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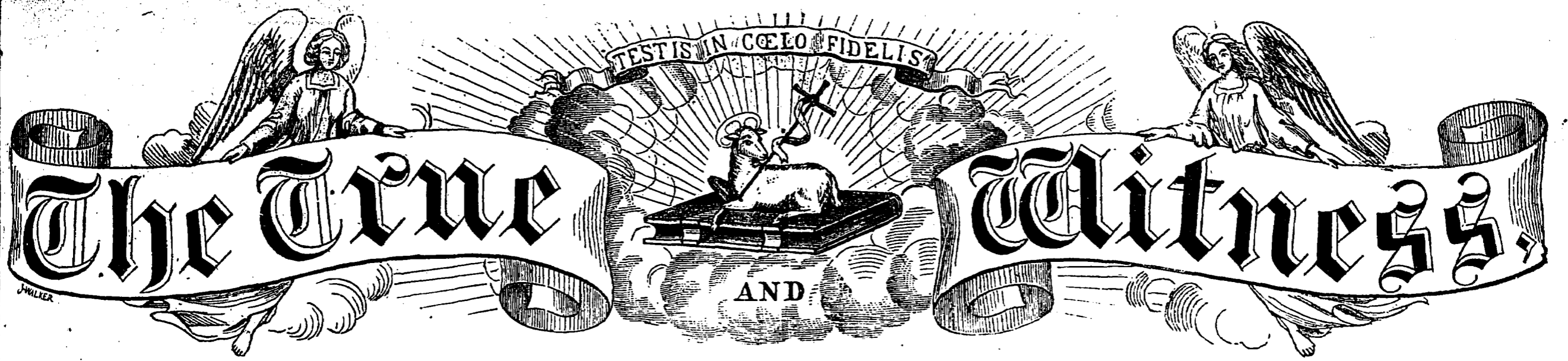
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873.

NO. 35

BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY. The Graces of Mary: or, Instructions and Devotions for the Month of Mary. With Examples, chiefly of graces recently obtained through Mary's intercession. 32mo. cloth, 504 pages. \$0 45

the Castle, soldiers off-duty. Sometimes a fugitive seeking his home in the city, after a brief but disastrous campaign in the country, ventured into the Roost for shelter and refreshment. He was received with the cordiality of previous times, but however short might be his sojourn, he never left its threshold except as a prisoner.

since I took employment with you and the Town Major. It might have been better earned I allow, but once I have placed the Squire's daughter in your hands I intend to leave this country and settle down somewhere abroad.

as artless and unaffected as she was gentle and gifted. His heart, so long pent in a lonely solitude, went forth from him at the sound of her voice, her eyes awakened in his breast the affections which lay sleeping, not extinct; a nature formed for love assumed its proper aspect, and in yielding himself without resistance to the influences of her sweet presence, Craddock felt that the gloom which had overshadowed his life might yet be illumined by the radiance of happiness.

"Mine now, beyond the reach of Fate!" It was agreed that Marion was to make her dwelling at Father O'Hanlon's until better days might dawn, or until her husband, in case the rebellion should collapse—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.

WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR? A STORY OF '98.

CHAPTER XXIII.—THE PLOT. We find ourselves once more in the chamber in Roonan's Roost, where the reader first made the acquaintance of Richard Raymond, and his worthy colleague, the spy Bradley.

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

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

From one of these inspections the venerable clergyman turned with a booming countenance and a cheering voice. "Here comes the bridegroom," he cried; "no man but a lover or a fugitive would gullap at such a pace."

Here his quick eye caught sight of something which caused him to reign up quickly, and seizing the bride 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 low fence which bordered the roadside, and were hidden in a leafy screen.

Duigenan, while Ned Fennell, sharing his master's excitement, already urged his horse forward.

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 rushed 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'Hanlon 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 Charles had fallen on the threshold as though struck dead.

To be Continued.

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHELL.

(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 Ferdinand 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 "gentleman 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 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 upward; 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 Protestant 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 assault."

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 Protestant 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 third—that is the massacre—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 on 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 interest 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 Belling's *Veridicæ Catholicorum Hibernicæ*. Belling 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 Belling's Latin; and it states that O'Neill, for the sake of revenge (or retaliation) did raise tumults and enact tragic scenes in some parts of Ulster, which are the less to be commended—if the stories are true—on the part of a man who is a Catholic. If the stories are true, we would all say that, and without "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-

taliation for the like outrages committed by the other side, every one would admit that such conduct cannot be commended, if, as Belling 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 massacre.

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,—cruelty towards their own people,—if he had failed in such a case to repay slaughter 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 taken 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 gauding 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 no'er cease
To search and struggle for thine ill?
N'er share thy good in peace?
Already do thy mountains feel
Avengeing 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 shrieks and woman's wail.

Now fill thy fur the upper sky,
Now down 'mid air they go,
The frantic scream, the piteous cry,
The groan of rage and woe;
And wider 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 stendly insisted. Whether it befel in November, 1641, or in the ensuing January; whether three thousand people were there murdered, as Irish authorities 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 swarvers, 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 Donegal?

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 frequently 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, confessed, "that several pamphlets 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 insurrection, "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. Carlo, 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 insinuation of any cruelties committed by the insurgents on the English or Protestants; although, it is computed by the journalists, that the Protestants of that Province had killed near a thousand of the rebels in the first

week or two of the rebellion." And on the 16th of November, 1641, "Mr. Robert Wallbank came from the North, and informed the Irish House of Commons, 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 Commission 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 Commission, 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 gentlemen '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 circumstance relating to them, expressly and particularly specifying 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, than 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 cruelties (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 Carrickfergus 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 prescribed at the beginning. Yet he had to give way, to some extent; and it must be true that some Protestants were flung into the Bann river at Portadown, just as Catholics had been lunged over the Gobbin cliffs.

I am bound to maintain, after all the examination 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 gamemaster'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 know; but could not afford to state; 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 course 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, to look in the face the greatest of all the O'Neills, the magnificent Owen Roe. It is one of the shining points in our history, gleaming through the general darkness, on whose brightness Irish eyes love to dwell. Therefore, in this large History of Ireland, Mr. Froude takes care never to mention how, on that bright 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 an O'Neill of Ulster, full of vindictive loathing against the covenanting leader who had shed the innocent blood of the clansmen of Tyrone, at Newry and at Island-Magee. The whole forenoon of that memorable day was spent in repeating attacks by Munroe's troops, which were always steadily repulsed. 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 into the faces of the Scots. Now, steady, rapid, advance all along the line! And, now, MacNeney, the spur in your horse's side and the bride upon his mane! In a few moments down went horse and foot, and there was no covenanting army anymore, only

a howling rabble rout, flying for their lives. They had need; for O'Neill, when he did move, was "hot upon the spur;" and Munroe and a party of officers betook themselves to ignominious flight. The General lost his hat and wig; but eastward still he urged his horse, through the marshes of the Montsighs, 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 window; it was only General Munroe 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 that day of Benburb; and the Irish nation felt that they had got a leader able to cope with the Lord-General Cromwell.

As this affair of Benburb is creditable to Irish soldiery, therefore Froude never alludes to it. The miserable "Historian" is always anxiously on the watch to find out some pretext for goading our people with a taunt; and it is really wonderful to observe how low down and how far out of his way, he will go to contrive a cutting and stinging gibes. 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—"Dignez vous; 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 forebuds; 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 apart 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 metropolis 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 against 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 ceremonies 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 Meath, and the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay, having been conducted to the sedilia prepared for them, his Eminence the Cardinal took his seat on the episcopal throne as prelate celebrant, when he was robed in his full canonicals, and taking his seat at the foot of the altar steps, commenced to celebrate pontifical High Mass. The assistant priest was the Very Rev. Monsignor McCabe, V.G., P.P.; the assistants at the throne were the Very Rev. Mgr. Woodcock, 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'Swiggan. The music, which was given with fine effect by a full choir under the conductorship of the Rev. N. Donnelly, and Mr. McDermott presiding at the magnificent organ, consisted of Kyrie, No 2 Mozart; Gloria, Hummel's; Mass; St. Stephen; Credo, No 2 Mozart; O Salutaris (Mozart); 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 McCabe.

