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MONA THE VESTAL.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF ST. PATRICK.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER V .- (Continued.)

She did not know how long she had slept, when she was aroused by voices speaking near her in low, muffled tones. Scarcely breathing, she listened.

" If the tide is not too high, they will surely

Then Mona heard no more for an instant or two, for the wind roared through the eavern, filling it with spray. Then, as it subsided, she heard the words "sacrifice," "polluted," and death;" and, folding her hands over her bosom, she thought of her mother, and prepared to die, feeling assured that those who where speaking were emissaries of the Druids, who had tracked her hither for terrible and mysterious purposes. They spoke again,

"I will wait a few moments longer. Arrange the altar-stone, and place the tapers on it. I will uncover the crucifix and sacred

"Oh," thought Mona, wringing her hands what fate awaits me? I dare not speak. All is mystery! Oh, hapless Mona! Oh, faithless vestal!"

"I hear them coming! Hark! one,-two, -three! There are four of them," said

"Welcome, my children!" said the other, who now came forward a little, in full view of the trembling Mona, who saw, as she crouched farther back, that he was a venerable stranger, of noble and benign aspect: and while those who approached him-a woman, a youth, and two men, all closely muffled-knelt at his feet, he spread his hands over them, saying, "May He whom ye have to adore be thy reward!"

"The holy names be glorified forever!" said one of the men; "but we had danger and death to grapple with on our way. The Druids and people are out searching for one of the vestals of yonder temple, who, it is feared, has been lured off by a demon. Some say they saw a Banshee flying over the rocks at sunset : but we, who cared little for the clamor, pretended to join the search for the protection of our lives, and finally reached here in safety, thanks be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost!" continued the man, reverently crossing himself.

Awful words! What mean they?" ed Mona, shuddering. "Oh that day-dawe would come, that I might return to Dairene!"

"We have brought our son Cormac to receive the waters of baptism, which thou, holy Finian * has promised he shall receive tonight." said the woman.

Dost thou believe, Cormac, in God the Father, Creator of heaven and earth?" said the venerable man, turning to the youth who stood modestly before him.

"I believe," was the response.

"Dost thou believe in Jesus Christ, His divine Son, who, cocqual with the Father, was born for our redemption and died for our salvation, and who, rising from the dead, ascended into heaven, where, at the right hand of the Father, He liveth to make intercession for

"I believe," aswered the lad earnestly.

" Dost thou believe in the Holy Guost, the Lord and Giver of Life, who proceeded from the FATHER and the SON, who together with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified. -the third person of the adorable Trinity?" "I believe."

"It is well, O beloved son, that our God has in his infinite mercy blessed thee with the gift of faith! When the holy mysteries are celebrated, and the others receive the bread of eternal life, I will pour on thy head the sacred waters of regeneration, which will make thee one with us in the household of Faith," said the holy man, turning toward the rude altar, which was now arranged in order for the celebration of the holy mysteries. On it, and leaning against the dark-gray walls of the cave, was an ivory crucifix, before which stood a chalice and paten of gold, covered with a rich veil of silk fringed with pearls, and four lighted tapers of wax, whose sharp rays falling on theirory Christ revealed all the beauty of its chiseled agony.

"It is He!" whispered Mona. "It is He! Those outstretched hands,-those wounds,that awful crown! O UNKNOWN! O lovely

and sorrowful One, save me!"

Then, silent and awe-struck, the poor vestal folded her hands over her bosom, and watched with eager, burning eyes the celebration of the divine mysteries. From her niche she saw it all, but could hear nothing; for the tide was up, and the surf was foaming through the abysses and rents below, with a deafening roar. When the holy Finian, adoring, elevated the stainless Host, beneath whose mystic veil the humanity, the divinity, and the unmensurable

* St. Finian, one of the precursors of St. Patrick,

-the legend, - the holy name of God, -the tion of bliss. death of Jesus Christ,-all seemed blended together with this midnight mystery. She could was breathing over the darkened waters of her felt that henceforth the temple, the sacred fires, NERF, and the Druids were less than nothing "It is nearly midnight, and they are not to her, that there was a higher and diviner Truth, which she must find,-that the Deliverer of whom she had dreamed, and the Christ of whom she had heard, were one and the same being, whom not to know was eternal loss.

"They will leave me here in darkness, and will perhaps never return again; or I may be discovered by the emissaries of Semo and die in my ignorance," whispered Mona, as she saw the venerable Finian turning to leave the altar. "O life! what art thou, compared to the joys of the celestial realms of the Deliverer? Rather lose all-life itself-than such glorious hope!" "And, obeying the supernatural impulse that governed her, she glided forward, downcast and trembling, and fell at the feet of Finian, imploring his compassion.

CHAPTER VI.-THE YESTAL OF CHRIST.

"She is a vestal - one of the vestals of NERF!" exclaimed one of the men, starting back with a look of horror.

"Who art thou, and what dost thou here, poor child?" asked the good Finian in a gentle and compassionate voice.

"I am Mona the vestal. I was pursued by on my poor roof." a ferocious wolf, and fell into the hands of strange men, from whom I escaped and fled hither for safety," she replied, meekly.

"She will betray us to the Druids! Let her perish, O Finian! Better that one pagan

"Better, O my son, that a score of Christians receive the crown of martyrdom than that one soul should perish," replied the saintly Finian, love of us, who knew Him not. Let us imitate His divine example, and count all thingsturn thee in safety to thy home."

"I have no home. All that I have seen and heard to-night makes me an outcast from coming forward. yon temple which was my home. But who are ye, who would suffer death for me so willingly?" said Mona, amazed at the noble senti-

ments she had heard.

"We are Christians," replied Finian. "What is that? Do ye worship Tienne and

"We worship ONE who is mightier and holier than Tienne .- God, the Creator of heaven and earth. Tienne is only the element of His power, the creation of His hands, who, if He so willed it, could be darkened and hurled away from the face of the heavens forever .-Nerf is one of His lesser creations, subject also to Him, who is the Supreme Lord of all !"

"A mighty God!" whispered Mona, with awe. "A mighty God! And He whom ye were adoring, whose bowed head and outgreat sorrow,-Who is He?

"The Son of God, who, to save mortals from the wrath of perdition which their dark inbrother, making all who believe co-heirs with Him of the kingdom of heaven.

"The Deliverer! Oh, noble,-oh, generous, -oh, divine act! Cannot I also believe and

place faith in demons; for such are the oracles ity. on whose revelations thy priests rely. Our God is a jealous God, and will have no other gods before Him," replied Finian.

"I spurn all that is false, () holy man !-Why should I worship the untrue? Let me said Mona gently. do homage only to the true and living God." "That stain, no said Mona, with simplicity and carnestness.

dreadful doom that awaits thee if it is discovered by the Druids that thou hast forsaken the worship of the temple to become a Christian. Torments, and a slow, lingering death by fire, amid diabolical rites, would be the penalty of thy offense. What sayest thou ed with the fair sons of God, and held the now?" asked the good Finian, while all listened

breathless for her answer. "I cannot but die," said Mona, while her dark eyes brightened, and a smile lit up her kingdom of peace, and tempted those favored face like a glory,—"I could but die for the love of Him who died for me."

from Almighty God the supernatural gift of brought sin and death into the world, and closfaith! Blessed art thou in being willing to ed the celestial gates of heaven. Driven from suffer stripes and death for the love of Jesus the glorious home of their innocence, the guilty Christ!" cried the holy Finian spreading his pair wandered forth into a bleak and barren

love of a God are hidden,—when those present | me here; and, after instructing thee, I will | penance in labors and suffering. But all creabowed their heads to the rocky pavement to give thee Holy Baptism, without which no man tion ground and travailed for deliverance .pay Him homage, - a sense of the presence of shall see God. Afterward thou shall learn all The race of man, which had multiplied on the a mighty power overshadowed Mona's heart .- the mysteries of our holy faith, -a faith whose earth, walked in the shadow of death and Her dream, and all that Dairene had told her, fruition is immortal life and an eternal perfec-

"I know not how to thank thee. A new world opens around me, through which I see, not define her sensations; the Spirit of God dimly, fair visions like those I beheld in my dream," said Mona, in a low and gentle tone, soul, but she knew not what it was: she only "But whither shall I go? Except the temple, I have no home on earth. Shall I abide here ?

"Here, poor child? On this barren and deserted rock?" asked Finian.

"I fear not solitude. Except this, I have no shelter on earth.' "We come hither at stated times to celebrate

the holy mysteries and administer the divine rites of our faith : otherwise it is lone and de-

" Lady," said the mother of the boy who was to receive baptism. "I am a poor fisherman's wife, used to hardship and danger, and, if thou wilt, can remain here with thee. My son shall bring us provisions and keep guard about us until a better place is provided for

one so gentle and fair."

"Thanks, mother," said Mona, humbly kissing the rough hand of Lena, the fisherman's wife; "thanks!"

"Thy wit is ever ready, Lena," said her husband. "I, like the pagan I used to be, was for throwing the dark eyed maiden over the cliffs into the sea, fearing for our lives; but thou-ah, thou dost know how to be a Christian indeed. Thou wilt bring blessings

"Silence, Stephen!" she said, with a smile; "thou dost forget the orphan sons of him who was thy foe, who now live, fed and cherished beside thy hearth! It is true, father: they were left bare and homeless, and Stephen should die than that scores of Christians be brought them in his arms, wrapped in his destroyed," exclaimed the man.

fullung, and, in the name of Christ, bade me be a mother to them."

"God's blessing be on ye both, my children! Go on : emulate the virtues of the saints, and pointing to the crucifix. "Remember Him in this holy strife keep the soul's eye fixed who, betrayed by one of His own household, singly on Christ Jesus, who will be your exinsulted and abused by his foes, expired in | ceeding great reward. Take care, good Lena, cruel torments on the ignominious cross for the of this the wandering lamb of His fold, who sighs to enter the peaceful pastures of which He is the Shepherd. It was a happy thought, even life itself-as nothing for His dear sake! and a courageous one, to remain with the We will protect thee, trembling one, and re- maiden. Now, Cormac, art thou ready to receive holy baptism?"

"Yes, father, I am ready," replied the boy,

to the youth, explaining, as he proceeded, every part of the solemnity, until it was over and Cormac was declared to be a son of the Church. "These life-giving waters have erased the stain of the fall; thy soul, purified and regenerated now, is clothed in a white garment, which see, O son, that thou carry unspotted to the judgment-seat of Christ." Then the little band knelt down, while he gave them his blessing, after which they dispersed, leaving Mona and Lena alone in the cavern.

"Rest thee, lady," said Lena, shaking up "Try and sleep. I will watch beside thee till morning."

But, like a tremulous lily swayed to and fro stretched arms and wounded side hespeak some by a soft wind, Mona's soul full of new and holy thoughts, could not rest; there was no repose for it. One moment, like the flower, it was lifted upward, then in its weakness and gratitude and sins merited, took on Himself sweet humility bowed earthward; now it turnthe form of man, and tasted of suffering and | ed to the shadow, now to the sunshine, but all death for their deliverance. A man of sor- the time diffusing fragrance which floated uprows, and afflicted with griefs, He became our ward to its newly-discovered Lord in praise and thanksgiving.

"What is baptism, Lena, and what the stain of which the holy man spake?"

"Gentle lady, I am poor and unlearned, and fear I cannot in my humble language make

"Thou art not so ignerant, O Christian, as I! Until this hour I have been in darkness. Then tell me what I ask, concerning that stain which only the waters of haptism can crase,'

"That stain, noble lady means the pollution of our natural state. When the great God "Thou art ignorant, poor child, of the created heaven and earth, He created man, a pure being, in His own image and likeness, and also a woman, unsallied and innocent, a com- in our schools,-if thou hadst any other plea | majestic air invested him with an aspect of panion for the man. The delights of the new earth were theirs,—communion with God and this day would be thy last," said Semo, slowly. companionship with angels. They daily walkscepter of dominion over the realms in which He placed them. But the great foe of God have watched thee closely the few days we have of the Estates of the nation. The two foreign and man-the devil-gained entrance into that ones, the father and mother of our race, to an act of disobedience; and, transgressing the law "Blessed art thou, O child, in thus receiving of their Creator, they fell from their pure state,

withered under the malediction of the Most High, until, moved to pity, He so loved the world as to give His only begotten Son to die for our salvation. He came,-Jesus the Deliverer. He opened a fountain of living waters, in which the soul may be cleansed from the pollution of the fall. He instituted a Divine faith and Divine sacraments. He died for our salvation, and, rising again from the dead, ascended to heaven, where He liveth to into His heavenly kingdom. He left wide open the celestial gates for all to enter in who be-

" I believe!" said Mona, with clasped hands. while the remembrance of her dream in the temple flashed over her. "Canst then pour these purifying waters over me?"

"Not I,-oh, no, lady! It is only those who have Divine authority to administer the holy sacraments who can do it. In case thou wert dying, and no help at hand, then it would be lawful; but not now."

"Dost thou know," said Mona, laying her small white hand on Lena's cheek, where it lay like a snow-flake - "dost thou know that I feel within me a new life,-a something grand and beautiful, which rises up, and up, and up, until, lost in starry realms, I hear strains of delicious music, and see forms of light, like birds with the sunshine on their wings, flash by me? What is it?"

"It is thy soul aspiring after immertality. But hark! What sounds are those, lady?" said Lena, starting up, and creeping toward the mouth of the cave, whither Mona followed her. Looking down along the shore, they saw crowds of men, who held aloft blazing torches, hurrying to and fro, peering among the crevices and rocks, and skirting the border of the woods, in search of something lost. Loud shouts mingled with the wild howl of the unleased beagles, who coursed up and down tearing and tossing the sands, in search of the trail, which at a certain point the surf had washed out .-As they came nearer, she heard them shouting, "Mona! Mona! Mona! where art thou?" and saw Semo, his white hair floating on the wind, almost frantic, directing the search here

"They seek me!" said Mona, sadly.

