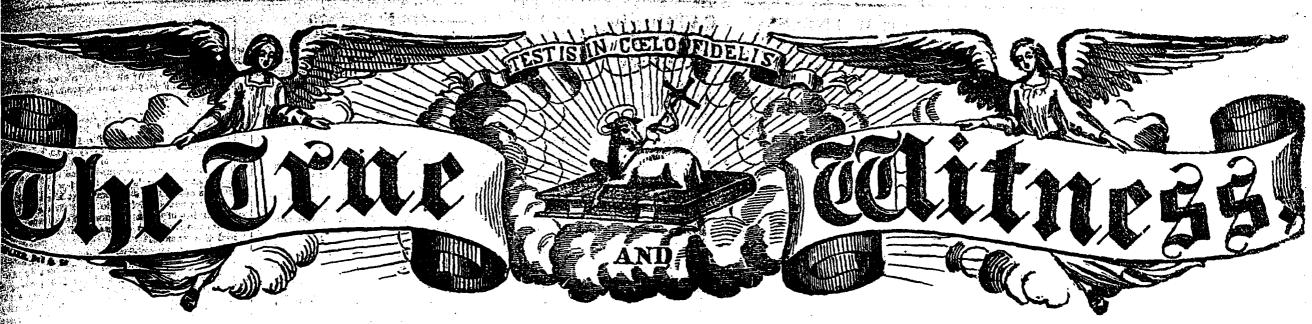
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#### ATHOLIC HRONICLE C

## JOL. XX.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

### No. 38.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE

OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Dasms Ganon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbey of Tongerloo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER XV. - CONTINUED.

Far from it,' answered Lorenzo, 'and my blood boils in my veins when I think of it. Did not General Cialdini boast after the battle that he had a considerable number of dead on his hands? The cruel monster ! he refused the Pontificals the mournful privilege of burying their dead comrades. He cast the bodies into a common hole, and thus refused the fathers and mothers, who soon hastened from every side of the bill, the consolation of wseping over their children's graves. Ab! he may boast of it, but let his day once come, and his punishment will be learful. The Chaplains of the Pontifical army were forbidden to exercise their sacred ministry beside the dying. ' Let them die, the canaille ;' haid he roughly ; fif they want priests let them have our chaplains.' 'But, general, the Prench the Belgians, the Irish, the Germans, understand no Italian, they want Priests of their-own country.' 'Come, come,' growled the commander, answer; 'that soum which fights for the Priests is not worth so much trouble. They are misoners of war. Soldiers, watch them well." "Good heavens, what cruelty !' said Fra Paolo, shuddering. And these are the men. who would free Italy from the tyranny of the reert, Callebaut and Lecroix (four of the five

the cruelty of their enemies, the Pontifical soldiers remained firm, and even playful. 1 went with my friend, Antonio, into the church of Cas. | ber fourth to Genoa. telfidardo. The wounded were laid on the cold 'Hurried from place to place,' wrote one of rection of Rome, we found that we had returned their company.

Priests.'

should have spirit enough to laugh in the midst | for a little while to-day.' of their sufferings, as if they had been at some joyful festival."

"They have good reason,' said Victor smiling, their conscience is clear and peaceful, and death to them cannot but be an invitation to the great festival of Heaven."

Lorenzo remained for some time, taking of all the remarkable occurrences which he had seen and heard of at Loretto and Castelfidardo, and at nightfall he took Joseph and Martin with him to his father's house, where they were received with the warmest tokens of affection. -

The family consisted of the parents and two children. The father, Lungi, was a peasant of middle age, and bis wife, Bettina, was a little woman whose goodness of heart was expressed on her countenance, as was that of her husband out yet, under the command of our glorious genupon bis.

The two Zouaves were soon installed in their new home, as if they had belonged to it. They were greeted by the good news that the Piedmontese had already been spying about the Cascina and had now left the neighborhood for Ancona, so that there was little fear of discovery or pursuit.

When the fugitives lay down to rest, they bought over all which Lorenzo had told them of the fate of their comrades, and fervently thanked God Who had so signally preserved them.

Marietta's brother, however, bad been unable to inform them of all the unworthy treatment inflicted by the Piedmontese upon the unfortunate prisoners at Osimo, Alessandria, Genoa, and elsewhere.

Four of our countrymen, Vereechen, Hevhundred and filty men who, under the command in the midst of all their sufferings, and amid of the gallant O'Reilly, had defended Spoleto for twenty hours against an army of fifteen (housand men), were carried prisoners on Octo

Fra Paolo brought in a bench for them. 'Now tell the news to one another, while 1 go and prepare something for our new guests."

'But Leo,' inquired Victor, 'tell me first how has it been with you? Have you not been wounded ?

'Thank God, no, my friend ; I have not received the slightest burt, only I am deaf in my right ear. It is the fault of a bullet which sbaved off a bit of my ear, and killed the man who stood at my side. What a scene! I saw almost all my companions fall, one after another. Our battalion is utterly destroyed. The poor more. Pope, he has lost his Dominions; the Piedmontese are everywhere victorious,'

'Yes,' answered Joseph, ' but Ancona holds eral. Lorenzo told us to-day that the Piedmontese have not hitherto succeeded on the land

side in winning a foot's breadth from the wall." But, alas! it can but be the noble but hopeless defence of rights which must at last be overpowered by oppression, unless speedy help comrades.

be afforded by those whose duty it is to defend the Holy Father's possessions.'

'But tell us,' said Victor, 'by what means you and your companions esceped the hands of the conquerors ??

'It would be too long a tale to tell,' answered Van Gameren, 'were 1 to attempt to describe to you all that we suffered in that fearful flight. Enough to say that we were separated from our

comrades in the retreat to Loretto, and having of the anxiety which their frieids in Belgium no hope to escape the enemy's pursuit, in any other way, we took to the mountains, where we concealed ourselves in caves and clefts of the rocks, living upon the remains of our provisions and on the wild berbs that we gathered. It was only in the night time that we ventured to proceed, and being unfortunately ignorant of the they lodged. ignorant of the country, we lost our way, and when we thought that we were far on in the di-

moved us most was, that all these young men but am already better, and I have left my bed Piedmontese were chasing them like wild beasts. kindly as it he had been his own father. At the distance of two miles from Rome they were compelled to defend themselves against a party of the enemy's lancers, who were following them.

They reached Rome at last in a miserable condition. 'You should have seen in what a state I arrived,' wrote Van Gameren, on Sept. 26. in r letter to his brother, giving him a short account of the dangers which he had passed

through ; 'my clothes torn to pieces-my beautitul Zouave uniform, which I received but a month ago, is utterly spoiled; happily they have given me another. I am too tired to write any

> ' Your attached brother, 'LEO VAN GAMEREN,

ready have attempted to reach Rome with his

'Later on,' said he, ' when Victor is stronger

Their friends of the Luigi's Cascina were of

the same opinion. The three Zouaves were

compelled, therefore, sore against their will, to

One of their greatest troubles was the thought

were enduring as to their late. They dared not

venture to write them a line, lest their place of

concealment should become known to the watch-

In other respects their lives were neaceful and

banny amid the kind-hearted people with whom

Lorerzo and Marietta, above all, delighted in

and the country is quieter, you shall go. The

Piedmontese are still on the watch.'

delay their departure.

ful eye of the enemy.

to recovery.

parture.

' Sergeant.'

Victor bad opened his whole heart to him his love for his parents, his father's errors, his sorrow over the old philosopher's blindness.

Be of good courage, my son,' said the Hermit; 'your father will be converted ?

"Oh, father !' answered young Morren, " may your words come true. I ofter my life gladly to obtain it. But, also ! God seems not to accept my sacrifice."

"Be of good heart; perhaps the Lord has already heard you. At all events I venture to prophecy that sconer or later he will grant you your father's conversion."

After such conversations Victor would climb the bill against which the Hermitage was built, and direct his prayer to the Madonna of Loretto from its summit.

So strong a friendship had grown up between Victor, meanwhile, seemed on the high road the three Zouaves and their hosts, that when the day in November had arrived which was fixed Thanks to the Hermit's skilful treatment, his for their departure, every one in the Cascina wound was healed, and but for the weakness consequent on the loss of blood, he would alwas sorrowful.

Fra Paolo had left his Hermitage with Victor the evening before, and passed the night under But Fra Paclo would not bear of their de- Luigi's roof.

The young men had provided themselves as well as they could with weapons, for it was to be feared they would have to deal with some of the enemy's soldiers on their way.

Lorenzo was not to be dissuaded from his determination to accompany them to the boundary of the Papal States.

'l will not have you,' said he laughing, 'falling into the hands of the Piedmontese, after we, as you say have had so much trouble with you. it would not been worth while to take care of you for that. Now I know the whole country ; I know the roads, the woods, the bills, the caves ; I can guide you without difficulty."

He was not to be denied. Early the following morning, the four companions were ready for the journey, all in peasant's attire.

The parting was sorrowful. It was like that of children leaving their father's house for ever.

stones. There were nine-and-torty Zouaves,				Bettina and Marietta cried bitterly.
and among them the captain of the second com-	is to become of us, shut up without linen, with		The two new triends were inseparable, and now	Luigi seemed exceedingly out of temper, Le
papy."		into hands that would betray us to our enemies.	ever difficult it might be to understand each	knew not with whom or why. It was his way of
Guelton, a Belgian. Lorezzo, was he wound-	or hope to return to our country.	It was only the cross that marked the entrance	older, they taiked together with a satisfaction	showing corrow.
ed P	This was the fate of but too many among	to this Hermitage which gave us courage to ask	which was pleusant to see. Lorenzo was never	The Piedmontese !' muttered te.
Ab, yes, poor fellow,' was the answer. 'He	their companions.	a shelter here for a few hours."	tired of admiring the giant strength of the Pon-	Fra Paolo stood leaning on his staff, and cast
hid received no less than three balls in his body,	•	God has guided you well. Our good Her-	tifical Volunteer.	a glance of sorrowful affection upon Victor
and cannot possibly recover. Besides several		mit, who has taken care of us like a real father,	What a fine soldier,' said he. 'Martino, 1	"Child," whispered he in his ear. I provide the
other Belgians, whose names 1 either did not		will doubtless give you the best information as	should like to see you at work upon Garibaldi;	old Hermit, as he will pray for you.
there are have forgetten there was one named	companions, who were rining in imprisonment,	to the surest way of proceeding.'	you would teach him a lesson, I think.'	The travellers fell upon their knees before the
Taining a har of eighteen. Torehenged a form	and victums to every kind of oppression on the	'I hope so,' was the reply, ' for our great de-	Marietta, on her part, had no greater pleasure	venerable old man.
manda with how the had anothed a hullet a his	part of their barbarous conquerors, Victor and		than to get Joseph to tell her about his dear	'Your blessing,' said they.
words with him; he had received a builet in his	his two comparies dweit in rest and passe one	At this moment Fra Paolo came in to call	fatherland, his tender mother, and his beloved	Fra Paolo raised his eyes to Heaven, and
and Inen, said ne, . my weapon lell out of	his two comrades dwelt in rest and peace, one under the shelter of the Hermitage, the others in		sister.	made the sign of the cross over their bowed beads.
my band.?		He gave his three new guests, whom he vainly	"My sister is called Mary, like you," he said	A last pressure of the hands was exchanged.
Brave boy;' said Victor; 'be had left his		endeavored to persuade to remain with him-at	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	'Farewell.'
studies to fly to the defence of the Holy Fa-	One day, towards evening, shortly after the	least, for that night-all possible information as	• Ob, how I should like to know her."	'Addio.'
Ther. The second			· · ·	
Who would have beheved it, Fra Paolo?'	gone to the Hermitage to see their wounded	Rome with the least exposure to dauger.	laughing, 'but when I go back to Belgium I	And they were on their way to Rome.
continued Lorenzo; 'they found plenty of mat-			will send you her portrait. I will tell her what	CHAPTER XVII THE END OF THE FREE- THINKER.
le for laughing and joking. A Zouave, for in-	Fra Paolo went hastily to answer it. Who	But why will you depart so quickly ?' said	good care Marietta and her family took of the	The names of Costalfdands 1
Mance, who had been shot right through the	is there ?' asked be.	he. 'Stay, at least, till the morning, that you	Pope's poor volunteers, and then she will pray	The names of Castelfidardo and, the Crocette
body; was carrying on a lively dispute with a	Poor strangers who have lost their way, and	may have a good night's rest.		had echoed throughout Europe. The hps of all
Piedmontese. I could not very well make out	ask shelter for a few moments, and some infor-		for you, for she is as pious and good as Luigi'a	men were full of the fame of the Pontifical' Mar-
what he said, but it must have been something	mation as to the country.	Zouares.	children.'	tyrs, and of the shame of the godless conquerors.
Tery amusing, for the other Zouaves also laughed	The Hermit opened the door.	Joseph and Martin joined their entreaties to		The lion-like courage of the Volunteers, and
bearialy, there are for the territorial and the	Zouaves,' cried he joyfully, at the sight of	those of Fra Paolo to persuade them to stay,	'Is Belgium a beautiful country ?' asked she	the prudence of their, brave leaders, the crushing
That, no doubt,' remarked Joseph, 'was	three soldiers who stood at the threshold.	but to no purpose ; after a few bours' rest, Van	emiling, in order to turn the conversation.	superiority of the enemy's numbers, and the bar-
Tresvaux de Fraval. He is an excellent young	They were three fugitives of the Papel army.	Gameren and his companions bade farewell to	Then Joseph had to tell her about the Cam-	barity of their commanders, were the theme' of
man; always lively; without a care. Talking;	"Welcome,' said he, ' Fra Paolo bids you	Victor and to the rest of the occupants of the	pine, and its peculiar customs.	every tongue.
talking, talking, forever, and always full of fun.	welcome.'	Hermitage.	Very often in the evening, when the day's	
"Anothe", continued Lorenzo, ' called Paolo	He who had been the spokesman, followed the	"We shall join you in Rome as soon as pos-	work was over, they sat at the door of the Cas-	what sighs was that glory accompanied 21
Pull A start of the second	old man, who led him at once to Victor's room.	sible,' said Victor.	cina for a little while to breathe the freeb air;	Here, parents wept a son, snatched from them
De Poly interrupted Victor; the noble	My friends, I bring you new comrades.'	'Till we meet again, then-"	and then Marietta saog with per brother, ac-	by the murderous ballet; there, asters mourned
scar de Poli.	The three Zouaves had hardly cast their eyes	'Till we meet again, farewell, and a good	companying herself on the harp, one or other of	a brother, of whom no tidings had been received ;
Just ao, replied Lorenzo : the was wounded	on the first who entered the room when they ex-	Journey.'	these touching songs so often heard from the lips	there, a husband or a bridegroom had fallen in
be breast, like Victor. As lie was creeping	claimed with one voice-	Poor fellows !' said Victor, when they were	of the peasantry under the blue sky of Italy.	the service of God, or a friend's heart was
rough the church with great difficulty, he sud-	Van Gameren I., Welcome, welcome !?	gone; 'I fear that without a guide they will	Then it came to Joseph's turn to sing the	wrung by the loss of a friend, and is transmith to the
Theard from a dark corner a bollow voice	And Martin and Joseph rushed forward to	never succeed in avoiding the hands of the	song of the Belgian Zouaves, in which Lorenzo	Painful beyond expression was the undertainty
lich called him by name; it seemed to come		enemy,	and Murietta, as well as Martin, joined.	of those who had received no intelligence of their
in the second states in the second state of the second states in the	But the brane con of Antware quickly	He was mistaken. Van Gameren and his	At last, when night began to fail, Joseph and	beloved ones. Were they dead, or dying, or
Illine voice. " De Poli don't von know me ?"	extricated bimself from their hearty welcome to	two companions, though with great difficulty,	Martin went in company with Lorenzo to visit	perhaps severely wounded? Were they impri-
No? 1 am de la Carte.' 'How-you are ?'	besten to the hadride of the wounded man.	made their way to Kome. For six consecutive	A letor' at the tretimistic i and atter dis Lecon-	(souce / riad (dey escaped ? Who could be ?
"Myself." Are you not dead ?' 'Not that	Wietor ? cried he. food comrade, are you	days they wandered through the hills without	ery he would sometimes return with them to the	When at last the list of the wounded an-
400 of 3 The new action who has there had	wounded? Ob, I have been very uneasy about	food, without rest. The voice of nature called	Cascina to spend the following day with his com-	peared, every one grasped the paper convulsive-
Ruberced he a hullet through hath his sharks				
Will trobt fut to lack	The will be all white a win - Same T and man the	sinking under the fearful conflict with fatigue	Good Fra Paolo liked not that Victor's ab-	But alas for many the torture of money and
Kond hardly bala magained at the TITLA	answer. I have been wounded in the breast,	and hunger. Yet forward! forward ! for the	sence should be long. He had taken to him as	still continued ; in theilist of the wounded that
The sign with weather at the signt. What	answer. "I have been wounded in the breast,	Branch transfer of the set of the	n na sa	marfiel fine nur entitten, und aufget ba big auf
	a fan strand fan de service en se		and the second secon	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 「「「「」」「「」」「」」「」」「「」」」「「」」」「「」」」「」」「」」」「「」」」」

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-----MAY 6. 1870

## buried in that common grave, dug by the cruel hand of the barbarous Cialdin. How, otherwise, had it come to pass that not the slightest intelligence concerning them had been received.

In this terrible and poignant uncertainty did the friends of our three Zouaves at Schrambeek remain.

Since the newspapers had made known the massacre of Castelfidardo several weeks had already elapsed, and nothing had been heard of the three Pontifical Volunteers. The days went by in long and painful expectation of the fatal tidings, which would, perhaps, extinglish the tast spark of hope; or perhaps they would never know what had been the fate of those darlings of their affection.

The anguish of the women, great as it was, was calm-the voice of Faith spoke in their hearts; to them the Providence of God was no idle word-their sorrow was hushed before the adorable Will of the Lord. But the old philosopher, leaning only on the feeble reed of his own reason, whi h threatened to break under the force of the blow, had fallen into a dark, hopeless saduess.

Wule bis wife, ber sister, and niece, tound comfort in prayer at the foot of the Tabercacle, or before the Chapel of the Mother Maid, he wandered frantically through the fields, or sat for hours in his room, lonely and silent, with his head resting on his bands.

Although autumn was now far advanced, Morren had not been able to make up his mind to leave his:country-house.

His wife and her sister found comfort in remaining together in their present state of tortur ing anxiety, and the philosopher bimself did not with to part from the gentle Mary, who seemed to have the art at times of dispelling his dark melancholy.

Well, dear uncle,' said she, controlling her own sorrow to lighten his, " always so sorrowful." Alas, Mary,' answered he, in an undertone

bow can I but be sorrowful? We shall never see our dear ones again."

·But all hope is not lost. Volunteers are daily returning to their families."

Yes, poor child ! but this is just what makes me despair; those who have returned are prisovers of war, and not one of them has seen our boys. They have not been seen either at Genoa, Alessandria, or any other prison. Marr, what hope can there be now? No, no; they have been killed on the field of battle."

The despairing father could scarcely restrain the tears that sprang to his eyes. Wonderful ia say, Mary, who had suffered so intensely on the first invasion of the Sardinians, and whose , the heat of the battle, and that the poor yourb heart was even now wrung with sorrow, had strength enough to suppress every outward ex pression of it. She seemed to feel that the God of Mercy had left her as the only support of that father's tortured heart, which was shut against all heavenly consolation, and was thus in danger of breaking under the intensity of its anguish

"But, good uncle,' answered she, 'no one saw them fall on the field of battle, Even those who were lighting at their side say that they did not lose sight of them till the retreat began. Victor and his companions may perhaps. have happily escaped by fight."

. Flight ! in a country full of victorious enemiet ? Impossible. Would they not, then have sent us tidings of their fate ?"

· Who knows? perhaps they are concealed in be neighborhood of Loretto, whence, being surrounded by Sardinians, they could not write to us without betraying themselves."

ment.

Ah. Myaheer Morren,' muttered she to herself, ' your day will certainly come." Others beside me are praying for the poor wanderer."

It was so indeed. Mary and her mother, to ren and berself in the summer-house, were praying with renewed hope for his conversion. The wife of the free-thicker ! What fervent prayers had the moment when Victor had entrusted her with know nothing of the Act of Parliament which sethis secret. The sufferings of that pinus woman, the anguish which wrung her heart, arose as a prayer for mercy for the unhappy and sinful oblect of her love, together with the sacrifice of In the letter of my Lancashire friend there crops up blond and life offered to God by the three volunteers.

Ab, Mynheer Morren, your day will full surely come.

Notwithstanding the strength of mind which they evinced, Victor's mother, as well as her sister, suffered unspeakably from the long anxtety, and when one morning in November, after kingdom, then why should Buglishmen talk about a sleepless night of anguish, she met her husband at breakfast, she looked so pale and exhausted that Morren exclaimed in alarm :

Good heavens, Rosa, are you ill, or what ails you that you look so pale ?'

The poor mother tried hard to smile, but the very attempt to master ber emotion forced the tears from her eyes. 'On, my Victor,' cried she, ' what can have become of our poor child ?' They both remained for a while in sorrowful

silence. At last Morren stood up.

"Wife,' he said, '1 will go to the town. I hear that a volunteer has just returned, and perhaps he may bring some tidings of Victor. -Meanwhile, be of good courage, we may still hope so long as we have no certainty of our child's death. Keep up your beart then, who knows but I may bring you good news on my return ?'

The poor father was speaking against his own conviction in order to keep up his wife's cour age. He was soon on his way to the town, and no sooner had the train stopped than he sprang out hastily to make his inquiries. His bones were bitterly disappointed. In vain did he hasten through the streets, in vain did he call at a multitude of houses; he obtained much infor mation concerning the heroism of the Zouaves the number of the slain and the suff-rings of the prisoners, but of Victor and his two comrades not a sing e word could be bear. The volunteer who had just returned had nothing to say on the subject, but that he had lost sight of Victor in with both his companions had probably fallen on the field. None of the prisoners had met either of them after the defeat.

This was a terrible blow to the already sorrowful beart of the father.

Morren roamed hopelessly through the streets and stopped at last before the door of Ernest Van Dormael. He knocked mechanically, for he seemed wholly to have lost his presence of mind. The maid opened the door.

' Mynheer Morren,' cried she, terrified at the misery expressed in his face, ' you here ? and at what a moment'

"What has happened?' cried Morren, surprised at this reception.

"Al., don't you know? Ernest is drivg .-This morning in such perfect health-and now, oh what a terrible thing.' 'Can I see him ?' 'I have no doubt you can. His friends are with him. Will yon wait a moment till I tell him you are here ?'

English people. We could not do more, or do worre, in Ireland than break up a Oity hall meeting with a not settle quietly the burying of your dead. You whom she had told what had passed between Mor- differ on this question, even. We settled that question whom she had told what had passed between Mor- differ on this question, even. We settled that question to the question of the settled that questi cretary Can Illustrate this 'grave' question by reference to the United States. Yet be had Ireland to his hand, and much more to the point than America; she poured forth for her beloved busband, from and he and every member of Parliament seemed to ited the very same burlal question is Ireland which is still in disputs in England. What am I to do when the ' native born' so widely disagree as to the cause and the remedy in English political affairs. one of those national characteristics of Englishmen

of which we in Ireland strongly complain Evidently, with the unconscionaness of the meaning of the words he says: 'I am an Englishman who would

be glad to see Ireland prosperous, an bonor to us and our rule ' I admit the kindly, well meant intentions of the writer of this seatence. But why all this about ! an bonor to us us ?'. Why talk of our rule ?' Is this a united kingdom or not? If it be a united Ireland as 'an honor to us and to our rule ?' There is no union if this be correct language Ireland treated after this feebion - 'our rule' is but a mere dependency; an affir to the British Orown, not an integral part of an empire This style of language. so repeatedly and persistently used, tends greatly to foster sedition in Iteland. My Lancashire friend never dream: of his words in this light; and yet this is how we Irish read and interpret every such ex pression used by Englishmen. We wholly object to this patronising eroism. We object to any Eng-lishman saving. ' We will do this, that, and the other for Ireland.' Mark yoo, we all object to this Protestant and Catholic slike - and many time have I beard a Wesleyan missionary deputation from Eng land destroy the whole effect of an excellent speed by trying on this patronising air, which he hoped would ple-se immensely, but which just 'gor up the backs' of his Irish Wesleyan audience This patron ising egoriem breaks out still further in this "What am I to do, when the 'native born' so wide'y dis "gree ? Here, one Baglishman assumes to himself with the very best meant intentions to wards Ireland, the air of a man unon whose shoulders the entire state of Ireland' rested. I do not want to deal un kindly with my correspondent; but to use his own words as merely illustrating the prevailing spirit of even the best-intentioned Englishmen, and to point out to bim and your large body of readers that this patronising style is most objectionab's to all classes of Irishmen. But the Procestant portion of Ireland is more prosperous and contented than the O-tholic, is the statement of my friend's Orange arquainta ce and this 'argument' (?) my friend 'cannot satisfac torily refute.' Let me say at once that it is not -n argument' at all. It is an nofounded assertion, convery to all facts and experience in Ireland. But I could not expect better from any man who would put on the screw and shoot the priests ' This is whet the O mogemen actually did this very season at Drumsloor, county Cavan They coolly and deliberately shot at two priests on the public highway. and shot dead one of those just behind the priests' car. And, I suppose this was done to illustrate the prosperons and contented' state of the orderly, law ahiding, Bible reading Protestants of Dromaloor What part of 'reland is it which is 'Provestant?' Noue that I know of ... I am aware that in England, and in its Houses of Parliament, it is very usual to talk about 'Protestant Ulster ' But this is really only relatively, after all. It can only truly mean that Uister is more Protestant than Munster, or than Connaught. It cannot be correctly said that Ulster is ' Protestant.' There are many more Oatbolics than Protestants of all denominations in all. Utster;

and in Cavan, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Don-ga', and Tyrone, the Catholics are in an overwhelming majority. It is only in Antrim, Armagh, and Down where Protestants of all denominations equal or exceed Catbolics in numbers. Out of the thirty-:wo counties of Ireland there are therefore, only three in which Protestants bear any fair proportion to Oatho lics in numbers ; and, taking the estire Province of Uister into account, the Oatholics for exceed the number of Protestants. These facts settle the reli gious aspect of this part of the question But there is the 'prosperous and contented' condition of Uleter, to which, I dare say, the Orangeman refers. If the farmers and rural population be 'prosperous and contented'-which are relative terms after all then it is not to Protestants this is due; but to other circumstances, ancial political and physical. Ulater farmers have enjoyed ' tenant right' fr m the days of James the I. till this hour, in some form or other with greater or less advantages and modifications The rest of Ireland has for a long time borne with confiscations landhords' oppressions, robberles and spo'iations. Ulater farmers have bad the linen mannfacture encouraged and fostered at their doors, given them a market for their flax, a produce of their soreage, and also a good market for their potatoes. wheat, butter, &c., in the manufacturing, towes, where busy populations require to be fed. In the rest of Ireland, every native manufacture was by Act of Parliament wholly suppressed. The woolien trade of even such Protestant towns as Bandon county. Cork, where no Catholio was permitted to reside, was entirely destroyed by the acts of the reign of even 'the pions, glorious and immortal' William III. What will the Orange critic and priest-abonter say to this-that even the 'prosperous' manufacture of the wholly Protestant town of Bandon was obliterated under the benign rule and reign of William of Orange? ' The Protestantism of Bandon did not preserve its 'prosperous' condition against penal and bostile legislation. All the rest of ire; and would bave preserved its manufacturing industry just as Ulster did, had not Huglish legislation; destroyed it. because the woollen and other manufactures of Ireland competed with selfish English traders And had our manufactures been left us, and been allowed to be developed, we would not now be depending;so much on the mere acreage of soil, and our 'land question' would not be so bitter a sourse of conten tion, Further, the comparatively prosperous por-tions of Ulster lie on the sea-board, with English and Scotch ports within a few hours sail. Scotch cosf, for manufacturing purposes, can be carried cheaply and speedily to Belfast; while it would be a long voyage to take them to Limerick. Galway, Westport, Ballina, or Sligo. ' The same applies especially to the carriage of iron, or of necessary machinery to Belfast and to Galway. It also applies, again, to the abipment of the Irish manufactured goods to the English markets. Physically, therefore. the more prosperous' portions of Ulster have immense ad vantages over any and all other parts of Ireland. -With even all these things in their favor, the Protestants of Ulater have been as troublesome to Brit ish rule as ever the Oatholics have been. The funit ed Irishmen', were Ulster, Protestants, and the name of Orr is as much thought of in Irish national circles still as the name of Emmet almost Who have been the leaders of every revolutionary movement in Ireland ? Protestants not Carbolics. Emmet, and Wolfe Dublin was passing. Ceashill, some person threw a Tone, and Napper Tanay, and Orr, and the brothers stone at it. The stone passed through the window Sheares, and Smith O'Brien, and Thomas Davis, and near which the Orown counsel sat, but without in-John Martin, and . John Mitchell, and Luby, of the. juring any one. Irlab People' were all Protestants. In the political stens it has ever been the same. Gratten, and Cur ran, and Plankett, and Flood, and Burke, and a host of others, were Protestants And to day Sir John Gray, Isaac Buit, and others, the leaders of popular estate has received a communication of a somewhat

2 THE IRUE WEILING When is become law they forgot every found not their children, their brothers, or their he passed on, and, good woman, do not forget passed. When is become law they forgot every found not their children, their brothers, or their he passed on, and, good woman, do not forget passed. When is become law they forgot every threat, I am bappy to any; and Irish Oburchmen made view of it, are the greatest opponents which have actually been congratulating each other that over Difference Fenlaniam has in this country, and their volce is ever Fenlaniam has in this country, and their volce is ever promoved on Friday several women in the geller have actually been congratulating each other that i man view of it, and the schulder voice is ever pronourced on Friday several women in the sellery their Ohurch will be better than over Difference Fenianism has in this country, and their voice is ever pronourced on Friday several women in the gallery debate is no more and no worse than amongst your | certainly the fomenters of discontent, sedition, or revolution As a body they are, on the contrary stern opponents of all these things. No one but an mobiled by one of your local Touchstones. You can fintelerant, narrow -minded bigut o mild attribute any of the evils of Ireland to the Usthelin clergy - As a Mathodiat, myself, I wholly, repudiate these charges made sgainst the Irish Oath lio priests; and, for my own part I only wish that many more of them were much more distincily and emphasically instional than they are fam anxions, however, to do something towards dispelling in Lancashire silly notions liks those of this Orangeman, which seem latterly to have been persistently propagated amongst your people. I shall consequently take up the rest of the letter in another communication. - Northern Press.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Cardinal Collen has arrived in Dublin from Rome, and was received by a large number of private friends.

On the 1st ult, a post-office clerk was committed for trial, charged with stealing two hundred prunds worth of jewellery passing through the Dublin postoffice.

According to the return obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the port of Ireland during the quarter ending 31st December iss', amounted to :0 653 6 015 males and 4 638 females being 1,874 more than the number who emi grated during the corr spouding quarter o' 1868.

The gans seized by the police in Cork a few days since have been returned to the owner, Mr Oockery of Kenmare who has satisfied the authorities of his right to sell arms. They were fow ling pieces, and not rifles, as erroneously reported at the time.-Free-0850.

West, a servant of the Great Southren and West. ero Railway Company was arrested at Panarfote, on be Killsrney line, charged with baving sent a threatening letter to Mr. Napier, the engineer of the lice.

I am able to state that Lord Spencer will leave Ireland after Baster. There is a strong rumaur that he will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin ; but, if a stop gap can be found between E ster and the p-ssng of he Land Bill, Mr. Fortceoue will take the Viceroyalty, with an English Peerage - Evening Mail Cor.

Patrick Kirwan, caretaker to Mr. Charles Clarke, D.L Graiguenon Park Bolycross, was murdered. His bead was beaten in with some weapon, and be died shortly after Three men have been arrested on suspicion. The murder is of a very bad type, and unquestionably agrarian. - Dublin Irishman.

Copies of the Peace Preservation Act with a cir ular of instructions from the law officers of the rown, were despatched from the Castle Dublin on Monday evening, to all magistrates in Ireland -Freeman.

Use Campbell, a butcher in Derry, Ireland, was shot in the street by his gephow, just returned from America.

THE WATERP D FLECTION PETITION - An objection ied on beh if of Mr. O burne wavinst the securities f the petitioners has been declared by Master Burke to be 'perfectly wanton,' as he regarded the securi ties as the very best that had in any election petition come before him.

The 'Evening Mail' compliments the Liberal party on having had the management of Ireland for nearly 40 years, and now bring only able to pack up the essi-side thambsorews of Louis N spoleon. It adds that it is no wonder that Mr. Bright labors under nervous depression.

On the evening of the 7th ult., a cask, containing orfin plates and other hardware, recently received from Liverpool, was found by the Custom House officers in the stores of the Cork Steamship Company, addressed to a shopkeeper in Kinsale. On being opened three riflia were found concealed among the various articles, having the stocks detached for convenience of packing.

It is rumoured, says the Waterford 'Mail,' that.

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م وحد يعيمه جنوبي الدر

The "Mayo Telegraph' of April 6 says :- Mayo never losi more of her 'bold peasantry' than abe seems destined to part with this year. The tide of emigration is sweeping from every town and village in Ireland the 'bone und sinew of the land'-the South and beauty of our homes -rad the glimmering prospect of a country's hope, the few valiant, stal. wart sons of toll that still remain at home. Must of our countrymen are driven to exile through the instrumeotality of the late tmessage of peace' which we have received from the maternal hand of our mas ternal Government.

The 'Oork Reporter' says :- The Palmyra, belonging to the Ounard line, sailed on Wednesday. April hib. for New York taking with her 200 paraeogers, and 50 more who were booked for the same ship were left behind for want of sufficient accommodation So great is the tide of en igration at present that there are several bundred emigrants waiting the arrival of the next transatiantic steamer, and the several steamship companies bave refused for the present to book any more passengers. The emigrante appear to be of the respectable farming class,

The recent report of the Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland presents sume of the curtosities of prison life there Two brothers James and John, were sentenced to fire works imprisonment in Lime. rick jill, for being concerned in a fight. J hu had employment. and it was not convenient for him to go to juil. The two brothers were very much alike so James, who was at leisure, surrendered and got sent to prison, calling bimaelf Jobo, and was loiged in jeil, and served John's five weeks. Some time after bis discharge be was again ast year, wrrested and lodged in jill as James, and served his own five weeks, exhausting the sentences

The Oork Herald' says :- In the old vill ge f Kiskeam, distant about mine miles from K.ntnek, lives at present a woman named Peg Thompson, w 0 bas reached the round age of 109 ye re Old P.g. is still to possersion of all ber faculties, and may be seen on every Sunday and boliday in the front pew of the western sisle of Kiskeam chapel, a seat al. lowed her in compliment of her old ege son, Jeremiab, 13 79 years of age. The inbabitanta Her only of Ki-keam and its vicinity supno-ted her by a weekly subscription for years James Stack, of Boberbue, thas also crossed the meridian of 100 years Through respect for his memorable old sge the guardiance of the locality have allowed him outd'or relief. O'd Jim is to be treated sonn by his neighbors to a drive on an 'outside jaunting ort' to pay " visit to Old Peg, bis naighbor, who lives three miles distant.

. CLORMEL -On Sunday night a Sergeant of the 20th Regiment named Quiplan, was attacked by three men on the Green, who strack bim with a stone on the bead, and rendered him insensible for a time, after which they deprived bim of his sword which they carried away. The police got information of the occurrence soon after and instituted a search Sx men were arrested ou suspicion, all of whom, with be exception of a man named Torpey, have been libarated. He is identified by an unfortunate named Elliot as baving been one of the attacking party, and she states she wi nessed the ourse committed. The sword has not been recovered ... Freeman

The government announces that the commission to inquire into the condition and treatment of the Irish political prisoners will consist of two Irish and two E glisb gen Irmen, and will be presided over 'by a gentleman of position ' The Home Sec stary is engaged in forming it, and it will be constituted 6000 after Baster.

Mr Gladstone's monopoly for Irish Land Bill purposes of the mid day sittings in the House of Commons, has materially interfered with the privileges of private membars, who occasion after occasion are compelled to postpone important motions This hes bren especially the case with Mr Gallan, who contemplates the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the rules affecting and the actual treatment of the Irish political prisoners. After billoting for its placing on the notice paper, and obtaining rather a favourable place, he found that other husiness crushed out his mation, and it now stands for Tuesday, the 3rd of May, buiso low down on the Parliamentary paper that the member for Duodalk will have again to bide his time, and try the effect of another ballot -Irish Times. DUBLIN, April 6 - The discussion of the Irish University question is continued in the Press with considerable spirit, the speeches in the 1-te debate and the declaration of the Catholic laity formeding topics for comment. With respect to the proposal of the Fellows of the University, it is not at all certain that the clergy outside the walls of Trinity College will give it their undivided support. There is a very earnest and determined, if not very numerous section who are irreconcilably opposed to the admission of Oath lies to any sha e in the government of the College Their stiention has been diverted from the subject by the more pressing concerns of the Charch, but now, since the adjournment of the Convention and the reopening of the controversy they have taken alarm at what has been done They cling to the belief that a change is not inevitable, but if there must be a change thry would prefer a denominational system to a mixed system. which would infringe upon the exclusively Protestant management of the College. They profess great suziety about the Divinity School which they apprehend will be exposed to the risk of falling into unguitable bands. It is prohable that the numerical force and political fluence of this party are at present inconsiderable. hey comprise the most irreconcilable opponents of the national system of education; and it will not be essy to persuade such men to ratify the policy of the heads of the University It will soon be seen how far the rest of the clergy and the bulk of the Protestant laity concur with theni, as they are about to agitate in opposition to the prospal of Mr. Fawcett. A meeting is to be held to morrow to make arrangements for sounding the feeling of the country, and a protest has been already. prepared for signature. The Conservative papers express satisfaction at the speeches of Dr. Ball and Mr. Plunket On the other hand some leading Liberal journals condemn the cobemo, and attribute the declaration of the leading men of the University to a selfish desire to preserve that institution from sharing the fate of the Church. The Freeman observes that-

" Poor child !" sighed Morren, "it is the voice of love which fools you by a delusion, which you would fain share with me, to comfort me with a shadow of hope."

No. dear uncle, it is the voice of trust, which hids me not to despair till we know assuredly that there is no hope; it is the voice of Fiith which teaches me that there is a good Father who watches over His own, a Father to whom it is easy to deliver from the greatest dangers. It is this trust this faith, dear uncle, which I would fain impart to you, not to delude you by false appearances, but to fill and comfort your heart by a true hope."

Mary, Ladmire, your feeling and your courage, but it is too late for me. If the God in whom you trust really exi ts, and rules the fate of men, to me He can be no longer a good Father, but a severe Judge, for I have denied Him, I have defied His power and slighted His

goodness, 'Ob, dearest uncle, speak not thus. What do you say? God ndeed is infinitely holy and infinitely powerful, and therefore He bates and punishes all injustice, but be is also infinitely good and infinitely merciful, and cannot with death. I feel it burning within me. A priest ! stand the voice of repentance, or refuse the cry Go, you will not call a priest, and I cannot die for pardon. Oh, believe, at last bow earnestly like a dog.' His Heart longs to receive and pardon you."

The philosopher made no answer, but seemed lost in thought. If would have cost his haughty do not share his feeling, but I think you are reason foo much to acknowledge bimself to be in the wrong, and yet the prospect of forgive ness held out to him by Mary's words, the glimpse of peace which the return to God's service offered to him-a peace which he had not tasted for many a long year-the hope resting on the providential care of the All merciful, moved his heart-fell upon it like the gentle dew of grace, and showed him what blessedness he had lost by revering himself from the Fountain of Eternal Good.

and the spirit of evil.

.When Victor's father conversed with his piece, the burden of sorrow which oppressed him seemed to be lightened, and a gleam of cheerfalness brightened his countenance, but he soon relapsed into his dark despondency, and wandered for bours together through the woods on the east of Schrambeek, or stood in silent. unconscious reverse before the runs of the old castle, ""

Once, as he passed the Troostkapel, he found old Teresa, ias 5 usual, kneeling before it. He gave her an alms; and said gently ; ---

She led the philosopher into a small room. and returning a few minutes afterwards, she hade him follow her.

The sick man lay upon his bed, suffering from violent cramps, his face was blue and purple, his eyes were burning in his head.

Around the bed stood three persons, besides the sick man's sister, the one was his elder brother, the master of the house: the second, dressed in black, was the physician ; the third was a friend of the dying man, if friend he could he called; they were all members of the secret society of the 'Solidaires.'

They were keeping the devil's watch over him. Morren had scarcely set foot in the room when E nest fixed a wild, despairing eye upon bim.

'Ab, Morren,' cried be, 'a priest ! a priest ! They will let me die without a priest.'

But. Ernest, you will not die ; it is only a passing illness from which you will soon recover. Our triend, the doctor, will soon cure you.7 'No, no,' screeched the sick man; 'it is

' Mynheer,' said Morren gravely to Ernest's brother, 'you see what your brother wisher. I bound to do what he requires ; it would be barbarous to refuse his last request."

To be Continued.)

#### THE GREAT ISISH QUESTIONS.

We take some extracts from another letter of Mr. J. A. Mowatt to a Manchester contemporary on the land and other questions. . It follows up the subject of the excellent communication by the same writer that appeared in our columna last week :----

I admit the difficulty which Englishmen have in It was still the conflict of the spirit of good dealing with Irish questions where the native born' so greatly differ. But do we differ more than Engishmen do as to matters affecting their own coustry? I hold that we do not. Your English people cannot now agree on even an educational system for your own 'country. One class would usurp the whole school authority into their own hands, caring not for the interests or well being of the rest of the community; and on every point of the question you can find men who hold views as dismetrically opposed to each other as any two classes of Irishmen ean on Irish topics. Are English affairs not to be: tettled till you agree When the Irish Oborch ques tion was before Parliament, the Irish Episcopalians. 'he Orangemen at bome and abroad, the Tories of England, all shouted out 'spoliation and robbery' at be full strength of their voices, and promised all opinion in Ireland, are Protestan's. It is utter non- similar kind. "Pray for our children,' and added hastily as sorts of disorder and commotion if the bill ever sense, therefore, to tak of Protestant Ireland as le-

owing to the influence of Mr Bernal Osborne, Mr. Byres of Clonmel, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate. Mr Byrne, though not belonging to Waterford, was a very prominent supporter of Mr Osborne Auother of Mr. Osborna's supporters, Captain Brannan, has been appointed a magistrate for the bornagh of Waterford, though he does not reside in the city.

From Newry and neighborhood large numbers of young men and women have emigrated to America and the colonies since the commencement of spring Almost every steamer that sails from our port carries way sume of the bone and sinew of the country to that land where, in the simple words of the popular song 'A man is a man if he's willing to On Saturday, no less than eighteen young toil men, principally of the mero ntile class left Newry for America via Liverpool -Newry Beporter,

On a recent night upwards of a hundred tons of bay the property of Mr. Simon Julien, were maliciously bained at Tincurry, county Werford. Con stable Mustard, of Bedcross, county Wicklow received some information as to the person who committed the outrage. and, accompanied by Sub-Donstables Nolan and Ward. arrested a man named Audrew Patrick, who will be tried at the next Wexford quarter dessions.

A Kells correspondent, under date April 4, says-On yesterday a strange man visited the house of Patrick Lynch, a berd to Mr. Joseph Lowry of this town.' He told Lynch that he came to give him a second warning against berding on grass land ; and that if he did not quit the work, he (the stranger) would call again and blow out his brains The cor respondent adds :- Crawford, who was fired at some time ago, and wounded in the fage, is sloking f. st. very little hopes being entertained of his recovery ...

A series of proposals respecting the Irish Land question, have, according to the 'Freeman's Journal,' been signed by a number of Irish members and em-bodied in a memorial to the Premier. The subcribers ask that any Irish landowner may have the power of removing his estate from the operation of Mr Gladstene's Land Bill on condition that he observes certain stated provisions, which would secure what is called a system of ! Parliamentary Tenant Right

'The 'Freeman' says ; - The funeral of a man named Tailor, lately a cook on board the Brilish ship Royal George, and a well, known Orangeman, was made the occasion of display by the brotherhood of Kingstown and the surrounding districts, who mustered in large numbers and marched in military order after the coffin (which was carried) wearing crape on their arms and blue ribbon The procession proceeded to Mankstown through the principal thoroughfares, were Tailor's remains were deposited., No breach of the peace cccurred.

"As the train conveying the judges and counsel to Dublin was passing. Geasbill some person threw a near which the Orown counsel sat, but without in-

Mr Studdert, residing near Banis, having nurabased some property in the Encumbered Est-tes Court bas received a latter of a most mensoing character .---Another gentleman, who made a bid for the same

"The vast preponderance of teaching power would still be on the Protestant side, and the education just as opposed to the feelings of Catholics. No charge in the constitution of Trinity College will sufisiy them. It is impossible that it could "

It thinks the Government would commit a fatal mistake if it forced such a system on the Irish 

continue under the old proscription, and secondency will not have died out with the disestablishment of the Protestant Church. The declaration of the Uatholic laily places the question on the true proundthe constitutional right of Catholics, as British subjects, to adopt whatever system of academic education they prefer. It is the corollary of the civil and religious equality the State professes to extend to Catholics. WWithout free leducation religious equality would he only s name."

The Freeman publishe in full the declaration of the Cathalio Isity, which is signed by 18 Peers ar d Privy. Councillors, 10: Baroasts and Knights, 34 members of Parliament, and over 900 of the most influential of the O thalio body in Ireland. The Cork Frammer gives a taip to analysis of the signa tares, which include those of 11 Queen & counsel, 42 deputy-lieutenants, and 526 miscellaneous names-of It the cass of the brother and sister named Shiel, mayors and cheriffe, barristers, doctors, solicitors,

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MAY 6, 1870.

with it has sver shown to Catholicism . The Ezasiner observes that -

Oarholics ask for no ascendency, as they have ben falsely charged. It is not they, who demand hat the members of any creed should be correct to at up with an education to which it is conscientious opposed. On the contrary, they ask for simple quality, and it is this which up to the present has been denied them, and of which the last Trinity dodge is intended to datar them altogether "

The Northern Whig views the subject in a different light. It is unwilling to give credit to t'e University for liberality, and remarks that had the members for Trinity College delivered three years ago the speeches they delivered on Friday night they would have been denounced by the great majority of their constituents The Whig sketches as followes the conse which it thinks ought to be parsued :-After the Irisb Land Bill becomes law, the whole

question of Irish Education will have to be thoroughly considered by the Government, and measures will bave to be introduced dealing with the subject in a iberal and comprehensive spirit. The principle on which the Government will have to act is clear and will have to be steadly asserted, unless Mr. Gladstone, at the head of the most powerfal Gavernment of modern times, is prepared to deliberately throw bis power to the winds. The precedent of the Irish Church Act will have to be followed. As the State, according to the great measure of last Session, was no longer to be the patron of any religion in Ireland it follows. as we have before said, that it cannot be the patron of denominational colleges and denominational schools It would be a great injustice indeed, to prevent students trained in such institutions from obtaining degrees. But while facilities ought to be sforded with this object so long as the students at erswinstions come up to the recognized standard of concetional argairemente, we hold, and have often gaid, that the Siste Can no more support rival de pominational colleges than support rival Oburches. The system will never do It would shock many considiences It would foster those sectarian jealousies which the tendency of recent legislation is to re-

move." It critic'ses Mr. Plunkat's speech as showing a sectarian spirit while advocating a non-sectarian policy, and adds : -

Mr. Gi-dstone knows well what the sentiments of the majority of the House of Commons are on any policy establishing new denominational is slitutions in Ireland. It would be most resolutely resisted. Or this question the feelings of the country are stronger than those of the popular represer tatives. But, while firmly maintaining this principle, we do not see that any good can be done by men like Mr Plunket advocating a Liberal policy to an illiberal manner, or by blacking the Irish Catholic prelates simply, as it would seem, for being Catholic prelates Wedo not think that the Legislature ought to comply with their demands. We think on the contrary, that they are most unreasonable, and ought to be resisted. But professed denominationalists are pretty much the same everywhere. The Catholic prelates need not be wantonly insulted, because they are as much opposed to the non-sectarian system of education in Ireland as the Tories were when it was first established, and as many of them still are "

APRIL 7. - The alteration effected in the third clanse of the Land Bill is regarded with urqualified sa isfaction by the advocates of tenant-right, and with as much disapproval by the landlord classes. There sestill manifestations of discontent with respect to the Bill on the part of the farmers' clubs. The Kallow Olub h id a meeting on Tuesday and passed a vote of thanks to the eleven Irich members who opposed the second reading. The other members were designated 'misrepresentatives" Mr. Lane, one of the speakers, objected to the restrictions imposeed on the number of labourers and the quantity of land to

be allotted to each. Osptain Roberte, who presided, said he thought it would be a had plan to give a parifcular acre to a labourer. It would wear out in the course of time, and he therefore recommended that there should be a fresh acre given periodically. Mr. Lone summed up all the dissatisfaction of the say that England is making laws for Ireland in the in Mr. Gladstone, and that there was no country in the wourld where the people were so unforce Osptain Roberts thought the censure nate." too sweeping and observed that the Bill was a slep in the right direction, and it ought ought not to be condemned altogether, because it was imperfect. A demonstration of an opposite governing Ireland as a dependency. Iroland and nature was made yesterday by the Bandon Farming Society Lord Bandon strongly condemned the Bill especially the compensation clauses. He com plained that the Bill would punish good landlords. while bad ones were exempted. Those who had cleared their estates by eviction would have no claims made sgaingt them, while those who had treated their tenantry with kindness and retained them on their lands would be mulcted under the compensation clauses. The Freeman, by way of strocating the necessity for legislation states that Miss Gardleer who was fired at some time ago and wounded for having served notices to quit upon 25 tenants on her property in Tyrawley h s enforced the ejectments, and obtained pussession of the land The Freeman comments upon the bardship of the case observing that the tenants were peacesble and sober, and paid very high rents. It rejoices that under the new law which is now working its way through Parliament such evictions will be rare. The Post thinks that, after the decision on Monday and Tuesday night, the Bill may be looked as passed in its inbetantial integrity . - Times Cor. There is reason to believe that arms are being muggled into the country, but detection usually fol lows any attempt to get them imported in quantities ant a slow process of equipment would be useless for my political purposes, upless the object was very limote. To all appearance the country is perfectly imagail with the exception of the agrarian disturb ances, and even they have become less frequent and less formidable Any revolutionary schemes which may have been contemplated are for a time, at ltast suspended, and the popular cry is now advisedly limited to a demand for self-government, which is felt to be stronger and eafer at present. The discovery that the police had been fully apprised of the recent importations, and knew where to seize the fluer barrels with their dangerous contents, will probably serve to damp the ardour of the sympathizers who sent them. Two of the barrels were nicely picked with breech loading riflas-26 stand altogether-directed to persons in the west of lieland. They were seized in the morning on the attival of one of the Holy head steamers at the Northwall. The third barrel was found on board the Vountess of Erne steamer, which arrived at So' clock. icontained revolvers and ammunition, also intended or active service in the west of Ireland.-Times Dublin Oor ... At the Queenstown Petty Sessions, John Walsh, a having in his possession a loaded revolver in a pro claimed district without being licensed to carry rame. Head-constable Toombe deposed that about eleven o'clock on the night of the 6th inst. he was on patrol daty in Queenstown, and there met the prisoner with others; he stopped him and afked him

graduates of Universities, members of learned socie- not deny but that be b.d. the pistol in his possession. graduates of Osiversities, inclusion of the solar hor depy subjects the D-Q. Inc. pistol in his possession. ties and merchants of eminance. It argues that the The only matter on which they could rely upon was they and merchants of eminance. It argues that the The only matter on which they could rely upon was upper ranks of Ostbolics have given another proof of that the "unfortunate accused, he was instructed," upper rauss of Ontioning Barren more, enbetantial and borest hethighest character. He was son to the foretheir opinions, by sending their some, not to the Protest- man who was carrying on the works at the Catholic opinions, by sending their some, not to the Protestconvincing, by seconds, then both of Ostholic echools in Carbedral, and he had been for the last two years an intermedia is schools, but to Ostholic echools in Carbedral, and he had been for the last two years ant intermediate sound of the last two years and intermediate and include and included. It deales to the heads of working with his father at the building. His fa-Ringiand and signature is the liberal intentions, and ther's character was unexceptionable, and under Tinny contest any mouth in the form of the hostility these circumstances he would, in mercy to the ing such bail for the prisoner's good conduct and behaviour as their worships' discretion would think befitting. The Chairman avid there was no alter. native for them but to send the case for trial at the Quarter Sessione, and refused to accept bail for his appearance - Cork Herald

> SEDITIOUS SONOS-BRAY PETTY SESSIONS. - (B-fore the Barl of Meath, Sie G Hodson B rt, and S Hanna, Msq. R.M.) P Moran was charged at this court by Constable Ellis, with singing songs on the night of the 5th instant, calculated to provike animosity between d'fferent classes of her M-jesty's subjects. Mr D W Nolan defended the prisoner. The constable baving been sworn, deposed that, being on daty on the night in question, in Little Bray, and passing by a house occupied by a person named Fox, he heard a voice singing the songs, 'Banesch the Searry Flag' and ' Ire and shall be free,' and saying ' Come, boys, be Fenians ' Witness entered the house, where a wake of a child of the owner's was being held, and found the prisoner in the act of singing, as described There were three or four persons present, but it was not a 'gathering.' There was no drinking, and the owner of the house was not present. For, the owner of the house, corroborated this, stating that he was asleep at the time, and did not know who was at the wake of his child. Evidence was given of the good character of the prisone. The Earl of Meath said the case was one of a serious character, such as the law did not allow bail even to be taken in. The prisoner had suffered some imprisonment, and in strictness he ought to be still farther imprisoned, but, in consequence of the good character he had recrived, he would be discharged

. We have been favored with the prospectus of the National Education Lesgue for Ireland This 19 a combination got up in Belfast, the Protestant Bishop at its head, the object being to refuce the National Education to the secular standard originally projected by Lord Darby, but which has been centralized by the determination of the people to have denomina tional schools. This has pretty generally been carried out in the National Schools which are for the most part separate and not mixed. The so called National League need not trouble themselves. National Education in Ireland is not I kely to advance backwards. Any change will be in the direction of making the schools by law what they are in reality - separate and denominational. If the Protestants wish for secular schools, no doubt they can have their wishes gratified - Catholic Opinion

The Irish Times of the 2nd inst says : During says eral months past the Dublin detectives have, from time to time, seised arms and emmunition on board the steamers arriving at the North Wa'l Quay Many of the consignments were made to respectable per sons in the city and elswhere, who, or being referred to, denied oll previous knowledge. As already re ported, a seizure took place on Thursday last, which was, it is ssid, of more importance than any previously made; and this was followed by two or more on vestorday, to which at least equal weight is alleged to be attached. The first of these was made on the arrival of the Holyhead steamer in the morning. The police state that they acted 'upon information received ; they went on hoard and broke open two barrels which might be properly described as American flour barrels, one of which they found well stocked with breech-loading rifles of the best and most recent make, and the other of which contaided swards and ball cartridge. Each weapon bore a label with the name of some person in the south or west of Ireland written upon it. The second seizure took place apon the arrival of the Countess of Arran steamthip. A smaller barrel was discovered, in which upon its being forced open, a large number of revolvers, with ammunition to suit was found.

Kany very well-meaning politicians make a great mistake at present by talking and writing as if Bog-land were engaged in legislating for Ireland. This is not at all the real state of the case. The fact is that the Imperial Parliament is legislating for an important and integral portion of the Empire To the observation that the people had no faith matter of Tenant right is just as true, and just as false, as to say that ireland and Scotland are m king laws for England in the matter of education Noth ing offends Irishmen more deep y an!, we may add. more justly, that the careless style of inaccurate ez- ) measure of safety. The ' Speciator' [Whig organ] pression which implies, unintentionally but injuriously, in a patronizing kind of way, that England is tive of the passage of the Land Bill. Scotland and England do, in truth, join hands to govern England and Scotland and Ireland, precisely as the members for the boroughs and counties of the three kingdoms unite to form one house of representa tives of all the counties and boroughs. Such is, at any rate, the theory of our constitution; we are gradually making approaches to its more perfecpractice. The debate on the Land Bill, as clause after clause comes before the committee of the House of C mmoss, teads more and more to show that Irish influence is becoming paramount in the govern ment of Ireland. A Parliamentary Committee has power to summon any witnesses it may think fi; and it does not examine them upon osth . In the matter of our Uon vents, any dispidated apostle with a trumpery tale, any foul mouthed bad woman with a lying bistory of filth, might come into the Committee room and pour forth a flood of mendacions slanders without restraint and without isar of consequences. Conceive the deluge of passionate scand al and bigotry which might he the result of this license Imagine the inventions of these wretched heings, collected as evidence, though not upon outb, and published in the form of a Parliamentary Bine Book. Think of the thousands and myriads of copies which - in some chesp shape or other-would be thrown broadcast to the lower orders. Nor let us forget the days and nights of painful labor, and the vast sums of painfully collected money, which it would be necessary to expend upon the relutation of each stale lie and the exposure of each new conspiracy. Worst of all, perhaps, when the truth came to be proved and acknowledged at last, slander would have done its evil work and, for any practical good, our hard earned triumph would come too late Avother detail :- to conduct an enquiry into Convents, the Committee would require the attendance of many of our daugh ters and sisters who have given themselves, as the spouses of Christ, to the lifelong service of God. -Members of Parliament, when they came into their. presence, would treat them as genilemen everywhere behave to ladies. But how about the mob round the doors of Westminster Hall? Our experience of past trials does not encourage us to look forward, with complacency, to fresh appearances of nuns in the streets of London. The very name of Mr Newdegate, as the author of the Committee, would also connect all the proceedings with the memory of past scandals and of inveterate bigotry . Nor would the insult be less gross in its relation to the whole people of Great Britain and Ireland. We have sisters Dallys of Dublin, was put forward, charged with at home with us in our houses, as well as sisters in Converts. If the House of Commons thinks it necessary to enquire into the private life of the latter, what is to protect the domestic privacy of the former? The very heathens themselves respect pure and innocent women; and here are ladies whose lives are models of innocenne and parity, who make I he had any arms in his possession, and he replied no complaint, who ask for no intervention, who only that he hid not ; he then searched him, and found in demand to be allowed to serve God in peace under a sile pocket of his trousers a six chamber revolver, the rule of their own Church and who would be our chambers of which were loaded. Mr. Allen, subjected to all the ignominy of a public enquiry, folicitor, said he appeared for the prisoner, and coold for no other purpose but to please Mr. Nawdegate that the brothers had embarked at Liverpool in the ascertained to be the fact. The lonely emigrant, could not do other wise. Ascel bas condens for the prisoner, and coold for no other wise. Ascel bas condens for the prisoner and coold for no other wise. Ascel bas condens for the

disguise, the worst features of persocution. Leatly, let us think of Ireland. Vain indeed are all the their lives to instruct the poor children' and to nurse the sick of all ages, who have come from their native, island to labor on English soil, these daughters of Ireland are to be visited by an examination of Protestants bigots. Remadial measures, as they are called, of legislation, would become, waste paper at the news; and the five millions of Catholic Irishmen would raise their voices as one man-no longer to. ask for mere justice to Ireland, but - to sternly claim for their Sisters in Bogland a full and final deliverance from English persecution - Tablet.

The following important declaration of the Catholic laity of Ireland on the subject of University education in Ireland, has been published in 'Freeman's Journal': - We, the undersigned Catholic laymen, deem it our duty to express as follows our opinions on university education in Ireland. 1 That it is the constitutional right of all British subjects to adopt whatever system of collegiate or university education they prefer. 2 That perfect religious equality lovolves equality in all educational advantages afforded by the state. 3 That a large number of Irishmen are at present precluded from the enjoy ment of university education, honors, and emoluments on account of conscientious religious ( pinions regarding the existing systems of education. That we, therefore, demand such a change in the system of collegiate university education as will place those who entertain there conscientious objection on a footing of equality with the rest of their fellow. countrymen as regards colleges, university honors and emoluments, university examinations, govern-ment, and representation' Then follow the signatures of Lords Fingall, Granard, Kaomare, Duoraven, Southwell Osstlerozae, Louth, Vaux of Hir. rowden, Ffrench, Bellew, 35 members of Parliament, and 833 other persons, including many magistrates and others of position and influence.

Well-meaning Englishmen, conscious of their own desire that instice should be done to Ireland, and aware that the leading statesmen of all Darties have emphatically expressed the same desire, and knowing too that such a measure as the Diseste bliabment Bill was passed through Parliament by large mejorities, often wonder how it is that the Irish pe ple do not seem to be appreciable conciliated by these things But the truth is that the Irish people, as a rule, do not believe in the good will of Englishmen ; and they have reason for their disbelief. They know that most of the organs of Eng ish public opinion bibitasly indulge in misrepresentation and ridicule of Irish senti ment, character, anderstanding, and religious belief: and they infer that this kind of misrepresentation, and zidicule is pleasing to the individual Englishman, or it would not convinue to be provided for him. The Irishman, therefore, not un n-turally concludes that, when an act of justice hap pens to be done. It is done, not for his sake, or for the sake of justice but simply for the purposes of England or of some English party. When even Mr. Bright arownd that one of his chief objects ic disestablishing the Protestant Oburch in I cland was the diminution of the influence of the Pope and if the Irish clergy, it would be strange if the Irish peuple felt any exuberant gratitude towards those who are known to have had such a purpose in view.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

The conversion to the Catholic Church of Dr. C. Carter Blake late of the Anthropological Society, has just been made public.

A correspondent of the Inverness 'Courier' states that the precentor of a Free Church has been sus-pended from his office for three months, for dancing s reel at his son's wedding.

There is now being swept away the role of the ancient Franciscan Nunnery in Mathodist Close, Overgite, Dundee, which was tenanted by the Grey Sisters before the time when the Reform tion made such places in Scotland babitations altogether upsafe.

An individual went into a spirit shop in Glasgow the other day and saked for balf.a.gill of whiskey, which was promotly supplied to him He had some of jection to drink intoxicating liquor, he said, but taking from his pocket a ' bawnee scone,' to poured the contents of the tumbler into it and then deliberstely gobbled the whiskey soaked morsel remarking That's both meat and drink '

London, April 24-As to the Feniars th

with his fellow bights, and to renew, under flinss | Palmara, for Beston, under assumed names . War | glad and astonished to meet with an acquaintance rants were obtained for their apprehension, which, by effocted on the arrival of the vessel. A West Riding inspector of police was also despatched after them. and on Saturday he brought them back to Batley. --An immense crowd awaited the arrival of the culprits at the railway station, and booted and yelled at them vigoroasly. A large sum of money, es timated by the brothers at £570 and by the cre ditors at more than twice that amount is missing. The prisoners say it was taken out of a carpet-bag when on board the Palmyra.

The 'Saturday Review' a high Tory organ, speaking of the provision of the Bill for suppresion of the Itish national press, says :- ' We are plunged into the midst of that system of control of the press so often denounced and execuated when read of in France; and when a measure is proposed enabling the Executive to seize the plant and property of a newspoper, and to leave the proprietor to bring his action for damages, it is impossible to forget that if such a measure had been proposed and carried by Pitt when English society was panic-stricken by the horrors of revolutionary France, the liberty of the press in England would have been entirely at an end. There is a fallacy in comparing as Mr Chichester Fortescue did, the suppression of publications containing obscene matter Every one is agreed as to what flagrant obscenity is. We can exactly calculate the consequences of suppressing it. Bat sedition is a very different matter. Every Government is apt to think that all attacks on it are seditious

The No Popery champion, Mr. Newdegate, having succeeded, by a majority of two votes of the House of Commons, in procuring a committe fos the purpose of inspecting our convents the Catholic Club sent a copy of a petinon against such a committee, and sherts for signature to all the churches in Liverpool and its vicinity, and also to other parts of the diocese. This was numerously signed on last Sunday at all the church doors, and on the following day the petition from Liverpool, containing nearly 17,000 signatures, was forwarded to Mr. Wm. Rathnone. M P., in order that he might ot once present it in the House of Commons Our readers will agree with us that the proposed committee is an insult to our feeliogs, whether as Oatholics or as men.

The 'Bolton Evening News' says -' The Oatbolics of Bolton are strongly opposed to the intended appointment of the committee to interfere in there religious establishments. A petition for the disnbarge of the order for the appointment of such committee was, we understand, on Sanday numerously signed at the various chapels in the town. Mr. Hick's conduct in reference to Mr. N wdegate's motion has been much canvassed. A. Bolton Moor Chapel, the Rev Osnon Oarter, in recommending his congregation to sign the petition, expressed his great regret and sur prise that a gentleman, whom all honoured for his uprightness and many social virtues, should have sullied his good sme by his late unfortunate vote. The netitioners state that they regard Mr. Nawde-gate's motion as an attack upon their religious liberty, and anjust interference with private property.

The English Ostholic aristo-racy have come forward as befitted them The Catholic laity of all classes resident in England have followed their injtlative. This was their duty, since the insult and injury was aimed first at them, for in this case the insult keen'y touches the lairy. It is their daugh ters and their kinswemen who, as Mr Stonor well observed. 'are grossly insulted' by the vile suspi cions which have I finenced the majority who, by a paltry trick, have obtained this vote of the House under the hypocritical protext of defending the in terests of the laity sgainst their Church . It is the laity who have been jusulted, as if they were so priest-ridden, forsooth, as to be unable to protect those who are nearest and dearest to them So far the Catholio laity, English or resident in this coun try, have vindicated their honor by their indignant protests and petitions But it must not stup here Ireland must speak with the voice of her millions ; our real strength in all these questions is in the backing of Catholic Ireland. With the exception of Mr Cogan no Irish member has spoken as yet. We are sure that on the 28th we shall hear high above all others the indignant voice of Oatbolic Ire land, and if the Government does not at once throw its weight into the scale in favor of Mr Cogan's motion, and bring in their partizing to resist this in famous yet pairy insult on one of the most charished institutions of our religion we true that Jelsh mem bers will make it impossible for any other business to be proceeded with till bis is settled. Let it be said that it is a sentimental grisvance, - we deny this; but even if an the Irish people have keen sen iments, and if these are wounded they are not easily quieted. In this case they are insulted not only as Catholics but as frishmen, because a large portion of the Nuns in English convente are Irish Indies Touch a pation in its religion and in the honor of its women, and you have fired a liain. We are cure this will be the case in the present instance, because they think the Government greatly to bi-me in that, either through cowardice or remissness, they allowed this insult to Catholics at the hands of English bights at the moment when they are making professions which we believe are most sincere, of desiring to pacify Ireland. If they wish to do so, they must not wound her religious fee ings with one hand while they are trying to sooile her with the other, otherwise they will good a metilesome steed to madurss and make her utterly upmanageable. - Ca. tholic Opinion.

in this far off country, grasps his proffered hand and sending a message through the Atlantic Cable, was is still more surprised to find that his newly made friend is en route for the identical towo to the West that he in ends visiting. The thing is soon arranged the victim placing implicit confidence in the words of his oily tonged companion, is taken to some low saloon in the vicinity of West street, where he is filled with poisonous rum, and in a half-muddled state is thrown into the vehicle of some swindling backman, who receives doublo the usual fare and is carted around to the office of the bogus broker and ticket-agent, who, after ascentaining the amount of his money, takes him in the rear office and talks ' chain lightning' to satisfy his customer that it is ' foolish-ness to carry money loosely about one's person.'-Why, my dear friend,' he will say, 'you have no ides what danger there is in this great city, where there are so many thieres a lookin' aroun' to find who they may devour. Why I wouldn't no more carry it in my pockets than l'a fly. You'll get robbed as sure as I'm an honest man. Just tell me how you wan! it fixed, and I will be only too glad to help you . In nine cases out of ten the victim at the surgestion of his friend No 1, gets his sovereign ] changed for Uncle Sam's eagles and in roply to the question if he would prefer to have them in a belt, after examining that useful articlo and its object, is only too willing, and answers 'yes' His gold is carefully counter out and placed in the belt before bis eyes, when, rising up suddenly, as though he had forgotten something, the ticket agent ballons out to another runner who has just entered, 'Say, Mr Smith will you be kind enough to step down to my other office and procare two tickets for the West for these two gentlemen -I have just ran out?' 'Verdant' and the two ghouls step down the street, when two tickets are purchased and by the time they return the bolt is changed for one similar in appearance, but filled with silver and a few gold pieces, and after being adjusted around his waist he and his companion are burried down to the train, with the admonition from the agent 'not to look at it, or let any hum on being see is until you get to your des. ridation.' The poor man is burried aboard by a quandom friend, who gives him the slip, and freuently one paranes his journey for bundreds of miles and does not examine his money until at the end of the trip when the cheat is discovered. But the swindlers seldom are troubled, and if arrested, they usually are rele sed on 'straw hail' and their victims are incorcerated in that pest hole, the House of Detention. They adopt the same course with persons about to visit the 'old constry.' They fall in with them, and after procuring their ticke's, for which they are allowed \$2 premium by the steamship company, they charge their wictim's greenhacks for sovereigns and play the same trick by exchanging the belts and substituting one filled with about one sixteenth of the true amount; and, hurrying them abound the vessels, which are generally on the point of sailing, escape with their booty. Instances have been known where men who have toiled all their lives in this country, have been thus swindled by these sharks, and only discovered their loss when in foreign country, with their families completly destitute The agents of the various lines have lately adopted the hum in system of permitting passengers thus swindled to return free of obarge and prosecute the guilty parties, but as there has been so much of this going on, and only two of the fraternity have heen punished during twelve years it affords but little satisfaction for victims to contemplate the House of Detention, and their oppressors walking the streets with impunity.

> The Worcester (Mass) ' Brendard National' of the 21st instant contains the following passage:- It is all very fine to say that the Fenlan demonstrations against Canada are only based on old women's talk, that the present alarm is a 'humbug,' but being in a position to penetrate into its designs we do not besitate to assure the Canadian Government that it does well to keep itself on its goard.' It then goes on to say that they will endeavor to establish themselves in the North West so as to direct attention to that quarter, and will then make a succession of demonstrations on the Eastern frontier with the ultimate bjact of embroiling Great Britain and the United States into a war. The conclusion of its articla reads as follows : 'Now we ask what will the Canadian Givernment do should the Fenians attempt nething decisive but merely seek to weaken the finances of Canada by keeping the country in a continual state of alarm? Should it send back the volunteers to their firesides, the Fenians will immediately respear; if the voluteers are retained on the fron-tier, the Forlians will keep quite and the country will e left in peace, but at an enormous expense which will setionsly compromise its finances, it has certainly a right to exact from the Ameria n Government a more rightrous appervision of the Fenian p'otters. And then it justice is not rendered who can blams it f it seeks the powerful assistance of Great Britain in defence of its rights? We certainly would not, although we are not the most devoted servant of der Brittanic Majesty, but we are still devoted to pur country, if we are not much devoted to Great Britain, and as sincers patrious we will always extend our sympathy and admiration to such of our comparriots s may struggie to save our country from the brutalizing rule of the Fenian soldiery.

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save the police anthorities are recording the names of all lodgers at hotels and buarding houses as a save anarchy in Ireland and England is the alterna

London, April 26-Mr B rasi Oshorne bas been awarded the seat in the House of Commons for Waterford, Ireland,

London, April 27 - In the House of Commons to day the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister was considered in Committee.

Mr Spencer Walnole opposed it

Mr. Gladstone thought the opposition to the bill rested on a narrow basis. Sectarian views might and did liff r on the subject The bill sumply made allowance for such diversity.

Mr Beresford Hope vehemently denounced the bill and Lord Percy also declared against it.

Mr. Denman showed that the Bible was silent on such marriages, and Mr. Palmer was for probibiting them altogether.

The bill was carried in Committee by a m jority of 70, and reported to the House, after which the sitting was adjourned.

On Saturday night a barrel containing 30 new six chambered revolvers, and 14 packages of cariridgesto suit the chambers, were discovered in the house of John Machamara, Bridgegate, Glasgaw. Machamara ni bis wife declared that they were left by a strange man, and it is stated that a man was seen carrying a barrel on Friday. M chamara is believed to be connected with the Fenian movement.

The 'Church Review' [Anglican] in a remarkable articl: on this subject says: - The recent prominent mention of the Bisbop of London's Fund forces apon us once more the consideration of the appalling fact that no agency now in favor is able to prevent rell gion in such a guise as to exert a real infinence upon the lower clases. Much spriety and pains are be-stowed upon the subject of Evangelizt ion both by the clergy and by the laity, not, to mention some of the Bishops, and instances of individual or loosl liberality are not rare; but in few cases is it nossble to see a fresh centre of the parochial erstem planted without the feeling that one sees another gourd springing up in which the inevitable worm lies hið.

A very extraordinary scene was witnessed at Batley; near Dewsbury, on Saunday night, the occasion being the bringing back in custody of 1wo brothers, Edward and Joseph Gale, who, having defrauded their creditors to a very large amount fied to the United States. The brothers carried on business as woolien manufacturers in Batley up to February last, their operations being on a tolerably extensive scale. Having resolved upon flight they got in all the accounts they could, mide excuses to pressing creditors, and got large «dvances upon bills of sale executed upon the machuary in the mill they rented and their household furniture. On the 10th of Feorgary they gave checks in payment of some of the largest accounts they owed, but d-ted them two days forward, and then, having drawn out their balance at the bank, they levanted together, and were not missed for a couple of days, when on some of the checks being presented at the bank, the cashier answered that there were 'no effects." On inquiry

#### UN.TED STATES.

New York, April 26th - Th- Word's Washington anecial sava there is now an imminent, an almost certhin prospect of an Indian war. The advices received vesterday and televraphed last night are supplemented by still more stariling news, official and us flici.l, received to day at the head granters of the army. Wilbin a month at least 20 000 Sionx of the army. are expected to be on the war parb. These with their allies of Obevenne and other Northern tribes will make a formidable force. Gon Bherdian had decided several days ago to establish his head quarters in May at Pembina, in the northern part of Minneota

From a private letter just received from a gentlepan in W shington, we make the following estract : 1 have seen and talk d with Ravels. He is a likely boy enough but neither so intelligent nor so handsome as the waiter who attends our table at the Eb bitt House I asked bim how be liked being Senator. Well sir,' he said, it nio't no better than preachin' except the pay, and I'm afeard that it'll git me into. sich extravagant habits that times'il go hard with me when I have to go out and root for myself' Revels is evidently a provident darkey. - Kinsas Oity Times.

An alarming disease, thought to be spotted fever, prevails at Morth Haverhill, N. H, nterly defying the skill of medical men. Persons of all ages in life have been stricken down by it, living but three or four hours after the appearance of the first symptoms

SWINDLING EMIGRANTS. -In an articles treating of this subject and those well known persons engaged in the nefar ous business the ' Times' thus describes their mode of carrying it on :- These men may be seen at the docks of the v rious European steamehin companies especially those carrying steerage passongers ; also at the different ferries and the railroad one hard; 'won't you present it to me?' depots, and the emigrant landing at Oastle Garden. When they have epotted their victim, [and they rarely m-ke a misraloulation] the first operation is to escertain his destination, which accomplished, they accout him familiarly : Well, Mr So-and-ao,

The son of Henry Wolff of Commerce Mo, a boy of ight vears, last waek, during the absence of his parents, shot his little afser of three ye re for isobeying some of his childish commands. He then dragged her body into the woods and covered it with boughs, whither, it was it was tracked by the mother following the blood marks.

The New York Herald correspondent says: - My late despatch in regard to the views of president Grant and Secretary Fish on the question of allowing be Dominion forces to pass through our Territory on roule to the scene of the Winnineg revolt has led to some discussion in some journals, which apparently have not understood the full meaning of the word territory ? They declare that what the British waborities want is to carry their expedition thr ugh be canal of the Sault Ste Marie, situated in the State of Michigan, and belonging exclusively to, the United States. That is precisely what this administration well not permit on eny account, and it is precisely what Mr Thornton has been given to nnderstand in a quiet and respectful manner I employed the word " territory,"in its broadest seuse, which comprehends all the land and water belonging to the United States Sault Ste. Marie canal being in the state of Michigan, is, of course, within the territorial jurisdiction of this courry, and to sllow British troops to pass through it for hostile, parpotes of the kind proposed would be just as objectionable as to allow them to march through Minnesota. I have authority that cannot be doubted that Secretary. Fish would sooner resign than consent to extend such a privilege to the British authorities.

When I was in Washington recently, said a lady, a friend of mine was walking in the Capitol, accompanied by Chief Justice Chase. The young lady was about 19 years of sge. Buller met Obase, and after making a few prefatory remarks, inquired, addressing Obase :

"Wou't you introduce me to your fair friend ?" " Oertainly,' replied Chase, and therennon be introduced General Butler, to the young lady, who slightly noaded her head. Butler, evidently struck with her bannty, endeavored to be very agreeable.

'That is a beautiful flower,' he remarked, addressing the young lady, who held a lovely japonica in

' It is a japonica, and not a silver spoon,' replied the young lady. With that she dropped the flower on the pavement and put her dittle foot upon it.--Subsequently she barst. ont crying, and apologizing to Ohief Justice Ohise for her conduct, said, that she being made at the various Dorts it was ascertained aren't you from Belfast ? which they have previously felt such a dreadful repugnarce for the man that she

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MAY 6, 1870

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY At No. 683 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

The True Witness.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Joner, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription FROM THAT DATE.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

#### MAY-1870.

Friday, 6-Bt John at the Latin Gate. Saturday 7-8'. Stanislans, B M. Sunday, 8-Third after Easter. Monday 9 - St. Gregory Naziansen, B. C. Tursday, 10-St. Autoniaus, B. C Wednesday, 11-SS. Phillip and James, Aps. Thursday, 12-SS. Nereus and Comp., MM.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Newdegate's " Smelling Committee' has for the time made people almost forget Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land, and Peace Preservation Bills. The Catholic nobility, gentry and laity generally, have everywhere met, and denunced it as a monstrous infraction of their rights as citi zens and freemen. The Times devotes long editorials to the subject, not attempting to defend the proposed interference with the private domi ciles of Catholic ladies-as indeed no journal with much regard for its reputation would ven ture to do; but advising Catholics to submit to it, as they are in a minority, and are too weak to help themselves. The vote that gave Mr. Newdegate a majority of two, was as the Times almost admits, a bad vote ; but the thing is done, and cannot be undone, unless the House of Com mons consent to stultify itself. "We have to deal with the fact that the motion has been carried" says the Times : though it admits that the principles of religious liberty have made such progress even in Protestant England, that but for an accident "it is probable the deliberate judgment of the House might have inclined in favour of leaving things alone :" and such being the case, and English Catholics being but a minority of the population, they are by the same journal advised " to recognize this condition, and adapt their conduct to it." It is bard to fight against the ignorance and prejudices of the majorityprejudices so strong and ignorance so crass that says the Times, " we believe if it were reported that in a convent at Chelsea or Islington, or any other prosaic neighborbood, a nun bad been bricked up last week by the judgment of three Superiors, and with the full sanction of the Bishop, there would be millions to believe it ;" and it adds as an additional reason why Catholics should patiently submit to the injustice and indignities which it is proposed to inflict upon them and their female relatives, that they are belpless. "Where the Jew and the Quaker have made their way, the Roman Catholic, how ever nobly or gently born, however well edu cated and well bred, cannot."-Times. Nevertheless in spite of this social persecution, in spile of the worldly disadvantages to which the profession of the Catholic faith thus subjects its votaries "this sect that everywhere is spoken against," to-day as it was some eighteen hundred years ago, and with the same motives, continues to spread and to win converts from all ranks of the community. Catholics, in England under Queen Victoria, as were Christians in Rome under Nero, are held up to public execration as a "race of men to be abhorred for their evil practices : and nevertheless are faithful to the Empire, submitting themselves to every ordinance of men for the Lord's sake." Yet constitutional opposition, to unconstitutional encroachments on their rights as British subjects, is not forbidden to them : ney it in their duty to have resource to it, and it is the laterest of their Protestant fellow subjects that it should succeed : for an evil precedent once established may be cited against the last named-and the villainy which they medicate against Catholics may some day be retorted upon themselves. It is the mterest of every one in the Empire that the mviolability of domicile should be maintained; and it is this precious right of freemen that is now me-Committee. A great meeting to protest against this tyrannical measure was held in London on Friday the | the Witness himself writes the letters which, by Sthult., the Duke of Norfolk in the Chair .---Resolutions were moved by the Earl of Denbigh, seconded by Lord Howard of Glossop, by the Hon. W. North, Sir C. Douglas and others, which were unanimously carried. The objections of Catholics to the projected outrage upon their eisters, daughters and female relatives, were ably commenced life as a student in a ustary's office | dorsed the action of Cavour and Victor Em. other women than their actual wives ?

tribunal as that which it was proposed to erect. for the annovance of Catholic ladies, a witness might bring any bearsay evidence be pleased without being in any manner restrained by the obligations of an oath : no penalty would attach to the har and libeller : and every abominable slander would-though unsupported-be circulated throughout the country in a Parliamentary Blue Book. And what would be the result? A majority of the Committee would no doubt declare the innocence of the Ladies, daughters and sisters of loyal Catholic gentlemen, after havtog insolently intruded upon their privacy, and outraged their most sacred feelings : but a minority might in all probability protest against this judgment, and so no good could possibly be effected. Other speakers argued in the same style. A committee of the House of Commons was the worst tribunal that could be imagined for Catholics, suce it could not elicit the truth, and since false testimony given before it could not be visited with legal penalties because it would not be given upon oath. If there were to be a Commission of Inquiry at all, let it be a Statutory Commission with power to examine upon

oath, so that the libeller might be punished for perjury. A committee was named to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to obtain signatures to petitions from the entire Catholic community. The feeling of indignation is general both in Ireland and in Great Britain. In the first named country, it has given a great impetus to disaffection, and has furnished the enemies of the last named with a fresh, and in this case an unanswerable, argument against the British Government. Mr. Whalley is by some said to be a Jesuit in disguise; there is better reason for suspecting that Mr. Newdegate is in league with the Femans, for he has done more for them and their cause, than could have been effected by the landing of an armed force of fifty thousand men in Donegal from the United States. In short Mr. Newdegate is playing into the hands of those who caring little for religion, will skil fully avail themselves . I this renewal of the Penal code, to stir up batred in Iceland against Britisb rule.

Since the coming into operation of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, there has been a sensible dominution in the number of what are called agrarian crimes. The question of Repeal of the Union is being very generally taken up, and will have to be dealt with by the Imperial Government. Of the expediency of such a measure, we cannot speak : but there is as suredly nothing revolutionary, nothing subver sive of the principles of the Constitution, in the demand that Ireland should be legislated for by the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

The latest telegrams announce the discovery of another plot against the French Emperor .--A man named Beoun just arrived from London was, on Friday the 29.h ult., arrested, and letters implicating him in a plot, in which other persons are engaged, were found in his possession. Several other arrests have taken place. It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to vote in favor of the Government. The Red River expedition will soon start. In is probable that there will be no fighting, but that Riel and his party will retreat across the frontier, there to bide their time when the coming on of the frosts shall have cut off all com munication betwixt Canada and the Red River district. Our elephant will cause us much trouble and expence before we shall be able to get rid of the beast. A public and well attended meeting of the citizens of Montreal, convened by His Honor the Mayor, to protest against the tax upon fuel and food, was held in the Mechanics' Hall on Sa turday afternoon. Strong resolutions condemnatory of this policy so injurious to our manufactures, and so cruel towards the poor, were carried unanimously.

stated by Sir Charles Clifford. Before such a | at St. Benoit ; that " his conduct there was such as to bring scandal on the whole village :" and that figully, the parish priest persuaded him to enter the Church. The Minerve replied by a flat contradiction ; whereupon instead of, as any bonest man would have done, giving up the name of his informant, the Witness with true evangelical ingenuity, remoined that the letter that he published "was not, properly speaking abonymous, seeing that it was signed "A Student In The Same Office ;" and that "it came from a respectable party." What constitutes respectability in the class to which the editor of the Witness belongs we know not; but amongst gentlemen the opinion is universal and constant that he who makes a public attack on another's character, and who conceals his real name from the public, is most probably a liar, certainly a coward-an expression of opinion which we trust the Witness will communicate to "the respectable party" in question. We hope that we have expressed ourselves plainly, even if not pleasantly.

> We have received from Mr. Esdaile, both by word of mouth, and by letter, an explanation of the manner in which the advertisement for Protestant recruits for the Company of Volunteers of which he is Captain, published by the Montreal Witness of the 23rd ult., and on which we commented as it deserved in our last-bappened to contain the offensive passage. It was, so Mr. Esdaile assures us on his honor as a gentleman. by accident, or inadvertence. Of course as the error was unintentional, however much we may may regret it, for the sake of the service to which we fear that it has done much injury-we acquit Capt. Esdaile of all moral wrong : and though we consider that it would be a very disgraceful and wicked act, for any officer in our national militia, to attempt, directly or indirectly, to introduce "sectarian" differences into its ranks, still, as Capt. E-daile asserts on his honor that the word "Protestant" in his advertisement was not placed there intentionally by him : and as we are bound to accept his word of honor to this effect as conclusive-we necessarily with draw any impulation upon his conduct either as

an officer or a gentleman by us made on the hypothesis that the advertisement, as actually published by the Witness, was the advertisement which he intended for publication. In justice to bimself we think that Captain Esdaile should call upon the editor of the Watness to produce the manuscript copy of the advertisement, in order that it may be made clear whether the very extraordinary error of substituting the word " Protestants" for that of " Sootchmen" were a "misprint" or a "slip of the pen." This premised, we insert Capt. Esdaile's explanation of this most unfortunate, and most extraordinary blunder :---

### (To the Editor of the True Wilness)

"Sir. - With reference to an editorial in your paper of to-day concerning an advartisement for the Highand Co of the Royals, the word Protestant -ither an unfortunate slip of the pen or a misorint, nd was intended to have read Scotchmen. I must most distinctly disclaim any intention of insulting my Catholic brothers in arms, and must ask you to retract the expression that I was a disgrace to the volupteer service. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, " JAS. EEDAILE, " Capt., 5th Royals."

manuel in allowing to be organised in their territory, a bostile expedition against the Kingdom of Naples : your own navy in the Sicilian seas indirectly it is true, but none the less effectually aided in the landing of the robber band. From England, arms and recruits were forwarded to the sid of this scandalous outrage upon the laws of nations, and of Christian civilisation : and as for Garibaldi-a person not a whit more respectable than O'Neill who is the self-dubbed general of the Yankee hordes of thieves who menace Canada-why you made a demi-God of him ! You prostrated yourselves, and made Ko toy before this filthy idol; and your miserable papers, with a servility surpassing the servility of the ordinary or proverbial Jepkins, parrated day by day how the great man looked, what he had had eaten and drapk, and wherewithal he had graciously been pleased to clothe his body. And you-you, who in your cynical contempt for the laws of political morality thus dealt with the filhbusters under Garibaldi-rou have the impudence to cry out against the Fenians, and the

encouragement and comfort they receive from the Yankee Government! Out upon you for double faced fellows as you are-with your two laws, with your two codes! Woe unto you bypocrites; for whatsoever measure ye have meted out to others, so also shall it be measured out to you in return. At the worst, the Goveroment at Washington which you denounce is not acting worse towards Canada, than was the Government of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel whom you applauded, when it encouraged the fitting out on Piedmontese territory of armed expeditions against the Kingdom of Naples.

Almost may it be said that the hand of God may be traced in these Fenian troubles ; but it is not for us to insist thereon. We pray that this may have the effect of teaching the great and salutary lesson that the laws of right and wrong are inviolable, and that no one can violate them, or encourage them to be violated, with impunity. We have in the persons of our public men, of our journalists, of our leaders of public opinion, and of our rulers, in the case of Rome and Naples, set at naught all the obligations of international comity; and we cannot complain even if to our disadrantage the United States Gareroment does the same by us. We have applauded and actively encouraged Garibaldian raids : and we do but make ourselves ridiculous, and give public testimony to the rankness of our hypocrisy and double-dealing, when we cry out against the morality of Fenian raids. Remember Globe, remember Toronto Leader, " that what is sauce for the goose, is very excellent sauce also for the gander.

The joy occasioned by Sir Francis Hinck's announcement in the Legislature on the 26th ult., that it was the intention of the Government to abandon the duty on coal, was quickly dissipated ; tor after recess, and on the very same day, Sir Francis appounced that after deliberation, his colleagues had come to the resolution of retain

This is the weak point in the Utah Act, and not even the military force with which it is proposed to enforce its severe provisions, can strengthen it. " Let bim that is guildess of the crime of concubinage amongst you," the Utah polygamist may well retort upon the legislators at Washington " throw the Srat stone at us." In deed so long as the said crime is not only not repressed by law in the older States of the Union, but is actually encouraged, and provided for by an unclean, anti-Christian divorce code-the people of Utab will have on their side reason and the sympathies of all except arrant bypo. crites, in their resistance to the legislation which it is now proposed to impose upon them. "Ye bypocrites-put down first by your penal edicte, the crime of concubinage which prevails amongst vourselves," the people of Utah will argue; " then, but not before, will you have the right to try to put down concubinage amongst your neighbors."

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The Courrier du Canada, of the 27th ult. reports the death of a beloved and respected Priest of the Diocess of Quebec-the Rev. M. Baillargeon, Parish Priest of St. Michael's,

The deceased was the brother of His Grace Mgr. de Quebec, who is expected to arrive from Rome about the 8th of this month, and whole 10y at finding himself once more at home amongst bis spiritual children will be sadly damped by the tidings of the sorrowful event that we have just recorded.

We have also the painful task of announcing the death, by apoplexy, of Mgr. Cook, Bishon of Three Rivers. The deceased prelate was in

his seventy-ninth year, baving been born in 1792. He received Priest's Orders in 1814, and in 1852 was raised to the Episcopal dignity, and consecrated first Bishop of Three Rivers.

On Monday, 25th ult., the Rev. M. Audet, V.G., died at Carleton, Base des Chaleurs, at the early age of 46. The deceased belonged to the Diocess of Rimouski, of which Mgr. Langevin is Bishop.

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ORDINATION .- On Sunday last, 1st inst., His Lordship Bishop Clutz, of Mackenzie River. conferred the following Orders at St. Peter's Church, of this City :---

Tonsure-MM. C Ducharme, A Tremblay, Ls Bonin, A Baril, La Beausoleil, Diocese of Montreal, and A F Muller, of the Company of Jesus.

Minor Orders-MM. A Pascal, of Vic. Apost. of McKenzie, W Sheeby, of Ollaws, and Brothers Hebert, B Guldner, and A Muller, Company of Jesus.

Sub-Deacon-MM. W Sheeby, of Oltawa, W Berigan, of Toronto, C A Guy, of the Cot. gregation of the Holy Cross, and C Phaneul, of the Congregation of the Oblats.

Deacon-MM. A L M Lecorre, of Vic, Ap. of McKenzie, F Towner and 1 Guay, of Oftawa, and D Riordan, of the Congregation of the Oblats.

On Monday Judge Mondelet gave his long expected decision in the Guibord ease, in favour of the plaintiff. The decision will no doubt be appealed against.

Some slanderer, who of course withholds his name from the public, writes a letter to the Montreal Wainess abusing the Rev. M. Richot, which that journal inserts, and for the truth of which, so long as he withholds the name of the writer from the public, he is both morally and legally responsible. As the receiver is as bad as the thief, so the newspaper editor who gives his aid to the circulation of anonymous personal at tacks; and who, when the veracity of these attacks is denied still withholds the name of his naced by Mr. Newdegate and his Smelling | correspondent from the person attacked-is viler, if that be possible, than the original compiler of

the slander. Perhaps, however, the editor of way of shuffing out of the mess, he attributes to his highly honorable but nameless correspondent -a kind of Mrs. Harris he keeps in his eaploy. This correspondent of the Witness who writes

The Montreal Witness of the 29th ult., referring to this matter asserts positively that in the manuscript of the advertisement sent to it for insertion by Capt. Esdaile-" which we have before us-the word 'Protestants' is written quite plainly : so that if there is an error, it is n t with us." Into this question we care not to enter. Capt. Esdaile and the editor of the Witness must settle it amongst themselves.

CURSES COMING HOME TO ROOST. - The Globe, and the Leader, are of opinion that the United States Government is much to blame for not taking steps to prevent Feolanism amongst its citizens, subject to its laws, from becoming a auisance to its neighbors. Both journals lay down the law with much unction.

The Lcader asks :-

"Are we to be forever subject to the caprices of a secret society having its head-quarters, and the seat of its organisation, in a neighboring country? We hardly think it fair that we should be subjected to perpetual annoyance when it is in the power of a contiguous Government professing to be friendly, to relieve us from it.' - Toronto Leader, 25th ult.

In like manner the Globe declares that :-

"It is scandalous in any Government to allow men to make systematic and persistent arrangements for the avowed purpose of invading a country with which that Government is at peace.' - Toronto Globe, 25th ult.

True, gentlemen-true as Gospel. The law that you lay down is sound, and cannot be gainsaid. It is scandalous, that a Government should allow its subjects openly to organize hostile expeditions against any other country with which it is at peace. Your principles are beautiful. But alas you of all men are the last that

should a seriest them. The law you appeal to, you have put it out of your power to invoke .---Have you forgotten, think you that we have for-

principles, your international laws, in the case of

ing the tax on fuel. God help the poor during the coming winter ! They have much to suffer from the severity of the climate, and the high price of fuel, as it is ; but the ingenious malice of man, which has invented means for making fuel, too scarce already, artificially scarcer, threatens them with such an aggravation of their sufferings that we can hardly even now bring ourselves to believe that the cruel tax will be persisted in. Could these well-fed, well-clad, well housed gentlemen who seriously propose to raise the price of fuel on the poor, see with their own eyes by domiciliary visits to the poor, what these suffer already, we do think that they would shrink with horror from the cruel, heartless financial policy which they have adopted. Tax wine, tax beer, spirits, tobacco, and all our luxuries-but for God's sake keep your laxes off our fuel, the first necessary of life in Canada with its semi-arctic climate; have some pity, some consideration for the thousands of famishing poor who, with the present high price of fuel, a price steadily and rapidly increasing year by year, are scarce able during our terrible winters, to keep soul and body together. A tax upon fuel in Canada is an outrage upou humanity, as well as a violation of the fundamental laws of political economy.

We find the following respecting the proposed egislation of the U. States towards Utab :--"The anti-Polygamy Bill passed by Cougress pravides that any man in Utah, who shall, after this Act goes into effect, live or cohabit with one woman or more, other than his lawfal wife or wives, aball be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years."

Not a word have we to say against such a law which emphatically asserts the principle that the duty of the State is to punish immorality; but if the law be good and just, why should its just and beneficial provisions be limited to Utali?

why should they not be extended to New York, gotten, or ever will forget, how you applied your and Washington? Are there no married men in the last named who in defiance of the positive over the pseudonyme of A Student In The Piedmont and Naples, in the case of Garibald, laws of God, and of natural morality, live in a Same Office, asserts that the Rev. M. Richol and his vile band of fillibusters ? You have en state of adulterous concubinage, and cobabit with excellent periodical, whose merits it is a duly

Priesthood-MM. B Roure, of McKenzie, V Ladet, do, F X Collerette and P T Dugal, of the Congregation of the Hely Cross, and Daniel J Gillis, Diocese of Charlottetown, P. E. Island. .

The interesting ceremony which lasted upwards of four hours, was witnessed by thousands of the pious spectators-many of them being friends and relatives of the ordained-who had thronged together to witzess the solemn and a the same time beautiful rites of the Church (a this occasion.

Intelligence has been received of the anking of the City of Quebec, on Sunday morning .-The City of Quebec was a fine steamer, tradiog betwixt Quebec and the Lower ports. She sailed on Saturday from the first named, and on Sunday morning ran foul of the Steamship Germany, receiving such injuries as to cause ber to sink in half-an-bour after the collision. The third engineer and one steerage passenger were drowned; all the rest were saved.

The subjoined paragraph is taken from our able and interesting contemporary the Canada Scotsman, which we hope may go on and pros. per :---

" Printers should not allow their private opinions to interfere with the performance of their dulies; We detected one of our own hands the other day giving vent to his protestant feeling rather strongly. An item of Scotch news commencing the Wick Pricat' he made ' the wicked pricet.' We consented to overlook the misprint as pessibly unintentional, seeing that the young man had probably acquired strong anti-papal babits of type-setting in the chice of the Daily W.ckedness."

Sir John A. McDonald has introduced his measure for settling the Government of the North West, A new Province is to be created, and it is to be called Manitobah, an Indian and euphonious name. This is satisfactory.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-May, 1870 .-- D. & J. Sadher, Montreal :

In our advertising columns we publish a list of the articles in the current number of this very and a pleasure to acknowledge. From some of

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MAY 6, 1870.

the World's opinions we may perhaps differas for instance from those enunciated is an admirable article on Church and State, to the effect that the relations betwirt the two under "the American system" come nearer to the "realization of the true union as well as distinction of Church and State than have heretofore, or elsewhere been effected." We do not think that there is any politico-religious system to which properly the name of "American" can be applied; that is to say which is common to Canada, to the United States, to Mexico, to the Brazils, and other American nations or political communities. It seems to us at least that there forward at so opportune a moment, and that by is no politico-religious system on this side of the a master band. Atlantic to which the name "American" can any more be applied than, on the other side, THE HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON. there is any in this XIX. century which can be called a "European" system. In Lower Canada indeed, but m no other part of America. North or South, the relations subsisting betwirt the Catholic Church and the State are in many respects like those which obtained in Europe before the Reformation. But in other parts of this Continent, notably in the U. States, the attitude of the State as towards the Church is one somesimes of passive indifference, oftener as in the case of Education, Marriage and the Family. of active hostility. In Mexico it is no better : and in other American countries such as the Brazils, &cc., we do not think that much mprovement is to be noticed The prevailing idea. however, amongst the Anglo Americans to-day. is in favor of the separation of State and Church and the supremacy of the State in the moral as well as in the material order. It is true that amongst them there is no State Churchism ; but the more dangerous, and more debasing system of State Schoolism, which sets at defiance the rights both of the Family and the Church, is the special creation of the U. States, one of the most. rather the most important, of the American com munities. And what shall we say of the Divorce laws of the U. States ?- or how reconcile, the political system that enacts, or the social system that calls for such laws, with the system or principles of Christianity !

#### LECTURE ON "PAPAL INFALLIBITY" BY THE REV. FATHER LANGCAKE, S.J.

" The question of the infallability of the Pope," the Catholic World assured us the other day, "is one fraught with the most important consequences not only to professing Christians, but also to the whole human family." This fact is now so well understood that the question is discussed not merely within the walls of the great Council Chamber, but also in private circles, in public assemblies, and in the press, where it forms an inexhaustible store-bouse for a whole hast of "our own correspondents." It was, therefore, with a great deal of pleasure that we saw an announcement in the city papers to the effect that the Rev. Father Langcake, of the Society of Jesus, was to deliver a public lecture on this very subject of Papal Infallibility. The distance, having read my letter in the Whig lecture took place, as announced, on Thursday evening last week, under the auspices, and for the benefit of the British Canadian Catholic Society -an association founded some twelvemonths ago for benevolent purposes. On the platform toge- being cloistered Nuns, cannot go forth to plead gether with the President, Dr. Macdonald, we their cause before the public ; but depend on the observed the Revuls, Canon Leblanc and Mr. benevolent and well-disposed to come to their Dufresne of the Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Sorio, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Ann's Courch, who is, we be here, Chaplain of the Society, the Revus. Fathers Doucet, Aubier, and Ouellet, of the Society of Jesus, and many others whose names we could not learn. We shall do neither the dis tinguished lecturer nor the public the injustice of pretending to lay before our readers an outline of this admirable lecture. It was so logical, so well connected in all its parts, and so remarkably free from all useless expressions,-every word had its right place, and every place had its right word-that nothing less than the reproduction of the lecture would give an idea of it to our readers. He began by carefully removing all the false notions which our adversaries attribute to us in connection with this subject-by telling his audience, in fact, what Papal Infallibility does not mean, in order to prepare their minds to understand thoroughly what it does mean. After having given the definition of it, he went on to prove that the Pope is infallible when he teaches the whole Church on a matter of faith or morals : 1st, because the Pope is the Successor of St. Peter, Vicar of Christ; 2nd. because the Church is infallible. Each of these reasons be developed at full length; drawing his arguments from the Sacred Scriptures, the Holy Fathers, and other ecclesiastical writers, the decisions of Councils, the manner of acting on numberless or casions of the whole Catholic Episcopate, and finally from human reason. The Reverend gentleman then divided the adversaries among Catholics of this great Papal prerogative into two classes,-the first of which includes those who do not believe in it, and these are "few and far between" indeed : the other, those who believe in it, but think it inopportune to define it at pre sent; and these are almost as " few and far between." After having shown the untenable tween." After having shown the untenable That's my house, sir. One story and two of the Holy Ghost. Amen.' Seconds, \$4,05 to \$5,00; Thirde, \$0,00 to 4,15,mature of both of these positions, he took up he rooms. A front door that shuts with a latch, Be industrious. Ideness is the parent of First Pearle, 6,75 to 0.00.

last portion of his subject-the objections that | and a back door on one hinge, that stays where are commonly urged against the Infallibility of it's put, without a latch. That's my wife, sir. words, which went just to the point.

It is unnecessary to add that, in addition to extensive knowledge of history and great powers of reasoning, the Rev. gentleman possesses other qualifications which are indispensable in a public lecturer-a correct style, an highly distinct articulation, and a faultless pronunciation. The Catholics of this City are under deep obligations to the British Canadian Catholic Society for having had this important subject brought

## GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. (To the Editor of the British Whig)

SIR .- Accompanied by a friend I have to-day paid a visit to that admirable Institution-the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and, having been conducted through the different wards by the lady Superioress, had a good opportunity of seeing the charitable offices therein performed towards the sick and the helpless -all persons representing want and misery .--There I saw the aged whose years of toil were past, whose purse was empty, and to whose aid there was no relative's friendly hand to summon, attended by the gentle Sisters, with the care of ministering angels. There also I beheld the sick, labouring under different sorts of diseases, loath some and otherwise, assisted to their food-it was the hour of repast-by the hands of these self sacrificing and toiling friends of the afflicted. There, too, did I witness the more than motherly care extended to those belpless little ones, of ages varying from one to ten and twelve years-whose parents had either abandoned them, or been called away by death-taking their frugal meal under the supervision of their tender purse. And all these things are done with the expectation of no earthly reward, but from the most heavenly die with the disgrace. It's only when I have a of motives-charity-no question being asked as to the creed, the country, the race or colour of the different objects of compassion, to whose wants the good ladies ministered. The only requisite to obtain an entrance for the sick is the attendent physician's certificate ; and the aged and the orphan's appeal for shelter, either personally or through their friends, is cheerfuly granted, provided there be a vacant bed for their accommodation. Is not this truly benerclence of the most genuine kind !

But why, your readers may ask, go into all these details to bring the Institution to the notice of the people of Kingston? Are not the merits of the Establishment known to all our citizens?

Have we not all been witnesses of the good effected by it during the memorable years of 1847 51. &c., - in times of sickness and epidemic ? Is not its praise in the mouth of every one for the last twenty five years? Yes; but the efforts the good sisters have been lately making, by building an addition to their bouse, to extend their sphere of usefulness and render more effective their charitable work, may not be equally bas broken loose from the bad babits, and taken well known. Many may not be aware-particu-'arly their friends outside the limits of Kingstonthat they are getting up a grand ' Prize Drawing ' to help them to liquidate the debt contracted. | only make the right effort. Moreover, those who, in times gone by, have benefitted by the Institution, and who reside at a

the Pope. These he answered in a few pithy work when she's well. You don't like that black ring about her eye! It was a present from her

busband, sir, last Saturday night. She sold her this kind of japanned jeweiry from me, now and then, to remind her that she is my wife.

There are my children, sir. What do you think of them? Dirty! Of course they are. Why shouldn't they be ? It's their native land, sir, and they don't like to part with it. I see you don't like the pattern of their clothes. What would you have? The biggest boy has no pantaloons to be sure; but he has a coat on big attraction for a man in the evening when his enough for three. His brother, Tim there, took the pantaloons. What's Tim crying for ? It't a way he has. He's crying for something to eat, I suppose. I should cry for the same reason, except that I'm put to it worse for the want of something to drink.

You don't like to hear me laugh, eh? You think I talk too lightly, do you, considering the rum that hes around me ? Well, perhaps I do. But, my God, sir, what would you have ? If I were to follow my feelings, sir, I shouldn't trouble any one with my laughing. If I were to listen to the devil that whispers so often in my ear, I should soon be lying cold and quiet at the bottom of the river. Why, man alive! you don't know how often I've stood looking from the dock bosom, and be at rest. If it weren't for the little I remember of my catechism, and the fear of hell that still clings to me, I shouldn't be sitting here a terror to myself, and a show to my them! And God help me!

I don't need preaching, sir. Nobody need tell me how bad I am. I know it all better than any one can tell me. 1 ought to be ashamed of myself! Of course I ought. And do you think I am not ? My friend, let me whisper it in your ear, that's what is killing me! I am so low down in my own estimation, that I am ready to little whisky in me that I feel like a man again.

Now, my highly moral and religious friend, you have a picture of me drawn by myself. It you can make a better, do it. If not, don't stand there, pouring misery into a bucket that's already full, but tell me something I don't know already. Tell me what is to be done in such a case?

#### PART SECOND .- JOHN EGAN'S REMEDY BY A FRIEND.

I think I understand your case, John. And I

1. In the first place, don't be discouraged. The devil will whisper a great many foolish lies in your ear. He will tell you that there is no hope for you; that it is useless to try to belp yourself: that your character is all gone, and has been as far gone in intemperance as yourself his rightful place in society again; perhaps got to the top of the heap. You can do the same thing. Bright days are before you, if you will inst.

any oaths, or make any vows. Oths and vows ere very extraordicary things, and ought not to be made lightly, or without great caution. But do this. Go uto some room alone by yourself, or into the church, and there upon your knees promise God to set about reforming yourself with all your nower, and ask his grace to gu de and help you. There also, on your knees, make a firm promise not to touch or taste the least drop of intoxicat ing drink, of any kind, until you have spoken to the priest, and arranged matters with him, Don't go to the priest while there is the least sign of liquor upon you. Wait until your head is as clear and cool as a glass of fresh spring water. And in the meanwhile wash your face, comb your hair, clean your shoes, and make yourself look and feel as much as possible like a respect able man. There is a great deal 10 brushing up the outside, although of course that's not the principle thing. 111. Then go to the priest's house, ring the bell and ask for him. Don't make any long speeches, hut tell him the state of the case at once. Let him know that, if he approves of it, you are ready to take the total abstinence pledge for one year. five years, ten years, or for so long a period as be may advise, and that once taken, nothing on earth shall ever make you break it This done, ask when it will be convenient for him to bear your confession, and prepare you for Holy Communion. IV. It is important now to get your soul into a state of grace. Begin at once to prepare for a good conlession. This means, of course, not only to fell the sins you have committed, but to come before God and His priest with a true hearty sorrow for your sins, and a firm determi nation to avoid all kinds of sin, and to commence at once a holy life. Coming in this way, the priest's absolution pronounced over your head will be a real par lon from God. After this you need not be afraid to receive the Holy Communion. This holy food will give you strength from heaven to resist temptation, and keep your soul in grace. I would advise you to come once every month to confession and communion, uptil you become thoroughly confirmed in your new life and good habits. V. In order to insure your perseverance, you need above all these three things-prayer industry; and great watchfulness against temptation and the occasions of sin. Prayer. Pray at least every morning and evening. I do not say, make long prayers, but elt. Look here. my friends, it is all very well pray! And after saying your usual prayers, add to cry " Shame !" and turn up your noses; but this: " My God ! I offer my pledge to Thee ! here is the question, " What is to be done in | 1 firmly resolve once more to keep it to the end. In the name of the Father and of the Son and That's my house, sir. One story and two of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

many vices, and especially it is the father of drunkenness. Besides, remember that you owe Thin Mess \$24.00 ; Prime, \$19,00 to 19.50. it to your family and your friends to make up for the lost time.

Avoid the grog shop and other occasions of sin. Be careful of your companions. If your wedding-ring long ago, to buy bread. She gets | company won't suit them unless you drink with them-why then, the sooner you separate the better. Don't make any false excuses for not dricking. Tell them plainly and openly that you have taken the pledge, and would rather die than break it.

Keep away from the places where liquor is sold. There's danger there. People get together in these places to chat and talk, and that makes work is over. I know it does, but that is an attraction which you must resist. How much better to spend your evenings at home! How happy you would make your wile by doing this, and what a benefit it would be to your children ! Ab ! there is no place like home for true happiness, when love lights the fire and spreads the board. The first society that God made was the Family, and He gave it His blessing.

There, John, I have answered your question. I have given you my very best advice. What will you do with it?

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY - Last Saturday forenoon, owing to the want of Fractional Notes, many merchants had great difficulty in procuring change to by the river side upon the quiet water that pay their employees. Brokers were asking 5 p. c. by the river side upon the effect water that premium on Canada silver. The Back of Montreal is seemed to call me to come and he down in its now in possession of a sufficient supply for the wants of trade.

The Silver Proclamation, now that it is in force, bas created quite a stir in many of the smaller towns and villages of the country. The ' bebitanta' won't neighbors, and a shame to my family. God help sell their goods unless for paper, refusing to take silver under any consideration. This was notably the case at Three Rivers, where many good wives, out marketing with a pocket full of quarters and yorkers had to return home in a very bad humour, with the silver still and no marketing.

TEB COAL DUTY AND FIREWOOD - When the Railways were first started in this country, it was generally supposed that they would make firewood cheaper in the cities. The effect was exactly the reverse The Railway has used up so much wood that they made fuel dearer overywhere, and brought none to the cities, because they required it for their own consumption Lately, however, they have found the price of firewood so enhanced as to make it a grave question, whether they should not use coil in preference to wood as the chespest of the two kinds of tuel. The Government now puts a fine of half a dollar a ton or ten per cent on coal, and thus does its beat to force the Railway Companies still to use up the fuel of the country, which is becoming scarce, not merely in cities and their neighbourhood, but all through the older settled parts of the country. This is the effect the national, or as it was correctly desoribed in Parliament, of the Cumberland policy -Herald.

The Kingston Whig announces the death on Satar y of an old pensioner. Undoubted cause Asiatic Choiera. Second case at Kingston this spring.

The number of votes registered for the Electoral 

Votes unpolled ..... .... 1 214 -Kingston Whig.

Guilmette the convict now under the sentence of death for murdering his wife and two child:en, has been reprieved until the 30th of Way. Hs was to have been executed at Arthabaska on the 29th

A bailiff, in St. Rochs, named Patry, found in his 11. In the second place begin with a strong garden while digging, a large jar filled with Mexican resolution, and make it before God. Don't take dollars. The locality is comprised in the garden

attached to the Intendants palace. The London Frec Press st

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Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 27 09 to 00.00;-

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Feacher, to whom a liberal salary will be given Apply to A. D. Lacroix, Principal, Oor. Graig and Visitation Straeta.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Appli-Cants to address to

> JOSEPH REDMOND. Bec.

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A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal,

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sous, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said . uhn Graham-Doly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston Texis, US.

hink I know what ought to be done.

nobody will ever respect you or trust you again. These are all lies. Many a man before you that

and remembering that at all times there are parties circumstanced as they have been, will join in the good work to provide shelter for them under the roof to which they themselves are so much indebted. Again, the ladies in charge, SUCCOUT.

The prizes are many and valuable. They are the donations of kind friends. They are in the Hospital and may be seen each day, from eight in the morning until four in the afternoor. I have unticed amongst them a beautiful chair richly carved, a very valuable tea and coffee silver plated service, several very pice cushons and an emoroidered fire screen, presented by the sisters themselves; an elaborately carved clock, ivory dial, Ser., the donation of Mrs. James Harty : a sofa of singular and antique design, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Kielty; three beautiful silk dresses, from the establishments of Messrs. R. Gardiner, A. B McDonnell and James Davis; a large and valuable collection of silver plated goods from Dr. Sullivan ; a neat silver watch and chain from Mr James Harty; and a tea service from the firm of his brother William; a very gem of a watch English gold, patent lever, buntiog case, purchased expressly for the lottery by the Very Rev. Mr. Farrelly; besides many other valuable articles donated by Musers. Brophy, Brown, Slavin, Kavanagh, Bajus, &r., &r.

Go, then, friends of the Hospital to work-the time for the drawing is close at hand ; dispose of the tickets-they are only twenty-five cents each. and send 14 your returns , give your neighbors an opportunity of gaining some of the valuable prizes; and you will have done a meritorious work, brought material aid to the Sisters, and performed a lasting service to the suffering members of our community.

Offering the soundness of the cause as my apology for requesting a space in your columns, I am, Dear Whig,

Yours respectfully, R. .C.

Kingston, 21st April, 1870.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN SUCH A CASE? PART FIRBT, - JJEN LOAN'S PICTURE BY HIMBER.

You don't understand how I can behave so ! I suppose you don't. I don't understand it mysuch a case ?" Tell me that.

signs of charch progress in London is the proposed erection of a palace for His Londship the Bishop of London, (late Sandwich ) at a cost of 15,000 dollars and the enlargement of the chancel of St. Peter's Ohurch. These works have, we believe, been for some time in contemplation by the members of the Roman Oatbolio Church ; but the propositi in has now been put in definite shape and operations will be shortly begun. The Palace has been designed by W. Robicson, Esq , city Engineer in the Gothic style of architectore with dimensions 66 by 66; height four storeys, 51 feet. It will be situated on the corner of Duke and Clarence streets, quite near the sire of the present rectory, which will be removed to make room or the church extansion. It will be supplied with all the modern conveniences, and beated by hot wir furunces A spacious chapel, 33 by 22, will ccoupy part of the first floor. In rear will be a large verandah, protected by lattice work. to be used as promenade. The entrance to the Palace will be from Duko Street. It is expected that the contracts will be let in a few days, as it is desirable that the work should be completed by next fall.

Volunteers for Red River are gradually coming up, nearly the whole of the required number from the sixth military district having offered themselves. In the fifth military district there are signs of the requisite quota boing ready in a few days. Prepartions for the expedition are rapidly approaching comple tion, six seven-pounder brass guos being in transli from England, besides other requisites. Lient, Colonel Biltor, Brigade Major of the Royal Artillery - a most efficient officer-has been appointed Adjutant General; and Lieutenant Henesge, of the Royal Bugineers with a number of his men will most likely take charge of the steel battery. The Control Depart-ment will be in the hands of Mr Matthew Bell Irv-ing, and the medical officer will be the staff surgeon of the 60th Rifles. The expedition will be made up of about 2,600 men, 200 of whom will be taken from the 60th Rifles. Ool. Wolseley, who is to take command of the expedition, is now in Ottawa bold-ing a cosultation with Gan. Lindsay and Bir Stafford Northes e.

#### Died.

At the Town of Beaubarnois, on the 14th ult., Mr. Denis McNulty, a native of Donegal, Iceland, ard formerly a resident of Norton Creek, Que., in the 83rd year of his sge.

In this city, on the 1st instant, at No. 40 Obaboillez Street, Teressa Elizabeth, daughter of James Traynor, aged 2 years and 6 months.

#### NONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 30, 1870:

Fienr-Pollards, \$2 90 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 25 23 40; Fine \$3 65 to \$3 70; Super., No. 2 \$4 85 to \$4.40; Superfine \$4.30 \$4.35; Fanoy \$4.55 to \$4.60; Extra, \$4.75 to \$4.86; Superior Extra \$4.85 to 5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.07 to \$2.13 per 100 lbs. Gatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.-\$3,90 to 4,26. Wheat per bash. of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$0,92 to:\$0.86. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.60 to \$5.6!

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l	WILLIAM H. HODSON,
	ABCHITECT.
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	,
	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
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	F GREENE,
	STEAM FITTER, PLUMBER, AND GAS-FITTER
	Has Removed to
	576, CRAIG STREET,
İ	Near C. P. R. R. Watting Room.
	EDUCATION.
ſ	MR. AND MISS KEEGAN'S
	ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & FRENCH,
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	N.B - Evening lessons all the year round for young gentlemen and ladies.
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	FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT
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	NOTRE DAME STREET.
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## A CONTRACTOR AND AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CO

## OTETHEYTRUE WILLINGSTAND CATHOLIC CHRONICHE, MAY 16, 1870

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and turbulent. In all these in this city, douts(of and turbulent. In all these in this city, douts(of Vive in Republique' wars, cheard); of the Prime Minister Olivier was violently assaulted by the spokers who styled him a renegade and a traitor. pablic, were repeated, and in many cases the people separated singing 'Marseillause.' No rioting has occarred anywhere.

The police authorities are making great prepara. tions to many good order during the period for taking to counting and declaring the vote on the plebiscitum The electoral committee which acted for M. Thiers, at the last election have issued an address to bis constituents counselling them to vote . No? or abstain from voting: All the legitimist journals in the Provinces pronounce for a negative vote or none. Several Prench Bishops sent from Bome to request that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote on the plebisdium. Oardinal Mathieu has arrived here from Rome.

Phans, April 29.-The meetings held yesterday to discuss matters relative to the plebiscite were more . torbolent than ever.

The opponenents of the plebiscite in this city were dissolved by the authorit'er, because an accusation of the Emperor was proposed. The people separated without rigting though they expressed their disapproval by cheering for the Republic and singlog the Marseillaise. Many other meetings were held in the Boglish sovereigns for which a customer had paid in city, which, however, were generally orderly. At 25,000f. Up n his failure to reappear at the bank, Benn of these it was resolved that all those in favor his till and chests were searched, and it was disof a Republic would vote no.

Further demonstrations, on the part of students, are expected on the opening of the Medical College next Thursday.

W. Fermi, who, at a public meeting last night urged the impeachment of the Emperor, was arrested this morning.

Jules Fivre encorsed the manifesto on the plebi soitpm issued by the deputies of the left and the opposition journalists. The Cardinal Archbishop of Obamberry, and the Bishop of Gap bays ordered their clergy to vote in the affi-mative The court it is said will go to St. Cloud and remain there during the week in which the plebiscitum is taken.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- Two French nuns purchased a house in Christians, Norway, for a nunnery; but the police have interfered, as their costume is prohibited by law.

ALLIGED ALTENPT OF THE LIFE OF FEH PAPEROR OF THE FRENCH. - The Moniteur Universal reports the following: strange event, which it says occurred at. the last Revue do Carrousel:-At the moment when the Emperor was passing before the last line of military that had been defiling before him, a young man reached, not however without a dreadful effort, immediately in front of the crowd collected at the open iren gates which were guarded by two sentinels and throwing himself in front of the Emperor cried out "To Cayenne ! to Cayenne !" He then made violent efforts to reach the Emperor, but he was overpowered by the police sgents. On him was fund some money and a poignard The police subsequently. searched the prisoner's residence and found in it : one stand of sims, 2 sabres 5 lances, 2 revolvers, 2 carabines de precision, 4 foile, 2 swords, 13 skullcrackers, 15 poignards, 6 bayonets, and 8 sword canes. In the bottom of an old secretaire they discovered 60 000 frs in gold pieces.

On being questioned his motive for making the attack on the Emperor, he replied that he had the heart of a patriot, and indulged in foul expressions against religion and governments. His name is Paul Lezavier, aged 24 years, and lives in the Rue Bollin ; no profession ; was a commission agent, and is known to the police ar a 'stamp orator' at public meetings, by which it appeared he contrived to make a good deal of money.

The International newspaper of Paris authoritively asserts that the Emperor will upon the favorable reception by the people of the plebuscitum to he submitted to the pation on the 8th of May nex', abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial. This, however, is considered in well informed circles to be a mere revival of the rumar concerning abdication so freely circulated some time since.

L'Univers save that Coun' Darg, while Minister of

ginm " M. Paul Cassagnae replied that be would ithe dischderig drom the sessesination of General Real ginm" M. Paul Cassagnac replied that no would him coffic to the statut the sestentiation of orders had not fight with Mr Lullior, who thad incalled him coffic to the statut of the sestentiation of order had complete the sestentiation of order had been at the sestentiation of the sestence o without the pretext of a personal gilerance or a party motive, and concluded his letter thus .- "As for threats, I defy them. The day when my liberty as a citizen is imperilled another knife and fork may

be prepared in hell, for Victor Noir will bave come debate or cristeril', tou end all . easils tol deco pany to suppor

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY IN PARIS. - A careful. serviny of the accounts and books of the ballion department of Meesrs Rothschild's business in Paris has sbown & deficit exceeding 2,500 000f, or £100,000. The perpetrator of the robbery is Obarles Tassins, a man of 49 years of age, of German birth, but long resident in France. A great lover of music and of beer, be was the President of the Liederkraus, a mosic. I association, and a parvner in a brewery :-His position at Mesers Rothschild's was that of manager of the bullion department, and in that capacity it was his daty to purchase ingots of the precions metals, which were offered for sale. The discovery of his frauds was accidentally made in conse quence of his delay in forwarding a bulk of 1,000 covered that, beither the 1,000 sovereigns nor the 25,000f were there The police were immediately ioformed, and they succeeded in arresting Tassins, who is partially par-lized, at the house of a relative. A search was also made at his own residence, and a sum of about 20 000f was found as also some correspondence, which proved that the prisoner had been concerned with a Prassian physician in Bourse specalations which had not been profisable. The Prussian doctor has also been arreated, on a charge of complicity in the frauds committed by Taesius, and both prisoners now await judicial examination.

A remarkable person has pessed away in the death of the Duchess of Berry. Thrust aside many years. ago by the turn of political events, she has since lived is an obscurity so complete, without friends or dherents, that the world had quite forgotten the little woman who made for a considerable period such a figure in the aff-irs of Europe. All the inci debis says the New York Past that can lend an ab sorbing interest to romanca belong to this woman's life. Daughter of a king and grand-daughter of an mperor, she married, at the age of seventeen, the heir apparent to the throne of France, and there seemed every probability that her days would be erent in the royal palaces of France, and that ber re mains would at last be deposited in the vaults of S: Denis. But fate changed all that.

First of all, the dagger of Louvel put an end to the life of the Dake, as he was assisting her to her car-riage at the door of the opera. This was in her twenty-second year, when having already given birth to a daughter, she was expecting a second confinement. When this latter event took place, a son came into the world who was hailed as the future king of France and who has ever since, as Henri Ging, Comte Chambord, been watching the opportunity, never set afforded him, of taking possession of the throne.

The revolution of July came, and the Duchess, who ardently wished to rush into the tumult of the Hotel de Ville, and proclaim her son, then ten years old, successor to Obsries X., was not permitted to do an by that obstigate monarch, then upon his last legs as king of France He locked her up, and the golden moment escaped ber. But the Duchess was not to be keps down. She grappled with her evil star, and stirred up revolt in La Vendee The story of that bold and disastrous chance which was only redeemed from the ridiculous by the heroism of the chief actor a woman, is well known. Her fearless exposure of her person on the field of battle, her flight and en trance into Nautes on a market day as a peasant carrying eggs for sale, her concealment in that city and the discovery of her hiding place in the chimney. resemble the investions of the novelist. Toujours gai was the little woman's motto. Under all her re verses she bore up with a vivacity and lightness of heart truly astonishing. When the troops of Louis Philippe had scattered her few followers, and she had been smoked out of the chimney of her place of refuge at Nantes, the government attempted to blacken ber character She was in prison and egain about to become a mother. But her resolution d'd not fail, nor her gayety desert ber. She proclaimed her secret marriage with the Count of Lucchesi Palli, as explanatory of her condition, and gave birth before her liberation to a daughter that soon afterwards died. Her arrest, imprisonment and rel-ace were alike illegal, and were so acknowledged by M. Thiershim self Thus ended nearly forty years ago the political life of the Duchess of Barry. Her subsequent career was passed in elegant social seclusion, in a Venetian palace and a Styrian chateau, where she exercised a profuse hospitality and dreamt of a restoration of the Boursons in the person of the Comre de Ohambord It is bardly possible that France will ever accept him for a ruler, but if in the strange mutations of European politics this should happen, the result will be due less to any qualifies of his own then to the memory of his mother's constancy and courage.

CARTER OF A STATE AND STATES AND of Deputies Buch matters as revolutionary attempts against the State Bradinot iconsidered deserving tof

A correspondent of one of the English papers, writing on the anbject, says :--

We are threatened with guerilla revolution. The attempta at, Payis, Piscenza, and Brisighelia are avowedly and notoriously only local symptoms of a new and serious form of the revolutionary complaint. The novelty and seriousness both arise from the same cause, the fact that a portion of the army must have been successfully timpered with. It is a long time since the Mazzinian agents have been at work to un-dermine the fidelity of the army. Hitherto their efforts have proved unsuccessful. But the occurrences at Pavis show this to be no longer the case. Reports have been long flying about of the Mazziniars tampering with the troops. What has happened will greatly strengthen these, reports; and it will be an unmixed calamity if he belief becomes rife amonget the soldiers that a man caund count on his comrades-that they are plotting possibly against bis life, certainly against the bonor of bis corps.'

There is a sort of postic justice in all this. Victor Emmanuel would not now be . 'King of Itsly,' but that the troops of the King of Naples and other It 1in raleis had been successfully 'tampered with in bis interest. It may turn out that the men and the measures that could ' make' the King of Italy will prove quite sufficient to 'break' him; and if so the world will have just another instance of the engineer being ' hoist with his own petard,'

PRINCIPLES AND ANTICEDENTS OF VISCONTI VEN-OBTA - If any one would like to have a clus to the sentiments of the Minister for Foreign Affairs undisguised by the neces ity of official reticence, he may he referred to his expressions in a letter to Marsini, published by M gzini bimself in the 'Units Italiana' of the 14 h April, 1865:- An Emperor and a Pon iff stand against os; to reach them it is necessary to search with fire and sword into the profound depths of all principles, to oppose the people to monarchy and human reason to Catholic revolution. Down with the monarchy; d wn with the papacy; down with all authority which is not universally m de and consented to; Humanity is Prince and Pope to it self Republicanism is the very form of Italian life. Such are the principles and opinions of Vistor Emmanuel's Minis'er, Visconti Venoeta. For his ante redents it is sufficient to look into the pages of the Diario of U-rio Persano, which contain such curious evelations respecting the disgraceful reacherous bebaviour of Cavour and other notabilities in the affair of the apprexation of Naples. There we shall and Visconti Venosta playing precisely the s-me part which in his ministerial capacity he is now called upon to reprehend and condemn. We shall find him in company with Firzl described as an eminert patriot come to 'blow the coals' and as being meet artive at the work; this working consisting in en-coursging revolt, seducing the soldiery of the King of Naples, and in applying the revolutionists with arms to overturn a government with which his own. be it remembered was maintaining at that time the external show of friendly relations. The only difference between the proceedings of such patriots as Visconti Venosts, Finzi, Persano, Ricasoli, Ribotti and their compeers, with Osvour at their head, and the late conspirators as Pavia and Piacenza, is that the former succeeded and triumphed, and the latter have been detected and crushed. Any other difference is certainly, so far as it goes, in favor of the latter.

Rous, April 24, 1870 - The third public sitting of Coumenical Council was held this morning. There was a magnificent assemblage.

Al hough the support of the French nation, of • Garibaldian invesion, is certain, we must never forget that the Pope's army saved Rome in 1867 be keeping the enemy at bay for sixty days by superhoman efforts, and should such a critical interval occur against, as it very likley may (for who can rely for six weeks on the policy of any Cabinet however well-intentioned?), the duties of defence will lie in the first instance on the Pontifical troos. It may, therefore, be well to state that the Zouaves have been greatly reduced of late by the expiration of enlistments and there are little over 2 000 effec tive bayonets. Hore men, therefore, are imperatively equired, and orders have been given to all the Ostholic committees in Holland, France, Belginm and Canada, to fil up the vacancies with as little delay as possible.—Tablet. THE REFOLUTION - The creates in the porthern prorinces of Italy have naturally created a great impres ion in Rome, and have confirmed all I have long written to you regarding the Mazzinian propaganda in the army These were in fact the respit of an nuderstanding between the sectarian youths of the Romagnas and Lombardy and the sub officers of the Italian army, and were far more serious than the ficial press allows to transpire. The attack on the San Francesco barracks at Pavia was made by 400 incurgents, and it is calculated that at least 5,000 persons, all belonging to the middle class were upder arms for the Republic. Everywhere the troops g-ve racit encouragement to the bands and avoided a confict as far as possible, and to this understanding is to be attributed the little bloodshed The arms were Il furnished to the insurgents by the sub officers, at lerst twenty of whom have disappeared and have. bined the bands The movement only postponed or a short interval is ready to bre-k out with fresh intensity at the first favourable opportunity, and menace to gain the army ifself as well as the gendarmerie and the public functionarles. The recent inquest on the death of General Equifier proves that was only a part of a wide spread system of assassingtion of all the old and uppurchaseable officers and that the murderer Cattaneo was one of the camorra of crime which has reigned dominant in Ravenna under the auspices of the Sect The very day after the murder, one of the leading employes of the police gave a ball and supper to celebrate the event, and invited all his collesgues, who hastened to accept his bospitality and testify their joy at the aforesaid, on the twenty-ighth day of February horrible act. It also wppears from subsequent evidence that Ciltaneo was the assassin of Cappa, the Royal procuritor of Rovenna What can be the moral or political state of a country where such things are possible, and where the police set the example of mu der, rohbery, and symmathy for crime? Everyshere are the Garibaldian enrolments in full activity and especially at Ternia It is a lact of no little moment that their, centro, of action at the latter place was visited last week by a Penesian general. on the first day of October, in each year, and to be on his way to Rome, who held commended there with redeemable at all times by the debior or his successors, several of their chiefs. An accident revealed the circumstances to the Pontifical authorities, and the general, as well as the Prussian Legation here, were of rent then due, and in order to secure the payment ot a little disconcerted at the discovery of what had bee done with the ntmost precautions for ensuring. Bard Plumer Paigs, in and by the said derd, byro a creer. The Mazzinjanianuounce to their adherents the catef in favor of the said "Dames Religienses their entire confidence in'the success of their next Scears Hoppitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de attempt. There is some reason, to think it will be Montreal the lots of land above described. made early in June, after, the certain rejection of the The said Petitioners moreover represent that at'a Ministerial programme in the Italian Chamber. date posterior to the making and passing of the above in Le. Figaro of March 26 ... A certain M Charles wondered at that people in Italy dread each succeed made early in June, after the certain rejection of the Jullier, a naval officer, who has just completed a ing day. The discovery that the insurgants in the Ministerial programme in the Italian Chamber.

year. It bad been prouge, on by summaries to me; fyled in a certain cause or demande for Ratification the aforesaid tor a for Ratification

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Leather Merchant, King St. tor start 455

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Agents for Montreal - Davins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

INDIGESTION,

Takes innumerable shades. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects the simplest f. on : and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to inculge the appetite It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to dig at solid food - taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root-and even these coused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated She at length commenced taking Bristol's Sugar-conted Pills-she states the restilt as follows: 'I am now quite well.' I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my firsh, and feel no pair All this I owe to Bristol's Sugar-coated. Pills and I extnestly recommend them to,all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure' In all cases of indigestion the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will greatly hasten a cure.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamilough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

YUERAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - All the finest perfomes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious it imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toiler, and neutralize the taint of the eigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the r. zor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of abaving-smarting and tenderness of the abraded skin. 184

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montrealby Deving & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp bell & Oo, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine

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'Healing on its wings,' say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use bean cured of conges, colds bronchilis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prodent will always keep this standard remedy about them 28

Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged clogged, and labora in its task. The mind sympathiz's with it and bath eink, or are de ressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system - cleanse the blood-t Ayer's Pills. - Glasgow [Ky] Free Press. 153

mentiuned, deed, to wit, on, or about, the twenty-second day of January eighteen hundred and sixty. three, abys deedb parsed before Mires. Smith and bis i taree, by a der un parsen worde mires, conta and bis icolicagua Public Votaries, at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependancies were cold by the Assignees on the estate of the said Bard Plomer Paige, then an rio the estate of the said Hard Plomer Paige, then an Insolvent to Wyman B. S. Moor, Esquire, of Water-ville, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, and Dudley W: Moor of the Oity of That by and in vistue of a certain written content folded in a certain cause or demonite for Ratification

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thesiange, and was impossible for me to go out at night. for tille of the aforesaid note of land, bearing the so that it, was impossible for me to go out at night. for tille of the aforesaid note of land, bearing the I found no relief from anything I had taken until I Number 1156, among the Records of this coart, in-fined Bristol's Sarsaparilla which I am happy to say suitted by the said Wyman B S. Moor snd Didley in afforted a core. demande for Ratification, agreed to pay immediately to the said Petiticners out of the purchase-money, to wit, the sum of eleven thousand dollars currency, the capital of their said rent and the arrears due thereon as well as the costs incurred by the said Petitioners upon their opposition to said demande for Racification.

And the Petitioners further allege that neither the capital of the said constituted tent nor any othe some have ever been paid to them, and that there is now due to said Petrioners, a sum of two hundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings' and two pence, current money of Canada, 10 wit, the sum of one bundred and forty pounds being the capital of the said constituted rent the sum of sixty seven pounds, four shillings, being for arrears or said rent accrued on the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixtynide, and the sum of four pound, b four shillings and two pence, costs incurred on the aforesaid Opposition to said demande tor Ratification, which said sums they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor of the above described immovesbles.

And the said Petitioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immovesbles is unkrowr. Notice is hereby given to the proprietor or proprietors of the above described immoveables to appear before the said Court, at Montreal within two montes to be reckoned from the fourth publication of the present notice, to answer to the demande of the said "Dames Religiouses Sours Hospitylieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dien de Montreal," failing which the Court will order that the said immoveables be sold by

Montreal, 26th March, 1870. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. Prothonotaries, S. C.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Obristics McPherson, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late Samuel Miller, in his life ime of Montreal aforesaid, Merchant, and Miss Obristics Miller of the same place, Spinarer, fille moj ure et usante de ses droits, and Charles D Miller of Miller aforesaid, Confectioner, beiresses and beir at law of the late John Ogden Mi ler, decessed, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid. Coal Merch at and as such carrying on the aflairs, business and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden killer, Tiaders,

Insolvents. I, the undersigned, Andrew B Stewart of the City of Montreal have been sppeinted Assignes in this matter Creditors are requested to fyle their Olsims before me within one month, and are bereby polified to meet at my Office, " Merchants Exchange Build-ing," St Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal, on Menday, the ninth day of M .y nex', at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, for the public eramination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Retate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby portified to attend. A. B. STEWART. Assignee.

CANADA. PRO. OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist of Montreal,

No. 1115 DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Franc. s Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and new wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said Dity of Montreal,

Poreign Affairs, directed the Marquis de. Banne ville to transmit his memorandum to the Pope and accompany it with a request that its contents be communicated to the Oouncil. The Pope read the meme but did not carry out the request of the French Minister

THE ALLEGED PLOT IN PARIS. - The Republican journals of Paris complain bitterly, and not -logether without reason, of the long delay in bringing to trial the numerous persons still held in custody and charged with complicity in a conspirator against the Euneror's life and the safety of the State. Among the 72 pris oners still at Mazes are four youths sged respectively 20, 17 16 and 15 years, three of whom are gusecret. The Rappel states that during the first month of their captivity the only examination to which the prisoners were subjected was for the purpose of identification and confrontation with the police officers. A munth later they were again brought before an examining jadge, the articles seiz dat their residence were exbibited, and they were briefly questioned, as in one instance thus :- ' Have you bad Pyst to dive with you? Yes, sometimes ; he was a frierd of Gromier, who was about to matry my daughter.' 'That will do : you may retire' The prisopers compl in that they have now been kept in custody for 62 dave withont undergoing any real examination. . La Marsell alse denounces the further de ay of trial, which is said to be postponed for another six weeks. Maname Morel-writes to complain that her son, aged 29 and having a seperate residence, being included smong those suspected of complicity in the alleged plot, the police on February 11 visited ber apartments during her absence and made a complete search, but withont finding any inculpatory evidence. On Saturday last the police again visited her apartments, and refacing to await her return, entered her rooms and forced 17 locks of drawers, cupboards, boxes, &c The search lasted for three hours, during which Madame Norel, returned and protested against the invasion of her home with which her sop had nothing to do. The police agent required her to give her son's address which she refused to do, and he then drew up a proces verbal in which the spartment was treated as her son's. giving the police a right to enter and search it at any time. The officers finally retired taking with them an antique single barrelled pistol, an ornamented Ostalan knife, which had long been hung as a decoration over the chimney, photographs, and visiting cards, all of which Madams Morel declares were her own property. The Reveil also com ments upon the prolonged injustice to which the prisoners are exposed at the arbitrary will of the Prefet de Police, and adds that it is informed that H. Lagrarge, one of the most shie agents of the police is row at Bru-sels endeavouring to obtain by means of bribes to the French emigrants proofs of the. famous plot which are not to be procured in France. It has since been officially appounced that the preli minary examination will be concluded in a few days, and that about six or seven weeks hence the trial will came on before the High Court of Tours; to which tribunal, leo, the complaint of M. Compte against Prince Murat will be referred.

have resulted in the Tours trial appear to be still in populace, ripe to take offence at any opposition, only play among cert-in classes in Paris, and a reasont awvits a favourable opportunity to cast off the Italian instance of providention to bloodshed is reported yoke. Under such circumstances it is not to be

#### SPAIN.

Madrid, April 28 - Several of the Journals of this city to-day deny the statement published by the Epoca' on Tneeday concerning the candidature of Prince Frederick of Prussis, and the effect such a report had at Paris.

Letters from Barcelons state that the outbreak had a purely Socialistic character, and the conscription was used as a convenient pretext. It is further stated that the troops fought with great bravery, capturing formidable barricades, with artillery, and that the insurgents, although deserted by the ma jority of the inhabitants, made an obstinate resist-

#### ITALY

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ance.

PINDMONT. - Italy is still a prey to the distractions' consequent to the late murders and discoveries of threatened revolutionary schemes. It is now pretty generally known that Mazzini'a latest plot has failed for the present. It is unfortunately a too general and too likely a belief that failure is only temporary. Another and perhaps more successful attempt may shortly be looked for. The news from Sicily is not more reasoning. On the fele of Victor Emmanuel General Medici had planued a grand military review to do bonour to the occasion The affair was a mustmiserable failure. Scarcely any of the inbabitants condescended to exhibit the least gala signe, and the few Italianissimi who had assembled in the hope of making a political demonstration were hissed and roughly handled by the populace. The feu de joie of the National Gaard was drowned by the bissing of the crowd. A scene of considerable disorder ensued.' The police wisely abstained from interference, and the bad temper of the people having been gradually exhausted, quiet at length restored. There Firt-Ea ers - The fierce political passions which are not wanting the so who say that a discontented

FROVINCE OF QUILDEC, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT. th

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAVES RELI GIRUSES SOEURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JUSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MON REAL, in the Oity and District of Montreal, by their petition fyled in the office of the Superior Court under No 1029, pray for the sale of certain immovables situated in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of O W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufactorere, and now by one Bard Plomer Paige, machioist, and one James Fofe, scale manuf o urer. to wit " the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Nazarath, said lots being contiguous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said p operty, annexed to the deed of sale bereinafter mentioned, and also the Numbers une hundred and seventy-three. one hundred and seveniy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, and one hundred and seventy-six upon the plan of the said Fiel Neztreth, bounded in front by Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representatives, on one side by George Street and on the other side partly by Prince Screet and partly by the property of the heirs M. Shane, containing one hundred and forty-nine feet and four and a-balf inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence pinety-six feet on George Street, theoce turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feat from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight feet, thence again at a right angle seventy four feet and five inches, thence five feet three inches and finally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned. twenty seven feet and two inches, the whole English messurement, with two blacksmith shops and fur nace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings thereas erected." And the said " Les Dames Religieuses Fours Hos

pitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Diea de Mogt eal, allege that by deed made and passed before Mires. L. R. Lacoste and his colleague, Notaries, at Montres] of the said Oity of Montreal, Machinist for good and valuable consideration; to wit, the commutation of the above described lots, did, create and constitute an annual and perpetual reut of eight rounds eight shillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, in favor of theissid "Dames Religionses Ecours Hospitalleres de St Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," said rent to become due and exigible upon his or their paying the said capital sum of one bundred and forty pounds, currency, and all arrears of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said

The aforesaid FRANCIS M	URRAY.
NOTICE is hereby given th tuted an action for separat the Detendant.	Defendant, at the Plan, ift, as justi-
Montreal, April 1870.	O AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Im
TOAEI	LS
DOMINION AND PRO TORI	

#### To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarrantably pred in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely catinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directorics have been abandoned would request those desiring to give a prefer nee to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

#### LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

T is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspon tence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forly men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towos and villages off the Bailway and Steam. boat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date .

.I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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plication to JOHN LOVELL; Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.



1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining ; 2nd An equel and solid study of French and Roglish syntar 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches ; Mental calcula-

of St. Lip, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St Lin, F stmer. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested FLEECY WOOL'

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish

to pay into the bands of the said Jacques Archam

the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, heing a'so entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

## VARENNES MINERAL WATERS

VARENNES SELTZER:

and other derotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocene. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo Nov. 4th 1867.

MARTIN JOHN, Abp of Balt. Just Published, in a very neat 180, various Bindings om \$1 to \$3

PUBLIC NOTIOE.

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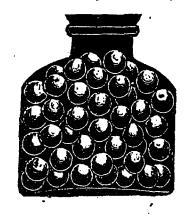
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