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 the sacred soil to-day the bishops, priests, and people made offerings of their native land to the Almighty, praying that He would preserve her inviolate, 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 great centuries gone by, it was the secret of that life—that mysterious innate vitality 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 of union, one great rallying point, they would long ere this be shattered and scattered into a thousand nameless fragments, unacquainted, 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 aspirations, the deeds and achievements of the Irish race? What was the bond of strength and union which, at this hour, when the storms had well nigh passed and the sun began at length to shine, pre-

served the Irish people throughout the world, and enabled them, a nation entire and unbroken, to offer their native land to God? It was the Faith. How glorious was the attitude of Ireland to-day! When persecution was raging against the Church of Christ, when the princes and potentates of the earth 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 tumult of hostile 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! let us adore the Heart of Jesus." The rev. preacher addressed himself 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 chronicles, but from her every action, in both of 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 eloquent 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 philosophers 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 Pharisees of old, they thought they knew more than their God. And so they had the Catholic Church stand aside and not presume to interfere with the instruction of youth. They had her gone 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 concurrence, 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 uncompromising. 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 eternal 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 her children's system of education from which the knowledge of the Lord was excluded, and further that she could never relax her endeavors—made, thank Heaven, with hands daily growing stronger—till an object so 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 fons 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 exerted every engine of her war 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 Jesuits, 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. Had 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 so 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 act of to-day. Ireland, where the faith knew no 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 desecrated 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 Christ himself are insulted,

abused, and held in prison, how few are found to lift hand or voice in their defence. Even in this 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 Church. They blame the prelates and priests of the Irish Church for their action in respect of the university education. It is these men who tell the university education. It is these men who tell the bishops they have been too patient, too long suffering and long waiting, who assert that the measure which was put forward should have been accepted which they term "an instalment of justice." These men argue that further concessions would have been made by which further concessions would have 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 national sentiment of Ireland. The priests and people of the land united to-day to make reparation for the injury done 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 compromise, that they would be content only with having justice, and should not relax until they had gained, and should not relax until they had gained, the educational system applicable to the spiritual wants of the Irish people, and which should conduce 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 Sacrament, 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 ceremonies of the faith.—*Dublin Freeman*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MONTY'S MIND OF VERY REV. DR. CROKE.—Monty'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 enjoys; and his memory was stored with anecdotes of those disastrous days when a priest of this diocese—the Rev. Peter O'Neil—was inhumanly flogged, 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 grand-nephew of the Most Rev. Dr. McKenna—a distinguished prelate who conferred incalculable benefits on this diocese by the establishment of a school in the Irish College in Paris for the education of his 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 boast with grateful pride that his grandmother could count back for more than a hundred years of 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.—UNIVERSITY TESTS (DEALING) 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 reason for altering its provisions was to remove those objections as far as possible. He ventured to say, on behalf of himself and the three hon. members whose names were also on the bill, that they never once entered their minds that they were interfering 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 unintentional (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 (laughter).

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 under 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-Avon, and Richard Wynn, of Eadestown, in the vicinity of Ballynaglass, 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 Wicklow on Monday, but as they were not there, their suspicions were justly aroused that they had perished in the mountains. Police were sent from several stations, and many friends of the missing men went in quest of them, but up to the present time (12.30 a.m. Saturday) without success. When last seen they were on the mountains

in a place called Knocknamunion, one of the bleakest spots in the entire county. There are many conflicting rumors about, but it is certain that this is about the last place they were seen. The place abounds with precipices, and there are chasms fully twenty feet deep, filled with snow, a fall into any of which would be certain death. Taking all things into consideration there can hardly be a reasonable doubt but that they have been lost in some of these. 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 March, by a party of men who went in search of them. They were covered with snow in a place called the Black Rock. They would have probably remained concealed but for a dog that accompanied the party. An inquest was held on the bodies on 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 by so summary a process has failed, but Mr. Fawcett is probably by this time persuaded that his chance of getting it read a second time on Wednesday next is almost desperate, while all hope of getting it through Parliament, even supposing its second reading 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 Government 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 Government University Bill, but there was a universal feeling of relief when it was defeated, and the country has acquiesced in its failure with undisguised satisfaction. If the Government appeared next Wednesday allied with the Irish Roman Catholic 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 ought to be forearmed. If Mr. Gladstone will not support Mr. Fawcett's bill, but insists upon the adoption of his own scheme, his bill becomes 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 inadvertence, or through contempt for the consequence.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Mr. Fawcett, we maintain has committed a blunder which is flagrant in itself and which may have serious consequences. It passes comprehension how he and his friends could have fancied that they would be permitted to cut and carve a bill after they had laid it before the house. No part of the code which governs the proceedings of legislation is, as the Speaker said, better understood than the rule, that a bill ceases to be the property of any member from the moment it has been laid on the table. He may not withdraw it or substantially alter it unless the house shall give 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 passing 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 which he was going. That service might surely have been done by Mr. Bouvier, who knows the forms of the house as well as any of those who leagued with Mr. Fawcett to defeat the Government. But no warning 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 forgotten 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 lurking 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 commended by the Roman Catholic 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 will, 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. Inasmuch 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 'Catholic' or two in its ranks for the sake of appearance; and it is this purely Protestant body which is to re-arrange Trinity as to make it acceptable to the Catholics! The English Dissenters strongly complain of the unjust way in which they are treated at the hands of the member who would propose to submit the claims of the English Dissenters to the Convention

of Canterbury? And yet the claims of the Irish Catholics are to be referred to a body the majority of which will be composed of Protestant clergymen. The action of the Council of Organization would assume one or other of two forms. Its regulations may tend to perpetuate the 'status quo', to preserve Trinity in her old position as the stronghold and citadel of Ascendancy. On the other hand, it may honestly endeavour to carry out the idea of Mr. Fawcett, and convert Trinity into an institution purely Godless and Secularistic—in fact, a fourth 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 which he hopes for, it will make Dublin University Secularistic; if it fails, it will leave it Protestant. This dilemma is fatal to the Bill as a settlement of the claims of Irish Catholics. Whatever way matters may turn out, it would appear equally certain that no relief can accrue to the Catholics. This is a fact which the ruling men at Trinity know well.

THE IRISH LIBERAL MEMBERS AND MR. FAWCETT'S BILL.—The Irish Liberal members have achieved a well won victory, the full effect of which possibly may not be realized at once even by Professor Fawcett himself. In this instance the Irish representatives have worked together with a will. The Irish members, in accordance with the requisition which you have already published, assembled in the Conference 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. Blicherhasset, Mr. W. E. Redmond, the O'Connor Don, Mr. J. Martin, Colonel French, Mr. W. Stacpoole, Mr. E. J. Synan, Mr. G. Greville Nugent, and Mr. T. McClure. On the motion of Mr. Mitchell Henry, seconded by Mr. McCarthy Downing, Colonel French was called to the chair. Mr. Callan was requested to act as secretary. Messrs 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 strong expression of opinion that every opposition should be given to the bill. Mr. McCarthy 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. McClure, who wished to remain unfettered, being in favor of the entire abolition of tests, though opposed to all the other portions of the bill. After some further conversation, on the motion of Mr. Heron, seconded 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.—It is believed that the Government will make no effort to help Mr. Fawcett in the matter, but there 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 illustration 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 *Pall Mall Gazette* views all its sides, and then comes to the conclusion that the conduct of the Irish people in constitutionally expressing their feelings in Parliament must be put down, if necessary, by the sword. Of course, this very liberal sentiment is not expressed quite so nakedly as we have put it; but such and no other is the intent and meaning of the article. It is the growing danger from an Irish party—that is, the danger that Irishmen may use their lawful power in Parliament for their country's good—and, mindful of the advantage of giving a hated thing a bad name, it begins by smearing the term "Ultramontane" over the Irish party. 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 earth 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 seriously how far we are justified in allowing you to bully our dupes. One 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 go about with 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 flag. 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 write under the indignation, they have only begun 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 Irish party in the next Parliament will be made, we venture to predict, of stuff very different from that of the men who were reluctantly coerced on Tuesday week into acting for once an independent party. They will enter the House of Commons part, and 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 28.—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 terror into the hearts of intending rioters in future. Two men named Rooney and McKavanagh were convicted of

having compelled an inhabitant of Lesson-street, Belfast, to leave his home and go to another district. One of the most cruel modes of showing the rancour of the contending factions was the expulsion of families from their dwellings if they happened 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 unrelenting rigor. Mr. Justice Lawson, in sentencing the prisoners, observed that they had been found guilty of the most serious offence which 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 proceedings of a similar nature occurred, and would prevent 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 ENNIS MURDER.—A further investigation took place at Ennis relative to the murder of a farmer named McCarthy, in the neighbourhood of that town. The inquiry was held in private, but it transpired that Sub-Inspector Madders, of Corrofin, produced a vest, supposed to be stained with blood, which had been found in Howard's house, and that a witness proved to threats of vengeance having been uttered against the McCarthy 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 TIPPERARY.—Lord Lisnane, 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 QUEEN AND THE MAGUIRE TESTIMONY.—Mr. 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, Newfoundland, and the Rev. Robert O'Keefe, the Callan dispute is likely to be settled.

Great distress for want of food is reported to prevail 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 call 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 Slute Barrington had died out. As a successor to Bishop Phillips of Exeter we have the Editor of *Essays and Reviews*. Now we are blessed with popularity-hunting pigs, gaitered chatterboxes, flimsy scholars, smug vulgaritians; 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 them out.

"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 aversion. 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 required. For them he had cleverly cooked evidence for Parliamentary Committees; defended a Prime Minister, against the 'stupid Tories,' in the pages of *Jupiter's Travels*.

"Public opinion is his sole guide. This he painfully 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 advantages 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 seaside lodging-houses, as well as on the complicated machinery of the drainage-outfall at the mouth of the Thames."

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 Home Rulers will soon see that an Irish Parliament does. Why should English dissent and Scotch heresy thrust their nose into our nostrils down Cardinal's Callan's throat? 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 accepted 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' tyranny is to be overpast." But, why should people be expected to have so much courage in sentry-

silenced Prussia, when hardly anyone dares to say as much in "free" England? The *Times* began the 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*.

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 nobody—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 commenced 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 rate 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 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 lowered 1s 6d per ton, at the pits it was raised from 3s to 4s per ton.—*Dublin Freeman*.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTY.—A 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 Conservatives 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 alliance with the Roman Catholics, 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 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 lulling up a horse shoe, and saying "You 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 died with him, and will be made public before long.

UNITED STATES.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES—100 BLACKS KILLED.—NEW ORLEANS, 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 the passengers we glean the following:—The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House, and built breastworks three or four 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.

ROBBERY DETECTIVES.—A serious but rather ludicrous rumour is current concerning the recent personal 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, accompanied 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*.

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 reporter that he really wanted to be a captain on a canal boat.

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERE, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 25—St. Mark, Ev. Saturday, 26—St. Cletus & Marcellinus, PP., MM. Sunday, 27—Second after Easter.

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.

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. de 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.

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 own opinions.

OUR MISSIONS.—Under this caption, under a late date, we find a somewhat laehrymose communication to the editor of the London Times from one who styles himself An East 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 effect has been to spread infidelity in Romish countries, and to make the heathen tenfold

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 earth 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 enterprise 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 significant 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 scenery, 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 fond 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 tongue—and 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 whereas 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, but practically proper."—Ib.

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 were:—

"FUNERAL HONORS TO A DEAD KING.—In spite of the comparatively advanced civilization of the Sandwich Islands, the natives could not forego their worst than pagan saturnalia over the body of their late King Kumehecha 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 the night hideous. A hundred half-naked women 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.

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 ludicrous—for 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 few 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 healing 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 bear 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 Cardinals.'"—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 they will accomplish in Rome.

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 Catholics 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. COLERIDGE." 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 Catholic minority of that Province. We confess that we are disappointed, but we cannot entertain a doubt that the chief law advisors of Her Majesty have rightly interpreted the Act—the British North America Act—which 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

Council would not have been warranted in asserting that restraining power in the case of 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 circumstances have actually arisen. As representing the monarchical branch of the several Provincial legislatures—the Governor General has of course the same absolute right of veto over all Provincial and Dominion legislation as 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 Confederation 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 co-partnership been contracted. Before Confederation, there can be no doubt that the Legislature 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 Dominion would have been pregnant of evil to 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. It appears that the appeal of Mgr. Sweeney, 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, they must take as their model the widow woman who ceased not, day or night, to assail that unjust judge with her clamors; till at last

wearied out with her importunities, though indifferent to the demands of justice, he yielded 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 Halifax 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 inexcusable 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 acquainted, 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 directions 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 ribs 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 consequence 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 Parliament, who had voted against Mr. Fawcett's Bill, were tainted with venality, and disloyalty. The aggrieved parties, however, being more Irish Papists, as well as Irishmen, are very unpopular with good sound Protestants; Mr. Munster made nothing by his motion, and had to withdraw it.

It is now reported that Sir George Cartier will not leave England till about midsummer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Legitimists and Bonapartists have agreed upon Liepins as their candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Paris in the National Assembly.

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.

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.

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.

At the last Veglione, or masked ball of the season at Milan, a number of prostitutes appeared disguised as Sisters of Charity! At Rome a group of half-drunken men and women, dressed in dominoes and pierrots, broke into the Church of Santa Maria in Monticelli, and danced about the sacred edifice, singing, all the while, lewd and blasphemous songs.

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.

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.

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 overtaxed. 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.

All illusion of the superior material prosperity of the country under the revolutionary regime is now thoroughly dispelled, and curses loud and deep are heaped on those rulers who have drained its resources to the last extreme of poverty, and give it not

even the shadow of military glory as a compensation.

War budgets which give Custozza and Lissa 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 patriarchal 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—lay-schools—the suppression of every humane 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 indeed. The King left Rome the night before for a 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 occasion.

MAZZINI.—The anniversary of Mazzini's death was observed with solemn pomp in Genoa. The body of the deceased, 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.

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IN THE ROMAN TRASTEVERE 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.

At the last Veglione, or masked ball of the season at Milan, a number of prostitutes appeared disguised as Sisters of Charity! At Rome a group of half-drunken men and women, dressed in dominoes and pierrots, broke into the Church of Santa Maria in Monticelli, and danced about the sacred edifice, singing, all the while, lewd and blasphemous songs.

ROME, April 18.—The Pope is somewhat better, he arose from his bed to-day, and remained up several hours, during which time he transacted business.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.—The Pope is better, but 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 story—what the German papers call a Scandalgeheichte—has 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.

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 Scotland 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 GREAT WRECKS OF THE 19th CENTURY.—The following list of great wrecks will be interesting at this time: In February, 1865, the Abergavenny was lost on the Bill of Portland; 300 perished. In October, same year, the Ameas, lost off Newfoundland; 340 perished.

The number of females in criminal prisons in Scotland 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 fourteen 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 Cincinnati 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 sued them. The defence 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.

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DECEMBER, 1865, the Anrora foundered on the Goodwin Sands; 300 perished. October, 1866, the Athenian, lost near Tunis; 347 perished.

FEBRUARY, 1867, 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, Seahorse, lost near Tromore Bay; 365 soldiers of the 59th Regiment perished. August, 1831, Lady Sherbrooke, 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 a gale, never heard 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 to death. September, 1853, the Annie Jane, lost west of Scotland; 348 lives lost.

JANUARY, 1854, the Tayleur, lost, with 389 persons. 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 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 heard from. February, 1873, the emigrant ship Northfleet, lost by collision, 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 saint had the latter given them encouragements.

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 than 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 pit of it.

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 poultryer's main reliance, for, although too fattening to use in certain cases, it possesses more nutriment for the price than any other grain, and is always to be obtained. Corn can be given ground, and unground, 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. Rye, though the poorest grain of all, may be given occasionally, and brewers' grains, if convenient.—Poultry World.

not take pains to ventilate bed rooms in cold weather. 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 all night, provided you have some window, or ventilator open. If you have not been accustomed to sleep 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 to 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 early, but the beds may be left until ten o'clock. Then protect yourself with head sacking 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 thermometer 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 diminishing the doctor's bills.—Science of Health.

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 clamp 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 quiet. 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 colthood 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 slunder, 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.

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 is 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, Spain, and other countries, generally through London or Liverpool houses. The packages vary in size up to 28 pounds, although those of 4 pounds are generally preferred. The cans are lined inside with wood, saturated with salt pickle, and, when filled, are soldered up. This treatment is thought 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 ear 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 ear because—because—because it wants to be in the ear." He questioned another boy, who claimed distinction 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 soap-suds.

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 poultryer's main reliance, for, although too fattening to use in certain cases, it possesses more nutriment for the price than any other grain, and is always to be obtained. Corn can be given ground, and unground, 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. Rye, though the poorest grain of all, may be given occasionally, and brewers' grains, if convenient.—Poultry World.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiable 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 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. Gilliee, Town Witness Office, will confer a favor.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRAVEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.—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. Bissou, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., Ont. 31

WANTED, FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER holding a second class certificate. Testimonials of good character required. Applications to be addressed to, MICHAEL MCENIRY, Secretary. Cornwall, April 7th, 1873. 31

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 OSSELIN Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario. 32

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session 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 lands—Montreal 28th February 1873. IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants. 34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on business 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. 30-3

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 portion 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 protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender 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: 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first week 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 quarterly in advance, bankable money. 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 piano, 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 clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 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 dit MATHA alias MANTHA, Insolvent. I, the undersigned have been appointed Assignee in this matter; creditors are requested to file their claims within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacramento 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, Official Assignee. 35-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER TESSIER, Insolvent. I the undersigned have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and notified to meet in my office No. 5 St. Sacramento street, Montreal, on the 13th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 10th April 1873. 35-2

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN, ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.)

THIS institution was established in 1870, and recommends itself, both by the elegant style of the building, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affords, and by its facility of access from Montreal and the United States, being situated on the Montreal and New York Railway line, and only at a short distance from the Provincial line.

The course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sisters, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine Arts, &c., &c., and tends to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.)

Board and Tuition (Canada currency)	\$50 00 yearly
Half-Boarders	25 00 "
Tuition only	10 00 "
Music, Piano	\$1 50 per month
Drawing	0 50 " " 5 00 "
Washing	1 00 " " 10 00 "

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required. Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

JOHN BURNS,
(Successor to Kearney & Bro.)
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,
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(two doors west of Murray)
MONTREAL.
JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vinerias, &c., by Greene's Improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally attended to.

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

APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice	6 per cent
For sums over \$500 00 lent at short notice	5 " "
For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months	7 " "

As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
(Cor. Alexander & LaGauchetiere Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,
SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE:
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

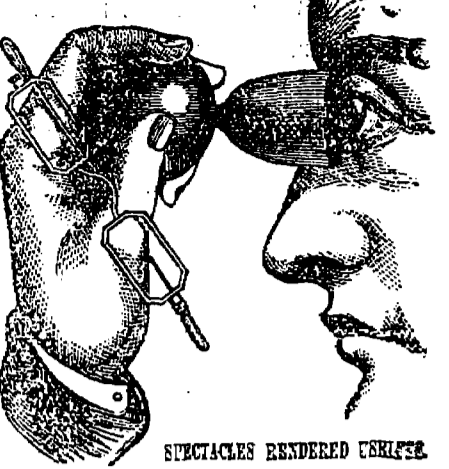
- 1st. Security unquestionable.
- 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
- 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
- 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
- 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. Small Charge for Management.
- 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.
- 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. ROUTH,
Genl. Montreal.
Feb. 1, 1873.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.



OLD EYES MADE NEW.
All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.
Read for yourself and restore your sight.
Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.
Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-ness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness; the loss of sight.

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

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

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

Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "I, Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

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

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Oured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age."

All persons wishing for all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 567, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

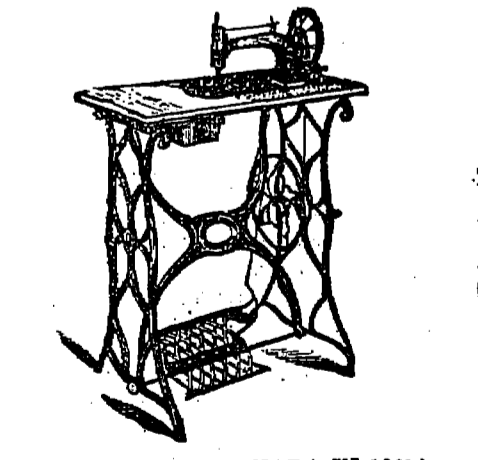
For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease.

Send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage.

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No. 91 Liberty Street New York.
Nov. 18, 1871.

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No. 91 Liberty Street New York.
Nov. 18, 1871.



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BLACK AND WHITE SMITH
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IT'S A CHARM
That fills the soul of an Artist with delight, when a long sought subject of unparalleled beauty bursts upon the view. And it's a charm that only those can appreciate who have long tried in vain to get a really good fitting Suit, and have at last succeeded by getting the new style brought out by

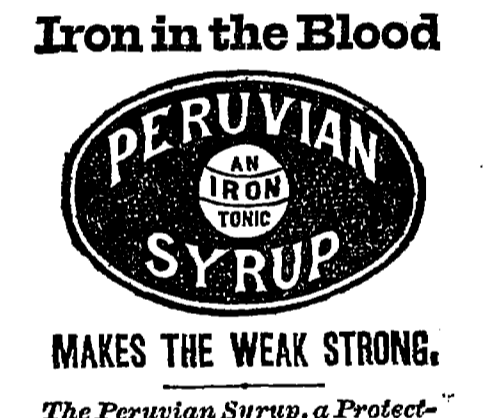
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DESIGNATED THE
Regent Street Walking Suit,
From a large variety of
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IN
HEATHER MIXTURE, SILURIAN CLOTHS,
ANGOLAS,
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From \$12.50, \$14.50, \$16 & \$18.
To be had only at
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Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.



The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

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

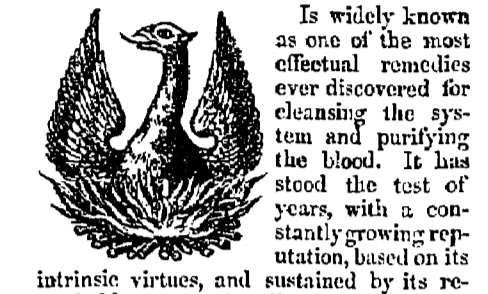
See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass. Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE,
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MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
in flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels, or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to send me their orders.
Price list on application.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rosacea, or Erysipelas, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
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QUINUM LABARRAQUE
Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine

The Quinum Labarraque is an eminently tonic and febrifuge Wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian Bark.

The Bark Wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from Barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these Wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles, and these always in variable proportions.

The Quinum Labarraque, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which Physicians and Patients can always rely.

The Quinum Labarraque is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in childbirth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against Fevers.

In cases of Chlorosis, Anemia, or Greenishness, this Wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

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

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THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by merit attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage.
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CHEAPEST AND BEST
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P. E. BROWN'S
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Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the
MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE
to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the
VERY LOWEST FIGURE,
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ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED
Don't forget the place:
BROWN'S,
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NEW SPRING STYLES,
IN
Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats
AT
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Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

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DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

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

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

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

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

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

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

COURSE OF STUDIES.

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

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST CLASS.

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per month	\$12 00
Half Boarders	7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter	4 00
1st Class	5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter	6 00
1st Class	8 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin (if not included in the regular tuition). Monthly Reports of Behavior, applications and progress, are sent to parents or guardians, as may be desired. For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOUX,
Director.
Toronto, March 1, 1872.