"And should they find thee, lady, what wouldst thou say?"

"I would say, I am no longer a vestal of Nerf, but a vestal of Christ," she replied, firm-Then all gathered around the saintly man, ly. "But see! — see! — they come nearer; while he administered the sacrament of baptism they will find their way into the cavern. I cannot die without baptism. Behold! they turn their footsteps hither. Quick! quick, Lena!" she cried, in tones of anguish.

"O God! if it be for Thy glory and our salvation, save us, Thy weak servants, in this hour of peril, and forgive the meanest of Thy little ones if, in the moment of tribulation and death she pours the waters of regeneration on this child, who wishes to belong to Thy kingdom," said the holy woman, lifting her eyes to heaven. Then, stooping down, she scooped up a handful of water from a hollow in the rock the moss and spreading her gray cloak over it. and was about pouring it on Mona's head, who knelt, meekly and pale, at her feet, when sud dealy the clamor ceased, the bearles were off on a false seent, and, coursing down into the woods, were followed by Semo and the yeomen of the temple, and the shore was left dark and lonely, with no sound to disturb the solitude but the eternal moan of the restless sea.

The next day was dark and lowering. A fine rain driven by easterly winds added to the chilly and gloomy aspect without. Within the temple all was silent and dismal. In a lofty apartment, lighted only by the sacred fires burning with blue and flickering gleams on gray stone, beneath a canopy of black marble adore Him?" she asked, eagerly.

Not if thou dost worship false deities and plain my meaning," replied Lena, with humil- faces of uncarthly grotesqueness. His head word was spoken. Some sat upright in their tagne and Heidelberg, with Abaris the bard.

"Clotaire of Bretagne, if thou wert not a stranger who came hither in good faith to study than ignorance of the sacred laws of Erin,-"But I believe thy story, albeit it differs in a degree from some accounts I have heard," he continued, glancing toward the Saxon. been together, and, from unmistakable signs, I this lesson go unheeded. Thy ignorance of the laws of our religion, which make it death to touch a vestal of Nerf, and the act itself, which, apart from the offense, was noble and chivalrous, acquit thee."

"Venerable sage," said Clotaire, bending on one knee, "I am grateful for thy elemency.hands over Mona's head. "To-morrow seek world, repentant, and practicing the works of But pardon me if, scorning all mean shifts and wild love-visions of Mona the vestal.

erooked ways, I ask thee what is perhaps a rude question.'

Semo nodded his head in reply. "Are the vestals of Nerf vowed for life to

the service of the temple?"

"Why askest thou, stranger?" replied Somo, looking down to hide a fierce light which was kindled in his eyes. " Because, if they are not, and can be re-

leased from their vows, I would pay a royal ransom for Mona," he said, eagerly. "Thou wouldst buy her? There are slaves in Erin, but they come from Britain,-from

Gaul,-from Rome. No native of the land make intercession for us; and as He entered has ever been in bonds," he replied, in suppressed tones.

" Enslave Mona! I would wed her!" exclaimed the noble youth.

"Thou wilt never wed Mona. Forget her, Count of Bretagne, forget her; or it may not go well with thee."

Just then a wail rang wildly through the marble hall, and Dairene rushed in tearing her hair, frantic in all her gestures, and fell sobbing at the feet of Semo,

"Why this anguich, Dairene?" he asked, in cold and severe tone.

" Mona! Mona! the light of my heart is no more! she has fallen from the cliffs into the sea! Here is her veil, which a fisherman found hanging on the rock from which she fell! Oh, child of my age! then art lost to me for-

"Thou hast forgotten the presence of strange ers. Cover thy face, Dairene, return, and hang the shrine and statues with cypress and poppies," said Semo, coldly; but his lips quivered, and a shudder, scarcely perceptible, passed over him; for Mona, whose life he had saved from the sacrificial knife, had been the only human joy of his existence; he delighted in her as in a fair and fragrant flower, which, strengthening and growing in brightness and splendor under his fostering care, he had offered spotless and fresh to his deities.

"Ye can retire. Be ready to start ere dawn to-morrow, toward Tara," he said, calmly.

As they left apartment, a door at the upper end was opened by a feeble hand, and a Druid, arrayed in his sacerdoral robes, entered, He was older and more bowed than Semo, and there was an expression of blended fear and horror on his countenance as he tottered toward him.

"Aged Moriat, what brings thee hither? Thy limbs are weak and faltering with the weight of years. I would have come to thee," said Semo, stretching out his hands, and leading him to his own chair,

I may not tarry, O Semo. Strange marvels have come to pass. Calamities threaten the land! The oracles but rarely reply to our invocations: they have by some mightier Power been almost silenced. But to-day, when I offered sacrifice to Tienne, there came a sound like the rushing of mighty wings, and the sacred fires were suddenly extinguished. A heap of blackened ashes was all that remained of the victim and the glowing coals on which it lay, while a voice issued from the shrine,-it sounded like a wail from Tartarus, - crying, Nover more! Henceforth we are chained in silence. Behold, the King enters His inheritance to rule over those He has ransomed with a price. Never more!-never more!"

"It is an evil omen," cried Semo, wringing his hands. "Our power is departing from us. Cormac gave us the first blow. The second we received in the grove of Tara, when the King of the Jews was crucified in Palestine, filling the earth with blackness and horror, as if a God had died. The third is at hand ! Woe for the priests and bards, wee for the temples and shrines, of Erin!" And, covering his face with his robes, he wept.

CHAPTER VII.-TARA.

A party of weary travelers was winding slowly and cautiously through a dark and nartheir silver tripods, sat Semo, in a chair of row gorge, whose outlet was concealed from view, either by an abrupt turn or by the heavy elaborately carved in foliage interspersed with mist which obscured the day-dawn. Not a was sunk on his bosom, while his dark robe, on saddles, enjoying such fitful repose as only exwhich were embroidered in gold and jewels the treme fatigue invites; others gazed on the signs of the zodiae, was folded over the lower blank mist which surrounded them, with a part of his face, leaving visible only his broad dreamy and abstracted air. The very horses forehead and deep-set eyes, which gleamed out looked sullen and hungry, as their hoofs rung from the shadow of his brow like living coals, on the loose pebbles and rocks which obstruct-Before him stood the young Counts of Bre- cd the path. An aged man rode in their midst; his voluminous robes were wrapped closely around him, almost concealing his face, -while his bowed head and his silent and great dignity. It was Semo, the Arch-Druid, with a party of Druids, bards, and brehons, on their way to Tara, for the twofold purpose of assisting at the grand festival of Baal and of being present as peers of Erin at the assembly nobles, Clotaire of Gaul and Ulric of Germany, know that a lie is not in thec. But let not under the escort of Abaris the bard, who had been appointed by Semo as their Menter and associate, rode together. The German wore a dissatisfied and hungry expression on his handsome features, while he of Bretagne, somewhat moody, indulged in sad, fruitless thoughts, which did little honor to his powers of selfcontrol and good sense; for he still cherished tone, to the princely bard, "cannot we spur on and villages, the lofty Betagh-houses and their a little faster, thou and I? I can bear many rich pastures and roaming herds, distant crags evils with patience, provided I have two things and purple hill-sides, where proudly uprose the evils with patience, provinced I have an allocation and lordly strongholds, while this man and pressed him for more. These, as far tive homes. M. de la Grangerie, however, called to hibition to sell. This economical system, which are essential to my existence,—sunshine chieftain towers and lordly strongholds, while this man and pressed him for more. These, as far tive homes. M. de la Grangerie, however, called to hibition to sell. This economical system, which and air. This horrible mist suffocates me."

thou wert sleeping off some of the weariness of Druids, where, like the Egyptians and Chaldees in 1866, he had a brother in a high position in the incessant travel. But follow me. We have of old, they studied the mystery of the planets administration of the finances, whom he used to were at their posts, and, being stopped suddenly by only to gallop to the summit of the nearest hill and exercised some of the most awful and secret visit at his place in Normandy when he was 'hard a band of National Guards, produced his card, and to meet the morning in its glory," said Abaris, rites of their pagan creed,—all, bathed in un-

"Hill! Where shall we find such a landmark in a sea of vapor like this?"

"We, who know where those landmarks lie, can find them in the darkest midnight. Follow me," replied Abaris, reining up his steed, | behold. But ha! on this side I see a splendid which, obeying the signal shot forward, like city, filled with palaces of marble, over which an arrow from a bow, and was lost to view in immumerable banners, whose blazoury I cannot his life to la recolution when he was convinced that the mist. Pursuing the sound of his horse's distinguish, are unfolding to the winds. Befeet, Clotaire followed him. For several min- youd, on the height of a gentle eminence, I see learn in it. He went with Garibaldi to Marsala, as utes they galloped on in silence over a level a magnificent palace, whose splendid pillars and country; at last he found that he was on rising ground, which his jaded horse ascended with rets of fretted marble, whose lofty statues and difficulty. Guiding him slowly up, cheered by the voice of his companion, who was still unseen he ascended by slow degrees the narrow broad sunlight! Noble bard, do I look on and rugged mountain-path, until he reached Tara?" the summit, where he found Abaris, standing with folded hands and bowed head, looking toward the east, where a golden halo, glimmering through the white vapor, announced the rising sun. Clotaire dismounted, and leaned against a gray rock, waiting patiently until his orisons were over.

"It is brighter here; but this cloudy barrier still shuts out the view," he said.

"Be patient! I already feel the breath of the southwest on my cheek. It is moving like a spirit through the earth-cloud, which is rippling and flowing away like a shaded river toward a sun-bright sea. It will soon be lifted heavenward, where, burnished with glory, it will canopy the pathway of the sun. Like the spirits of the just, who shake the dust from their robes to enter into a more glorious life, it leaves this ignoble earth to bathe in heavenly mysteries," said the bard, in a rapt tone.

"How sayest thou, Abaris? Is there another life than this, into which the just pass after death? If so, what becomes of those who, while living, strin the earth with their crimes?" inquired Clotaire earnestly.

"They also pass into another life; but it is in the form of some ignoble brute or poor inseet,* where they remain enduring all the evils incident to its state, yet filled with a keen and immortal intelligence which makes their punishment more horrible. Thus their souls are transmigrated through progressive grades, until they develop a repentance and purity and wisdom to which they were strangers on earth, when they are released. Thus thou dost per ceive that rewards await the just; and punish ments the wicked," said Abaris, fervently.

"What is the code which must be adopted to procure the immortal life of reward?" asked Clotaire, with interest.

"The general laws of this grand code are benevolence, tenderness, forgiveness of injuries, and love of enemies. It is full of benignity and gentleness. It forbids sensuality, love of pleasure, and attachment to worldly objects."

"And suppose these laws are transgressed,for nature must be perfect to practice them: is there no atonement?"

" None. We make our own destiny, whether for good or evil. But thou wilt know more in proper time. The mysteries of religion must be taught in the solemn gloom and silence of the temples. Wilt thou listen? for the spirit of song is on me. Hear the plaint of the blind and aged Oisin," said Abaris, uncovering his small, gold-strung harp which he always carried with him. He swept his hands over the keys, and to a plaintive and murmuring accompaniment which was interspersed with notes expressive of deep feeling, he sang, in clear and softly-modulated tones, the Lament of Osin :

"I behold, O Sun, thy beams no more, Whether thy yellow hair flows out On the light eastern clouds, or thou Tremblest at the gates of the west. Thou art not like me! Thy years will have no end, Neither shalt thou sleep in the clouds, Carcless of the voice of the morning! Exult then, O Sun, In the strength of thy youth! Age is dark and unlovely;
It is like the glimmering of the moon Through the mists of the hills. When thy eyes tlash through broken clouds."

Then, in more stirring strains, the bard, lifting up his voice from the soft recitative, sang the following authem, while his eyes, flashing with the spirit of song, gazed toward the reddening east.

"Whence are thy beams, O Sun, Thy everlasting light? Thou comest forth in awful beauty, And the stars hide their heads in the sky; The moon, cold and pale, Sinks in the western waves: But thou,-thyself,-who can be The companion of thy course? The oaks of the mountain fall: The mountains themselves decay with years; The ocean sinks, and grows again; The moon herself is lost in heaven; But thou art forever the same, Rejoicing in the brightness of thy course. When the world is dark with tempests, When thunders roll, and lightning flies, Thou lookest in thy beauty from the clouds

And laughest at the storm."‡ And while the young bard's voice rang in silvery notes, floating out on the air like a spirit-song, the wind freshened, and lifted the gray mist upward, where, meeting the sun-rays, it brightened and glowed like flaming banners in the zenith. Far below them, Clotaire of Bretagne beheld a scene of rich and picturesque beauty spread out. Rath and glen, brae and knoll, all dappled with the snowy hawthorn and tinted with edges of light, lough and winding river, rolling lands rich with growing harvests,

* The doctrine of Metempsychosis was one of the dogmas of the faith of the Druids.

From Baron Harrold's translation of Irish poetry. # The same.

"Noble Abaris," he said, at last, in a low hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary, he said, at last, in a low hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary, he said, at last, in a low hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary, he said, at last, in a low hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary, he said, at last, in a low hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary, he said, at last, in a low hoary forests, distant plains dotted with cots bur hoary forests and d air. This horrible mist suffocates me." here and there, rising like gray Titans amid as I can recollect, were his words after:—"Cluseret gether as many of his employee as could be found, may be called the preliminary requisitionary system, which is of Spanish family, settled in La Gironde, I think, and unfurled the Geneva flag once more. A few will, I think, greatly astonish the parties of the found that the landscape, stood the high towers of the found that the landscape is the landscape is the landscape. The landscape is the landscape. The landscape is the dulating shadows or gleaming with crimson and gold, greeted the stranger's eyes.

"Dius Fidius!" he exclaimed, shading his eyes with his hand, while he gazed delightedly Crimen and in Algeria up to the rank of Captain, down :- "this is worth a world-wide travel to majestic arches, whose noble porticees and turrets of fretted marble, whose forty statues and for bravery, and on one occasion charged a whole gleaming fountains, strike me with wonder, as army at the head of fifty men. After the annexathe dark forest throws out the whole in the | tion of the Two Sicilies he obtained the rank of

"Thou art right, noble stranger. This is the city, that the palace of Tara," replied the bard, proudly. "There dwells Laogare, monarch of all Ireland, and within its halls of legislation, every third year, the four provincial kings, the princes, the nobles, the chieftains. the Druids, the bards, the brehons, the ollahms, the commanders of battalions, and the masterartisans, meet to deliberate on the affairs of the nation, repair abuses, and dispense justice. It is called the 'Assembly of the Estates of

" And that palace to the right?" "That," replied Abaris, with a smile, " is one of the worders of the world, which fills

every foreigner with amazement. It is the Griannan-na-Nienghean, where the wives, daughters, and sisters of the princes, knights, and chiefs of Tara regulate, in deliberative council, all the affairs apportaining to their sex

"Women!" almost shouted Clotaire, "And are their decisions laws?"

"Their decisions are laws." " Post thou know, sir bard, that this thing. which is indeed a novelty, increases my veneration for Erin? Where religion, learning, heroism, and women are so highly esteemed, the people must needs be refined, intelligent and patrictic. But now pardon me, for I shall ask thee perchance a rude question; but it is suggested by thy own noble and lofty qualities, to

an imitation of which I shall aspire. "Thou art my pupil. All that I know thou mayest command," replied Abaris, well pleased with the frank and courteous manner of Clo-

"Are not thy talents, thy oloquence, thy bravery, wasted in the occupations of what seems to me a useless order? Why not leave music to women and troubadours, as we of Gaul do, and buckle on the sword and shield of thy fathers, that thy name may become glorious?" asked Clotaire, carnestly; for he had learned to love the gentle bard, as well as admire his elevated character.

"Know, O noble stranger," replied Abaris. speaking with grave eloquence, "that I would! not exchange my bardic character for the most powerful throne in Europe. Our functions are duty against abuse, of austerity against the corrupablime and holy and it is by no ordinary labor that we attain to the highest dignities of our order. We are trained to arms; and though not bearing arms in the field, we excite the chieftains and soldiers to valor by singing the glories of their fathers. Our persons are held sacred by contending armies, who consider any injury inflicted on us a sacrilege. During an engagement we animate the troops with the right to display the insignia of his rank, or who Rusga-Catha, and when we give the sign of truce the fierce might of battle ceases, to listen to the voice of our negotiations. We march with our chiefs at the heads of armies, our only arms the harp, our only defense the white robes of our order. While the battle rages, we stand apart, and watch in security every action of our chiefs, and not only record their noble deeds, but also any dastardly act they may be guilty of. Another of our important functions is, with pomp and pageant, and with all the ceremony of lamentation, to bury the dead. If a prince or a chief falls in battle, we utter his fame and inscribe it in mate, will up to the ago of 18, receive a pension psalters for posterity. The Druids perform of 365f. Thus a wife, lawful or not, the mother of six children, who has had the misfortune to lose her husband at the harricades, will find herself one funeral song, which is sung over his grave by a Recaraide, who sustains his voice by striking the keys of his harp, while the symphonics of the solemn ceremony are performed by minstrels, who chant in chorus at intervals, in which they are joined responsively by attending bards. Then we soothe the tumultuous passions of the living, and impress on their minds a reverence and imitation of the virtues of the dead,-their excellence and heroism.

(To be Continued.)

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS. A PICTURE OF CLUSERET.

A man, vigorous of form and that which form contains, who has the faculty of impressing himself on others, and making them his instrumentsabove the .niddle height, strongly built, though somewhat rounded and stooped, with an upper face that is admirable from its height, broad forehead, piercing eyes, and spirited nostrils-such was the man who entered latest into the Brasserie Rhenane before I quitted it, and who is the last and central figure in this sketch. "Who is he?" I asked my Irish acquaintance. (I fear that Irish friend left his country because of some little difference with the constituted authorities on the question of how Ireland could best be governed.) "He," answered my Hibernian, "is Cluseret." "And who, pray, is Cluseret?" I asked again. "Ah! I see you have not read the London papers lately. Scotland-yard knows Cluseret, and I know him." I was anxious to ascertain what Scotland-yard had to do with

some paying revolutionary scheme, the general was almost entirely dependent upon his brother for support. Of his career in the French army I do not know anything, except that he served in the and that he obtained the rare distinction for a he had learned all the art of war which he could of course you know. A person who served with him in Sicily, and who was no great friend of his, told me that Cluseret was everywhere conspicuous colonel in the regular Italian army. He abandoned this position as soon as the American civil war broke out, and proceeded to the United States. In 1861 he was appointed colonel on MClellan's staff, During the course of the campaign of the following year he rose to the grade of brigadier-general. In 1863, after M'Clellan's removal. he quarrelled with the War Office, because it would not adopt a plan which he held to be the only feasible one for subjugating the South. After this he was engaged, I have heard, but he never spoke of the matter himself, on the military committee of Juarists in New York, and in writing for some Franco-American papers. In January, 1866, he came over to Europe, commissioned by the State Government of New York to examine the militia organisations of the old world, and report on them for the benefit of the American system. At any rate, he visited several English arsenals and camps, among others Woolwich and Aldershot, in pursuance of his mission I do not know whether he ever sent the report but he did not leave for America until compelled to do so in 1870 by the Imperial Government, which found an excuse for his expulsion in the fact that he had served in a foreign army while a French subject. He is a very fluent speaker and writerwrites French with a great deal of elegance when he likes to take trouble, which is very seldom. He generally composes as fast as he can put pen to paper, and that is fast enough, considering that he scarcely puts down more letters of a word than serve to make it recognizable by persons accustomed to his penmanship. He is a very clear thinker-is, of course, a free one-but believes in the immortality of the soul. He has a fearfully violent temper. This betrayed itself very early in his career. When yet a collegion he stabbed a man who interfered with one of his love affairs, and had to be on his keeping until it was found out that the wound he had given was not fatal. Jules Richard, of the Figure, said to his literary merit, 'Il ecrivassait facilement dans un style qui ressentait d'un long sejour a l'etranger."

Cluseret was the last Communist 1 saw. 1 did not wish to see more. A doubly dangerous one he, for I noticed that the man drank but beer or claret, never touched alchoholic liquor,-Standard's Corres-

REPUBLICAN AUSTERITY.

The following notice has been issued by General Cluseret, the Minister of War in Paris under the Commune :- " To the National Guard. Citizens, -It is with pain I have observed that, forgetful of our modest orgin, the ridiculous mania for gold lace embroidery, and aiguillettes is beginning to spread among us, Working men, you have for the first time accomplished the revolution of labour by and for labour. Let us not ignore our orgin, and, above all do not let us be askained of it. Working men we were working men we are and will remain. It is in the name of virtue as opposed to vice, of Archbishop bade us farewell, hoping to see us at his you to bear this in mind. Let us remain virtuous and upright men, and we shall then found an austere Republic, the only one that can and ought to exist. Before punishing. I would recall my fellow-citizens to themselves. No more tassels, no more tawdry gear, no more of that gold lace which it is so cheap to display, but which is so costly to our responsibility. In future every officer who cannot prove his shall add to the regulation uniform of the National Guard aiguillettes or other vain marks of distinction, will be liable to military penalties. I avail myself of this opportunity to remind every one of the duty of obedience to superiors in the service. By rendering obedience to your elected officers you obey yourselves.—Paris, April 7. E. Cluserer.

There is, however, a measure which has proved highly successful both at Montmartre and in other parts of Paris, and which has brought a great number of soldiers to the Commune, at the same time that insures warm, if not disinterested, support among the women. The Commune has decreed that a pension of 600f, shall be paid to all the wives, lawful or unlawful, "whose husbands have died in battle." The children, legitimate or illegitisix children, who has had the misfortune to lose her husband at the barricades, will find herself ipso facto, passing from the working class to the condition of rentiere, with an income of nearly 2,800f These advantageous circumstances have not escaped the notice of the wives, the unhawful as well as the lawful, who inhabit one of the hills of the capital, and many have no doubt seen a double advantage, for they have since then become passionate admires of the Commune. They shame the timid, restore sinking courage, comfort the tired men, and if necessary, denounce the cowards who draw back from their Communist duties. They go themselves to work at the barricades, and lead their husbands to the gates of the city so as to be quite sure that they do not stray on the road. Never has such splended ardour, such perfect devo tion, been seen. What an awakening for these wretched women on the day of the suppression at ouce of the Commune and of their pensions! The Government at the Hotel do Ville are preparing irreconcilable enemies among these women for the Goverment which will succeed them .- Correspondent of the Times.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, April 14, 1871. - Democratic Liberty .-Such members of the Parisian upper classes who have been rash enough to remain in town are perpetually subject to persecution at the hands of the Commune, Yesterday I received a visit from the brother of a gentlemen who had shown me much kindness during the siege, and was begged by him to make public the following details for the satisfaction of his many friends in England, M. de la Grangerie is possessed of considerable fortune and a handsome house in the Quartier St. Germain. In the month of September last he placed himself, his possessions, and his energies at the disposal of the Cluseret. "This, simply," said my informant, "he Paris Press, then occupied in organizing that Ambuvas commander-in-chief designate of the Fenian lance the ramifications of which were legion, and insurrection in Ireland which never came off. He whose flag might have been seen floating in every is highly probable, I will pay you in good assignats, noble, and more great than a cavil at the civil list; escaped arrest because he had the prudence never to quarter of the town. The Abulances de la Presso were which I will make expressly. The printing office is and we feel assured that Irish Nationalists will never

Fariola, who was caught and sent to prison, and let fariola, who was caught and sent to prison, and the fariola fariol the walls, going his rounds to see that the waggons up.' Indeed, I believe that when not engaged in nouncing himself as the head of the Press Ambulances that had come to be so well known during the last eight months. "Have you got a pass from the Commune?" asked one of the men rudely, intimating that if he failed to produce such a document he would be arrested as a suspect. "Of course I havn't got one, and do not require one," retorted M. soldier of that rank of the rosette of officer of the de la Grangerie; "take me to the nearest poste, and Legion of Honour. He told me himself that he I will immediately establish my identity." "So left the French army with the purpose of devoting | you are M. de la Grangerie; "a Legitimist nobleman; such canaille as you are better under lock and A guard jumped up on the box of the phackey." ton, while two more took their seats behind, and the unfortunate gentleman was conducted to the particular charge, in spite of his assertions that he had never been involved in politics. His mansion in the Quartier St. Germain was quite enough to ensure detention, and in the Conciergeric he remained for days, holding occasional communication with the occupants of the two other cells in the same passage - old friends, as it happened - the Archbishop of Paris and the Cure of St. Sulpice .-After four days' incarceration he was removed to La Roquette, where murderers are kept till they pay the forfeit of their crimes upon the scaffold-a miserable prison situate in the filthiest quarter of Paris; there he was forced to go through the ceremony of taking a bath, and would have been clothed in the felon's dress had there not been a difficulty as to fitting his corpulent figure. Denied to his friends and neglected by his guards, he on one occasion narrowly escaped death by suffocation from the charcoal in his stove, while on another he well-nigh fell a victim to the explosion of a chassepot, the bullet of which, fired by mistake, penetrated the grating of his door and flattened against the wall opposite.

I took a carriage and drove to La Roquette in

hopes of seeing him, but of course where relations

are forbidden to pass it is hopeless for a stranger to attempt to venture, and, meeting a party of friends who were bound for the Conciergerie, I accepted a seat in their carriage and penetrated with them into the apartments of the Governor. We demanded an interview with the Archbishop, which, after some demur, was granted on the condition of our dignity, and after further parley it was arranged that we should be ushered into his cell, a National Guard being sent with us to prevent our talking treason. Monseigneur Darboy was sitting on a wooden settle with a missal on his knee and shaking each one by the hand, thanked us for our visit and sympathy. He gave us an account of the affair of Notre Dame on Good Friday. It appears that a band of National Guards marched about midday into the church and demanded the immediate opening of the treasure-chests. Upon being asked by what authority, one of them produced a dirty paper, purporting to be a commission from the Commune, and proceeded, cap on head and pipe in mouth, to make an inventory of the plate. Presently another man came up, saying that a carriage was at the door, and ordering the bystanders to assist him in packing the treasure in great canvas bags which he had brought him. On the first alarm an attendant in the sacristy had hurried to the Hotel de Ville, and forcing his way into the council chamber, had de manded to know by whose command so great a sacri lege was being perpetrated, and was there informed that no such order had been given. The sacred ressels were again consigned to their accustomed places of repose, and there the matter ended. The Archbishop declined to believe that the Commune had had anything to do with the matter, preferring to suppose that it was merely an audacious attempt at robbery. Our National Guard now interfered and told us that we must stay no longer, and so the palace a month or two hence, "should this be per-' he said, pointing to itted to remain in its place." his venerable head. Stories of arrests crowd in upon us, and if this state of things continues not even strangers will be safe.

The Commune has been doing nothing since it vas installed except destroying what it found established, and then contradicting its own decrees. Its edict on rents, remitting three quarters of the tenant's debt, has had no other result than to relieve from their expenses the least deserving portion of the population of Paris, and, by depriving the pro-prictor of his rights, to deprive him of the money necessary to enable him to discharge his own debt to the State. The Commune reclaims the amount of the taxes, but how can it exact the taxes when it has suppressed the income?

Where the Commune has shown its thorough unlerstanding of the laws of economy is when, contemplating an effective blockade, it invited free trade to supply the city with provisions. With a sovereign contempt for past errors, it declared that it considered "the free initiative of the merchants" the best means of provisioning Paris "without burdening the Budget of the Commune." There was an excellent reason for the Commune to abstain from providing, as it did last September, food at its own cost. The Commune has no money in reserve, and lives from hand to mouth on small municipal revenues, &c., on the plate of the Ministerial offices, and acting in contra-diction to its own edicts, it demands aloud the back rents of premises belonging to the city which have been let to private individuals. The Commune would therefore have some difficulty in finding in its coffers the millions neccessary to provision Paris. As for its credit, it has none, and there is not a peasant who would lend t a sack of flour. If, then, it turns to "the free intiative of the merchants," it will be because it cannot do otherwise, as it would be contrary to its principles that the State should be everything and the "free initiative" nothing—that the State should be able to provide everything that the State should be able to provide everything that the State should be able to provide everything the state of the state should be able to provide everything the state of thing after having absorbed everything. This is, if I am not mistaken, the foundation of the doctrine of practical Socialism. And this is so true that, while appealing to the "free initiative," it tries at the same moment to annihilate that "initiative" and to conjure away that "liberty." The Commune offers gratuitously to the merchants "magazines as large as they want" to collect their grain and flour. These goods will still remain the property of the merchants, who will trade with them as usual; but, in the case of Paris becoming really blockaded, a maximum of payment will be fixed for the sale of this grain and flour. This maximum will be settled according to the price at the moment of investment. The Commune engages not to "requisition" these goods, but will have the refusal of purchase at the maximum settled. It is in this way and in this sense that the Commune understands the "free initiative." It says to the merchant, "I am generous. You will get in at your own expense any quantity of goods that you please, and will confide them to me. Importation is free. As to export, that is another question; the goods will be exported if I do not buy them, and if I do buy them it will be at a rate which I have fixed; and if I have no money, which Trade, but the economists of the Commune will be still more astonished at its results. They may be very certain that they will never see enough sacks of flour enter the doors of the magazines, so generously offered, to feed them for two days .- Times,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, was consecrated at Longford, on Tuesday, with great pomp and ceremony, The cathedral was decorated with embroidered banners, brilliant draperies, and graceful festoons of evergreens and flowers. Cardinal Cullen officiated on the occasion, assisted by the Primate and the Bishops of Derry, Down and Connor, Elphin, Meath, Conciergerie, to be locked up in a dark cell on no Haphor, Kilmore, Perth in Australia, Bombay, Galway, Clogher, and Dromore. There was a host of parish priests and curates. Lords Granard and Greville, Mr. Dease, Vice-Lieutenant of County Cavan, and a number of magistrates and other influential persons were present, and an immense congregation filled the sacred edifice. After the celebration of mass by the Cardinal and the Bishop elect and the reading of the Papal bull by Monsignor Woodlock, the oath of loyalty to the Holy See was administered, and a profession of faith made by the new prelate, who then prostrated himself before the high altar, and the book of the Gospels was laid on him as a type of the heavy burden of his official duties, while the choir chanted the Litany of the Saints. Having then, with reverential expression, kissed the Cardinal's hand, he was led away by the assistant prelates to an adjoining chapel, where he was invested with some of the insignia of his office, including the pastoral cross of gold, which was suspended from his neck, and conducted back to the throne of the Cardinal, who pronounced a solemn prayer over him, marked his forehead with holy oil, and then bestowed upon him the crosier, ring, and mitre, the symbols of his authority, explaining their import in the formularies which he repeated. His Eminence then descended from the throne, and the new Bishop took his place upon it and then, joining in the procession blessed the prostrate multitude as he passed along the great aisle of the cathedral. The consecration sermon was preached by the Most talking with him through a grating. This we, of Rev. Dr. Dorrian, who descanted upon the virtues course, declined, as being inconsistent with his and talents of the new Bishop, vindicated the Aposand talents of the new Bishop, vindicated the Apostolical succession of the Church, and reviewed the circumstances in which the new Bishop was placed. Another procession formed, and the ceremony concluded. The Bishop afterwards entertained his friends at dinner in the College of St. Mel, and proposed the health of the Pope and Cardinal Cullen. His Eminence, in responding, echood the sentiment of the Bishop, who said, in reference to him, that they had all nailed their colors to the mast on the eduction question. He declared that they would not be satisfied with anything less than a Catholic University,

> Dublin, April 7.—The Quarter Session Courts are now generally sitting, but have little criminal business to transact. They act as gleaners in clearing tway such charges as have not come before the Judges of Assize, but with few exceptions, their task has been very light. Even in districts in the South, which have not always borne a high character for tranquility and obedience to the law, the Chairmen have expressed satisfaction at the state of the calendars, which, in many instances, were almost blank. In Waterford, for example, there was but one case of common assault. The same may be said of Dungarvan. The representatives of those historic places can testify that the habits of the people have not always been so peaceable. But this is the time for the spring work in the fields, and if they were ever so disposed they have not leasure at present for breaking each other's heads. Perhaps, if a suitable opportunity offered, they would prove that they have not degenerated, and in fighting qualities are still worthy of their sires; but the Chairmen are well pleased, and they are well qualified to spe as to the improved condition of the country. Rolleston-Spunner, Q.C., in addressing the Grand Jury at Tipperary, remarked that there were only seven cases for trial, some of them for the least criminal class of assault, one or two cases of forcible possession, and one case of robbery. There was nothing to show a "systematic disposition to offend the laws of the country." In Cloumel, the capital of the county and a populous town, there was not a single case for trial. He contrasted the general state of the county with that of Cappaghwhite, which, he said, was almost the only spot in the South Riding in which crimes of grave magnitude were committed. He suggested the expediency of appointing a sub-inspector and having an extra police force stationed in that locality. He expressed a hope that Cappaghwhite would improve now that Acts had been passed which ameliorated the condition of the people, and were calculated to remove any discontent which might have heretofore existed with respect to the relations of landlord and tenant. In the Land Act he observed, they had recived a great boon, while, at the same time, no injustice was done to the landlord, so that they ought to rest satisfied with the rights of property as they now existed. The law protected the tenant as far as it fairly could, and if he were dispossessed capriciously or unjustly it allowed him compensation .-Times Cor.

In the Dublin Corporation on Monday, Sir John Gray, M.P., moved a resolution in favor of educational equality; that an address be presented to the Queen on the subject, and that a deputation wait on Government, asking that the views of her Majesty's Catholic subjects on this question be promptly carried out. Alderman Campbell said that an Irish Parliament would settle the question in three months. The resolution was carried unanimously.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Some English journals, says the Nation, are not particularly dainty in the language they use, or the pictures they present to the public, in reference to the Royal Family. Certain of the cartoons published by the Tomahawk will not readily be forgotten, and articles to match them appear not infrequently in some London publications. To take a case in point, the birth of a son of the Prince of Wales a few days ago was announced in Reynolds' Newspaper under the heading "Another In-auspicious Event," and the death of the infant is thus referred to :--

A HAPPY RELEASE.

We have much satisfaction in announcing that the newly-born child of the Prince and Princess of Wales died shortly after its birth, thus relieving the working-classes of England from having to support hereafter another addition to the long roll of State beggars they at present maintain.

This disgusting and atrocious style of journalism has never, we rejoice to say, disgraced Ireland; and most heartly we hope it never will. In our country National editors have again and again stood in the dock and the dungeon for their political opinions; and as long as the National cause remains to be fought out, they must be as ready as ever to face such penalties still. But our warfare is not with the innocence of infancy; our weapons are not coarse and brutal personalities; our cause is higher, more

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MAY 12, 1871.

mant's collection because, forsooth, death has "done execution" upon an meanscious offender against "English Democracy "

AFFRAY BETWEEN ENGLISH SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS AFRICA SOLDIER KILLED.—On Good Friday a quarrel occurred at Kanturk between some goldiers of the 6th Regiment, a detachment of which is stationed in the workhouse, and a civilian named Richard Brien, with whom, it appears, they had been drinking at the barrack canteen. In the or more of the soldiers, and left the military quarters after having been assaulted. At a later hour we soldiers, named William Cooke and Thomas Morgan, neither of whom had taken part in the previous affray, were returning to barracks from the fown when they were met by a civilian-alleged to be Brien—who attacked both of them with some Cooke was struck on the left temple, weapout down on the spot, and received injuries of which he died last Friday Morgan escaped with little injury. A correspondent informs us that the unfortunate collision in which the soldier met his death was one of a series of hostile encounters which had occurred during the day between the military and civilians. Several of the latter were summoned by the police in consequence, and will be tried at petty sessions to-day. Brien was arrested by Constable Higgins, and on Saturday an inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Daly at the boardnom, Kanturk, on the body of the deceased, William tooke. Richard Brien, the accused, was present in

Mr. H. H. Barry appeared for the prisoner,

Evidence having been given of the facts, and Brien identified as the man who struck the blow by addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, con challing by asking the jury if they considered it likely that Brien, if he had committed the deed, of making away from the place.

tion returned a verdict of "homicide" against the

accused. Brien was then removed.

county of Clare, it is stated that a few days ago a tenant from year to year sold his interest in a small farm of seven neres, let at £2 2s, per nere, for £170, to only £70 for disturbance.

The Cark Herald expresses astonishment at the continued drain of the population, which it says is going on as steadily now as in the most disturbed years. Queenstown is already crowded with emiand it is expected that before summer the weekly departures from that port will average 2,000. The people com principally from Clare, Tipperary, Meath, Westmeath, and the King's County.

ANOTHER MODE OF PROSERVIISM .- A correspondent of a Belfast contemporary writes that a hand of itinerant, self-appointed apostles regularly frequent the Belfast Quay as passengers are seeking their vessels, but too often on their way to the emigrants home, and thrust offensive tracts into their hands as mental pabulum for the journey across the broad

leish Land Act.-The County Sessions Court in cases under the Land Act. At the Kildare Quarter improvements in the Landed Estates Court under the 6th section of the Act, he was only bound to register the improvements themselves, without reference to their value.

A correspondent of the Daily Express gives an account of an extraordinary outrage at Cappagh-White, County Tipperary. On Monday night the house or a man named Patrick Hayes was deliberately set on prevent the escape of the inmates, who were in bed break open the door before the fire had taken much hold of the premises. He has been an object of animosity to some persons in the locality for years, It was near his home that the murder of Ryan was killed, he was afraid to open the door to assist him. The attempt to set fire to his house proves that his was severely commented upon by the Judge at the

The magistrates at Baltinglass have had to dispose, under the Irish Land Act, of a claim of £3,526 made by the tenant of sixty-six acres of land. They awarded him the sum of £282.

The foundation stone of a new Orange hall was laid on Tuesday at Ballykilbeg by Mr. Johnston, M.P. A number of lodges marched to the site with bands and banners, and speeches, with some of the old ring in them and new tones added, were delivered. Mr. Johnston, in the course of his address, expressed approval of the Ballot as a protection to the voter in the exercise of the franchise, and also of the Land Act as securing the rights of the tenant, and he declared his opposition to the home-rule movement.

There was a party riot on Tuesday night at Derrymacash, near Lurgan, a place which has obtained some notoriety on account of its disorderly proceedings. Severe injuries were indicted, one man, it is stated, having had his mose completely cut off.

Edward McBride, who is charged with having caused the death of Mr. Alexander Stewart, near Letterkenny about a month ago, by stabbing him in revenge for being put out of a house which he occupied as a laborer in Mr, Stewart's employment, has given himself up to the police. He states that he was tired of concealing himself, and having confessed to a priest, was advised to surrender himself to the authorities.

THE QUEEN IN TRELAND. - The Queen is, it is said, about to purchase an estate in Ireland, and to pay an annual visit to that country as well as to Balmoral, or perhaps to pay alternate visits in alternate years to the two countries. Great advantage is expected in some quarters from this change. The effeet hoped for from it is to restore to the country some of the Provincial consequence which it used to possess, before the Union, when Dublin had its Parliement, and was really a Capital city.

OUTRAGE NEAR THE LIMERICK JUNCTION.—The man who is in custody for stabbing three other men near Limerick Junction confesses that it was he who inflicted the injuries, but asserts that he did so in self-defence, having been insulted by the men, who are not expected to recover.

of the parishioners of St. Finn Barre's parish are shocked at the manner in which the services in the Cathedral are conducted, and have presented a memorial to the hishop on the subject.

EMBRATION FROM INELAND .- During the past week Queenstown has been overflowing with emigrants, the means of taking them away not being at present at all equal to the demand. On Wednesday and Thursday four steamers sailed from Cork Harbour, and the aggregate number of passengers which they embarked here was over eleven hundred souls, while fully half that number was left behind for want of room in the ships. During the ensuing want of room in the ships. During the ensuing was sentenced to death at Bedford of the government of the public of the publi

peruse without disgust attacks that gloat ever an end of the week nine transationtic vessels will have infant's coffin, and proclaim "satisfaction" because, left the harbour, all fully fraighted with the first transation of the week nine transation of th anticipated that even this extended accommodation will not meet the requirements because the rush for companions, and he killed her! In the neighbour- ly list of the young men who either perish in this this immediate neighborhood have remained in their passages at Liverpool is now quite as great at ever it was. The class (says the Cork Examiner) which furnishes the emigration that makes its exitthrough several years past-namely people engaged in agricultural pursuit. They are a comfortable, healthy looking lot of people and the vast majority of them stating that he had murdered a yound deaf and are women and children.

stating that he had murdered a yound deaf and dumb woman named Maria Hailstone. Inquires are women and children.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH REPUBLICAN PROGRAMMS. - A conference of Republicans and Socialists is to take place next week for the purpose of endeavoring to promote unity of action among the different organisations in London, on the Continent, and in the provinces. The new association is to be called "The Universal Republican League," the alleged objects being to promote the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of mankind, by uniting the Republicans of all countries, and establishing branches of the the welfare of the people; and educating and supporting Republican missionaries and lecturers, and sending them to promulgate Republicanism all over the world. The members are also to be pledged to support the suppression and abolition of ecclesiastic standing armies, compulsory and gratuitous secular and industrial education with State assistance to great companions of the deceased, Mr. H. H. Barry the land, abolition of all monopolies arising out of It is the doctors, educated men of the professional the proportion of one member for every ten thousand scribes the event as the birth of a "son." would have remained in the neighborhood, instead electors. The conference is called by the Interna- abolition of the Court would no more change the The jury retired, and after half an hour's deliberaand hard-worked have always held first in view the the retirement of Messrs, Jackson and Graham would As an example of the high price of land in the functional from year to year sold his interest in a small others—not more natural, but far more noble—the ladies at a recent wedding, descriptions of the ladies at a recent wedding the ladies at a recen narm or seven were the Land. Act he would be entitled pirations seem to have disappeared; and that is un-ulthough under the Land. Act he would be entitled pirations seem to have disappeared; and that is un-dentited by the second and the second publish of any grand Court ceremonial. The years. Queenstown is aircany crowned with cint-grants, although the season has only commenced, the shape of wages a larger share of the profits of in those improvements upon English frivolities? breland continue to be extensively occupied with source changes is brought out when we consider that folivolities, but they do not send female reporters Sessions the magistrate decided that, in registering They are in conference and alliance with similar they are dressing, to report from that point of view. many people now a true conception of the facts and probabilities in that matter. And their importance is by no means diminished by what is going on in are at both ends and the door securely fastened to France, or what is likely to go on there for years to come. These, then are some of the reasons why we at the time. Hayes contrived, however, to think the republican agitations of which we hear so much just now are not to be disregarded. We have no space to recapitulate them, but if the reader will do so for himself he will find them somewhat formidable, though none of them lead us to look for immecommitted, for which a man was convicted at the diate or very striking effects. Others yet might be worst tendencies of our unsatisfactory civilization. last assizes, and it may be remembered that evidence was given to the effect that, although he heard the appeal of the murdered man not to let him be stances being what they are. It is a poor trick of STHANGE DOINGS OF THE HALF-WAY HOUSE CATHER. concealment which would hide the fact that for a good many years now the strong sentiment of love plea of intimidation was well founded, although it and loyalty well carned by the monarch has been waning-among the masses, that is. No advantage so enormous could be more easily regained; of that we have a test in the reception of the Queen's books some time ago, and in the affection universal in the country for the Princess of Wales. But it is waning; and we venture to say, since nobody else; will say it, that to loose lightly what might so easily be held fast is unfortunate. That anything can be done except in this way to check or to anticipate republican agitation, we doubt. As we have already said, accomplished legislation favors it; the sentiment which prevails in the Government and in the House of Commons favors it; while as to the superior classes (we are obliged to use some such phrase) all political life seems to have died out of them .-Like those admirable blouses who angle in the Seine white bombshells fly over their heads, our gentry and our bourgeoisic look up now and then to. see what the Government is doing or what it is suffering-tranquilly fishing all the while for their own proper interests and private pleasures. If we would know what that state of things may end in, we have only to look over to Paris, to France-and contemplate the bourgeoisie and gentry there .- Pall Mall Gazette.

According to the Verdicts at Inquests in Engand, there were on an average of ten years 250 MURDERS perpetrated every year in England, and according to the police returns of the ten murders who every formight imbrue their hands in blood in England, nine murderers escape each fortnight uncaught, unseathed, unpunished! - Dublin

The usual weekly record of murders in England iolds good, and is taken quite as a matter of course. At Warrington, a labourer proceeding to his work found a bundle wrapped in paper lying under a hedge. He opened the bundle and found that it contained the corpse of a child-the legs bent over the breast and the head bruised. Then, at Liverpool, there was found lying in some waste ground nailed in a box a dead female child newly born. A few streets away there was another baby corpse-a male child lying in a passage at the rere of some houses -more murder still! Then a women at Blackfriars'bridge attempted to drown her child. In Hanoversquare the body of a newly-born female child was found wrapped in a copy of the Times, dated Aug. 26, 1870. This category may close with the murder It seems that the Protestant community in Cork of a child named Beach by its father, who cleaved is not free from religious troubles. A large number its head in two with a hatched. This is very fair in the child murder line. In the other, or adult murder business-Thomas Henry Hosking was convicted for murdering Richard Rickard at Redruth. At Lincoln, William Marris was was found guilty of killing one William Hicks, a young lad, whose only erime was singing a doggrel song jeering. Marris. At Maidstone, a labourer, named Sellon, who had a quarrel with a companion, named Smith, about skittles, stabbed him to death. A boy, aged 14, named Henry Payne, killed another boy, aged 14, named Thomas Ridlar. Thomas Castle, at Blackheath, did his best to murder his wife with a bill-hook. want of room in the ships. During the ensuing William Bull was sentenced to death at Bedford for

son other than an English peasant's brutal thirst for morality, the shattered constitutions and wretched blood. "I will kill the old woman," he said to some careers, are not traced to their true origin. A yearhood of Bootle, near Livepool, the body of a young woman named Helen Markin was found cut in two, the upper and lower portions having been discover-Queenstown is the same which we have observed for ed in different parts of the Leeds and Liverpool character are even more terrible than those of canal, near Bootle, much decomposed. At Hull one | ruined health !!" Charles Sleight surrendered himself to the police were made at the place indicated by the murderer, and, sure enough, the mangled remains of his victim was discovered, the head having been completely severed from the trunk. These are the prime incidents of killing-made-easy in England of the open Bible. There were incendiarism, rapes, unnatural crimes,arson,robberies,and outrages,besides,for which we have no room to fill the catalogue of a week in the country of order!—Dublin Irishman.

Mr. Herbert believes that a Republican form of vigorate the noble side of the national character, but where is the evidence? The facts all tell the other league and Republican clubs all over the world; way. The Court system, he says, is a fountain of collecting books and diffusing information affecting folly, making us more foolish than we need to be, filling our newspapers with wonderful descriptions of levees and dresses and slightly slavish ceremonials. The statement has a true side, and such in mourning, and her hair, which at her trial was descriptions are contemptible as tiresome, but is it support the suppression and abolition of ecclesiastic the Court or the people which produces them?— and aristocratic titles and privileges the abolition of Nobody binds the Tienes to publish those columns of titles, or the Telegraph to write those bejowelled leaders, or any buman being to pay pennies for all poor parents, the provision by the State for suitable that description of upholstery. It is the people employment for all persons able to work and susten-ance for those not able to work, nationalization of Creatar, is as simple as such a production can be. the possession of private property, universal suf-frage, and sectional (and not local) constituencies in prince were some rare species while the Queen detional Democratic Association. No doubt, the poor taste of the people for ceremonious frivolities than amelioration of their own lot; what they have most extinguish their taste for furniture, or than the longed for is ease and comfort—what they have most apotheosis of Tupper would extinguish their taste resented is the daily spectacle of unequal for for platitudes in verse. There is no Court in Ame-But these more wholesome, national, patriotic as- only in two points from those which the Time doubtedly a step toward red republicanism. We American reporters descend to details which in hear of several things which the working classes England would be pronounced impudent if not now "go for," steadily; reconsideration of property | nauseous, and they mark the cost of the dresses with in land; emancipation from the tyranny of capital; a certain sense of awe, as if price were the highest association for lightening labour, and for taking in criterion of excellence. Is there any improvement industry; but of very much that was included in the cry for a voice in the councils of the nation we be changed by the disappearance of a Monarchy no longer hear. Interest in imperial legislation which has ceased to exercise social influence, but so and the conduct of our affairs as one of the family far as any change occurred it would probably be for of nations is quite subordinated. There is no ex-the worse. The millionaire would become the citement about anything that does not immediately aristocrat, the financier would lead society, and the bear upon labour, and the fruits of labour, and the lideal of life, instead of being merely luxurious, social condition of themselves: the struggling mass | would be vulgar too. Our social hierarchy does of poor people. We do not complain of this, though restrain that worship of wealth which threatens we are sorry for it: for thus it seems that we have in America to demoralize the community.—reached or are fast nearing the point at which Coun- our judges wear wigs, but they do not try ends and Class begins: in other words, the take bribes. Our Secretaries of State dress point at which the radical develops into the revolu- in livery, but they do not buy their posi-Our Secretaries of State dress tionary. The significance of these gradual and ob- tions. Our journals devote columns to Court our new reformers even pass beyond the country, into the dressing-rooms of the great ladies, while aspirants in France, in Germany, in almost every Our distinctions of birth may be absurd-it is Mr. nation in Europe. Nobody could have supposed Vere de Vere and not Mr. Crossus who usually humten years ago how rapid and how solid would be- gers after simplicity-and our distinctions of rank come the international relations of working men, are most of them grotesque, but no distinctions coreverywhere seeking class interests alone: nor have rupt a people so surely as the efficiencent of all distinctions before the single distinction of wealth. You cannot sell yourself for birth, for birth is incommunicable. You cannot sell yourself for rank, because the Sovereign has no interest in buying you. But you can sell yourself and your self-respect for eash, and in France and America you do. A grave, simple, and slightly stern Commonwealth is our ideal for England, as it is Mr. Herbert's; but we doubt with an almost incurable fear whether the sovereignty of the mass would not accelerate the

> omes.—At St. Alban's Ritualistic Church, on Sunday afternoon, there was another grand procession of the whole of the confraternities in connection with this ondon church. Many persons who attended in the hope of witnessing the ceremony were unable to gain admission, as the centre seats of the church, to the number of about 690, were reserved for those who were to take part in the proceedings. Several new banners have been obtained since the last occasion, and much of the regalia being new, the scene was even more imposing than on any former occasion. The sacristy to the left of the church, was reserved for the young girls belonging to the guild of the Virgin Mary to robe in. At half-past three the procession, singing, moved from the chancel in the following order:-Incense bearer and acolyte, in white surplice and bright scarlet cassock; banner bearer: 30 choristers, in black cassocks and white surplices; the clergy and precentor, in black and carlet : Mr. Mackonochie, in a magnificent white satan vestment embroidered with gold, with two acolytes, in scarlet cassocks and white surplices. holding his train; the boys' guild, in yellow and white, about 80 in number; another guild, in white tippits, about 40 in number; a banner bearer, with a banner of holy labour; brothers of the confraternity, about 20 in number, in red and white; another guild, in purple tippits with medals and crosses, about 20 in number; sisters of mercy, about 16 in number, in the full garb of their order; magnificent blue and white silk banner, borne by a sister gorgeously dressed in blue and white robes and veil; banner, horne by another sister; the women of the guild of the Holy Family about 100 in number, with banner of their order; another splendid silk banner, borne by a sister in blue and white; the guild of the Virgin Mary, with about 60 young girls in white veils; another banner; the guild of St. Alban's, about 80 in number. Several processional tymns were sung. After a short address from Mr. Mackonochie, six young girls were received as novices into the guild of the Virgin Mary, and two older ones were received into the full habit of the order. The whole were led up to the front of the altar by a sister of mercy. The veils, which were dessed by Mr. Mackonochie, were adjusted on their heads by the sister. Those received into the full habit of the order were crowned by Mr. Mackonochie with a coronet of red and white flowers. Mr. Mackonochie then presented them with lighted tapers consecrated, which they are to keep till death to light them through the portals of the

The London Saturday Reciev, in one of its recent articles, deplores the growing tendency of men of business in England to fortify themselves with alcoholic stimulants. The practice, the Review alleges, is alarmingly on the increase, encouraged by the high pressure system upon which the commercial avocations of the day are now conducted. "The amount of mischief," says the writer, " which is produced among all ranks of mercantile men by the growing custom of drinking frequent glasses of wine, and especially sherry—not at meals and along with or just after food, but tossed off at odd moments as a mere 'nip,' either out of a private bottle, or at one of the public bars-is producing

ly wounded-and he killed her, too, without any rea- mask. The ravages it causes, both to health and melancholy way, or are reduced to permanent imbecility, would startle those who have never had their attention called to it. The tales of rained

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERT IN LONDON.-Michael Torpey, who, with the assistance of his wife, succeeded in robbing an assistant of Messrs, Loudon & Ryder of jewellery worth £2,500, has at length been aptured and some of the stolen property recovered, The circumstances of his arrest were detailed by the Inspector of Police at the examination of the prisoner by the magistrate as follows: - Inspector Shore, of the Scotland-yard Detective Police Force, deposed that he was present when Martha Torpey was tried at the February Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for being concerned in this rob bery. She was pronounged "Not Guilty," and set government would introduce simplicity, would rein- at liberty. Since then she had been constantly watched by the detective police. On Thursday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he went to a house in Marylebone-road (he would rather not mention the number of the house) in company with Sergeant Moon and other police officers. He saw the prisoner in the drawing-room with his wife. She was dressed very light, was dyed black. Witness said, "Good morning, Mr. Torpey," He made no reply. Witness then said, "My name is Shore. I am an in-spector of the detective police from Scotland-yard, and you must consider yourself in my custody for stealing on the 12th of January last from Mr. Parkes, at 4 Upper Berkeley street, jewellery to the unount of £2,000, the property of Mr. Ryder."-When witness had said that he got up and walked towards the bedroom. Witness stopped him, a said I must search you and see what you have about you." There was found in the breast pocket of his cont a pocket-book, containing two packets of diamonds-13 stones in one parcel and 24 in the other, In the same pocket-book were three Dutch bank notes for 150 florins, some Dutch coins worth about 8s. 8d., and three £5 Bank of England notes. When witness was taking the packets from the pocket-book the prisoner said, "That contains some diamonds; be particular with them; they are numbered, and I will explain all about them to Mr. Ryder." Witness then searched the boxes in the room The prisoner said, "There is no mistake about my being Torpey, and I shall not deny that my name i Michael Torpey." Witness said, "You have made a statement about the diamonds; now, if it is a fair question, what have you done with the shanks and ettings ?" He replied, "I have not got them here. There is nothing more in the house. All that is in hose boxes has been brought here by my wife, and have not seen their contents." Witness found in me of the cases a Bible, and a book called "The Garden of the Soul," in which was the name "Michael Torpey," He took him to the police station, and there he gave the name of Michael Torpey, | cause he was mean. and said he had no occupation. He was subsepiently placed with five or six other men, who, with he exception of one, had all been called into the station from the street. He was immediately identitied both by the assistant Parkes and by Mr. Ryder as the man who under the name of Tyrrell, ordered the jewelry which was stolen. The prisoner, who was visited in the cell at the police court by his wife, requested to be allowed to see Mr. Ryder, to whom he wished to give further information concerning the diamonds which he had disposed of, he said, for much less than their value.

> The British census enumerators have discovered that the most unblushing liars are the female Mistresses and maids may be depended on cooks. to tell the truth, but cooks make nothing of returning themselves ten or a dozen years less than their

> Two facts interesting to ladies have been established by medical statistics: I since stays have abandoned the annual mortality has diminished 18 per cent; 2, since the overloading of the head with chignons brain fevers have increased 72 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

The Socramento Record is a journal of rare candour. If the following criticism had been written by oursatisfied of the turnuit of wrath which would have branded us as narrow-minded and prejudiced, as incapable of comprehending moral ideas or of duly appreciating practical ability. Let it then be disfinetly understood that we quote rerbatim. Says the Record, and we offer no comment upon its sermon:---

"Americans are a money-loving and a money-making people. Does it over strike any of them how much it costs to make money? For example:-The lust of wealth so overides every other consideration in this country that fraud intrade is the rule instead of the exception. We poision all our provisions with adulterations. We posion even our drugs with cheaper material. We sell shoddy for wool. We sell veneering for solid wood, We make ahominable messes and call it whisky. We make horrible rolls of nastiness and call them eigars. We build wretched shells of bad brick and bad mortar and green wood and call them houses. We rob and cheat each other all round and in every trade and business, and we are all so bent on making money that we have not time or inclination to protest against even the most palpable frauds, but console ourselves when we discover that we have been imposed upon by going forth and swindling somebody else. We pay a very heavy price for our national idiosyncracy. We kill each other quicker than is at all necessary. We pay two or three prices for very inferior articles, as a rule. We spend much money and get very little in return, and we are rapidly destroying our national sense of honesty and integrity. In those benighted and slavish countries which are ruled by monarchs, they contrive to live a great deal cheaper and a good deal better than we can. There, fraud is regarded as criminal, and the impostor when detected is punished severely. There, tricks of trade are looked upon as swindles, and are treated as such. There, honest weights and measures are used. There, wee betide the contractor or architect who shall put up a house in American fashion. There, commercial transactions are based upon fair dealing, and the merchant and trader who should be enught in an openly dishonest scheme would be ostracized, if not proceeded against legally. But those are old fogy countries, the people of which know nothing about liberty who have no Fourth of July, or Wall-street, or codfish, or shoddy aristocracies, and who do not recognize the fact that the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (which means money) entitles every man to cheat his neighbours and have redress."-Montreal Gazette.

PLEASANT TRIBUTE TO OUR TRIBU GIRLS .-- A writer in the Boston Woman's Journal says:—"I have been a housekeeper for twenty years. Seventeen of the twenty I have had one and the same Irish girl in my family. To us she long ugo outgrew the 'Irish' and became 'our Ann.' She it is who has helped to rear our children, some of them now grown to manhood. She has assisted in making their bread and butter, in cooking their food, in superintending their sports and childish tasks. And more than once has she surreptitiously taken to their chamber ' just a piece,' when for misdemeanor they had been sent supperless to bed. And as the sons begin to

neither a zealot, a bigot nor a superstitious enthusiast, but a conscientious 'doer of the word.' Ours is not an isolated case. Three or four other girls in respective situations quite as long.

FEMALE PREACHING.—St. Paul was at one time re garded as an authority on religious subjects, but that time seems to have passed away. In the present age, with the Rev. Olympia Browns and other exhorters, preachers and pastoresses, St. Paul is regarded as an old fogy, and his advice to women to eep silence in churches as an impertinence. As to the command, " If they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church," it is a mercy that the apostle cannot be reached, or he would probably have good cause to add to his fights with beasts at Ephesus, the still greater trial of an attack from a woman's righter. Last Sunday in a Free Methodist Church in New York the minister who had been called out of town had provided no substitute, but there was no need. At the hour for opening the service a stout middle aged woman dressed in drab marched up the centre aisle and ascended the pul-pit. She coolly turned over the leaves of the Bible and said she had not prepared any sermon, and had no idea what she was going to preach about, butprobably it should be said therefore—she harangued for an hour and a half, interjecting "Halleluiah" whenever she was at a loss for a world. This sort of thing is probably all right, but most sensible people think St. Paul has the best of it.

A LITTLE STORY ON GRANT,-The Roanoke (Virginia) Times publishes the following:

A good story is told by one of the Methodist

ministers now in this place attending Conference. We do not recollect of ever seeing it in print, and we think it too good to be lost. It is as follows: During the war a "Confed," was captured by the

trant's headquarters.— After being questioned by the General, the old Confed." asked him where he was going?

Yankees, and happened to be taken to General

"I am going," says Grant, 6to Richmond, to Peterburg, to Heaven, and it may be I will go to

After eyeing the General for several moments the old "Confed," said:

"General Grant, you can't go to Richmond, for General Lee is there; you can't go to Petersburg, for General Beauregard is there; you can't go to Heaven, for Stonewall Jackson is there; but as to going to hell, you may get there for I know of no Confederates in that region.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS,-A man has been sent for life to the State Prison in Massachusetts for having mind red more than one of his own children by his own daughters-only State Prison!

A woman stepped into the Indianapolis County Clerk's office and asked how much a divorce would cost, as she'd concluded to leave her husband, be-

The politicians of the States have been so much embarrassed by the Trish vote, that they are endeavouring to cultivate the German vote in opposition to it. The success of Germany in the late war has brought the Germans more prominently forward, and has united them so that their vote is more sought for. This arraying of the (we nationalities against each other is already producing fruit. A fearful row took place in New York, which ended in the injury of several of the combatants, and one scriously.

MURDER IN NEW YORK .-- A respectable citizen of New York entered a street car with two ladies. A brunken rough came in, and addressed one of the ladies in an insolent manner. Mr. Putnam, their escort, remonstrated with him, and apparently for so doing he was on leaving the car, felled by a blow from the iron book used for turning the rails on the switches. Mr. Putnam has since died from the blow.

Social Equality. - The actual, practical social condition and status of the freedman seems to be, up here in the North, pretty much at it was before we had a Fifteenth Amendment. To all appearances he doesn't study any more than he used to; certainly doesn't work harder; doesn't go to meeting more frequently; and differs from Sambo of old selves or by any English contemporary we are well only in this, that he votes. Perhaps—and it is to be hoped that it will - the sense of this great privilege may in time arouse his ambition for better things. In New England, as per the following ancedote, his position is much as it was of yore .-Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts, was one morning shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in the place.

> "I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson?" said the customer. " No, Sah, not at all."

"Why, are you not a member of the African church?

"Not this year, Sah,"

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask ?".

"Why, I tell you, Sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand, "it was jess like dis. I jined that church in good faith. I gib ten dollars towards de stated preachin' of de Gospel de fuss year, and de people call me Brudder Dickson. The second year my business not good, and I only gib five dollars. Dat year de church people call me Mr. Dickson. Dis razor hurt you, Sah?"

"No, Sir, goes tolerably well." "Well, Sah, de tird year I feel berry poor-sick-

ness in my family—an' I gib noffin for preachin', Well, Sah, arter dat day call me Ole Nigger Dickson, and I left 'em!" So saying Mr. Dickson brushed his customer's

hair, and the gentleman departed, well satisfied with the reason why Mr. Dickson left his church .-EDITOR'S DRAWER, in "Harper's Magazine for May."

Population Statistics .- Mr. Samuel Rugles report on the Comparative Progress of Population in Europe and the United States, which was submitted to the late session of Congress by President Grant, makes some startling disclosures. The rate of increase in Europe during the past hundred years has diminished from one per cent, yearly, at which it stood in the early decades of that period, to sixtenths of one per cent, at which it is rated now. The increase of population in the United States for the present half of the nineteenth century will hardly assume a ratio of two and a half per cent, except in eases of unusual emigration, and Europe will do well if her ratio is not still further diminished. The causes given for the stendy decrease is the diminishing fecundity in marriage and the lax morality of the two worlds. These statements are somewhat startling, for the percentage of increase continuing to diminish may soon become an actual decrease, and in a few centuries there may be nothing more substantial left of us than there is of ancient Greece and Rome. "Is the Caucasian played out?" No race of people has ever yet been obliterated except by means of its own crimes and immoralities, and no nations have been utterly swept away until wealth and grandeur had made them effeminate and indolent. Rome, Italy, Spain, and, we may say, France, reached the perfection of learning, civilization, wealth and power, and thence dated their downfall. The talk of going out from home, to join in the buttle of Mabille has done that for France which the renrelife, her true mother instinct has been manifested sentative vices of the gorgeous empires of old did for them and which our representative vices may do

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1871.

Friday, 12-SS. Nercus and Comp., MM. Saturday, 13-St. George, M. Sunday, 14-Fifth after Easter. Monday, 15-Rogation. Of the Feria. Tuesday, 16-Rogation. St. Ubaldus, B. C. Wednesday, 17-Rogation. Vigil of St. John. Thursday, 18-Ascension Day, Obl.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The cannonading still goes on before Paris, and the "Reds" still hold out; no decisive action, however, has been fought during the past week. Rumors of Prussian interference are again rife. Prince Bismarck insists on the immediate and strict compliance by the French with the preliminaries of the peace convention, and kints at unpleasant consequences should the delay in carrying out the terms agreed upon. be prolonged.

Latest telegrams tell us that the strength of the insurgents is nearly exhausted; that their stock of ammunition, as well as of provisions is getting low. It is also added that they have threatened to hang the Archbishop of Paris, if Blanqui be not immediately released by the Assembly. The Prussians are expected soon to appear on the stage, and strike the decisive blow, which the Versaillists seem unable to give. It is also reported that Louis Napoleon has crossed over to France to strike a bold stroke for the Empire. It is not not said whether he has carried the tame eagle, of historic notoriety, along with him. The fowl is, we suppose, too old.

The High Joint Commission has concluded its labors. The result arrived at is not yet known, and will be kept secret till it has been ratified or rejected by the Senate.

The London Spectator has the following comments on the apostacy of Dr. Dollinger:-"Of course, we quite agree with Dr. Dollinger in his view of the Papal infallibility; but a good deal of what he says would apply equally to the infallibility of any Church in any form. And how he intends to prove that the Vatican Council was not free, without proving that the earlier Councils of the Church were none of them free, we cannot imagine. He and his followers must join one of our Protestant Churches, if they would be true to their

We "cannot see this." There is no necessary, or logical connection whatsoever betwixt leaving the Catholic Church, and joining any one of the Protestant sects. To be sure, every one who leaves the Church becomes ipro facto a Protestant, but simply a Protestant unat-

Of course our readers are aware that the cause of Dr. Dollinger's excommunication was his refusal to submit to the definition of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican on the matter of the Pope's infallibility, under certain conditions, and as the divinely appointed teacher of the Catholic Church. To Dr. Dollinger also is attributed the authorship of the string, of libels upon the Catholic Church, and of historical untruths which, under the title .Ianus, acquired a certain amount of notoriety and even popularity amongst Protestants,-That Dr. Dollinger should so long have delayed his avowed and open rupture with the Catholic Church, to which we do not believe that he ever at heart belonged, is the only strange thing in the sad business. He is now about 73 years of age; his days must be drawing towards their end; and though, of course. the apostacy of a million of Dr. Dollingers could have no effect upon the Church, we cannot but mourn that an old man should thus endanger his soul, and give such scandal to religion. The exciting cause in his case is evidently pride; pride of intellect, and a desire on the contrary, the institution under the charge to curry favor with the civil power, whose of the Grey Nuns, to which apparently the privileges he would fain exalt at the expence of Witness alludes, is a Foundling Asylum; that the rights of the Church.

that the said Catholic Church believes and fanticide. As of the children thus thrown upon by the exercise of his private judgment, contaught by the Church in the nineteenth century, would not, on that account only, be a Catholic: for no one is worthy of the name who is not always prepared, on all matters connected with the Christian revolation, and with the Christian scheme of faith and morals, unreservedly to submit his judgment to all that the Church has taught, teaches, or ever may teach; as to the teachings of the one infallible medium through which alone Christ teaches us in the present day, and will teach till time be no more; as in former ages He taugh; in His own person, and by the mouths of His Apostles.

In this sense Dr. Dollinger could never have been a Catholic; for had he believed that the Church was infallible, he would have felt no more difficulty in submitting to her teaching on the question of Papal infallibility, than on that of the Divine Personality of Christ. If the Council of the Vatican could have erred, so also could the Council of Nice; and there would therefore be no better reason for accepting the definitions, or dogmatic decrees of the last named, than there are for submitting to those of the other. If Catholics believe that the Son is God, consubstantial to the Father," it is because, and only because, they believe that the Conneil of Nice was-and that every General Council is-infallible; because assisted by the Holy Ghost, according to the plain words, and solemn promise of Christ.

Now this is what so often puzzles Protestints, and makes them talk so much nonsense about matters connected with the Catholic Church. They argue as if a Catholic, like a Protestant, followed the principle of "private udgment' in the formation of his creed; as if he accepted each particular dogma simply on its own merits, instead of on the authority of the Church propounding it; as if he could therefore throw off belief in one dogma, so propounded, and yet retain his faith in any other. Now this is abourd. When the Catholic doubts of the truth of any one article of Catholic teaching, he doubts, or rather protests against the infallibility of the Church so teaching, and therefore doubts the truth of all her teachings; since it is only upon the hypothesis that she is infallible, that he believes any one of them, or accepts the book called the Bible as in any sense inspired by God. There is therefore, there can be, to him who has once been a Catholic, no middle ground logically tenable betwixt believing all the Church teaches, or rejecting all; betwixt Popery and all its consequences, and the denial of Christianity considered as a scheme of supernatural religion.

Could Protestants but realize this; con they but understand that it is why a man beheves, rather than what he believes, that makes of him either a Catholic or a Protestant-they would not talk so much nonsense as they actually do, about the growth of a new Catholic religion in Germany, as a probable result of Dr. Dollinger's defection. He may have some followers-these may retain for a time some semblance of Catholic worship; but as holding to the principle of "private judgment" in lieu of the principle of infallible authority, they will be as essentially Protestants as if they had signed the Westminster Confession of Faith, or the 39 Articles.

If we refer to an article on the "Protestant Infants' Home' that appeared in the Witness of the 3rd inst., it is with no intention of either depreciating a most deserving and we fully believe, a very well conducted institution, or of saying anything that can offend the excellent, and well meaning ladies by whom it is managed.— We are not of those who can see no good amongst others who unhappily are separated from us in religion: and we respect, and tender our humble homage to goodness wherever we meet with it.

But the Witness cannot do justice to the 'Protestant Infants' Home' without instituting invidious, unjust comparisons betwixt it, and the Foundling Hospital under the charge of the Grey Nuns.

"The report shows that, in spite of the insalubrious condition of the Home, the death rate, a little over 50 per cent, according to the report of the attending physician,—has been unusually small, when compared with the mortality of the Grey Nunnery, and among the poor of Montreal."—Witness, 3rd inst

This comparison is unjust, and illogical; because—as in the same article as that from which we quote, the Witness is careful to point out-"the Home is not a Foundling Hospital, but a Refuge for respectable and suffering poor as well as a Home for destitute children;" whilst is to say, a place wherein are received the We say we doubt much if ever Dr. Dollinger newly born, but cast away infants of unnatural the celebrated African traveller. We sincerely

for a Catholic is one who not only believes all have been guilty of the crime of direct inteaches, but who so believes because, and only the Asylum, the great majority are actually at because she so teaches. A man-and such a death's door when received; dying-some of case may be conceived-who from the study of | want of proper care at the moment of their history, and the perusal of the Fathers should | entry into the world; numbers from foul disease inherited from vicious and tainted paclude to the truth of the several doctrines rents; many from the effects of deliberate efforts to destroy feetal life-it is absurd to institute any comparison betwixt the mortality of the Foundling Asylum, and that of an institution which is avowedly "not a Foundling Hos pital;" but a home where the children-most if not all of whom have already got over the most critical period of life (i.e. the first two or three days of existence) when admitted,are in many cases nursed by their own mothers. In illustration of our meaning we publish a letter lately addressed on this subject to the Editor of the Montreal Gazette, by that very careful compiler of sanitary statistics, Dr. P. P.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF THE SŒURS GRISES. (To the Editor of the Gazette.)

Sm.-The statistics of the infants received at this Institution during the past year were not accessible at the date of presenting the Sanitary Report Through the renewed kindness of the Mer-Superieure, I am now enabled to offer them for comparison with previous analyses.

The total number received was 668, against 676 in the previous year. Of these, 385 were born in the city, being a decrease of 70 from the preceding year. The remaining 283 were born in :-

Quebec City...... 128

Ottawa City.....

St. Hyacinthe City	28
Three Rivers City	5
Country round Montreal	36
Upper Canada	19
United States	32
Old Country	2
The sad condition of neglect in which the	se "m
elcome children" were received from th	
atural parents is shown by the following t	able :-
Naked	31
Unwashed	104
Wounded by instruments	32
Umbilical homorrhage	101
Heemorrhage of the lungs	33
Tainted with syphilis	120
Sick	210
With ordinary care, only	iti

When even under the best circumstances, there is but a poor hope for the life of children not suckled by their mothers; for children received in such wretched conditions, and fed only in the indiffirent way described in the Report of the City Health Officers for 1868, there remains only the remotest chance. The respectful thanks of the community are due to the good Sisters for the faith ful kindness with which they perform their most loathsome task; but the sternest reprobation, for an unnatural crime amounting almost to murder, is due to the fathers and mothers who thus hide their shame by consigning the fruit of their own bodies to almost certain death. It remains to be told, even of the ordinary infants in our city, how many yield to the deadly influences of the summer because of the licentiousness, the drunkenness, and the other crimes of their parents.

Yours, &c P. P. CARPENTER, Ph. D., (Late Hon. Sec. Sanitary Asso'n.) Montreal, 27th April, 1871.

Thus of the 668 newly born babies left at the door of the Foundling Asylum in the year 1870, 16, and 16 only! had received even "ordinary care" at birth; the remainder, 652 in number, were received, naked, unwashed, wounded by instruments, tainted with syphilis, sick and bleeding. That of babies so received any should survive; that even 16 out of the 668 should escape death, is a marvel.— And we must remember, that whilst mothers who thus abandon their babes, will not come forward again to offer their services to nurse them, so it is impossible, for any consideration, to induce strangers to put to their breasts, unhappy creatures tainted with syphilis, and other foul diseases, such as are those whom the Sisters try to save. Wet nurses cannot be got for them; and so they must, if fed at all, be fed only in a way which experience has shown to be most dangerous to infant life.

Now if of the children of the "Protestant Infants' Home"-not a foundling hospital be it remembered-children who in many cases are nursed by their own mothers, and whose physical conditions when admitted are so indescribably superior to those of the Foundlings enumerated by Dr. Carpenter-upwards of 50 per cent die within the year, what ought to be the mortality amongst the children of the Foundling Asylum; who have no mothers to tend them, to whom no woman can be persuaded to offer the breast because of their hideous coudition, who, in a majority of instances, are received wounded and bleeding, and actually in a moribund state? It is absurd, it is most unjust to institute any comparison betwixt the mortality in two institutions so essentially dif-

Again we disclaim any intention of speaking lightly even of the Protestant charitable institution. On the contrary: far from seeking to cry it down, we would gladly see it doing more and more good amongst its own people; far from sneering at those by whom it is conducted, we would give them all credit for their philanthropy, and their zeal; for which we hope that the Lord and Maker of us all may Himself reward them.

It is again reported that certain tidings have been received of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, were at heart a member of the Catholic Church; parents, who, but for the said Asylum would hope that the report may be found to be true. for their Lottery.

In our last we had barely time to announce the arrival in our City of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who comes to us charged as that result from the impecuniosity of public Apostolic Delegate with an important mission from the Holy See, for the good success of inst. Our contemporary says:which the fervent prayers of all true Catholics will be incessantly offered to the throne of grace. It was meet that coming under such circumstances, His Grace should have been received with all marks of honor from our Catholic citizens; and accordingly, whilst the French section thereof were well represented by the Society of St. Jean Baptiste, who, through the hands of Att.-Gen. Quimet presented an Address to His Grace, the same office was performed for the Irish and English speaking portion of our Catholic population by the Hon. Thos. Ryan. To the address from the latter His Grace replied in the following terms:-

"GENTLEMEN,-I am infinitely obliged to you for the cordial reception which you offer me to-day. I readily discover therein the spirit of faith which has always distinguished the Catholies of the United Kingdom during centuries of persecution The attachment of Irishmen to the faith of their forefathers is proverbial and known throughout the whole world. England and Scotland have always possessed in their bosoms many chosen souls that have preserved the sacred fire of the Catholic religion in spite of all the efforts made to extinguish

"Happier days have dawned upon you. In this country you enjoy all the blessings of liberty, and you profit thereby above all to serve God in justice and holiness. It is your happiness to think that your children shall possess the same advantages, and that you omit nothing to secure these to them. God will not fail to bless a sentiment so natural, so just, so

During the week His Grace has paid visits to our several religious and educational institutions, where he was received with all appropriate honors, receiving and replying to, the addresses of their inmates.

We have been requested to publish the following translation of a letter by us received from the River Desert, County Ottawa, under date 22nd ult. :--

"Algonquin Mission of the River De-SERT .- The Desert, or Nomiwake River is an establishment situated about 90 miles from the City of Ottawa, in the upper part of the Gatineau River, in the Province of Quebec. The Father Oblats, under the auspices of His Lord ship, Mgr. Jos. Eugene Guigues, Bishop o Ottawa, established there a mission in 1849, ir behalf of the Algonquin Indians, whose hunt ing grounds are in the neighborhood. This as well as the other Indian missions was estab lished at a great cost, and a large amount of labor. There was at the time no road along the Gatineau; all communications were carried on by means of canoes, and across portages .-The Indians were very poor, as of course, in consequence, were also the missionaries. By degrees however roads were opened, a certain number of Canadian and Irish families settled in the Mission, so that soon the original chapel built of wood, was found too small for its wants. The Fathers entrusted with the mission undertook some three years ago the building of a larger and more substantial chapel, and one more in harmony with the wants of the population. From want of funds this church is not yet completed.

For a long time also the Missionary Fathers have sought to procure for the young commit ted to their care, the advantages of a sound education; but the population being poor and scattered over a large extent of country were unable to support good schools. They applied therefore to the Reverend Grey Nuns of Ottawa, who immediately sent out a little colony of their devoted yourg women. Of these Religious three are at the present moment engaged with their usual zeal in the work; but unfortunately they are in need of a proper site, being crammed into a small cabane in which they have scarce room to turn. It is with the object of procuring for them a more suitable establishment, and of thus enabling them to carry on more efficaciously their work of devotion, as well as of finishing their church now in course of construction, that the Fathers have undertaken a Lottery. The excellence of their work inspires them with the hope that this Lottery will be favorably received by the publie. Their church built on a most lovely site, on a hill at the confluence of the Gatineau and Desert rivers, will stand a veritable monument in this still half savage country, whilst the convent will be a centre of light and piety. Such an establishment is a real necessity here, since betwixt us and Ottawa there is none of the kind. The Sisters hope therefore that the poverty of their flock, especially that of the Indians, will be accepted as a fresh claim on the sympathies of the public; their young establishment having been founded for indigent families."

We trust this touching appeal in behalf of so important and so deserving a work may meet with the success that it deserves. The Fathers would take it kindly if some charitable persons would try and dispose of some of the tickets West.

The following just remarks upon the exigencies of political life, and the inconveniences men, are from the Montreal Herald of the 1st

"As that life"—political life—" is now constituted the first essential to political independence, is personal independence. That fact seems to repress much of honest aspiration; but until we modify our system in some manner, which no one has yet ventured to suggest, it is right that the truth should be known—an honest political life is a thankless one."

We agree with the Herald; but the required modification in our actual political system is obvious. We should begin by abolishing the payment of members of Parliament, and then none but men of means, or of personal independence would seek to enter public life. As it is the prospect of pay during the session, of mileage, and who knows how many other contingent advantages, tempts your needy unscrupulous political adventurer to contest a seat in the Legislature; and this obtained, and a vote being always a commodity that will bring a good price in the political market, an easy living at the expence of the public is assured for those who, but for our bad system, would have been obliged to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The masty democratic system of paying members of Parliament, that obtains in this country lies at the bottom of the evil; and until this be reformed altogether, and the British system introduced, we need never expect to find amongst our Canadian public men the same high standard, the same independent tone as we look for, and generally find amongst members of the British House of Commons.

MURDER, AND ARREST OF THE MURDERER -A horrid crime was perpetrated on the night of Wednesday, the 3rd inst., on the person of a Mrs. Foster who kept a small tavern at the village of the Tanneries. Her husband, who is in the service of the Grand Trunk, had been absent at work for some days, and she in consequence had been left to keep house by herself; it was also known that she had several hundreds of dollars in her possession.

Two lodgers boarded in the tavern. Of these one named Lee or Led is a lately arrived Nor. wegian; and on the night in question, the other lodger being stupified with drink, he attacked Mrs. Foster with an axe, as she was going to bed, killed, and rifled her. He then proceeded to an inflamous house somewhere in Dorchester Street, and in company with one of the innates went driving round the mountain on the Thursday. The police having got a hint, followed him, and coming up with him, took him into custody. On Friday he was taken to the house where the crime was committed, and confronted with the bleeding corpse of his victim. Hereupon his brutal nature gave way, and he acknowledged himself guilty. He is now in jail awaiting his trial: part of the money which tempted him to the act, was found in his possession.

The remains of Mrs. Foster, the victim of the man Lee now in jail, were committed to the grave on Sunday amidst a targe concourse of people. The deceased belonged to the Catholic Church.

Lee is in prison, and is said to feel his situation acutely. That he was under the influence of liquor when he consummated his crime is highly probable, but is absurd to attribute it to liquor. It was, there can be no doubt, by him meditated and resolved upon in his sober moments, as are most crimes of the same kind; but having been planned and determined upon when sober, the criminal has often resource to alcoholie stimulants to nerve himself for his horrid task, and to deaden his moral sensi-

A correspondent from Ottawa writes to us, and sends us a copy of a communication from A True Churchman to the editor of the Free Press, complaining bitterly of the countenance given by the Protestant bishop of Ontario to certain Ritualistic proceedings; which have been also sanctioned, so it seems, by a majority of the congregation that meets in a "chapel of ease" frequented by the True Churchman .-Not only does this very Protestant Christian threaten the gentleman whom he calls his bishop, with a pecuniary loss from the falling away of the congregation, if the said offensive Ritualistic proceedings be continued; but he warns him, that if they be persisted in, physical force will be resorted to, to restore purity of worship. "If," says our " True Churchman :-"if the bishop does persist in his Ritualistic tendencies, he may expect to see such a scene enacted as was, not many years ugo, enacted in a certain church in Dublin, Ireland, when the Rector there was obliged in self-defence to get a large force of police to protect him."

" True" Protestant " Churchmen," who threaten to mob their bishops if the latter do not run the ecclesiastical machine as they are pleased to dictate, are funny creatures no doubt, but not scarce in the Anglican community.-As our correspondent, Shamrock, however truly observes-the position of a Spiritual 'Shepherd in the Protestant episcopalian sect, is almost as dangerous as that of an Editor out

In this matter of contempt for their so-called

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 12, 1871.

-Protestant Bishops-"is that of the modern English Neo-Catholic, who disregards his Bishop's advice, and despises his consures; but looks on him nevertheless as some highbred, worn-out animal, useless in himself, but infinitely valuable for some mysterious purpose of spiritual propagation."—Vol. 12, p. 579.

We copy the following extract from a lecture delivered on the subject of Ireland to an audience mostly Irish, at Boston, by Dr. Marshall, as a specimen of that gentleman's style, and truly Catholic principles:-

Fit is true that I am an Englishman speaking to Irishmen, but I am also a Catholic speaking to Catholies, and identity of faith has more power to unite our hearts than difference of nationality to divide them." [This was very warmly received, and he continued thus.] "What then should be our feelings towards the nation which has sinned so deeply both against English and Irish Catholics? Shall we cherish the spirit of vengeance and hostility which our common wrongs inspire? 'Vengeance is sweet, says the proverb; but though it is a popular, no one will venture to affirm that it is a Catholic sentiment. It was not the sentiment of our fathers in the faith, the primitive Christians, who, during three centuries, and 10 bloody persecutions, lived in sore distress, and died at the stake than sinning. Some may, and probably, do try or in the flames, yet never uttered a curse upon to extort more than their just fare; but still their persecuters, nor lifted a hand against them. They produced, during that long lapse of time, an army of martyrs, but not a single conspirator, not a solitary assassin. If you know one such man in the first three ages of Christianity, I ask you to name him. They also might have taken up arms against their oppressors, but do you know what would have happened if they had done so? They might have triumphed, here and there, but at what cost would they have obtained their victory? The Church would have had no martyrs, and the world would have remained unconverted. It was by quite other so effectually, that at last their old enemy, the Roman Emperor, himself a convert, went to seek a new home by the shores of the Bosphorus, leaving the children of the martyrs to reign in peace, under the Vicar of Christ, by the banks of the Tiber. A similar glory is perhaps reserved for you, but you must win it as they did. Trust to an arm of flesh, as some counsel you, and you will sink at once to the level of your adversaries, and cease for ever to be the 'apostle-people.' Take your choice, but you cannot be two opposite characters at once. Avenge yourselves, if you will, but in that case, do not expect God to do it for you. You will to conquer, as the primitive Christians did, but you must do it by the same means, or, as sure as the Catholic religion is true, you will not conquer at all."

THE BISHOP OF NATCHEZ ON STATE Schoolism.—The one argument of the champions of State-Schoolism is its efficacy in restraining from crime. It is upon this pretence that the right of the State to take upon itself the functions of teacher is most loudly asserted. This argument, this pretence, are effectually disposed of by the Bishop of Natchez in one short paragraph of a letter on the subject of Education, by him addressed to the Governor of Mississippi :--

What State is there in our country that has succeeded by her own teachings, to elevate to any great degree the average standard of morals among her people? In those States where secular education is said to approach nearest to perfection, are we told that the number of crimes against society is diminishing in proportion to the population? 1 speak not of the morals of the uneducated classes: but of those very crimes which only educated men can perpetrate. Is there in any of our best schooled States, where State teaching alone is relied upon, a smaller proportion than there used to be of forgaries, embezzlements, traudulent speculations, dishonest administrations of public trusts, "rings," and other corrupt combinations to obtain the money of the people? or of more shameful immoralities that I do not care to enumerate? Do not all our public papers continually bear testimony that these things are multiplying to a frightful degree? Are not their advertisements a proof of growing depravity and its consequences?

And the tone of public opinion itself with regard to dishonesty and other immorality, is it more elevated, and more serious than it used to be? Are not those matters every day treated with a levity and indifference that prove a growing carelessness about moral principel?

The Montreal Gazette of the 5th inst., has a report from its Special Commissioner upon some very striking facts:--

"In Sheffield," he says, "where very young girls are largely employed to wrap up cuttery not only the percentage of illegitimate births is somewhat (for England) appalling, but the general tone of public sentiment seemed deprayed to a de-

And yet Sheffield, which the writer takes "as an extreme case, an awful example, whose immorality is even for England "somewhat appalling"-is not near so bad as is rural Scotland; for the same writer continues:-

"But with all its sins and opportunities its-Sheffield's-rate of illegitimacy is four or five per cent lower than that of the most purely agricultural Scotch counties, noticeably those of Banff, Dumfries, and Kirkendbright." . .

The negro vote will soon become an important element in U. States politics; the negroes are accumulating money, they are assuming an organ-State. The N. Y. Times speaks quite respect- nation numbering nearly six millions of inhabi- one time; run in 1867, for the Local Legislature as Leeds, P.Q., May 12th, 1871.

bishops there is not much difference betwixt fully of them. They have organised a church tents, four-fifths of whom are Catholics."-Anglican high churchmen and low churchmen. or, rather seven churches in New York, whose Irish paper. These 37 Catholic students were Angheau mg. Angheau mg. These 57 Cathone students were By both his authority is ignored, and his in- wealth in the aggregate amounting to \$590,000 thus distributed. Queen's College, Belfast, 3; junctions defied; and if the low churchmen is a sure guarantee for the soundness of their Cork, 18; Calway, 16; total, 37. hold the office itself in low esteem, the high faith, and the orthodoxy of their doctrines. churchmen, though theoretically they may pro- They—the negroes—have also organised themfess deep veneration for the office, as essential selves into clubs, and other literary societies. to the very being of the Christian Church—as Come of these clubs have amongst their mema general rule, have no respect for the indivi- bers youthful seions of the wealthiest colored dual who holds it, and exercises its functions. families in the city"—the awe with which The Protestant Froude in the last chapter of wealth inspires your genuine American repubhis "History of the Reign of Queen Eliza- lican is very amusing-" and one or two of beta" neatly and truthfully hits off the attitude them are quite exclusive in their character!" of these men, with their theory of Orders and A negro aristocracy, or sheddy ocracy rather, will Apostolic Succession, as towards their Bishops: we suppose be the next phenomenon that we "The latest and most singular theory about them" | shall be called on to admire; and the " dignity balls" of the black belles of New York will be as celebrated as of yore were those described by Capt. Marryatt in some of his amusing

returned to their stands, and resumed their usual avocations. It does not seem as if the Corporation had as yet determined to accede to their requests; but it is to be hoped that whilst as in duty bound consulting the interests of the public, it will also, in so far as is compatible with those interests, remove those conditions attached to a Carter's licence which may be felt by a highly respectable body of men to be onerous and insulting. There are amongst the Carters, as amongst all other classes, some bad characters to be found; but as a general rule we think that in their conduct there is little to be found fault with; and that in the majority of cases that occasionally come before the Police Court, the Carters are more sinned against than sinning. Some may, and probably, do try oftener does it happen that lishonest passengers try and cheat them out of their due.

SELF GOVERNMENT.—The Montreal Gazette of the 4th inst., gives a report—editorial—of a recent London banquet presided over by the Colonial Secretary, Lord Kimberley. In speaking to one of the toasts of the evening, weapons that they conquered; and they conquered His Lordship is reported as having thus delivered himself:---

The next toast again brought up the Colonial Secretary, who admitted that the relations of England with her Colonies two or three decades ago were "by no means of a pleasant character," and then made the remarkable statement-we say remarkable because it should attract the attention of our American neighbors-that self-government, se far from weakening, seemed to have strengthened their attachment to this country, so that our relations with them presented a state of things such as had probably never existed in the world previous-

land, by restoring to her the privilege of self-

THE STATE OF IRELAND.-The subjoined is from the testimony given by the Crown Solicitor before the Westmeath Committee of the House of Commons:---

"In all countries crime must exist to a ceriain extent. It is almost one of the laws of nature that it should be so, and it is utter folly to expect that Ireland can be a sole exception; though I do believe that at the present moment it is, as a whole, freeer from serious, and agrarian crime than any other country in Europe.

Strange that such should be the case in a country on which the Sun of Righteonsness has not yet risen, and whose people are still plunged in moral darkness!

The subjoined acknowledgment of the receip of the monies collected in Montreal for the relief of the French sufferers by the war, has been received by our representative M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P.:-

" Bombeaux, March 10.

#M.P.Ryan, Esq.:" Sir,-I have received your very welcome letter, morality in factories; the writer brings forward and hasten to thank you for the very generous aid you have sent me for the unfortunate victims of the

> "Your charity for our distressed countrymen, and sympathy for their misfortunes touches me profoundly.

> "Accept for yourself and for those who have so kindly assisted us, my most sincere and grateful thanks.

"FEIJX, Bishop of Orleans."

The reply, recently published, to a motion in the House of Commons made last June by The O'Connor Don for a "Return" of the everything pertaining to the welfare of his conumber of the matriculated students in the religionists of Irish orgin; and when it came to his three Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, gives a by no means exalted idea of the progress which these institutions are the progress which these institutions are the progress which these institutions are the progress which the first property the Catholica of Training II. making amongst the Catholics of Ireland. It considered descrying of a helping hand in time of seems in fact that for the year 1868-69, for need; and there are many left who will say that which the Return is given, there were timely and liberal. "exactly thirty-seven Catholic Arts Students ised form, and will soon be a power in the in attendance on the National University of a

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec officiated on Sunday last at High Mass in the parish church of Notre Dame.

Grand Vicar General, the Reverend M. Bruyere has, we regret to learn, been suffering from a severe attack of fever which has left i him very weak.

We have just learnt with much regret that Dr. Marshall is detained at Philadelphia by serious indisposition.

The Nouveen Monde announces the de parture of six of the Nuns of the Bon Pasteur of this City, for Quito in South America,-On Friday of last week the Carters generally | The object of the mission of these Religious is to found there an institution similar to that which has long existed in Montreal.

> On Friday evening 12th, at 8 p.m., in the Salle Academique of the Gesu, the pupils of St. Mary's College will have the honor of giving, before His Grace the Archbishop of Quebee, a representation of Polycaetes, a Christian drama by P. Corneille.

> OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE. - Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omais. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom.-The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in tenminutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine-April, 1871.—A very dry, not to say stupid number, with the exception of the tale "Fair To See" with the continuation of which it opens. This is first rate, especially the scene with the Scotch constituency "with which," as the writer tells us, "there two subjects at all times tender, sacred, and ticklish-the Sabbath, and liquor." In another article, The End of the War, we also find an extract worthy of praise. The writer is treating of the attack on This is one of the arguments of the advo- Rome by the Piedmontese, of which he says: eates of "Home Rule" for Ireland. If-so "Looking at the act of Victor Emmanuel, we they contend-if "self-government so far from characterise it only as barefaced robbery, weakening, seemed to have strengthened their inexcusable according to the law of nations. -The Colonies-attachment to "Great Britain, | * * We cannot contemplate the figure" so that their relations with the Empire pre- - he continues-" which for so many centuries sented a state of things such as had probably was the most prominent in Western Europe, never existed in the world previously"-why ignobly extinguished by a King who is little should not the experiment of conciliating Ire- better than a brigand, without indignation and regret,"-pp. 505, 506. If these be the feelgovernment, be tried. It has succeeded with ings which the late invasion, and forcible anall the Colonies; it might succeed with Ire- nexation of the Papal States arouse in the breast of an educated Protestant, with what indignation must they not inspire the Catholie against the "brigand" prime actor in that "burefaced robbery !" We give a list of the current number-Fair To See, part iv.; New Books; The Condition of the Scotch Agricultural Laborer; The End of the War; The "Economist" on Bullion; The Descent of Man; How Can We Trust Them?

HIISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society was held in the Society's room, St. Patrick's Hall, Wednesday evening, 3rd inst., when the following members were declared duly elected officers for the ensuing term :-- President, Myles Murphy: 1st Vice-President, William Mackay; 2nd Vice-President, Alexander Woods: Secretary, George Lanning; Assist-Sec., Thomas A. Cahill; Treasurer, Thomas Buchannan: Collecting Treasurer, James McKillop; Assist.-Col. Treasurer, Thomas Flanigan; Grand Marshal, John Lawlor; Marshals John Dwyer STEPHEN MATTHEWS, and John Curry. Committee of Inquiry: P. Corbett, M. Whalen, P. Reynolds, F. McIver, Jas. Toland, Thos. Colien, A. Jones, