld a confusion of figures.

There was violence in the scene.

Uttering a cry of rage and desperation, he plunged forward, his companions, now as reckless as himself, striving to outstrip him. A hundred yards from the cottage four troopers, drawn up across the road, barred the passage. Without hesitating the three insurgents rush-

ed at them. Charles rode down his man, and, turning upon a second who had knocked Fennell off his horse with a blow of his carbine, scattered his brains with a pistol shot. He directed his remaining firearm on a third trooper, but it missed fire, and ere he could use its butt, the soldier, a powerful fellow, grappled with him. They buffeted each other, they wrestled for several minutes, and it was only when Duigenan, having put his opponent to flight, rushed to our hero's rescue, that the trooper, relaxing his grip, craved mercy.-Charles no sooner found himself disengaged than without further noticing the man, he dashed forward, followed by Duigenan. and by Ned, the latter having been only momentarily stunned by his opponent's assault.

They arrived to find Father O'Hunlon lying insensible on the parlor floor, blood flowing from a wound in his head, and his distracted niece bending over his helpless and venerable form. Craddock, the pallor of his illness replaced by a glow of furious feeling, was attiring himself as for a journey, but he seemed bewildered, like one aroused from a sudden dream. Charles looked around wildly as he dashed

into the apartment. "Where is Marion ?" he cried.

"Gone," replied Craddock. "Bradley has carried her off. Collect yourself, Raymond, or

all is lost. Be cool for Marion's sake." But Charless had fallen on the threshold as though struck dead.

To be Continued.

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.

(From the New York Irish American.)

No. 6.

The reader can now estimate the value of the evidence for the "Massacre" of 1641. The Reverend Ferdinando Warner, a Protestant clergyman, gives this account of the matter :---

"It is easy enough to demonstrate the falsehood of the relation of every Protestant historian of this rebellion."

It would be hard, indeed, upon us Protestants, if we were compelled to support and maintain those raw-head-and-bloody-bones histories ; but fortunately there is no such compulsion upon us. Mr. Warner was not one of the "gentlemen adventurers :" he expected no lands, nor money, out of the " Massacre :" he wrote his history with the single desire to report the truth; and although he had a horror of the "rebellion," and of Popery and priests, we see that

other side, every one would admit that such conduct cannot be commended, if, as Beling says, "si vera referuntur." In short the Historian of the turning-point fails entirely to produce evidence of any massacre at all, except the evidence of men notoriously living by the said massaere.

taliation for the like outrages committed by the

But there was retaliation, in the course of the war Certainly, when the sword is once drawn, retaliation in kind, for outrage committed contrary to the laws of war is not only a right but a duty. It would have been cruelty on the part of Sir Phelim and the other Irish leaders,—crueity towards their own peo-ple,—if he had failed in such a case to repay slaught-er with slaughter. Even this was done with great moderation, and to a trifling extent : nor is there to be found, I think, in history, another example of an insurrection, by an oppressed and despoiled people, commenced and carried on so bloodlessly for at least two months. Here then, it becomes of vital interest to the truth of history to ascertain which side began the murdering calling for retaliation. And this carries us at once to Island Magee.

Irish writers, as well as the constant tradition of the country, have represented the slaughter of the peaceful, unarmed people of Island Magee by the Scotch garrison of Carrickfergus as the first unprovoked act of butchery. Island Magee is a peninsula, six miles long, by one and a half in breadth, attached to the coast of Antrim, and running northward parallel to that coast, from the entrance to Carrickfergus Bay. It is a fertile district and has always been thickly peopled. In November, 1641, it held not only its own permanent inhabitants, but also some hundreds more who had betaken themselves to that remote place, to live for a time with their kindred, and avoid the troubles of the time. The peninsula rises gradually from west to east, and its eastern side sinks down perpendicularly to the sea in a wall of cliff, four hundred feet high. On one fatal night, when the people were all in their beds, a force of Munroe's soldiers, from the garrison of Carrickfergus, issued forth in silence, and traversed the whole peninsula, gathering the people as they went and goading them forward, unarmed men and half-naked women, with children in their arms or at their knees; and so drove them to the brink of the steep, where a pebble dislodged from the edge will fall into deep water: and then, Hurrah for the Protestant Interest! One volley and a bayonet-charge or two, and the shrieking multitude was forced over. They were all dead before they reached the water. Ferguson, himself, an Antrim Protestant, tells the tale in some verses, describing the escape of a man and woman to Scotland in an open boat, upon that same night :

The midnight moon is wading deep; The land sends off the gale ; The boat beneath the sheltering steep

Hangs on a seaward sail; And, leaning o'er the weather-rail,

The lovers hand in hand. Take their last look of Innisfail;

"Farewell, doomed Ireland !

" And art thou doomed to discord still? And shall thy sons ne'er cease

To search and struggle for thine ill? Ne'er share thy good in peace?

Already do thy mountains feel Avenging Heaven's ire ? Hark-hark-this is no thunder-peal,

That was no lightning fire :"

It was no fire from heaven he saw, For, far from hill and dell, O'er Gobbin's brow the mountain flaw

Boars musquet-shot and yell. And shouts of brutal glee, that tell A foul and fearful tale,

While over blast and breaker swell Thin shricks and woman's wail.

Now fill they far the upper sky, Now down 'mid air they go, The frantic scream, the pitcous cry, The groan of rage and woe;

And wilder in their agony And shriller still they grow-Now cease they, choking suddenly; The waves boom on below.

This is the massacre of Island-Magee, and the first real butchery of the war, as the Irish have always stendily insisted. Whether it befel in November, 1641, or in the ensuing January; whether three thousand people were there murdered, as Irish au thorities allege, or only "thirty families," as Dr. Leland declares, or thirty persons, as Mr. Froude tells us upon his own authority; on all these points there is a controversy, and, no doubt, will continue to be. Froude, following Leland, places the incident in January, that it may appear to be an act of retaliation for other outrages which, he says, the Irish had been guilty of on their side : Now, Dr. Leland is no authority at all, because he was not yet born a hundred years after. But our Historian quite complacently cites the authority of a Dr. Reid, author of a History of the Irish Presbyterians, and who cannot allow that his Scotch clients tumbled over the cliff more than " thirty persons," counting only the heads of Leland's thirty families. " Every details of that business," says Froude, " has been preserved, and can be traced to the minutest fibre of it." and in a note, "The particulars are given exactly by Dr. Reid." Now, I know this decent clergyman, a country minister dwelling in the village of Rathmelton, Donegal county,-if he still lives. If he were to narrate to me a fact which he saw with his own eyes, I should believe him : but who will accept him as authority for what happened about a hundred and fifty years before he was born ? If he said he had dreamed it, or that "the spirits" told him. I should suspect his reverence of being crazy; if he cited anything from the folios of the swearers, I should more than suspect his good faith. And is it not too audacious in Froude to pretend to stop the mouth of all authority and all tradition, with his Doctor of Donogal? There is no compiler of Irish history more perfectly trustworthy than Dr. John Curry : and he has devoted a considerable space to an investigation of the affair of Island-Magee. I cannot hope to improve upon his remarks, nor effectively to condense them. He says-" The report that his Majesty's Protestant subjects first fell upon, and murdered the Roman Catholics, got credit and reputation, and was openly and trequently asserted," says Jones, Bishop of Meath, in a letter to Dr. Borlase, in 1679. And Sir Audley Mervin, Speaker of the House of Commons, in a public speech to the Duke of Ormonde, in 1662, confesses, that several pamplets then swarmed to fasten the rise of this rebellion upon the Protestants; and that they drew the first blood.' And, indeed. whatever cruelties may be charged upon the Irish in the prosecution of this war, 'their first intention, we see,' says another Protestant voucher, 'went no further than to strip the English and the Protestants of their power and possessions, and, unless forced to it by opposition, not shed any blood ' Even Temple confesses the same : for mentioning what mischiefs were done in the beginning of this insurrec-tion, 'certainly,' says he, 'that which these rebels mainly intended, at first, and most busily employed themselves about, was the driving away the Englishmen's cattle, and possessing themselves of their goods.' "In a MS. journal of an officer in the King's service, quoted by Mr. Carto, wherein there is a minute and daily account of everything that happened in the North of Ireland, during the first weeks of the insurrection; there is not even an insinnation of inlo the faces of the Scots. Now, steady, rapid, any cruelties, committed by the insurgents on the advance all along the line 1. And, now, MacNeney, had killed near a thousand of the rebels in the first | and there was no covenanting army anymore, only

mons, that two hundred of the people of Coleraine fought with one thousand of the rebels, slew six of them, and not one of themselves hurt. That in another battle, sixty of the rebels were slain, and

only two of the others hurt, none slain.' Nor do we find, in this account, the least mention of cruelties then committed by the Irish; but much of the success and victory of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, as often as they encountered them.

"It is worthy of particular notice, that a Com-mission of the Lords Justices, Parsons and Borlase, dated so late as December 23rd, 1641, was sent down to several gentlemen in Ulster (where it is agreed on all hands that these cruelties and outrages were chiefly committed), in virtue of which Com- leader able to cope with the Lord-General Cromwell. mission, Temple and Borlase confess, 'several examinations were afterwards taken of murders committed by the rebels, and the perpetrators of many of these murders were discovered.' Yet the Commission itself, though it authorizes these gantlemen 'to call upon all those who had then suffered in the rebellion, and all the witnesses of these sufferings, to give in examinations of the nature of them, and of every minute circumstances relating to them, expressly and particularly specifiying every other crime usual in insurrections, and, then committed, in this, viz., plunder, robbery, and even traitorous words, actions and speeches; yet, I say, there is not a syllable mentioned of any murders, then committed, in this Commission, nor any express power given by it to make inquiry into them. From whence it seems necessarily to follow, either that few or no such cruelties had been committed by the insurgents before the 23rd of December 1641, or that these Lords Justices deemed murders and massacres less worthy of their notice, of being strictly enquired after, then even traitorous words and speeches.

"That a great number of unoffending Irish were massacred in Island Magee, by Scottish Puritans, about the beginning of this insurrection is not denied by any adverse writer that I have met with. An apology, however, is made for it by them all which even if it were grounded on fact, as I shall presently shew it has not, would be a very bad one, and seems at least to imply a confession of the charge. These writers pretend, that this massacre was perpetrated on those harmless people, in revenge of some cruelties before committed by the rebels on the Scots in other parts of Ulster. But as I find this controversy has been already taken up by two able Protestant historians, who seem to differ about the time in which that dismal event happened, perhaps, by laying before the reader the accounts of both, with such animadversions, as naturally arise from them, that time may be more clearly and positively ascertained.

"A late learned and ingenious author of an history of Ireland, has shifted off this shocking incident from November 1641, (in which month it has been generally placed) to January following, many weeks after horrible crucities (as he tells us) had been committed by the insurgents on the Scots in the North. 'The Scottish soldiers,' says he, who had reinforced the garrison of Carrickfergus, were possessed of an habitual hatred of Popery and inflamed to an implacable detestation of the Irish by multiplied accounts of their cruelties. In one fatal night, they issued from Carricktergus into an adjacent district called Island-Magee, where a number of the poorer Irish resided, unoffending and untainted with the rebellion. If we may believe one of the leaders of this party, thirty families were assailed by them in their beds, and massacred with calm and deliberate cruelty. As if,' proceeds the historian, ' the incident were not sufficiently hideous, Popish writers have represented it with shocking aggravation.""

An angry man was Sir Phelim O'Neill when he heard of the drowning at Island-Magee; but his duty to his own people called for stern retaliation; and that some acts of this nature were done, cannot and need not be denied. Sir Phelim was not naturally disposed to cruelty, and had anxiously sought to keep his men,-wild as they were with their wrongs and sufferings,-within the limits pre-scribed at the beginning. Yet he had to give away, to some extent; and it must be true that some Protestants were flung into the Bann river at Portadown, just as Catholics had been ilung over the Gobbins cliffs.

intain, after all the examination am bound

week or two of the rebellion.' And on the 16th of November, 1641, 'Mr. Rober Wallbank came from the North, and informed the Irish House of Com-upon the spur;" and Monroe and a party of officers to effer their native land to God ? upon the spur;" and Monroe and a party of others to ener their hastre take to tot i it was betook themselves to ignominious flight. The the Faith. How glorious was the attitude General lost his hat and wig; but eastward still he of Ireland to day ! When persecution was used his horse through the marshes of the Mon-raging against the Church of Christ, when the tiaghs, by the southern shore of Lough Neagh, across the Bann about the place where the ghosts were still shrieking; and, before morning, the Protestant burghers of Lisburn were disturbed by the gallop of horses ready to founder. They looked out of win-dow; it was only General Monroe and staff making their entry; but the frightened shopkeepers almost thought they heard at the town's end the thundering hoofs of Owen Roe's riders. Three thousand Scottish and English men fell on that day of Benburb ; and the Irish nation felt that they had got a As this affair of Benburb is creditable to Irish soldiership, therefore Froude never alludes to it. The miserable "Historian" is always anxiously on the watch to find out some pretext for goading our chronicles, but from her every action, in both of

people with a taunt; and it is really wonderful toobserve how low down and how far out of his way, he will go to contrive a cutting and stinging gibe. For example, by way of enforcing his favorite theory, that Irishmen require to be used with severity, and that the more you scourge them the more they love you, he quotes what he calls a Hibernian proverb, in Latin, to the effect that if you soothe and flatter an Irishman he will stab you, but if you kick him he will be your affectionate servant. Froude knows perfectly well, that this is a French proverb, which the proud seigneurs applied to their serfs, and that it had no reference to Ireland at all-" Oignez vilain; il vous poindra; poignez vilain; il vous oindra? But our kind Historian, finding the proverb turned into a Latin hexameter, and perceiving that Hibernicus fits the measure, cannot resist the temptation. The Irish, according to him, made a proverb on themselves, proclaiming their own dastard servility. They say to all mankind in this proverb-Do us the pleasure, good sirs, to kick us, that we may have the gratification of kissing your honors' boots ! True, this is a small matter; so is the omission of all mention of Benburb; so is the taunt about the Irish paring their forests : yet these things show the vicious animus of the creature. If he cannot be always bombarding the Irish with cannon, he, at least, can occupy himself in pricking them with needles.

IRELAND DEDICATED, TO THE "SACRED HEART."

SERMON BY FATHER BURKE.

On Thursday, 27th March, the solemn Triduum prior to the grand ceremonial of the dedication of Ireland to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to be celebrated on Sunday, commenced in the Cathedral Church .-Every portion of the sacred edifice set spart for the laity was crowded as early as nine o'clock, or two hours previous to the time named for the opening of the Triduum. This was owing to the general anxiety felt by the Catholic population of the me-tropolis of this great Catholic country to take part in a devotion which led to the closing of the churches in Poland by the Russian Government, and to the persecutions instituted agaidst the Catholic faith in Germany by Prince Bismarck. Never did the interior of the Cathedral, Marlborough-street, present a grander and more solemn appearance than when the hour arrived for the ceremonics of the day to commence. The nave, aisles, and the return behind the high altar were thronged, and large crowds who could not gain admission within the church contented themselves with standing room outside the open doors in the porches. The procession of students, clergy, and dignitaries, and prelates had formed in the side chapel of St. Kevin could not advance through the immense congregation that blocked the central passage of the nave, and access to the sanctuary had to be obtained by the doors leading from the vestry. The students of Holy Cross College, preceded by cross bearer, thurifer, and acolytes, having taken the places assigned them, and the clergy and canons entered, and formed to the right and left of the high altar. The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Lord Bishop of Maitland, and the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay, having heen conducted to the sedelia prepared for them, his Eminence the Cardinal took his seat on the episcopal throne as prelate celebrant, where he was robed in his full canonicals, and taking his seat at the foot of the altar steps, commenced to cele-brate pontifical High Mass. The assistant priest was the Very Rev. Monsignor M'Cabe, V.G., P.P.; the assistants at the throne were the Very Rev. Mgr. Woodlock, and the Very Rev Canon Murphy; deacons, the Rev T O'Reilly, C C, and the Rev P Fee and master of ceremonies, the Rev Joseph M'Swig gan. The music, which was given with fine effect by a full choir under the conductorship of the Rev N Donnelly, and Mr. MiDermotts presiding at the magnificent organ, consisted of Kyrie, No 2 Mozart; Gloria, Hummel's; Mass; St Stephen; Credo, No 2 Mozart; O Salutaris (Motett), Gounod; Sanctus, No 2 Haydn; and Agnus Dei, No 15 Haydn. At the conclusion of the High Mass, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop pronounced the episcopal blessing, and the usual form of indulgence having been proclaimed by the Very Rev Mgr M'Cabe. The Rev. Father Burke, who appeared to have altogether recovered the fatigues of his recent exertions in America and the subsequent sea voyage, then preached the sermon of the day, setting forth in a beautiful exordium the intention of the ceremonial and the character of the day. They were met together, he said, brethren of the Catholic Church, and of Irish birth and heart, to make an offering of their native country to the Lord. They should be thankful for the mercy and favor that had preserved to them so glorious a land of which to make an offering. If earthly realm were indeed worthy of special acceptance by the God of the Christian religion, it was assuredly the Island of Saints. Persecutions had swept over Ireland as over other lands, the light of faith had been extinguished elsewhere, the constancy of zeal, the endurance of religious inspiration had perished under the terrible pressure of tyranny; but throughout all vicissitude, in her dark hour as in her prosperity, Ireland had never forfeited the glorious heritage of her first apostle, her people had never lost by heresy or atheism their right to be called the children of God. And throughout the length and breadth of takes care never to mention how, on that bright the sacrod soil to-day the bishops, priests, and people made offerings of their native land to the Almighty, praying that He would preserve her invio-late, uncorrupt, in that religious purity which was her glory and her preservation. For not only had the faith of Ireland preserved her through the trials and tempests of the drear centuries gone by, it was the secret of that life-that mysterious innate vitalan O'Neill of Ulster, full of vindictive loathing ity which still preserved the Irish race through expatriation and oppression a separate and distinct people. How many elements of dissolution and decay were operating against us! How many disuniting and distracting agencies worked subtly, silently, and perpetually in our midst! And yet we survived-nay, we gained strength and numbers in face of hostile influence. Of a certainty if the afflicted Irish people did not possess one great centre act of to-day. Ireland, where the faith knew no of union, one great rallying point, they would long ere this be shattered and scattered into a thousand nameless fragments, unconsidered, undistinguished waifs among the nations, without personal individuality, without symbol of a distinct race-their history annihilated, all traces of their origin, of their former glory, of their long suffering lost in utter oblivion. What was this glorious centre to which tended the intellect, the energy, the aims and aspi-rations, the deeds and achievements of the Irish English or Protestants; although; it is computed by the spur in your house's side and the bridle upon his race? What was the bond of strength and union the journalists, 'that the Protestants of that Province' mane ! In a few moments down went house and foot, which, at this hour; when the storms, had well night What was the bond of strength and union passed and the sun began at length to shine, pre-

to effer their native land to God ? It was princes and potentiates of the carih were arrayed with the powers of darkness against the stronghold of religious belief, when human learning and the presumption of man were devising new engines of assault against the institution founded by the Most High, amid the anarchy of infidel tenets, the turnit of hestile elements, and the indifference and timidity of those who faltered in the good- fight-Ireland alone stood forth, fearless, resolute, unchanged, and called aloud, "On, ye peoples 1 let us adore the Heart of Jesus." The rev. preacher addressed him. self minutely to the religious aspect of the occasion, dwelling in terms of wonderful force and beauty on the intimate union existing between Christ and his Church—a union apparent not only from her which the Divine guidance and inspiration are evident. He spoke of the endless love of Christ for the children of His Church, and on this head denounced in language singularly cloquent and argumentative the malign intentions of those who sought to exclude the Catholic Church from all participation in the education of her congregation. Nothing could indicate more suggestively the character of the hostility exercised against Catholicism than the rancour and bitterness with which her demand that secular teaching should be mingled and leavened with religious instruction, that moral culture and intellectual development should go together, were met by the governments and philoso-phers of the day. The Lord had commissioned His Church to go forth and teach all nations, These self-sufficient fools thought themselves superior to the Almighty Intelligence. Like the Scribes and Pharisces of old, they thought they knew more than their God. And so they bade the Catholic Church stand aside and not presume to interfere with the instruction of youth. They bade her begone from the universities and colleges of the country, nor presume to exercise any influence over the curriculum of these institutions. They warned her to retire within her own schools and cloisters, where she might, conditionally and without their counte. nance, impart her doctrines. Who were they who so strenuously opposed the admixture of religion with education? They were men animated above all with a hatred towards Catholicity-towards that system whose truth was inflexible and uncompromis-

ing. They represented that advanced philosophy which questioned the creation of man in his Maker's image and likeness, but contended that we had our origin from the ape and monkey. Thus these scientific speculators degraded humanity to the level of the beast. In the ranks of those "advanced thinkers," as the miserable egotistical phrase which described them went, were men who denied the obligation of the matrimonial bond and in other respects disowned allegiance to the moral code acknowledged by believers in revelation; for it was, alas! too true that modern scepticism, modern irreligion and indifference, had absorbed some among the best and brightest intellects of our time, whose senses and capacities, instead of being devoted to the service of Him who bestowed them, were rendered to the furtherance of evil and the destruction of truth and virtue among men. What would the consequence be if the Catholic Church, forgetful of herself, her traditions, and her practices, were to enter into treaty with the enemy, were to tolerate the system of education they offered to her, and were to entrust the minds of her youth to influences directly antagonistic to religion? In one generation from the establishment of such a system our children would have lost their faith, they would have ceased to reverence things sacred, they would have learned to scoff at cternal truth, they would have become tainted with, and ultimately swallowed up in, the demoralization which is the inevitable result of absence of religious training and religious conviction. For the efforts made to exclude belief in God and the inculcation of religion from the instruction of the people, Ireland, by the national ceremony of the day, at once offered protest and reparation. She, by the solemn act of dedication, made solemn declaration that she would never be false to her God and unfaithful to horself by accepting from any government for her children a system of education from which the knowledge of the Lord was excluded , and further that s never relax her endeavors-made, thank Heaven, with hands daily growing stronger-till an object s) dear to her heart and so vitally important to the temporal and spiritual interests of her people should be triumphantly accomplished. The rev. preacher, in further surveying the condition of the Church, said the first arrow of suffering with which the wickedness of man had pierced the heart of the Lord was the attempt to ignore Him in the education of youth. The second was the persecutions now endured by the Church. It was, in truth, a gloomy yet a glorious prospect. Everywhere - on all hands - the enemy was in arms against the eternal beleaguered citadel. The Vicar and representative of Christ was a straitened prisoner in the centre of Christianity. His focs encompassed him round about, and the head of the Church, in his old age, was compelled to suffer, like his Master, from the malice and hatred of unhappy men. Italy, once the superb centre and stronghold of piety and civilization, had passed wholly into the embraces of infidelity, with all its concomitant deformities. Italy, which, while Catholic, had given birth to the greatest among the painters and poets of the earth, had, since she abandoned the path of the truth, become a wretched land, steeped in vice, bankrupt in character as in wealth. Elsewhere the spirit of evil was active against the principle of light. Germany excrted every engine of her vast power, not to crush an opponent, not to extend her territory, but to overthrow Catholicity within her realm. All the ingenuities of statescraft, all the terrors of the land were employed against peaceful priests, peaceably exercising their ministry, for no other reason than that they were Catholic priests. The members of that magnificent order, the pride and bulwark of the Church-the glorious sons of Loyola-were hunted down, not because they were Jesnits, but because they were the vanguard of that army which marched under the banners of truth. Germany, the invincible, the greatest among the nations, turned her hostility upon a bishop, whom she thrust into prison, merely because he dared to exercise his episcopal functions according to his obligations. End he neglected to do so he would have been condemned by God ; because he ventured to do so he was punished by man. This was the boasted toleration of modern civilization - that toleration which, in effect, is tolerant only in error, but which cannot endure the truth. All over the earth the Church was in suffering at the hands of men. But it was 50 from the beginning, and so, doubtless, it would continue to the end. That which Christ founded would have to imitate His career, that, like His, her glory after that should be the greater. For these persecutions Ireland offered reparation by the opponent, and experienced no hurt except from strangers to the land, renewed her vows and made fresh profession of constancy to that Church of which she was so devoted and so favored a member. Unfortunately, while the enemies of Catholicity were busy trying to overwhelm the immortal fabric, many who professed to be true children of the Church looked on with timidity, apathy, and indifference. Of old, the cry that the Holy Sepulchre was descerated by the infidel caused Europe, in arms and mad with fiery enthusiasm, to cast herself upon the East. To-day, while the sacred places of religion and the Vicar of Ohrist himself are insulted

he felt himself free to denounce the gory falsehood. It is true that his researches did lead him to conclude that there were murders of Protestants within the three or four months, to the number of two thousand and unward; but this estimate is liable to be more than questioned. In fact, all writers on the subject, including even Temple and Froude, agree that the slaughter of those Protostant colonists did not enter into the plan of the insurrection at all, the sole object being to drive away the intruders and resume possession of the lands so lately confiscated. Sir John Temple himself says-

"It was resolved not to kill any, but where of necessity they should be forced thereunto by opposition.

And Warner says-

"Their first intention went no farther than to strip the English and the Protestants of their own power and possessions; and, unless forced to it by opposition, not to shed any blood."

"Resistance," (says Leland,) "produced some bloodshed; and, in some instances, private revenge, religious hatred, and the suspicion of some valuable concealment, enraged the triumphant rebels to insolence, cruelty, and murder. So far, however, was the original scheme of the conspiracy at first pursued, that few fell by the sword, except in open war and as sault?

A volume was published by another Protestant clergyman, and a contemporary of the event ; which Froude notices in this cavalier style-

"At that time there was a Protostant parson in Ireland who called himself a Minister of the Word of God. He gives his account of the whole transaction in a letter to the people of England, begging of them to help their fellow-Protestants of Ireland. Here are his words :

"It was the intention of the Irish to massacre all the English. On Saturday they were to disarm them, on Sunday to seize all their cattle and goods, and on Monday they were to cut all the English throats. The former they executed; the thirdthat is the massacro-they failed in.""

It would surely be a curious circumstance, that they "failed in" the massacre, if massacre had been their intention, seeing that the Ulster Protestants were entirely at their mercy. But the Historian cannot endure Protestants, like Mr. Warner and this other "parson," who cast a doubt over the grand fact. A pretty "Protestant" indeed ! who tries to make the "turning-point in history turn the wrong way | A horrible, cool-blooded massacre there was, -there must have been, or else our Protestant intcrest is surrendered; so the Historian still stands upon his thirty-eight thousand mangled corpses. Yet he tries to uphold the story by some other evidence than that of the Adventurers who had money in it. So he gives us, in a note, a passage from Richard Beling's Vindicite Catholicorum Hibernite. Beling was a Catholic; and the fraudulent Historian tells us that he " half confirms, in shame, Sir Phelim O'Neill's barbarities." He gives the passage in Beling's Latin ; and it states that O'Neill, for the sake of revenge (or retaliation) did raise tumults and enact tragio scenes in some parts of Ulster, which are the less to be commended—if the stortes are true —on the part of a man who is 'a Catholic. If the stories are true, we would all say that, and iwithout " half-confirming" the truth of them, If Sir Phelim, or his people did really slaughter defenceless people, with their women and infants, unless it were in re-

I have been able to give to the ghastly story, that the Irish insurrection of 1641 was notable amongst insurrections for its mildness and humanity; and that, if the Irish were not the most gentle, patient and good natured people in the whole world, their island would long since have been a smoking wilderness of cinders soaked in blood.

Sir William Petty, looking calmly into the whole business, shortly after, says, with his usual coolness, that, at any rate, "Upon the playing of this game, or match, the English won, and had, amongst other pretences, a gamester's right at least to their estates. As for the blood shed in the contest for these lands, God best knows who did occasion it !" Ah! yes God knows; and Petty knew; but could not afford to tell; for the title to those confiscated estates was at stake; not legally indeed, but morally, in the estimation of civilized mankind; and the prosperous Doctor, having a gloriously winning hand in that 'match or game," was content to enjoy his good luck, and leave the rest to God. The English did, indeed, win the game, after ten years of painful struggle and carnage; for Ireland did not sink under one blow, as Scotland did. at Dunbar: and this philosophic Doctor was the principal carver at the mighty feast of spoil. The insurrection was followed by a general war throughout the island, a war which the Lords of the Council took care to make general, because then the confiscations would be general also.

In the coarse of the war there were some bright days for Ireland, and especially the day of Benburb for the same covenanting rascal, Munroe, who slew the poor people of Island-Magee, had the ill-luck, six years later, on a bright June day, too look in the face the greatest of all the O'Neills, the magnifi-Owen Roe. It is one of the shining points in our history, gleaming through the general darkness, on whose brightness Irish cres love to dwell. There. fore, in this large History of Ireland, Mr. Froude Summer day, General Munroe, marched along the northern bank of the Blackwater with a formidable army, making no doubt that he would dislodge and disperse the Irish chiefs and their clansmen. But he knew little of the soldier opposed to him,-an officer trained in the French and Spanish wars; the defender of Arras against a Marshal of France; and against the covenanting leader who had shed the innocent blood of the clansmen of Tyrowen, at Newry and at Island-Magee. The whole foreneon of that memorable day was spent in repeating attacks by Munroe's troops, which were always steadily re-pulsed. O'Neill kept his men well in hand, and especially restrained his impetuous commander of horse, MacNeney, who burned to launch his riders upon the squadrons of Scottish cavalry. " Wait for the sun," O'Neill said; "when the sun begins to sink towards the west, then will the Lord have delivered those covenanting scoundrels into our hands." Still the assaults continued, with loss and exhaustion on the part of the enemy; until the prudent Irish chief, who observed the sun that day, like an astronomer, saw that its rays were beginning to dart

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 25, 1873.

sbused, and held in prison, how few are found to lift hand or voice in their defence. Even in this lift hand of voice in many professed Catholics who country there are many professed Catholics who share the indifference so prevalent elsewhere. These men accept with hesitation principles and tenets promulgated by the dogmatic utterances of the They blame the prelates and priests of Church. They enable the respect of the into consideration there can hardly be a reasonable the Irish Church for their action in respect of the doubt but that they have been location at reasonable university education. It is these men who tell the universe, they have been too patient, too long sufbishops they date they are a solution when a solution in the measure fering and long waiting, who assert that the measure shich was put forward should have been accepted which was put forward should have been accepted so what they term "an instalment of justice." These as what they that an opening would have thereby neu made by which turther concessions would have been made by a new full at last the full desire of the nation been reached, till at last the full desire of the nation would have been achieved. But such people did not represent the national heart or reflect the nanot represent the firefand. The priests and people of the land united to-day to make reparation for the of the land to the cause of religion by men of this stamp, and to declare that they would temporise with no party, that they would accept no compronise, that they would be content only with having guined, and should not relax until they had gained, the educational system applicable to the spiritual wants of the Irish people, and which should con-duce to the greater glory of God. The reverend preacher was heard throughout with rapt attention. The devotions of the day terminated with solemn Benediction of the Blessed Saerament, at which his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop officiated, and the vast congregation slowly left the Church, after assisting at one of the most august and impressive ceremonics of the faith.—Dublin Freeman.

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MONTH'S MIND OF VERY REV. DR. CROKE .- Month's mind of the late Very Rev. Dr. Croke, P.P. of Charleville, was celebrated last week before the Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of the diocese. The Cork Examiner gives an exceedingly interesting account of his life and labors, from which we extract the following :-Born in the year 1782-a year memorable in the annals of our history—he formed one of the surviving links between the times of persecution and the comparative liberty which our Church at present eBjoys: and his memory was stored with anecdotes of those disastrous days when a priest of this diocese-the Rev. Peter O'Neil-was inhumanly fogged, and afterwards transported because he would not reveal the secrets of the Confessional; and a Bishop-the Most Rev. Dr. Coppinger-was obliged to fly in the dead of night to escape the emissaries that were sent to arrest him. He was the guind-nephew of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Kenna-a distingushed prelate who conferred inestimable benefits on this diocese by the establishment of burses in the Irish College in Paris for the education of its priests. His family was remarkable for the number of priests it supplied to the Irish Church, both in past and present times, and he used to beast with grateful pride that his grandmother could count back for more than a hundred years priests of her family who labored in the sacred ministry, and helped to keep alive the torch of faith during the worst period of the Penal Laws. These heroic confessors are worthily represented in the present day by two nephews of the deceased dignitary, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, and the Very Rev. James Croke, V.G of San Francisco.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- A POINT OF ORDER-UNIVER-AITT TESTS (DOBLIN) BILL .- Mr. Callan, addressing the Speaker, said he had to ask a question of which he had given private notice to the hon, member for Brighton. It was to ask the Speaker whether the second reading of the University Tests Bill, Dublin, fixed for the 2nd April, could be permitted to proceed, the bill having been materially altered after it was introduced and read a first time?

Mr. Fawcett admitted that the facts had been correctly stated by the honorable member. He introduced the bill on the first day of the session, but he did not have it printed, because there was then a probability that the Government Bill on the same subject would pass the house, and so render the bill unnecessary. In the discussion on that measure, many objections were made by the Prime Minister and other hon. members to his bill, and his sole done by Mr. Bouverie, who knows the forms of the reason for altering its provisions was to remove those objections as far as possible. He ventured to

in a place called Knocknamunion, one of the bleak-est spots in the entire county. There are many Catholics are to be referred to a body the majority Belfast, to leave his home and go to another dis-as much in "free" England? The Times by an the The man Thorpe leaves a young family entirely dependent on him for support. Wynn was an aged man. The greatest sympathy prevails with the friends of the missing men, and "no stone has been left unturned" to relieve the suspense more insupportable than the knowledge of even the worst. The bodies of the men were discovered on the 23rd of remained concealed but for a dog that accompanied Monday, the 24th, when a verdict in accordance with the reported facts was recorded .- Correspondent of Freeman.

THE PRESS ON MR. FAWCETT'S MEASURE .- The Times says the attempt to burke the University Tests Bill ing should be carried, must be abandoned. We are quite aware that if the Prime Minister absolutely refuses to countenance the Dublin University Bill it must be dropped before the end of the session, but the Covernment is bound to consider the consequence of the line of action they contemplate. The Liberal members from England and Scotland kept very well together in support of the Govern ment University Bill, but there was a universal feeling of relief when it was defeated, and the country has acquiesced in its failure with undisguised members in refusing to look at the Dublin University Bill, Liberal candidates, whether seeking election will separate themselves from Mr. Gladstone's Irish Educational policy, and this must of course mean the breakup of the party upon dissolution. Forewarned sught to be forearmed. If Mr. Gladstone will not support Mr. Fawcett's bill, but insists comes a cardinal part of his policy in any appeal to the country, and all who have any influence on the result are bound to take care that the Liberal party is not shipwrecked by being steered on this rock through inadvertance, or through contempt for the consequence.

The Daily Telegraph says :-- Mr Fawcett, we main tain has committed a blunder which is flagrant in itself and which may have serious consequences. It passes comprehension how he and his friends could and carve a bill after they had laid it before the house. No part of the code which governs the procccclings of legislation is, as the Speaker said, better understood then the rule, that a bill ceases to be him permission; and the reason is plain; there could be no real fair play on any side if members had the privilege of moulding their measures in secret and shifting the provisions to catch the pass-ing winds of opinion. We hold fast by open, formal process, and it is no more allowable to alter a bill behind the back of Parliament and go on as if nothing had occurred than it would be to evade any other established usages by the observance of which business is conducted. The rules of Parliament are the codification of its experience, and even when they seem most technical they usually rest on a basis of sound common sense. That which has been broken by Mr. Fawcett is peculiarly intelligible. and the most unskilled of minds can see at a glance the flagrant impropriety of substantially altering a bill which the house has read a first time. It is a marvel indeed that none of the members who joined him in voting against the Irish University Bill did not warn him of the pitfall into whice he

is about the last place they were seen. The place The action of the Council of Organization would rancour of the contending factions was the expulabounds with precipices, and there are chasms fully assume one or other of two forms. Its regulations twenty feet deep, filled with snow, a fall into any of may tend to perpetuate the 'status quo,' to preserve which would be certain death. Taking all things Trinity in her old position as the stronghold and citadel of Ascendency. On the other hand, it may honestly endeavour to carry out the idea of Mr. Fawcett, and convert Trinity into an institution Fawcett, and convert Trinity into an institution son, in sentencing the prisoners, observed that they purely Godless and Secularistic—in fact, a fourth had been found guilty of the most serious offence Queen's College. Irish Catholics can never accept the education of a Protestant University; they can never accept the education of a Secularistic University. If Mr. Fawcett's Bill has the effect | ceedings of a similar nature occurred, and would which he hopes for it, it will make Dublin Univer-March, by a party of men who went in search of sity Secularistic; if it fails, it will leave it Protestthem. They were covered with snow in a place ant. This dilemma is fatal to the Bill as a settlecalled the Black Rock. They would have probably ment of the claims of Irish Catholics. Whatever way matters may turn out, it would appear equally the party. An inquest was held on the bodies on certain that no relief can accrue to the Catholics. This is a fact which the ruling men at Trinity know well."

THE INISH LIBERAL MEMBERS AND MR. FAWCETT'S BILL .- The Irish Liberal members have achieved a BiL.—The Irish Liberal members have achieved a that Sub-Inspector Madders, of Corrolin, produced well won victory, the full effect of which possibly a vest, supposed to be stained with blood, which by so summary a process has failed, but Mr. Fawcett may not be realised at once even by Professor Faw- had been found in Howard's house, and that a witis probably by this time persuaded that his chance | cett himself. In this instance the Irish representaof getting it read a second time on Wednesday next | tives have worked together with a will. The Irish is almost desperate, while all hope of getting it | members, in accordance with the requisition which through Parliament, even supposing its second read- you have already published, assembled in the Conterence Room at two o'clock this afternoon to decide upon a definite course of action, and to be prepared for any emergency. The members present were :---Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. McCarthy Downing, Mr. D. C. Heron, Sergeant Sherlock, Mr. J. T. Power, Dr. Brady, Mr. K. T. Digby, Mr. P. Callan, Mr. R P. Blernerhassett, Mr. W. E. Redmond, the O'Conor Don, Mr. J. Martin, Colonel French, Mr. W. Stacpoole, Mr. E. J. Synan, Mr. G. Greville Nugent, and Mr. T. M'Clure. On the motion of Mr. Mitchell Henry, seconded by Mr. M'Carthy Downing, Colonel satisfaction. If the Government appeared next French was called to the chair. Mr. Callan wes re-Wednesday allied with the Irish Roman Catholic quested to act as secretary. Messis Heron and Synan expressed very decidedly their concurrence in the opinion as to the soundness of the preliminary objection taken by Mr. Callan to the second reading of Mr. Fawcett's bill, and it was unanimously arranged to give every support to the honorable member in the step he was about to take. After some conversation, in the course of which there was a upon the adoption of his own scheme, his bill be- strong expression of opinion that every opposition should be given to the bill. Mr. M'Carthy Downing moved and Mr. G. Greville Nugent seconded, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the second reading of Mr. Fawcett's University Tests (Dublin) Bill should be opposed." The resolution was adopted with only one dissentient, viz., Mr. M'Clure, who wished to remain unfettured, being in favor of the entire abolition of tests, though opposed to all the other portions of the bill. After some fur-ther conversation, on the motion of Mr. Heron, schave fancied that they would be permitted to cut conded by Mr. Digby, the meeting was adjourned to same hour and place on Monday next. As Mr. Fawcett's new bill will stand ninth or tenth on the paper for Wednesday next, it is not improbable that the second reading will still be further adjourned .the property of any member from the moment it has | It is believed that the Government will make no been laid on the table. He may not withdraw it or | effort to help Mr. Fawcett in the matter, but there substantially alter it unless the house shall give are already rumours abroad which justify me in saying that you need not be greatly surprised if you hear that he will sink everything but the abolition of tests, as a frantic effort to get a bill of some sort through this session .- London Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

An article in the Pall Mall Gazette, copied approvingly into the Times, supplies a good illustru- them out. tion of the manner in which the "liberty" taken by the Irish members in opposing a measure condemned by the unanimous voice of their countrymen is regarded across the Channel. The Gazette is astounded at the insolence, and, at the same time, disturbed by the lesson of the vote. If Irishmen can upset administrations, things have come, in the opinion of the Gazette, to a very serious pass indeed. The fact," it says, "that the Papists are coming by rapid steps to occupy the position of a political party which other parties must try not only to withstand, but weaken, have several sides to it." The Poll Mall Gazette views all its sides, and then comes to the conclusion that the conduct of the Irish people in constitutionally expressing their house as well as any of those who leagued with Mr. Fawcett to defeat the Government. But no warning recessary, by the sword. Of course, this vory liberal

sentiment is not expressed quite so nakedly as we

trict. One of the most cruel modes of showing the sion of families from their dwellings if they hap-pened to live in districts occupied by a hostile party. Hundreds of persons suffered great hardships in consequence of these notices to quit, which were executed with unreleating rigor. Mr. Justice Lawwhich had come before him during the present assizes, and he would make an example of them which he hoped would be remembered if any future proprevent persons of their character from interfering with the peaceable inhabitants of the town. The sentence was seven years' penal servitude. The announcement created a profound impression in court.-Times Dublin Cor.

The Exsis MURDER.-A further investigation took place at Ennis relative to the murder of a farmer named M.Carthy, in the neighbourhood of that town. The inquiry was held in private, but it transpired ness proved to threats of vengeance having been uttered against the M'Carthy family if they persevered in taking the farm. The result of the investigation was that the Howards have been remanded for eight days.

EXTRA POLICE IN NORTH TIPPEBARY .- Lord Lismore, Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary fixed on one o'clock Saturday, 29th ult. for holding a meeting of the magistrates of the North Riding of Tipperary at Nenagh Courthouse, for the purpose of taking into consideration the reduction of the constabulary force in this riding.

THE QUBEN AND THE MAGUINE TESTIMONIAL .---- MIL Murphy M. P. for Cork has received a letter from the Premier stating that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to contribute . £250 to the testimonial to the late Mr. Maguire, M.P.

It is stated by the Globe that in consequence of an interview between the Catholic Bishop of S. John's, Newtoundland, and the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, the Callan dispute is likely to be settled.

Great distress for want of food is reported to provail on the islands on the Irish coast of Galway. The sheep even are starving. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of Islanders.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE "BISHOP OF THE PERIOD."-Under this title the Church Herald describes, in bitterly sarcastic language, the average Anglican Bishop of these times. We cull the following choice bits from the article :-

"There never has been a time when, as now, the Bishops of the Church of England, taken as a body -for there are very notable and respected exceptions-were so painfully commonplace and notoriously unremarkable. The scholarly Greek-play Bishops of a former generation were what they were. The older race of Bishop of the stamp of Shute Barrington has died out. As a successor to Bishop Phillpotts of Excter we have the Editor of Essays and Reviews. Now we are blessed with popularity. hunting prigs, gaitered chatterboxes, flimsy scholars, smug vulgarians; men whose principles, whether good or bad, are so deeply buried in the dark recesses of their own consciousness, that neither themselves nor anybody else have ever been able to find

"Where the true 'Bishop of the Period' came from, it would be utterly impossible to say. No one could be sure. His past is a long blank, his origin wholly undetermined. He may have been first heard of, first obtained notoriety, at Oxford or Cambridge, where he proposed to marry a tailor's daughter, but, on second thoughts changed his mind ; and then, to make up for the impending mistake, took to political agitation and began to co-operate with the Whigs. For, of course, 'the Bishop of the Period' is a Whig,—and something more." "Christian dogma was always his intense aver-

sion. The Athanasian Creed he abhors and-as he openly avows-does not believe. From time to time he served the Whigs efficiently, supplying them with wits when wanted (which was often the case), and with personal help at elections when reaured. For there he had cleverly cooked evidence the have put it; but such and no other is the intent for Parliamentary Committees; defended a Prime negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the and meaning of the article. Its theme is the grow- | Minister, against the 'stupid Tories,' in the pages | Court House, and built breastworks three or four "Public opinion is his sole guide. This he painliament for their country's good-and, mindful of fully worships. Not what is true, or good, or honest, or sound; but what is politic, popular and wise. To him the Infallible Doctor of the Church Universal' is the British public-and the organ of that high authority is the Times newspaper. Cunning and clever, he keeps as chaplains, lick-spittle creatures of the baser sort, who hoist moral storm. signals to see which way the wind blows, or who act as clerical detectives in plain clothes, and inform his lordship of their earnest labors. "As regards talking, he is never silent except when asleep. He can discourse with consummate wisdom on every subject under the sun. He begins with the virtues of native guano and the literary ability of Lord Macaulay; and ends with the ad-vantages of Mr. Forster's delightful Education Act, and the blessings of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. He can dilate on the temptations of the keepers of scaside lodging-houses, as well as on the complicated machinery of the drainage-outfall at the mouth of the Thames."

new year by propounding that what would be wrong and unjustifiable for others to do was 'lawful and right for the "strong" Bismarck. When such crawling cowardice and cringing servility is the spirit of the "leading journal," what is the spirit of the people whom it leads ?- Catholic Opinion.

3

THE PRICE OF COAL.-The question of the hour is not the dangers of the Ministry, nor the coming Budget-but coal. There are millions of people in Great Britain who do not care one pin whether Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone is in power, but there is nebody-save the happy few to whom money is no object-who does not care about the price of coals. The winter of Great Britain is not very cold, but it is exceedingly disagreeable; dwellers in it are compelled to spend much time indoors, and a blazing hearth has long been the synonym for comfort. It is, then, with deep interest that readers will turn to the proceedings of the House of Commons Coal Committee which commensed its sittings yesterday. The sole witness examined was Mr. Mead, Director General of the Geological Survey, His testimony was purely statistical. He told the committee that the consumption of coal was annually increasing at an alarming ratio having grown from 1,040,000 in 1870 to 1,600,000 in 1872. His evidence exploded the belief that it was an enormous foreign demand that caused the coal famine. Out of every 12 tons brought to the pit's mouth only one is sent abroad. It is at home the consumption has increased, and is increasing, the enormous quantity of 40,000,000 of tons, or a fourth of the total produce, being used in the manufacture of pig iron, and its subsequent conversion into bars. Of the 160,000,-000 of tons produced last year, only 17,500,000, or about one ton in nine, was used for domestic consumption. The evidence of Mr. Mead, though important, does not throw light on the great recent increase in the price of coal, or such facts as that, while at the London Coal Exchange the price of coal was yesterday lowred 18 6d per ton, at the pits it was raised from 3s to 4s per ton.-Dublin Free-

rock ahead of Mr. Gladstone is the 25th clause of the English Education Act, the repeal of which will be moved by the Nonconformists and opposed by the Roman Catholics and those English Conserva-tives who are in favour of Denominationalism. Thus a crisis, analogous to the University crisis, may arise. It would bring great difficulty, also, to Mr. Disraeli, involving another English allianco with the Roman Catholies, which could be but momentary, and would antagonise the Irish Protestant education policy. On the other hand, it would further split the Roman Catholics from Mr. Gladstone, and leave his party weakened and demoralised ; but the crisis arising by a defeat of the Ministry on such a question would not supply an issue whereupon the Conservatives could dissolve. Mr. Disraeli is in no better favour with his earnest followers since his explanation. They say Lord Derby alone could bring help from the opposite quarter, and candid Liberals say the same .- Correspondent of Evening Mail.

PROSPERITY ON PAPER-Under the able management of our Chancellor of the Exchequer, the revenue amounts to the amazing total of £76,000,000. Happy we. What a prodigiously wealthy nation, Perish individuals. A surplus of nearly five millions sterling for us all and a coal and meat famine for every one.-Punch.

Punch represents a gentleman at dinner ladling up a horse shoe, and saying "'I'on my word it's too bad! This is the second time the cook has forgotten to take off the shoes."

LORD BYRON AND DR. LUSHINGTON .--- It is rumoured says the writer of the Guardian's " Table Talk," that Dr. Lushington's secret about Lord Byron has not dicd with him, and will be made public before long.

UNITED STATES.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES -100BLACRS KILLED .- NEW ORLHANS, April 15.- The steamer South-West, which arrived this morning, brings stirring and important news from Grant Parish. The whites have re-taken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From sengers we gienn the following feet high. There were, it was said, about 400 men armed and equipped thoroughly, and on Saturday at 12 o'clock about 150 men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up till somewhere near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Captain Hanworth, who was shot in the bowels, and, it is feared, fatally wounded. They retreated outside of the breastworks. and, as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court House was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between 80 and 100 negroes were killed and that there were none afterwards to be found for miles around. The captain of the South-West makes the following report: We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, and while the people, and the sheriffs at their head, supposed they had captured the town, after having had conflict with the negroes it was reported to me that about 100 negroes had been killed and many wounded. The fight lasted from twelve o'clock until nearly five p.m. The Whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when we left, late last Sunday night, every thing was quiet. ROBBING DETECTIVES .- A serious but rather ludicrous rumour is current concerning the recent per-sonal experience of the English detectives, who came here a short time ago to arrest the alleged perpetrators of the great forgeries upon the Bank of England. As the story goes, the foreign officers expressed a desire to the New York detectives to be shown the sights of the city, and accordingly the local officers, acting in an unofficial capacity, ac-companied their visitors upon a night's round of the most notorious resorts. Previous to the starting, however, the English officers were advised to leave their watches and other valuables at their hotel, lest they should be stolen during the excursion. The officer who was to sail for Havana a few days later to arrest Bidwell scorned the idea, and set out for his night's amusement. Toward morning, it is said, he became sleepy, and, taking a nap, he subsequently discovered that he had been robbed, not only of his watch and pocket-book, but also of the papers for the extradition of Bidwell, which he had foolishly carried in his pocket. Of course he was greatly dismayed at the loss of these important documents, but they were restored to him by Superintendent Kelso, who had received them from Capt. Leary of the City Hall Precinct. They had been surreptitiously left at the station house on the day following the alleged robbery. The watch and pocket-book are said to be still missing. The New York police are reticent on the subject, but while the story lacks confirmation it is generally believed in police circles .- New York Times. anna -A little, boy who sang, "I want to be an angel" in Sunday-school with so much energy that he almost choked himself, confessed to an enterprising tyranny'is to be overpast." But, why should people reporter that he really wanted to be a captanion a be expected to have so much courage in sentry. canal boat which he really wanted to be a captanion a is an anspective sector and the set and the feel sector sector productions

say, on behalf of himself and the three hon. members whose names were also on the bill, that it never once entered their minds that they were infringing or disregarding even a technical rule of the house. He deeply regretted that they should unintentionally have done so, and he begged the house to accept his assurance that the error was entirely mintentional (hear, hear). But having admitted that, of course the next question was, what had they better do? So far as he understood it, the leave which was given for the introduction of the bill was still operative. He should, therefore, beg to be allowed again to present another bill to the house, and to move that the order for the second reading on Wednesday be read and discharged; and if that were done he should fix the second reading of the bill which he intended to present for the same day (lagghter).

The Speaker-The house has laid down a clear course for members to take if they desire to make any essential alterations in bills of which they have charge at any stage. The course is to ask the leave of the house to withdraw the bill and to present another bill. That, I understand, is the course which the honorable member for Brighton now proposes to take; and believing that the house will agree with me that that is a proper course to take, I now propose to submit the question to the house that the order of the day for the second reading of the University Tests (Dublin) Bill be read and discharged and that the bill be withdrawn. If the house thinks proper to agree to that course, the next step to be taken by the hon. member, as I understand it, is this :- The order of leave for introducing a bill being still operative, it will then rest with him to ask the house to present another bill in lieu thereof. The first question is, that the order of the day for. the second reading of the University Tests (Ireland) Bill be read and discharged.

After a few words from Mr. Synan, who protested against any attempt to prevent the house from dividing on the first reading of the bill.

Leave was given for its presentation.

Mr. Fawcett, conducted by Mr. O. Morgan, accordingly advanced to the table, amid some cheering from both sides of the house, but chiefly from the Opposition benches, and presented the new bill ler the title of the University Tests, Dublin, No. 2 Bill.

Amidst renewed cheers the bill was at once read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the 2nd of April.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE WICKLOW MOUNTAINS. -- On Friday, the 14th March, two men named respectively William Thorpe, of Stratford-on-Slaney, and Richard Wynn, of Eadestown, in the vicinity of Baltinglass, started on foot for Rathdrum, whence they intended to go by train to Wicklow, to be present on business at the assizes. The route they intended to pursue was an old military road through the mountains. The day was most severe, and the road Was dangerous even on a fine day to persons unacquainted with it, as they were, being bounded on either side by precipices and bogholes. Their friends expected to meet them in Wicklew on Monday, but as they were not there suspicions were justly aroused that they had perished in the mountains. Bolice were sent from several stations, and many friends of the missing men went in quest of them, but up to the prise time went in quest of them, but up to the present time (12.30 a.m. Saturday) without suc-of the member who, would 'propose to submit the the hearts of intending rioters in future. Two men' ess. When last seen they were on the mountains | claims of the English Dissenters to the Convection | named Booney and M'Kayanagh were convicted of

was given, and the member for Brighton will have good reason to congratulate himself if the error should not be fatal to the bill. He cannot go on with it till after Easter, and even then he would find it difficult to secure a night for a discussion in time to give the measure a reasonable chance of passing through its stages. If there should be no discussion on the second reading until several weeks after Easter, it would be in a hopeless plight, for the time at Mr. Fawcett's command would then be so small that half a dozen stout Irish members could easily talk the bill to death. The most copious of speakers in the world would find that an easy task. We suspect, therefore, that whatever may have been the general chances of passing the measure, they have now dwindled down to a very small unit. It may be found to have met shipwreck on a point of form, and the lesson will not be thrown away. It should teach members to learn the elementary rules of the assembly in which they sit.

The Standard says :-- Mr. Gladstone could not help exhibiting his implacable resentment at the oft-repeated attempts of Mr. Fawcett to save him and his party from disaster, but the demand of the house was too unanimous, and he did not venture to press his objection to a division. The Ultramontanes, at first inspired by Mr. Gladstone's patronage repeated their complaints in every key but found to their astonishment that Mr. Gladstone's authority over the house was a delusion. The house repudiated his guidance, and they submitted without a division. The occurrence will not easily be for. gotten by any who witnessed it. An unscrupulous faction struggling against the precedent of the house in defiance of the opinion of all parties within it; their efforts supported by the leader of the house a chorus of disapproval, not only from the chief men, but from the very rank and file of his own party; at the close, even his Roman battalion sinking away, conscious that the magic , of his leadership was gone, that he was only luring them to disaster -these are incidents that make up an extraordinary passage in the career of a Prime Minister of England.

The discussion of the Irish University question has been revived by the publication of Professor Fawcett's Bill. It is warmly commonded by the Conservative journals, and condemned by the Roman Catholic organs. The Freeman says :-- "We have great respect for the ability and honesty of Mr. Fawcett, but the Dublin University Tests Bill says little for his legislative wisdom. Professor Fawcett has brought forward a measure which wil, he hopes satisfy the Irish Catholics. According to that measure Trinity is to be reorganized, and the work of reorganization is to be intrusted to a body elected from the Fellows, Professors, and graduates. Inas-much as all the Fellows of Trinity and the vast majority of the Professors and graduates are Protestants, it is easy to see that the new ' Council of Organization' will be a purely Protestant body, with probably an ornamental 'Cawtholic' or two in its ranks for the sake of appearance; and it is this purely Protestant body which is to se re-arrange Trinity as to make it acceptable to the Catholics The English Dissenters strongly complain of the

ing danger from an Irish party-that is, the danger of Jupiter Tonans. that Irishmen may use their lawful "power in Parthe advantage of giving a hated thing a bad name, it begins by smearing the term "Ultramontane" over the Irish policy. Then comes the proposition that this Ultramontanism must be put down just as the Northern States of America put down the Southern Confederacy. Already, we are warned, an inarticulate growl is heard in many quarters which may one day swell into a roar"-all because some forty Irish Catholic members voted against the University Bill. And then, lest there should be any mistake about it, the meaning of the roar is given :- "Well, if you must have it you shall have it. If we must either submit to you or cast off a great deal which we have hitherto treated with civility, our choice will not be difficult. Whatever may be true, you and your creed are unquestionably false: and by the heavens above and the carth beneath-nay, by the breeches pocket and all that therein is, we will not only not be bullied by you, but we will consider very scriously how far we are justified in allowing you to bully your dupes. Once in its history the English nation had occasion to express in an emphatic way its opinion of the Pope and all his works. If it is baited beyond a certain point, it will be apt to express the same opinion still more emphatically and with a wider sweep; and if it does, it is to be hoped it will make much cleaner work than it did before !" 'We feel that we owe our readers some apology for quoting into our columns such a piece of swaggering blackguardism as this. But at a time when crafty appeals are made to Irish Catholics to ally themselves with " the Great Liberal Party," it may not be amiss to show, from the words of one of its favoured exponents, what the tone and spirit of that party really are. The men who gloat over coarse menaces of this kind have little title to our support. We can afford to despise the threat, and to scorn the vulgar bully who utters it, but it is clear that Irishmen march not under that fing. For the rest, we can assure the rowdy of the Pall Mall Gazette that his misgivings are not misplaced. He is not done with ' the Papists" or with the Irish party. Whatever anguish it may cause the "Liberals" for whom he speaks, however they may writhe under the infliction, they have only began to witness the operation of the Irish Vote. Its effects will be felt in the division list, not by way of an isolated incident, but over and over, until the justice which this country claims is rendered to her in full. The Lish party in the next Parliament will be made. we venture to predict, of stuff very different from that of the men who were reluctantly carced on Tuesday week into acting for once an independent part. They will enter the House of Commons pledged to a fixed and definite line of policy, and that policy they will be commissioned to act on in season and out of season until the object it aims at is accomplished.-Nation.

DUBLIN, March 26 .- Mr. Justice Lawson is still engaged in trying the cases arising out of the Belfast riots in August last. He yesterday pronounced a sentence which cannot fail to strike terrory into With much more to the same purport.

"The Liberals," says the Church Herald (Anglican) cannot at all understand the action of the Irish Roman Catholics in the division which broke the back of the Gladstone administration. But they will learn it by degrees in due course. The Romans have a very distinct policy; so distinct that no sensible person can mistake its features or purport, and they will be very insane not to carry it out. They are resolved to have a denominational education; and if the British Parliament will not grant this the Homo Rulers will soon see that an Irish Parliament does. Why should English dissent and Scotch heresy thrust their nauseous nostrums down Cardinal's Cullen's threat? For ourselves we admire the action of the Roman Catholic Irish members, and only wish that the English Church owned as faithful and obedient members of Parliament. Her position would be very different from what it is if she had."

What has become of our "free press ?" It used to be a toast at our public dinners, and is so sometimes still in the provinces, where people know no better. That greatest great British journal, the Times, which sneakingly inserted last week the advice of the Hangman's Gazette to exterminate the Catholics, has not even a hint to offer that it disapproves of Bismarck's last attempt to silence the independent journals, not merely of Germany but of England. The Germania of Berlin has been prosecuted for publishing a translated extract from the Spectator, which discussed in the most temperate manner the policy of Bismarck's anti-Catholic legislation. "This, then," the Spectator observes, " is a Liberal Government in a very emphatic sense, indeed,-so Liberal that it will not allow the Liberalism of its own measures to be temperately challenged by Liberals, on the ground of principles which have been accopted as axiomatically Liberal from time immemorial, without prosecuting those who circulate these challenges, for bringing Government into contempt. People will too soon, we take it, be asking far and wide in Prussia when the time of this 'Liberal'

general ⁶

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 25, 1873. THE TRUE WITNESS AND

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1873.

Friday, 25-St. Mark, Ev. Saturday, 26-SS. Cletus & Marcellinus, PP., MM. Sunday, 27-Second after Easter. Monday, 28-St. Paul of the Cross, C. Tuesday, 29-St. Peter, M. Wednesday, 30-St. Catherine of Sienna, V. MAY-1873.

Thursday, 1-SS. Philip and James, Ap.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Carlists are still active in the North of Spain, but nothing decisive has occurred since our last. Communistic principles are being enforced by the republicans at Barcelona, who, we are told, have the upper hand there, and make forced requisitions on the owners of property. At Gerona also Liberal principles seem to be in favor, for we read that the library and cabinet of Physics and Chemistry. belonging to the Seminary, have been pillaged by the great champions of civil and religious liberty.

There is nothing new from France. Some of our Catholic exchanges, speaking of religious observances in Paris during Holy Week, express a hope that now that M. dc Sainte Beuve is dead, and that Plon-Plon is in exile, the usual Good Friday banquet given by the Liberals, and jollification held in commemoration of the death of our Lord upon the Cross, may be dispensed with.

On Friday last some of our City papers published a telegram to the effect that the Sovereign Pontiff was dead ; but as upon examination it appeared that the telegram was dated from Buffalo, and as we are not in the habit of receiving our news from Rome either through Buffalo or Fort Garry it was at once evident that the thing was a hoax. The latest intelligence, is to the effect that the Pope had so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to say Mass in his private chapel on Sun day last. There is nothing else of much interest in the European reports that reach us. Mr. Fawcett's Bill for abolishing religious tests, has passed its second reading in the House of Commons. The "Old Catholics" are it is said about to make for themselves a bogus bishop, with the title of Bishop of Cologne; whether the thing, when made, will profit them more than did the graven images which the children of Israel set up for themselves when they forsook the true God, is of course a question upon which we leave our readers to form their wore :--own opinions. A few cases of Cholera are reperted from Vienna. Leprosy is said to be making fearful progress in the Sandwich Islands.

more the children of the devil than they were before the "Word" was preached unto them, by unctuous gentlemen in black coats and white chokers. We will lay before our readers some proofs, from unexceptionable Protestant sources, of the truth of these allegations.

If there be a spot on the face of the carth to which the apologist of Protestant missions would refer as a proof of what these Missions have been to bring men to Christ, it is the Sandwich Islands. This is the one oasis in the desert of Protestant Missionary enter prise constantly held up to our admiration, for the verdure of its evangelical pastures, for its ever flowing streams of pure water, gushing from the Rock of Ages. Never since the Apostolic era, so has it for years been dinned into our ears, has the world seen such a work of grace as this of the conversion of the Sandwich Islands. From the gushing poetry of the meeting-house, let us turn to the stern prose of statistics and facts.

We will not insist upon the fact that in spite of their having one of the most salubrious climates in the world, and as the direct consequence of certain hideous diseases with which in this life God punishes impurity, the natives have dwindled from about 400,000, to 50,000; and are still dying out-we give an article in the Toronto Globe of the 10th Jan., as our authority-at the rate of five deaths annually to every three births : "so that in fifty years a Kanaka will be a curiosity in his own land, and as an investment will be superior to a circus"-We do not insist we say upon this signicant fact, which is of itself conclusive as to the value of the conversions effected by Protestant Missionaries, but will cite some other and more direct evidence. First from the article in the Globe already quoted, and over the signature of Mark Twain.

Having praised the seenery, the climate, and fertility of the country, and done ample justice to the many natural good qualities of the natives, this writer speaks of the missionaries and the changes that they have brought about.

" These people used to go about naked, but the missionaries broke that up; in the towns the men wear clothing now, and in the country a plug hat, and a breech clout • • • nothing but religion and education could have wrought these admirable changes."

" The natives are all Christians now-every one of them; they all belong to the church, and are fonder of theology than they are of pie. Religion is meat and drink to the native. He can read his neatly printed Bible in the native tongueand he reads it over and over again."

So much for externals; now for the internal changes wrought by Protestant Missions on these natives. The writer goes on to say that whoreas in old heathen times, sins of licentiousness were universally practised openly,-

" the missionaries have so bitterly fought this thing that they have succeeded at least in driving it out of sight-and now it exists only in reality, not in name."-Globe, 10th Jan. Again the same writer thus sums up their

new moral code :---

"Adultery they look upon as poetically wrong, lly proper

Nor are the missions to Romanists more successful; for the writer confesses :---

"The same cause has operated in Ireland, where, in spite of cruel disabilities, and exceptional privileges offered, our Missionary Establishment, as far as Romanists are concerned, has been a complete failure."

In short, turn which way he will, failure, and nothing but failure, complete and ludicrousfor there is nothing more comical than a Protestant Mission-meets the eye of the writer in the Times, himself a Missionary, one therefore "who knows what it is himself." Or if there be an exception it is Rome, for there these Missions may, owing to political causes be prosecuted not only without danger, but with the active assistance of the Liberal party now in power, who hate Christianity, and who are well aware that Romanism is the only form in which that which they hate can make head against them. They encourage Protestant missionaries therefore, because they know that they are doing, albeit unconsciously, their work, and the work of their father the devil-Yet in spite of this, even the Liberals cannot speak of the swarms of Protestant Missionaries that have lately settled down on Rome, but in terms of ill-concealed contempt. Here for instance is a specimen from the Roman correspondent of the London Times :---

" There must be a peculiarly pungent pleasure in propagating heretical doctrines in Rome without hindrance or peril, since otherwise it would be difficult to account for the presence here of so large a number of unorthodox preachers and teachers. The existence of that feeling is clearly to be traced in the writings of these persons. In one of the printed circulars or letters which they actively distribute the following passage occurs :---

"A tew nights ago I went to the printing-office and took hold of the crank that turns the large wheel of the press and helped to print the last form of the New Testament. As I was thus throwing off the last of these 'leaves of the Tree of Life for the heal ing of nations,' and knew that this work was being done within but a few steps of St. Peter's, the Vatican, and Inquisition, my soul could only say, &c.

" This carrying of the war into the enemy's camp must appeal to the imagination with a special charm for such a swarm of Protestant propagandists and instructors to have settled upon Rome, which, after all, is not more in need of their services than a great many other cities. In educating the ignorant, in reclaiming the idle and vicious, and in spreading the doctrine of Christ as it is believed and preached in their churches, most of these worthy zealots might have found ample employment in their own lands; but an irresistible fascination has drawn them to Rome to beard in his cage the crippled lion whom they designate in their writings as the 'Man of Sin.' And so we have had the 'Vatican Mission,' a school and preaching place in the Borgo Vecchio, close to St. Peter's, and whence the psalm singing might be heard, one of the missionaries exultingly declares, 'in the very chambers of the Pope and Cardinats."-Times.

Can any one bring himself to believe that the spirit which animates these men, is a spirit of love, of peace, and of good will? that a desire to save souls is the main spring of their actions? or that there is any analogy betwixt them and the Apostles who first preached in Rome the glad tidings of salvation. Infidels they may make; they may succeed in rendering Christianity contemptible; but knowing as we do what Protestant Missions have effected in Ireland, China, India, and above all in the Sandwich Islands, we can easily foresee what Dominion would have been pregnant of evil to they will accomplish in Rome.

wearied out with her importunities, though in-Conncil would not have been warnanted in asserting that restraining power in the case of different to the demands of justice, he yielded the obnoxious School Act.

From this we conclude, by implication, that the restraining power over Provincial legislation accorded under certain specified circumstances to the Governor General in Council is not absolute ; but is strictly limited to those particular cases, wherein the specified circum stances have actually arisen. As representing the monarchical branch of the several Provincial legislatures-the Governor General has of course the same absolute right of vete over all Provincial and Dominion legislation as has Her Majesty; but considered simply as head of the Dominion Legislature, the Governor General has no such absolute right over Provincial legislation; but only a modified or conditional restraining power, to be exercised within certain prescribed limits. In this sense the opinion just pronounced by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is highly favorable to the cause of Provincial autonomy.

Much as we regret, for the sake of our Catholic brothers in New Brunswick, that the law is as the said Judicial Committee has pronounced it to be, we must remember, that Canfederation has not made their position worse than it was before New Brunswick entered into political co-partnership with Canada, or than it would have been had no such copartnership been contracted. Before Confederation, there can be no doubt that the Legisla ture of that Province could have legally passed just such an iniquitous School Act, as that which now disgraces its Statute Book; and that, in all probability it would have done so. had Confederation not taken place. If the existing political union with Canada has brought the Catholic minority of New Brunswick no good, it at least has done them no harm.

And we must remember also, that for the Governor General in Council to have exerted a restraining power over New Brunswick School legislation, when the legal or constitutional right to exercise such restraining power had not arisen, would have been barren of good, but fruitful of evil. Barren of good ; inasmuch as it is morally certain that the New Brunswick Provincial legislature would, had the oppressive School law on which it has set its heart been vetoed-immediately, and on its next session have passed another Act of the same character, since it now appears that it is legally or constitutionally competent so to legislate; and inasmuch as it is equally certain that in course of time, owing to the continually increasing power of the Protestant element in our Federal Parliament, such anti-Catholic, but Constitutional legislation by the Province of New Brunswick, would have received the sanction and warm approval of the ruling majority in the Dominion. But if barren of good results, such an arbitrary and unwarranted exercise of the restraining power by the Provincial autonomy in general; to the rights and interests of Catholic Lower Canada especially. Alien as that Province is for the most part to the other Provinces of the Dominion, in laws, in language, in blood and in religion, it is its obvious policy, and its first political duty, to oppose all attempts to strain or extend the powers of the Dominion or Central Government. Since writing the above, we have learned that we have not as yet received the last word of the Privy Council on the question of the constitutionality of the N. B. School Law. R appears that the appeal of Mgr. Sweency, Bishop of St. John's, had not been taken into consideration before the opinion we have given above was arrived at; and in consequence the Minister of Justice for the Dominion wrote under date 13th ult., begging of the Committee of the Council to reconsider its opinion after a careful consideration of the pleas urged by the Bishop against the constitutionality of the new School Act. The reply to this request has not yet been received. Should it again be unfavorable to our Catholic brethren they must not despair. A long and arduous contest with their Protestant oppressors is before them, but their case is by no means desperate, if they be but firm and united. Their duty will be always to oppose every obstacle to the working of the law, and without violating any law, to render the collecting from them of the iniquitous school tax as difficult as possible. They must avail themselves to the utmost of all powers which the law confers upon them, and unite their votes, so that the Catholic vote may be of political importance. This vote they must put in the market, the price being the repeal of the School Laws, and Freedom of Education; and till these be obtained, and the iniquitous State-Schoolism with which they are now oppressed be abolished, there must be no peace. Since they are cursed with a set of rulers, like the unjust judge "who feared not God neither regarded man"-St. Luke 18, withdraw it. they must take as their model the widow woman who ceased not, day or night, to assail

to her importunities "lest by her continual coming she should weary him !" Unite, agitate. and make your watch-word "No Surrender" until at last your unjust government be wearied out.

And the Catholics of New Brunswick may console themselves with this reflection, that they are not the aggressors; that the strife has been forced upon them; that they have but picked up the gauntlet thrown to them by their enemies. They are strictly on the defensive; defending their inalienable rights as parents over the education of their own children, with which the State has no right to interfere.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the causes that led to the loss of the Steamer Atlantic have given the result of its labors to the world. It finds that there was a deficiency in the supply of coal to the unfortunate vessel, a deficiency, however in the quality rather than the quantity of the coal The decision therefore of Captain Williams, to put into Halifux for an additional supply is approved.

The management of the ship from the time when she was headed for the port, till she struck. is condemned, as denoting a want of proper vigilance, and ordinary precautions. The gross errors as to the rate at which the ship was going are attributed to the incompetency or carelessness of these whose duty it was to attend to the log, and to mark the ship's run on the chart; whilst the unpardonable neglect of not taking soundings is commented upon in severe terms. In consideration, however, of his strenuous efforts to save his crew and passengers whom his culpable neglect, or incon. ceivable stupidity had placed in peril, Capt. Williams is let off with a suspension for two years of his certificate; whilst his fourth officer Mr. Brown, is suspended for three months.

Whether proceedings will end here, or whether an action for manslaughter is to be brought against the man, by whose criminal neglect of duty so many hundreds of persons have been cut off, we cannot say; but not in all the annals of shipwrecks, or of railroad disasters with which we are acquianted, have we met with a worse case than this of the Atlantic, one so entirely due to laziness and culpable negligence

Of course the affair has created a strong impression in England, and is much commented upon by the press. The Managers of the Company to which the Atlantic belonged, Messrs-Ismay & Co., write to the London Times' insisting that there was a full supply of coal put on board the steamer at Liverpool. The average consumption of 18 voyages, was only 744 tons. the greatest quantity consumed in one trip in the worst winter months, was 876 tons; whilst the quantity actually taken on board by the Atlantic before sailing on her last disastrous voyage, was 967 tons. The same writers also give for publication their positive instructions, and sailing direc. tions to all the captains in their employment. These are most judicious; and had they been attended to, or rather if they had not been violated in every important particular, the rib of the Atlantic would not be lying on the rocks off the coast of Nova Scotia, and we should not have to deplore the wholesale destruction of men, women, and children. To safety-so say these instructions-everything is to be subordinated, and a quick passage is but a matter of secondary consideration. In approaching land, speed is to be reduced, a good look out observed, and the lead to be kept constantly going. Now in the case of the Atlantic every one of these rules was glaringly violated. The ship was run at full speed on a dark night towards the shore; a good look out was not kept; and the lead was not once used. The conse quence was, as might have been anticipated, one of the most fearful maritime disasters of the nineteenth century. PRIVILEGE. — An article published in the St. John Freeman over the signature T. W.A., reflecting strongly upon the conduct of some of the members, was brought before the notice of the House on the 17th inst., by Mr. Macdonald of Pictou. An animated, not to say somewhat acrimonious debate ensued, upon a motion to the effect that the said article was a "false, scandalous, and malicious libel" which motion was ultimately carried by a majority of 92 to 66. A somewhat analogous case occurred but the other day in the Imperial House of Commons Mr. Munster brought before the notice of the House an article in the Pall Mall Gazette, in which the Irish Catholic members of Parlie ment, who had voted against Mr. Fawcett's Bill, were tainted with venality, and disloyalty. The aggrieved parties, however, being met Irish Papists, as well as Irishmen, are very un popular with good sound Protestants; Mr. Man ster made nothing by his motion, and had

OUR MISSIONS .---- Under this caption, under a late date, we find a somewhat lachrymose communication to the editor of the London Times from one who styles himself An East | the night hidcous. A hundred half-naked women End Missionary. He thus introduces the subject :---

"To an Englishman and a Churchman, nothing can be more humiliating than the picture of our missionary failure drawn on Friday last by the Bishop of London. We have implored the Divine interposition, and now, as practical men, we ought to inquire into the reasons why (first) we have been so unsuccessful; and why (second) so few are found to undertake missionary work."-Times.

The answer to the second question is to be found in the frank admission of the non-success of Protestant missions. The notorious failure of these; the utter contempt into which they have fallen; and the rapidly extending conviction of their hopelessness, are sufficient to repel all educated, and honest men from taking part in them, knowing that they do but bring ridicule on all connected therewith. Of the fact of their non-success there can be no doubt. Protestant Bishops confess it; Protestant missionaries deplore it; Protestant newspapers publish it to the world. Outside the narrow circle of Exeter Hall there is no one to be found silly enough, or knave enough to profess any belief in the success of Protestant missions, either to the heathen or to Romanists. The facts are patent to the world, that their only offect has been to spread infidelity in Romish

We cite another witness-the Protestant Montreal Herald of Jan. 10th. That paper has a short paragraph headed Funeral Honors to a Dead King, which without professedly alluding to the missionaries or their work, fully confirms what the writer whom we have quoted from the Toronto Globe says upon the purely superficial character of the conversions effected by the Protestant missionaries. The natives may indeed wear clothes-the men plug-hats, and breech-clouts, the women long cotton gowns, but at heart they are as much heathens, and very licentious heathens too, as ever they

"FUNEBAL HONORS TO A DEAD KING .- In spite of the comparatively advanced civilisation of the Sandwich Islands, the natives could not forego their worse than pagan saturnalia over the body of their late King Kamehameha V. These hideous rites were strictly tabooed to foreigners, but some managed to evade the strict guard, however, and became witnesses of the weird spectacle. Within the Palace Court there were more than 1,000 dark contortionists, minstrels and professional wailers who made gyrated with their supple shining bodies, and swung in the air curiously wrought calabashes with pebbles inside. Others indulged in the mock-fights, and the minstrels recited the love affairs of the deceased monarch, and his beauty of face and form."-Montreal Herald, 10th Jan.

Yes indeed ? Worse than "Pagan Saturnulia" seeing that the actors therein are "saturated with Christianity," at least such Christianity as Protestant missionaries can impart; that they are all in possession of the bible, and all diligent students of that sacred book. Their present state is worse than was their first; for now they sin against knowledge, and are therefore tenfold more the children of hell than they were ere the Protestant missionaries set foot amongst them, more than half a century ago. And this being the moral aspect of the most flourishing of Protestant Missions, we need not wonder at the despondency of the Missionary correspondent of the London Times, when treating of Missions in India and China :---

"Few in India, except those of the lowest caste, or those who have lost caste, accept Christianity."-Times. (That is to say the Christianity offered by Protestants?)

"The Chinese are not likely to reverence the morality which permits the growth of opium for their morality."-Ib.

"In fact every heathen nation whose spiritual destitution the Bishop deplored has a material reacountries, and to make the heathen tenfold son for rejecting our religious overtures."-Ib.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AND THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL BILL.-On Thursday, the 17th inst., the Montreal Gazette published the text of the opinion given by the highest legal authorities of the British Empire, on the constitutionality of the New Brunswick School Bill; and the propriety of exercising the restraining powers on Provincial School legislation accorded under certain prescribed conditions, and set of circumstances, by the British North America Act to the Governor General in Council. We copy from the Gazette the text of this important legal document :----

"We report that we agree substantially with the opinion expressed by the Minister of Justice, so far as appears from the papers before us. Whatever may have been the practical working of annual education grants in the Province of New Brunswick, the Roman Oatholics of that Province had no such rights, privileges, or schools as are the subjects of the enactment in the Act of 1867. It is, of course, quite possible that the new statute of the Province may work in practice unfavorably to this or that denomination therein, and therefore to the Roman Catholics; but we do not think that such a state of things is enough to bring into operation the restraining powers or the powers of appeal to the Governor General in Council, and the powers of remedial legislation in the Parliament of the Dominion, contained in the 93rd sec. We agree, therefore, in the practical conclusion arrived by Sir J. A. Macdonald.

"(Signed), "J. D. Columber."

This determines: 1st, the question of law, as to the competence of the New Brunswick legislature to pass the School Act complained of by the Catholie minority of that Province. We confess that we are disappointed, but we cannot entertain a doubt that the chief law advisers of Her Majesty have rightly interpreted the Act-the British North America Actwhich was the sole thing they had to do. As it was not within their function to make law, but only to interpret law; to declare what the law is, not what law ought to be, it did not belong to them to pronounce any opinion on the merits of the obnoxious school law itself.

Secondly, the Privy Council declares that in its opinion circumstances warranting the exercise of the restraining powers over Provincial Legislation allowed to the Governor General in Council had not occurred; and therefore (by implication) that the Governor General in that unjust judge with her clamors; till at last will not leave England till about midsummer.

It is now reported that Sir George Cartier

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 25, 1873.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXXI. "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

"Wo to the world because of scandal."

It is related of a certain saint that travelling through a large city, he saw only one devil stationed on its towers to tempt its inhabitants; but that on its towers to tempt its innatiants; but that passing by a monastery without the city gates, he saw its roof crowded with demons. Do you ask the saw its foot this? Christian soul! I will tell you. The city needs not devils for its destruction, because The city decade and so numerous and so active supply the scandalizers so numerous and so active supply the scance by their bad example and evil efforts; Batan therefore concentrates all h?, forces around the religious house where the contagina of scandal can hardly penetrate.

an haraly penetiate. The scandalizer does the work of Satan, fulfilling the scandard docs the work of Satan, full thing his desires and accomplishing for him his ends. And what is the work of Satan? To reign over the world by sin; to set up his kingdom in opposition to God's; to dispoil souls of that eternal glory for which God created them, and if possible to hurl which good created them, and it possible to furl those souls into hell. This is, and always has been, the deril's whole end and aim since the creation of the devits much one and and and since the treation of the world. And in doing this, he seeks to imitate Almighty God; for as the Son of God, the Incarnato Word traversing Palestine established the kingdom of God by his preaching and by his holy example, so the devil would wish to render himself incarnate in the persons of the scandalizers in order to establish his demon kingdom by their wicked teaching and by demon Kingdom of and more powerful example. Ven Bole and ven ven do the work of the Devil; Yes; scandalizer! you do the work of the Devil; you fulfil his most sanguine wishes; in your person he is incarnate; in you he is rendered visible to mortal eyes; through you he gives to the world that wicked example and those blasphemous teachings which he cannot give in his own person. He spoke to Eve with the voice of the serpent for the first scandal; but that voice is now silent because the scandalizer has taken its place. Yes, libertine scandalizer, you lend the devil your tongue, by unchaste discourses, you cause impure thoughts and desires to spring up in the minds of your hearers. Yes, blasphemous scandalizer! you lend the devil your lips when, by your oaths and imprecations, you lead others into anger or into the use of like oaths and blasphemies. Yes, young man, or vain woman, you lend the devil your eyes when, by your lascivious looks, you carry the poison of impurity into the bosom of pure souls. You are incarnate demons then, oh scandalizers! for you lend your carnal bodies to the devils in order that they may therewith assail men. Nay, more; scandalizer: you are worse than demons for you do work that they cannot do; you have a power to seduce which they have not. How often has the devil attempted to sully the pure souls of young and innocent people by the suggestions of diabolical temptations, and how often has he been forced to retreat before the powerful agency of the sign of the cross formed with devout mind upon their hearts; or before the powerful grace of earnest prayer? How often has he suggested to others to enrich themselves by dishonest means-all these will I give thee if falling down thou will adore me;-and how often has he been drivon back by the whisperings of a tender conscience-Go behind me Satan. How often has he sought to arouse in the mind of injured people feelings of enmity and revenge, and has found his efforts powerless before their deep sense of religion, and the knowledge that it was a temptation of the devil that was assailing them. But what the devil could not do, the scandalizer has done. An unchaste word from those they loved-a dishonest advice from those they respected -a taunt or sarcasm from a constant companion, has done more than all the arts of all the demons of hell could, perhaps, ever have effected. Are ye not then worse than demons? O scandalizers! And there is another way in which you have a power which the demons have not. Were the devil to pre-sent himself fresh from hell-(it is only by express permission from God that he can clothe himself as an angel of light)-his appearance itself would be enough to frustrate all his designs. Deformed and hideous and horrible, his blandishments would never reach the ear, much less the heart of his intended victim. But the scandalizer in human shape has a power which the demon in demon shape could never exercise. The scandalizer, in the strength and nobleness of manhood, or the beauty and gracefulness of womanhood, is a demon transformed into an angel of light for the destruction of innocent and precious souls. Yes, human scandalizer, as much as you are removed from the demon in nobleness and beauty, so much are you, alas! above them in power for evil. You are demons, then, and worse than demons. Wo! to the world because of scandal | Would that the scandalizer could be driven from the earth, for then almost all sin would disappear. Ask yourself, Christian soul! how much sin you would have committed had there been no scandalizer to teach. Whence did you learn your blasphemics, your oaths, and your curses ? Was it not from hearing others' blasphemics ? was it not from the scandalizer ? Whence did you learn your unchaste conversations-your impure jokesyour words of double meaning? Whence did you learn your tales against your neighbour's character, your arts of deceiving-your love of finery and fondness for dress? Was it not from the scandalizers? Sin is learnt like the alphabet, by hearing it often repeated, and by frequent efforts in repeating. Nine tenths of all sin is the effect of innoculation, and that innoculating the venom of the scandalizer himself ionce: lated with the venom of the devil. You offer a terrible counterpart, O scandalizer, to the Incarnate Word of God. The Son of God, as God, could not die to redeem the world, for God cannot die. It was necessary, therefore, that he should join his divinity to our human nature in order to die as a God-Man for the salvation of man. It was the Man-God that redeemed the world. The devil as a demon cannot destroy man, because as a demon his efforts would nullify themselves. It is necessary, therefore, that he join his demon nature to our human nature in the person of the scandalizer in order to destroy mankind. It is the mandemon that damns the world. Behold here then, O, scandalizer, your utter antagonism to the Redeemer of mankind. He joined his divinity to our human nature to redeom; you join our human nature to the demon nature to destroy. Almighty God sent down his Eternal Son from heaven in order that no one who believed in him should perish, but should enjoy eternal life. The scandalizer destroys these souls, and causes them to be cast into hell, Jesus Christ died to redeem mankind. The scandalizer damns his own soul in destroying the soul of the scandalized, It is in vain then, and by your deviltry, O scandalizer, that Almighty God sent down his Eternal Son into the world, to lend to heaven all those he had redeemed. Wo to the world because of scandal. It is in vain that Jesus Christ, the Man-God, was born in a stable, was couched in a manger, was brought up in poverty and suffering. Wo to the world because of scandal. It is in vain that led He a life of obscurity for thirty years, He who had been the song of the Cherubim and Seraphim from all eternity. We to the world because of scandal. It is in vain, and through your instrumentality, O scandalizer, it is in vain, that the Son of God, the adored and feared of Angels, was spit upon and reviled and accourged and crowned with thorns. Wo to the world because of scandal. It is in vain, that He was crucified, and died on the cross, pouring out His heart's blood for the redemption of mankind. Oh wol a thousand woes to the world, because of scandal. It is terrible indeed that passion of Christ; that a God-Man should die, but it is more terrible still, that He should die in vain. Your's is a terrible conspiracy, O scandalizer,-a conspiracy against God and against his Ohrist.

You are unholy conspirators, O scandalizers fallen men and fallen angels-human demons and devil demons. When Almighty God allowed Satan to tempt holy Job he said to him: do what thou wilt with his goods and chatels, but spare his life. But you O scandalizer exceed by far this permission of Ged. It is not your victims' riches or worldly prossessions that will satisfy you-it is not even his bodily life—nothing will satisfy you but his soul. Oh, terrible murderer! Oh, greatest of homicides! Thou shalt not kill thundered the voice of the Eternal God from the Mount. Wo to the world because of scandal, taught the Incarnate Word from Palestine. But in spite of this thunder; in spite of this teaching, you dare to stab the soul of God's little ones with the sword of bad example, to rob them of heaven and to hurl them into hell, in order to render Christ's passion vain. Are you not astonished at your work? Do you not loathe and abhor yourself for it.

"The Carlists," argues the Witness, must be a bad lot, for they "don't like newspapers, and have forbidden their publication in the town of Riopellin in the North of Spain, which has had the misfortune to fall into their hands."-In this respect the Spanish Carlists are very like German and Italian Liberals; but perhaps the Witness has never heard anything about the dealings of a certain Prince Bismarck, or of the Piedmontese invaders of Rome with Catholic publications !

We must do the members of the New Brunswick House of Assembly the justice to admit that they are in some things truly Liberal; that is to say liberal to themselves, and at other people's expence. At a late session with closed doors they voted themselves the sum of \$400 a-piece-and the people of the Province have the audacity to complain !

During the latter part of last week the river in front of the town rose considerably and much of the low lying part of the City, especially near Griffintown and Point St. Charles, was flooded. On Saturday afternoon the ice gave way, and the water has been steadily falling ever since. We have seen the worst of the flood for this year.

M. Robillard of Beauharnois writes to the Montreal Herald requesting that journal to contradict a statement which the Herald had published, to the effect that the parish priest of Beauharnois had refused to baptize his-M. Robillard's-child.

On Saturday last, Mr. Howe left Ottawa for Nova Scotia, of which Province he has been appointed Lieut.-Governor. Before his departure he was presented with an address from the members of the Heuse of Commons.

The arrival at New York on the 20th inst. per Steamer Baltic, of Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, and his Grand Vicar, Desautels, is announced.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD - April, 1873 .-Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia:

The current number contains the following interesting article :- A Word for Ireland ; The Flight into Egypt; Rose Leblanc, c. x., xi.; Let There Be Light; The Story of the Gali-

Rome, Propaganda College, March, 1873 To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Sir,-Only a few years ago, Mgr. Antonio Hassun, the Armenian Patriarch, might be seen in his Church at Pera, Constantinople, giving his blessing to the Empress of the French on her way to the opening of the Suez Canal. The Grandees of the Turkish Court were there; they showed him the highest marks of respect, for he was the friend of France, and France was then the arbitor of Europe and the protector of the Church in the East. Alas! for the stability of human things. The scene is changed ; Empress and Patriarch are far away from their homes to-day, cating the bitter bread of exile. As a Catholic who makes no distinction between the race or the language of his brethren in the Faith, I kneel to kiss his hand. I see the tears coming to his eyes when I crpress my warmest sympathy for his sufferings and those of his faithful people, who, as I write amid the snows and cold of winter, stand on Guard night and day around the churches that still remain to them in the towns along the shores of the Black Sea-lest soldiers and schismatics might seize them. Prussian Gold and Moslera hatred weigh heavy on them. From Rome, the refuge of weary missionaries and persecuted priests, I write to ask for the prayers and sympathy and encouragement of a free people beyond the Atlantic in behalf of a brave, long suffering, but forgotten nation-the Ireland of the East-whose history and character, not to speak of a common religion, bear a close resemblance to our own. Prayer is the hope of the Christian, and prayer will shorten the reign of the tyrant. Spain and Switzerland and Italy and Armenia, cry aloud to God for mercy and succour. And still, methinks, such is the state of society among us, the sword alone can solve these Gordian questions.

Tell your brave Canadian Zouayes, whose beautiful address was read here in Rome with great pleasure, tell them, I say, to keep their powder dry. The Bersagliere expect to keep their word, when, at the gate of St. Pancrazio, in Sept. '70, they should a fierce "au revoir" to the sullen treacherous foe they Agent for Russia, and after visiting Ottawa, Toronto left behind them. Till we get another leisure half and Berlin, they will make a detour into the States, hour, fare thee well. FITZ.

DEATH OF FATHER VEREKER.

The Rev. Richard Vereker, parish priest of St. Andrew's, New Bruaswick, died at his residence in that town on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, April 1st.) He had been ill for some time, and at his death was 76 years old. For half a century he worked faithfully in planting the Catholic religion in New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and Cape Bretcn. It is now over forty years since he first went to St. Andrew's where he labored assiduously for some time. He then served as missionary amongst the Micmac Indians, at Quaco, and other portions of the County of St. John. Subsequontly he was transferred to Woodstock, and afterwards to Chatham. From the latter place he removed to St. Andrew's about eleven years ago, during which time he has continued there uninterruptedly in the discharge of his priestly duties. Father Vereker was universally respected and esteemed by all denominations. He was unobtrusive in his manners, quiet and inoffensive in his demeanor, broad in his views, and under all circumstances was a kind-hearted, philanthropic Christian gentleman. The funeral took place on the 4th inst, and it was the most imposing and solemn that ever took place in St. Andrew's. The Church was crowded by people of all societies, and all the Protestant ministers of every denomination in town were present at the funeral. All business was suspended, and all stores were closed. The ships in the harbor displayed their flags at half mast; and many other flags could be observed in the same manner in other places. Clergymen from very distant places had come to be present at the funeral. The service was conducted by Father Vetromile Missionary of the Etchemins from Eastport, U. S., who sang the High Mass and delivered an appropriate and impressive funeral sermon, which drew many tears and sobs

from the audience. Nearly half of the crowd could not find room in the church, but wied to look and listen through the doors and windows-Hay his soul rest in peace.

INTEMPERANCE AND CHIME .- So much has been said

in regard to intemperance and crime, as a necessary connection between cause and effect, that the publi

ST. PATRICE'S Sociery.-At a meeting of the above Society, held on Tuesday evening 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year -President, F. Cassidy, Esq, Mayor of Montreal; 1st Vice President, Mr. Michael Don-ovan; 2nd Vice President, Mr. P. J. Kearney, reelected; Treasurer, Mr. Daniel Lyons, re-elected; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. J. Curran; Record-ing-Secretary, Mr. Samuel Cross; Assistant-Recording Secretary, Mr. Jas. Howley, jr.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC .-- We have received a specimen of a new book which is to be published under the title, from the pen of Mr. A. Chintie, a French gentleman who has been for some years in this country, and who visited British Columbia as one of the party of Mr. Langevin when that gentle-man crossed the continent. The title of course in-dicates the character of the work, which is intended to offer an account of a journey across the continent. with the various incidents that occur upon it, with descriptions of the railroads, Mormonism, California, San Francesco and the new Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It is intended to be amusing as well as to afford solid information as to the character of the country which the traveller passes, and will be, judging from the specimen, a very handsome volume of fourteen chapters all beautifully illustrated, by sketches of scenery.

RESSO-GERMAN EMIGRATION .- With the object of escaping service in the Russian army, two colonies of Menonites, numbering some 200,000 souls, are said to be meditating emigration to this continent. For the purpose of "spying out the land," and finding whether Old Canada, Manitoba or the United States offer the greatest attractions, a deputation of three arrived in this city last Thursday. They were met by Messrs. Daly & Hespeler, Dominion Emigration Agents, who, with Mr. Lesser, of the German society, have been unremitting in their attentions to the strangers, with the hope of creating a favorable impression as regards the Dominion as a field for emigrants. This morning the deputation left for the West with Mr. Hespeler; who is the Dominion Agent for Russia, and after visiting Ottawa, Toronto and finally take a look at the Prairie Province. Should the deputation decide upon Canada it does not seem likely that this Province will receive any of the emigration, its claims having seemingly been entirely passed over by reason of the present unsatisfactory state of the Emigration Department-in other words, there being nobody to look after them. The members of the deputation are spoken of as being intelligent, well-to-do farmers.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lonsdale, J McA, \$2; New Lancaster, P W, 2; Cornwall, D McK, 2.50; Norwood, Mrs. M S, 2; Coaticook, N C, 2; Port Hood, N S, S McD, 8; Marmora, H A, 2; Sulltvan, P M, 2; Maynooth, P M. 2 :

Per M R, Pembroke-J T, 2. Per N McC, Ottawa-P M K, 1. Per D S, Picton-P K, 2.

Per P L, Allumette Island-J C, 5. Per P. L. Annuclus Island-J C. J. Per Rev. J B. Ingersoll-Norwich, T C, 2. Per Rev. M O'D, Railton-J O'B, 1; J L, 1; Laughboro, M G, 1; Inverary, F J, 1; A K, 1; M

McD, 1; Stella, J M, 1; Spaffordton, M H, 1.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 15th instant, by the Revd. J. E. Maguire, Mr. W. Rioux, Trois Pistoles, to Rebecca Alleyn, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Smith, Esq., of London, England On the 15th inst., at Port Hope, W. H. Monsell, Esq., to Margt. C. Smith, widow of the late W. W.

Smith, Esq.,

DEATHS.

At Montreal, on the 15th inst., Thomas Groome native of Killarney, County of Kerry, Ireland, aged 55 vears.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Thomas McConniff. aged 26 years, late train despatcher on the G.T.R. In this city, on the 15th inst. Margaret Hughes, aged 67 years.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Jas. Phalen aged 35 vears.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Elizabeth Agnes youngest daughter of Mr. Chas. Burns, aged 15 years and 9 months.

Cheese, per lbs..... 0.12 @ 0.124 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.30 @ 0.32 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.00 @ 5.75 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.571@ 0.69 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.82100 0.85

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TORONT	O F	ARMERS	' MAI	RK	E T.		
Wheat, fall, per	bust	1	\$	51	25	1	35
do spring					21	ō	00
Barley		. . .		0	72	Ō	73
Oats	do			0	68	Ó	69
Peas	do			0	67	0	68
Rye	do			0	65	0	66
Dressed hogs per	100	lbs		7	00	8	00
Beef, hind-grs. pe	er lb	• • • • • • • • • • •		0	06}	0 0)6]
" fore-quarters	".			0	04 ⁻	0 (94]
Mutton, by carca	se, p	er lb		0	07	0	09
Chickens, per pai	τ			0	60	0	00
Ducks, per brace		.		0	60	0	75
Geesc, each				0	70	0	80
Turkeys				1	00	1	75
Butter, lb. rolls.				0	25	0	28
* large roll tub dair	8			0	11	0	15
tub dair	y			0	16	0	20
Eggs, fresh, per	doz.			-	18	-	20
" packed				0	00	0	60
Apples, per brl.				2	00	3	50
Potatoes, per bag				-	40	0	50
Cabbage, per doz				-	40	0	10
Onions, per bush			· · · •	-	00	-	40
Hay					60	25	00
Straw	••••	•••••	• • • • •	11	00	14	90

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR,-Pastry XXX selling per barrel at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Spring-extra \$3.00 wholesale; \$3.25 retail. No 1 per barrel \$6.90 wholesale ; \$6.25to \$6.50 retail.

GRAIN-Barley quiet at 63 to 67c, Rye 60c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Peas 68 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. No change in prices; receipts 200 a bushels a day. POTATOES are still selling at 55 to 60c per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bushel.

BUTTER-Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 20 to 25c for lb, with better supply. Eggs are down in price to 15c. Cheese, no change in market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.

MEAT .- Boef steady at \$6.50 per 109 lbs. ; killed, fresh selling at \$7.00, and 7.50 Mess Pork \$18 to \$20; prime, none. Pork sells mostly at \$7.50, but may be quoted from \$7.50 to \$6.50. Mutton and lamb sells at 10c. Veal 5c. Hams 15 to 16c.

POULTRY .-- Turkeys from 75c to \$1.50 upwards Gense 60 to 750 ; Fowls per pair 50 to 75c.

Hay \$15,00 to \$16,40 a ton ; Straw \$6.50. Woon selling at \$5,00 to \$6,25 for hard, and \$3,00

to \$3,50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered, per ton.

HIDES --- Market still declines ; \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class pelts \$1,40 to \$1,60; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 124c. Tallow 7c per 1b., rendered; $4\frac{1}{2}$ rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 75c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00 per 100 lbs.—Brutish Whig.

GRAND MUSICAL **≜**ND

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINME'T.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Worship the Mayor, and of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, IN AID OF THE ASYLUM FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

known as the Asylum of the Sacred Heart, under the care of the Sisters of Providence,

MONDAY, the 28th April, IN

MOLSON'S HALL St. Mary and Voltigeurs Streets,

MONTRBAL.

Tickets-25 cts ; Reserved Scats, 50 cts. Doors open at 7 P.M.; Concert to commence at 8 P.M.

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

fornia Missions; The Grown of Roses; Conferences on the Bible and the Church; Soft Fell the Shades of Even-Time; An Incident Luck; New Publications.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW-April, 1873 - Last Series. Vol. I., No. II .- It is with pleasure that we note the vigor with which the Review is edited; no signs in it of the advancing years of the writer, are to be found, and already the Review has as great a number of subscribers as it had in its palmiest days. put down as a non-resident-"a tramp." In 1865, We give a list of contents :- 1. Synthetic Theology; 2. Photographic Views; 3. Catholic Popular Literature; 4. The Primeval an Catholics. In 1868-just at the commence-Man not a Savage; 5. The Democratic Prin-ment of the movement-in the same number of ciple; 6. Bismarck and the Church; 7. Lite- months there were 14 prisoners in all, of whom 12 rary Notices and Criticisms.

The first number of the Canadian Patent Office Record and Mechanic's Magazine, published by Mr. George E. Desbarats, Montreal, has been issued and presents a very creditable but "cold water." Now supposing that over the appearance. The publisher states that the production of the first issue was attended with some mechanical difficulties which somewhat mar its appearance, and that future numbers will show an improvement on the first. The execution of the number before us, is nevertheless excellent, and is a credit to Canadian in- of Queen's Bench, establishing, as he confidently dustry. The publication is to appear monthly, 72 quarto pages, and we trust that it will meet a liberal support from the mechanics and scientific men of Canada. The low price brings it within the means of all.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. -March, 1873 .- Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The contents of the current number are as under :- The Parisians, Book V.; Explorations, Part II. ; A True Reformer, Part XIII. ; Grause Driving; The Commencement of the Session; Lord Lytton.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS for the undermentioned places :---

- MR. MICHAEL REID, Teacher Pembroke.
- Mr. PATRICE HART, Osceola, Admaston and Douglas.
- Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell.

Mr. P. Lynch, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston.

- Mr. D. O'SHBA, Picton and vicinity.
- Mr. LAWRENOE SLATTERT, Sheenboro' Mr. J. MOLONEY, Reve, Mount St. Patrick.
- Mr. NEIL M'CAUL; Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite

the Market, Ottawa.

is becoming thoroughly awakened in regard to this subject. A more striking evidence of this connection has not been presented to us then the jail in the Life of Maximilian, Emperor of Mex-ico; Sonnet; The Roman Catacombs; Bits of great temperance movement among the Roman Catholics in that vicinity began, under the leader-ship of Father Stafford, and it has spread so that

now there is little drinking there among the members of that church. Now see what connection this has with the criminal statistics of the place. A short time since while there Jailer showed us his books, containing statistics for some years past, and from them we found that during the last four months of the total number of 18 prisoners committed, but one was a Roman Catholic, and he was previous to the temperance movement there during a corresponding number of months there were 22 committals, of which 11-just one-half-were Rom-an Catholics. In 1868-just at the commence--more than three fourths-were Roman Catholics.

Now what has wrought such a great change, that instead of three-fourths, or one-half, we find this year but one-eighteenth of the prisoners belonging to that class? We are assured on the best authority that no reason can be assigned for this entire community the same influence should be brought to bear, might not the same results be looked for ?-Canada Casket.

THE COOTE CASE.-We understand that Mr. Devlin has petitioned the Governor-General for a Commission to enquire into and report upon the facts recontly discovered and submitted by him to the Court asserts, the complete innocence of Mr. Coote. Mr. Devlin stated in Court, when his cliont was brought up for sentence that four out of the five judges presiding over that tribunal, entertained the opinion that he was not guilty, and we may add that such is the belief very generally entertained. It will be in the recollection of many, no doubt, that some few years ago a man named Gray, who had been con-victed of murder in the very Court in which this case has been tried, was afterwards unconditionally liberated, it having been ascertained by a Commission appointed by the Government-similar to that now applied for-that the man, although found guilty by a jury, had not committed the crime. In this latter case, Mr. (now Judge) Monk, was the Commissioner, and upon his report of the facts of the case the convicted person was honeurably dis-charged. The friends of Mr. Coote have no doubt of a similarly gratifying result should like facilities be afforded him, --Montreal Herald. GOLDEN WEDDING -It falls to the lot of few mar-

ried couples to be able to commemorate the jubilee of their union in the holy banns of matrimony. Such good fortane has, however, fallen to the lot of Mr. and Mrs. McNamee, sen., who yesterday cele-brated the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of their married life. The gathering was of the most pleasant character, and the guests, most of whom had known the host and hostess for many whom had known the host and hostess for many years, presented them with a service of plate, with other demonstrative evidences of attachment and esteem. The presentation was made by His Worship the Varor the Mayor.

At Hochelaga, on the 16th of April, Catherine Kinnon, aged 31, wife of Robert Forward.

On the 19th instant, at 20 McTavish street, Janet Stuart, eldest daughter of the late Michael Me Culloch, M.D.

In this city, on Saturday, the 19th inst, Ann Elizabeth, third daughter of Anthony Dowd.

At 34 Bleury street, on the 20th instant, Mr. Thomas Dednam (of the firm of Dednam & Young), a native of Bristol, Devonshire, England, aged 73 and 7 months.

At Hemmingford, P.Q., on the evening of the 12th inst., Col. John Scriver, aged 81 years.

At Quebec, On the 14th instant, Chas. Walter Caulfield, aged 27 years.

At the same place, on the 14th instant, Michael Lynch, aged 60 years a native of Kilrush, Co. Clare, Ircland.

On the 14th inst, at St. Foy's, St. Louis Road, after a long illness, borne with Christian rosignation Edward, son of David O'Connell, aged 26 years and 8 months.

On the 13th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Martin Fogarty, a native of St. Catharine, aged 38 years. On the 16th instant, Mrs. Julie Morin, widow of the late Mr. Paul Latouche, aged 88 years. At St. Roch, Quebec, on the 17th April, aged 63

years, Mr. Charles Audy, master blacksmith.

At Warkworth, Ont., on the 11th inst., Bridget Kennedy, the beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Oraig, aged about 36 years. Requiescal in pace.

In Toronto, Ont., on the 8th inst., Mr. Patrick Murphy, Dummer St., aged 30 years.

In Toronto, Ont., on the 18th inst., Mrs Margaret Law, relict of the late P. Law, aged 61 years. Deceased was a native of Borrisoleigh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

In Toronto, Ont., on the 13th inst., Catherine, relict of the late John Hoolahan, Co. Limerick, Ireland, aged 83 years.

In Emily Township, Co. Victoria, Ont, on the 8th inst., William Alfred, third son of Denis O'Donoghae,

Esq., aged 22 years. In the Township of Ops, Ont., Isabella, relict of the late Patrick Hoey, aged 72 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour & brl. of 196 fb .-- Pollards \$2.25 @ \$3.00 Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra 6.90 @ 7.20 Ordinary Supers, (Canuda wheat).... 5.85 /@ 5.90 Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 0.00

W.P. BARTLEY & CO

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools, and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses, Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent, in fuel over any other Engine.

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullios, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver & & C. 1-y-36 1-y-36

EYE DISEASES.

DR. ED. DESJARDINS, CLINICAL DILPENSARY, NAZARETH ASYLUM, St. CATHERINE STREET. Advice and attendance given gratuitously to the poor every day (except Sundays) at two o'clock af-

m-26-2. ternoon.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | In the Superior Court District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN A. HICK,

An Insolvent.

On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

JOHN A. HICK By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER

His Aitorney ad litem. 36-1m TNOT MENTIN LOW OF 1960

4 36-2

	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
٥Ì	In the Matter of ISIDORE GAUTHIER,
o	An Insolvent.
ŏ	A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared
2	subject to objection until the seventh day of May
0	1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid.
0	Montreal 17th April 1873.
ŏ	L. JOS. LAJOIE,
~	Assignee.
0	36-2
0	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
0	In the Matter of ADAM ARCHIBALD, An Insolvent.
0	
0	A second dividend sheet has been prepared sub-
δ	ject to objection until the Thirteenth day of May
0	1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid.

Montreal, 17th April 1873,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 25, 1873

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. 0.0

FRANCE.

6

The Legitimists and Bonapartists have agreed upon Liepina as their candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Paris in the National Assemdi kana kana kana di bly.

RADICAL LYONS .- There are many points of resemblance between the first city and the second city of France, between Paris and Lyons. Both are decidedly Radical and both have divisions encamped outside the walls to protect property and watch over turbulent population within. Marshal MacMahon keeps watch and ward over Paris, and General Bourbaki observes Lyons with a vigilant eye. When the question of regional recruitment for the active army was raised the other day, it was never contemplated that the system should be applied to Paris or Lyons; it was proposed that there should be so many corps d'armee, divisions, etc., and that each division should furnish a brigade to form an army of Paris and an army of Lyons. The boldest innovator never suggested that there should be a corps d'armes of Parisians and a division of Lyonese. Ever since the fall of the Empire, Lyons has assumed an importance intolerable to . the Conservatives. During the war Lyons had serious thoughts of setting up as the capital of the South of France, and separating from the invaded provinces. It is the headquarters of Federalism, Socialism, and all kinds of wild ideas. During the Commune it treated with the Government of M. Thiers, as one power treats with another, and even since then it has maintained an attitude of the most vexatious character. The maire became a kind of potentate, and constantly thwarted the action of the Government official, the Prefect of the Rhone. The other day the Minister of the Interior, in a moment of irritation, declared that the municipality of Lyons must be crushed, and it seems to be the calm intention of the Government to assimilate the municipality to that of Paris or in other words, to break up the central maires, and have some half a dozen maires instead of one.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS OF THE CARLISTS .- MADRID, April 18. -The railway between Barcelona and Tarragona has been cut by the Carlists, and travel between those cities is temporarily suspended. The Carlists have seized Mamarite, in Huesca, and the insurgents announce their intention of holding them until a sum of money which has been demanded of the town shall have been paid.

For the present the Carlists have taken the field with their usual boldness, and, it is said, with their usual atrocity. They have taken advantages which they never possessed before. As against Amadeus or the Republic Don Carlos represents the principle of Legitimism. The cause of his grandfather as against Isabella was not so plausible, for, according to old Spanish laws, Isabella was the legitimate Sovereign of Spain. Numbers who stood by Christina and her child would prefer a member of the old House to an alien Prince or a Republic. Isabella is personally unacceptable, and if the prejudice against her children be not removed by some display of spirit on the part of her son when his time comes it is possible that the whole Conservative spirit of Spain may gather round the descendants of Ferdinand's brother. A more immediate advantage is that the Spanish Republic has virtually no longer an army. The spirit of indiscipline which has been growing for years, fostered by the sight of sudden and shameless promotions and by an increasing dislike of the conscription, has now undermined the principles of authority, and, even where the men stand by their colors, the Government cannot depend upon them. Probably they would be more trustworthy in face of the enemy than in the idleness of a democratic city, but there can be little doubt that the supposed temper of the troops has had something to do with the slackness which has been displayed in opposing the Carlists. In the meantime the latter are carrying on the war with real energy. They do not appear to have any great number of men in the field; a few thousand peasants, badly armed, commanded in many cases by men of their own order or by priests very little higher socially or by education, keep the whole North of Spain in alarm. The capture of Berga is an incident which raises the insurrection to the dig-

nity of Civil War. Four hundred prisoners, a thouifles besides munitions of war, were taken

The number of females in criminal prisons in Scoteven the shadow of military glory as a compensa-

tion. War budgets which give Custoza and Lisca as their sole results are not likely to be quietly tolerated in a nation whose hatred of the conscription. is driving thousands into foreign emigration.

This new feature in Italy is greatly on the increase. The flower of the population are going to America, because they prefer exile to forced military service, and because the taxation weighs so heavily on the poor man's food, that even in those patriarch al and simple neighbourhoods, where a loaf of bread and a few bunches of grapes suffice for a family, it is becoming impossible to live.

The per contra of gain is cheap and immoral newspapers which sap faith and pervert youth-layschools-the suppression of every humanc and charitable institution, and the name of Italian unity, which is a dead letter to the enormous majority local attachment to the city, district, or village, being the only form of patriotism an Italian of the people understands or cares for.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S BIRTHDAY .--- 'The celebration of the birthdays of Victor Emmanuel, who completed his 53rd year, and of Prince Humbert, who on the same day completed his 27th, was a very poor affair | It appeared to the jury that the deceased had shortindeed. The King left Rome the night before for a | ened his life by excessive drinking, and the verdict hunting box in Tuscany, at which the Liberta, the semi-official paper, grumbled and said Lanza ought to have advised his Majesty to stay in Rome for the the kind will probably assist policy holders in occasion. In a matter of this kind, however, most people think Victor Emmanuel knows his own mind, and as he notoriously detests being in Rome, nothing but a political necessity would be likely to induce him to forego his field-sports for the sake of a meagre display of lukewarm "enthusiasm."

Strong is the offspring of irreligion, and regenerated Italy, is at present, suffering from a complete suicidal epidemic. Not a week passes, but dozens of cases of self destruction are recorded.

MAZZINI.-The anniversary of Mazzini's death was observed with solemn pomp in Genoa. The body of the decaesed, which is being embalmed, was exposed to the public gaze. It was quite dressed with patent leather boots, black trousers, and wrapped up in a large dressing-gown. The right hand on his breast; the left straight by the eide of the body; his looks turned towards the visitors; his face of a brown yellow colour, and on the face and head the natural hair neatly dressed. The articulations were flexible, and the flesh soft. The preparation, however, is still in its first period; in a year according to the physician who has undertaken the performance the articulations will become stiff; the flesh stony, preserving its nature and proportions; and the face from brown yellow will assume once more its natural colour. The corpse was exposed for three days, and was guarded by two members of the Club Pensieroed Azione, two Freemasons, and two members of the Commission of the Anniversary. The crowd of people, Italians and foreigners, who respectfully visited the body, was immense; it is supposed that more than sixty thousand persons entered the chapel during the three days, without reckoning the immense crowds assembled on the day of the conmemoration.

In the Roman Trastevere a society has been founded, entitled the "Infernal Society." Money is paid to poor parents to prevent them from baptizing their infants, who are handed over to the Liberals, and are "named," as the Internationalistic rite is called. The festivities on this occasion are described as perfectly abominable. "A group of women," says the Unita, "dressed as bacchantes, surround the crib of the child and dance, while they sing a horribly sacrilegious parody of the baptismal service." This reads like a scene from the "terror" of '93. Is Italy coming to that?-Catholic Review.

At the last Veglione, or masked ball of the season at Milan, a number of prostitutes appeared discuised as Sisters of Charity! At Rome a group of half-drunken men and women, dressed in dominos and pierots, broke into the Church of Santa Maria in Monticelli, and danced about the sacred edifice, singing, all the while, lewd and blasphemous songs. The people, at last, hearing of this horrid act of de secration, came in crowds to the church and expelled these wretches, who had a narrow escape from being torn to pieces by the indignant Romans.

Rome, April 18 .- The Pope is somewhat better, he arese from his bed to-day, and remained up several hours, during which time he transacted business. THE POPE'S CONDITION .- The Pope is better, b

land has for some years been very large. A parliamentary return shows that the number of persons sentenced to death for murder in England and

Wales during the year 1872 was thirty, seven of whom were women. The number executed was tourteen all of them men. One condemned prisoner strangled himself in prison, two were sent to the criminal lunatic asylum and thirteen had their sentences commuted to penal servitude.

The Courts of Cincinarti have just been occupied with a life insurance case of some peculiarity. One Francis M. Davison held a \$5000 policy in a mutual company, and, as the company refused to pay the amount on his death, his administrator such them. The defense of the company was based on these words, inserted in the policy: "I do not, nor will I, practice any bad or vicious habit that tends to shorten life," and it was alleged that the deceased had been addicted to drinking. The judge charged the jury that this was in the nature of a contract, and if, in their opinion, the deceased had been in the habit of drinking to excess, he had broken the contract and forfeited his claims on the company. was for the insurance company. The result is unchecking their desire for strong potations .- Gazette.

- THE GREAT WRECKS OF THE 19th CENTURY. The following list of great wrecks will be interesting at this time :
- In February, 1805, the Abergavenny was lost on the Bill of Portland : 300 perished. In October, same year, the Ameas, lost off New-
- foundland; 340 perished. December, 1805, the Aurora foundered on the
- Goodwin Sands ; 300 perished. October, 1806, the Athenian, lost near Tunis; 347
- perished February, 1807, Ajax was burned off Toredos 250 perished.
- December, 1810, the Minotaur was lost on the Haak Bank; 360 perished.
- December, 1811 the Saldanha was lost on the Irish coast; 300 perished.
- December, 1812, the St. George, Defence, and Hero, lost on the coast of Jutland; 2,000 perished. January, 1816, Scahorse, lost near Tramore Bay 365 soldiers of the 59th Regiment perished.
- August, 1831, Lady Sherbroke, lost near Cape Ray, 273 perished.
- August, 1833, Amphitrite, filled with female convicts, lost on Boulogne Sands; all lost.
- November, 1838, Protector; 178 perished. March, 1841, the President, of New York ; lost in
- gale, never beard from. December, 1847, the Avenger, lost on the coast of
- Africa; 200 perished. April, 1847, the Exmouth, bound for Quebec, lost,
- with 240 drowned. March, 1850, Royal Adelaide, lost on the Tongue
- Sands, off Margate ; over 400 perished. February, 1852, the Birkenhead, troopship, lost on
- the coast of South Africa ; 454 perished. February, 1853, the independence, lost on the coast of California; 140 persons drowned or burned
- death. September, 1853, the Annie Jane, lost west of
- Scotland; 348 lives lost. January, 1854, the Tayleur, lost, with 389 per-
- 5005. April, 1854, the Favorite, lost in a collision; 201
- drowned. May, 1854, the Lady Nugent, lost in a hurricane,
- with 400 persons. September, 1854, the mail steamer Arctic, lost off
- Newfoundland, with 300 lives. In the same year, the City of Glasgow disappeared with all on board.
- January, 1856, the Collins steamer Pacific disappeared with all on board. Never since heard of. August, 1857, the Central America foundered at sea; lost 450 persons.
- September, 1858, the Austria burnt in mid-ocean 471 lives lost.
- April, 1859, the Pomona wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the light; 400 lost.
- October, 1859, the Royal Charter, wrecked on

not take pains to ventulate but which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-ther. All this being true, a fire, in a room helps ventilation, especially an open fire, and it is well to have fire enough to take the chill off the air and the bedding every evening. It may even be kept going it with provided vou have some window or ventinot take pains to ventilate bed rooms in cold weasleep with the window open, begin with a very small opening, and then gradually increase it, but do not let the wind blow directly upon you. If you feel it and cannot avoid it, turn your face to it. In the morning, just as you are vacating the room, throw it open, and all the more if there has been no fire in it. As for the bedding, hang that out of the window. It will air three times as fast as it can in the room. Try it, and then smell of it, if you would know the difference. Let your bed and room air thus an hour or two, according to wind and weather-and in the summer much longer. Do not fear that this will make you appear untidy. The best housekeeper is the one who knows how best to make the house and its work serve the health and the comfort, as well as the taste of its inmates, not the one who makes up her bed as soon as she is out of it, covering up all the foul exhalations of the night previous, and then sleeping in them the next night. Some of the chamber work cannot well be done too carly, but the beds may be left until ten o'clock. Then protect yourself with head sontag and gloves, and make them up and tidy the rooms, but do not allow yourself to become chilled. The latter result will not happen so readily as you might expect. With a room well ventilated and sunned, you can work comfortably with the thermameter eight or ten degrees lower than in a room where these two items are lacking. This is the direct advantage of fresh air and sunshine. The indirect, but still greater economy, is found in the fine spirits and the elastic vigor that increase your ability to wash, and in di-

RAISING BETTER HORSES .-- There are scores and hundreds of horses throughout the country-no words in the English language can describe their meanness-which are used for agricultural purposes and pronounced good, but the last vestige of which ought to be exterminated from the regions of civilization. Why? Because they have vicious dispositions. They never can be relied on in a difficult place. They will never take hold of a heavy draft steadily. They will jerk, fly back, plunge forward, stave ahead a few yards, and then bolt suddenly. Hitch them to a draft of a few hundred pounds and bid them go on, and they begin to dance and prance and champ their bits, and away they go like a tornado. Hitch them to a decent load, and they will not walk until they are well nigh jaded out. In plunging with them, the ploughman is obliged to exert far more strength to make them go as they should than he does in holding the plough. Everything connected with them must be in prime order, or they will kick, rend the harness and rave, and nothing will induce them to be quint. They have strength sufficient to perform any labor desired of them, but their refractory, sullen, intractable dispositions never can be subdued except by age or starvation. From their early colthoed they are tricky and kicky, restive and impatient. Attempt to drive them through the snow when they will sink in nearly leg deep, or in the mud a few inches deep, and they will flounce and flunder, and down they will drop. We have seen them balancing themselves impatiently on their hind feet, and often obstinately darting ahead before the load was half ready to be started.

minishing the doctor's bills .- Science of Health.

SHIPPING BUTTER IN SEALED CANS .- For many years butter has been sent from Copenhagen to all parts of Europe in hermetically sealed tin cans. Although the business was commenced originally as an experiment, it has expanded to such a degree that. during the last two years, it has occupied several of the largest butter dealers of Copenhagen. The object of packing the butter in this manner is to protect it against the action of air and heat, and this s so completely attained that butter has been sent from Copenhagen to China and back again, without the slightest detriment to its edible qualities. The principal places of demand are China, Brazil, Java, tected by the benign influence of religion, and in Spain, and other countries, generally through London or Liverpool houses. The packages vary in size up to 28 pounds, although those of 4 pounds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received be-

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONTONT erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled _____ James Epps's & Ce, Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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

HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Esser Co.

WANTED, FOR the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER holding a second class cortificate.

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Testimonials of good character required. Applications to be addressed to, MICHAEL MCENIRY, Secretary.

Cornwall, April 7th, 1873.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTHONY OBSELTY Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario. 32

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands-Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA

PROVINCE OF QUEREC In the Superior Court. District of Montreal.

In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on bisiness at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company.

Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 15th March 1873.

EDWARD COOTE by A. POWER his Attorney ad litem. 30-5

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME.

COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any pertion of Canada; besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and prowhich nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds are generally preferred. The cans are lined inside tween the ages of five and twelve; the discipline with wood, saturated with salt pickle, and, when filled, are soldered up. This treatment is thought age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils. TERMS :

and the houses of the town are said to have been burnt with petroleum. According to the latest news, the Carlists are pushing their advantages. In some places they are worsted in others they obtainsuccesses which terrify as well as enrage their opponents. They are accused of sullying their victories with the crimes which have always disgraced Spanish Civil War. The Government, in a proclamation signed by all the Ministers, calls on the nation to unite against those who "destroy the communications, cut the telegraphs, devastate the fields, burn the archives, impose tribute on the rural population, rob like brigands, immolate inoffensive and unarmed persons, and shoot heroes who are obliged by superior force to surrender to them." It is said that the Government, at the urgent entreaty of Senor Castelar, is making new efforts to crush the Carlist Rising. Little has been done as yet, but the circumstance that Marshal Serrano has been brought into consultation shows how grave is the crisis in the opinion of those who expect to be held responsible for the result .- Times.

SWITZERLAND.

THE SITUATION AT GENEVA .- We (Tablet) learn that at the popular voting on Sunday for the confirmation of the new civil constitution of the Genevese Catholic clergy, the Catholics were unanimous in their abstention from the poll; thus protesting in the only way in their power against a law which would have been forced upon them whether they had voted or not. There was a practical coalition of strong anti-Catholic Protestants, Freethinkers, and Communists, and the result was that 9,081 votes were recorded in favor of the Bill, and only 151 against it.

PRACTICAL ORTHODOXY .- A new form of argument against the Old Catholics has been introduced in the Canton of St. Gall. A number of young women belonging to Tablat have resolved to banish all young men from society who incline to Old Catholic opinions; not only, as they phrase it, will they not marry them, but they will not even dance with them. Such an excommunication is likely to be more effectual than one severely theological; for an earnest Reformer could more readily support the anathema of a priest than see his friends carry off all the pretty girls in a ball-room. It is of course to be presumed that the young ladies of Tablat are desirable partners, as otherwise their defence of orthodoxy would take another and less self-mortifying shape .- Suiss Times.

ITALY.

The Minister of Finance has just declared the deficit of the Italian budget to be 130 millions for 1873. The taxes cannot be increased, for the country. is already overwhelmed. No reduction in the army can be made, for Italy lives in terror of the Crusade, as soon as France shall have regained her position and is free to act. No loan can be raised, so universal is the distrust in her solvency, and their seems nothing for the minister to propose save an enermous issue of worthless paper, which may any day fall to, the value of assignats and entail a national bankruptcy:

All illusion of the superior material prosperity of the country under the revolutionary regime is now thoroughly dispelled, and ourses loud and deep are heaped on those rulers who have drained its resour-

still confined to his bed.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government has summoned all religious school teachers of the Catholic persuasion in the province of Posen to state explicitly whether they will adhere to the Cultus Minister's decree respecting the sole use of German as language of instruction or no. If not, disciplinary proceedings will be at once instituted against them, to end in their dismissal.

A DISGRACEFUL WAGER .- A very curious storywhat the German papers call a Scandalgeschichtehas just cropped up in Cassel, touching a bet made between two officers there. One of these gentlemen, a Count and an Adjutant, was talking to his friend one evening about marriage, and laid down the proposition that a man of rank and title could, whenever he chose, marry a rich heiress. He proposed a bet, indeed, that within eight days he could get himself engaged to a certain young lady who pos-sessed the highly-desirable qualification described. The bet was accepted. This young lady was the daughter of the widow of a man who had been the proprietor of a gambling-house, and she was said to have half a million as her dowry. Whether the half million was in thalers, florins or francs, the German papers do not say, but in any case it was a pretty little fortune. The Count forthwith undertook the more easy than honorable task of winning the girl's affections, and succeeded. They were engaged. Now, an engagement in Germany is a very solemn affair; it is published in the newspapers; it is considered about as irrevocable as marriage itself. However, as soon as the engagement was arrived at, the Count claimed his bet, and then wrote to the girl to say that, on account of her father having been a gambler; it was impossible he could marry her. The engement was annulled; and the final results of this humourous affair, in the laconic words of the German chronicler, were; "a large quantity of champagne and a broken heart." Rather we should say that these were the results which theofficer in question hoped would be final; but the Emperor William heard of the little romance, and did not like the look of it at all. Probably before the large quantity of champagne had been drank, both the officers in question found themselves under arrest. At present, according to the commands of the Emperor, they await their trial by court-martial, and it is highly probable they may find serious cause to repent of having engaged in that merry jest.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND .--- The return of the number of criminals in prison in Scotland in 1872 shows an increase over the number in the preceding year,-These annual returns present successive series as of ebb and flow of a tide. In 1840 the average daily number of criminal prisoners in the prisons of Scot land was only 1,940; but there then followed an almost uniform increase year by year until in 1849 the numbers reached 3,143. A steady decrease then set in until, in 1861; the number had fallen to 2,083. At that date another rising series began, and there has been again a gradual increase. The daily average in 1872 was 2,777, which is the largest number in the present ascending series, though still not reaching the number in any of the five years 1848-1852, the period of the last climax. The popu-

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Anglesea coast ; 446 lives lost. February, 1860, the Hungarian, wrecked off the

coast of Nova Scotia, with all on board (205) lost. September, 1860, the Lady Elgin, lost on Lake Michigan, with 287 persons, April, 1863, the Anglo-Saxon, wrecked on a reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland, about 137 out of 449

lives lost. January, 1866, the London, foundered in the Bay of Biscay; about 225 perished.

In February, 1871, the City of Boston disappeared and was never beard from. February, 1873, the emigrant ship Northfleet, lost

by collission, with 300 lives. April, 1873, the emigrant ship Atlantic, wrecked

on Sambro Head, off Halifax, 590 lost.

IRISH BEAUTY .--- Ireland was anciently called the Island of Saints and pretty women." The collocation is somewhat strange according to our modern notions, inasmuch as a super-abundance of pretty women is not considered favorable to the growth of saintly communities. But let that pass. In the olden times sanctity was doubtless impervious to the glances of beauty, although it would appear from the metrical story of St. Kevin, that the Irish girls would not have been averse to a flirtation with the saints had the latter given them encouragements. According to the legend in question, St. Kevin was fishing one day in a lake, when a certain young Irish

woman gave him the following hint : "You're a rare hand at fishing," says Kate, "It's yourself, dear, that knows how to hook 'em.

But when you have caught 'em, agrah! Don't you want a young woman to cook 'em ?"

Modern opinion seems to coincide with that on the subject of Hibernian beauty, for a French writer has recently passed a most enthusiastic eulogium upon it. After complimenting the Irish girls he saw in Dublin on the freshness of their color, the rare purity of their complexion, the rich abundance of their brown hair, he goes on to say with the characteristic modesty of his country, that they resemble French girls more then the feminines of any other nation on the face of the earth. "Irish women," he says, "especially resemble the French in that good taste of their toilet, the ease and flexibility of their movements, and the gracious, frank cordiality of their manners." Then they know how to walk, which, in his opinion, English women do not. As we think all ladies have a right to know

what is said in their praise, and as the Frenchman's article has never to our knowledge been translated we give the pretty Irishwomen on this side of the Atlantic the benefit of the pith of it.

AIRING BED ROOMS -The most desolate-looking, sick-smelling, and every way repulsive room in most houses in cold weather, is the cold, unventilated bed room. The prevalent, notion is, that if it is cold, it does not need ventilation ; and the next thing is to caulk up the windows, so that they de not get opened by any chance. That is all wrong. Other things being equal, cold air is more invigorating than warm air because more condensed, and therefore cold air. in the bed room is to be preferred during the night. It is also true that cold air may be impure; and rooms need ventilating even in the winter. If a room is warm, the air, being colder than in warmer heaped on those rulers who have drained its resour- lation has been increasing all the time, and has weather, rushes in more eagerly, and we feel it more ces to the last extreme of poverty, and give it not grown from 2,620,184 in 1841 to 3;360,018 in 1871. keenly, and that misleads us to think that we need

to exert a very important influence in the preservation of the butter.

WHAT EAR-WAX IS FOR .- Dr. Dio Lewis, in one of his lectures, which he was addressing the boys, singled out a red-headed little fellow, and asked him what the wax was in the car for. He said he selected a red-headed boy because red-headed boys are generally the smartest. The boy stood up and said he did not know. The doctor would not take such an answer. If the boy didn't know, he must tell, at least, what he thought the wax was in the ear for.

"Well," said the boy, "the wax is in the car be-cause-because-because it wants to be in the car." He questioned another boy, who claimed distinc-tion by having a red-head, and his answer was that it kept the passage from the drum moist. That was correct; but it had further uses. Ear-wax is a deadly poison to insects, and its presence in the ear effectually protected the ear from insects. It sometimes accumulated and became hard, causing partial deafness, but a little warm castor-oil, mixed with spirits, would remedy that; or an injection of soapsuds.

GRAIN FOR POULTRY .- There is no other grain that is relished so well by fowls as Indian corn. It must always continue to be, as now, the American poulterer's main reliance, for, although too fattening to use in certain cases, it possesses more nutriment for the price then any other grain, and is always to be obtained. Corn can be given ground, and un-ground, raw and cooked. Oats we prefer ground fine, as otherwise the hulls are too harsh and bulky. With wheat, bran and middlings, wheat in the kernel, barley and buckwheat, there need be no difficulty in avoiding monotony. Ryc, though the poorest grain of all, may be given occasionally, and brewers' grains, if convenient.—Poultry World.

HAVE YOU A COUCH, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave,

A late number of the St. John Morning News thus concludes a lengthy article eulogizing Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites : "Mr. Fellows is certainly entitled to high credit for his energy and enterprise in working up his valuable discovery so successfully, and the presence of such gentlemen in any community is a matter on which that community should congratulate itself."

The St. John Telegraph and Journal says, "The invention of Fellows' Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind and a credit to the Dominion of Canada."

INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, TRUE WITNESS Office, will center a fayor.

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July.

2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation.

3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month.

5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs.

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra.

7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piane, will be \$2.50 per month.

8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

9. Parents who wish to have olothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing roquired.

10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.--3m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of CELESTIN IMBAULT di MATHA alias MANTHA,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned have been appointed Assignee in this matter; creditors are requested to fyle their claims within one month, at my effice, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and are hereby notified to meet at my said office on the twentieth day of May, next, at ten o'clock, a.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. Montreal, 15th April, 1873.

G. H. DUMESNIL, 35-2

Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER TESSIER. Insolvent.

I the undersigned have been appointed assignee in this matter. Oreditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and notified to meet in my office No. 5 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, on the 13th day of Maynext, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the state generally. The Inselvent is hereby notified to at-tend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignee. 35-2. dana di C

Montreal 10th April 1873.

. . .

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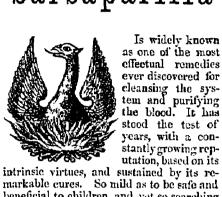
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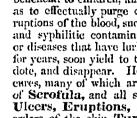
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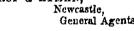
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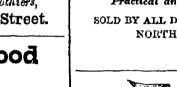
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L'Enderre or ma complet	MONTREAL,	Newcastle,	the public: Montreal, March, 1871,	Arrive 11:00 A.N., 8:30 P.L.
Soronto, March. 1, 1878.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	f Seneral Agenta	Conconcreat, march, 10149	
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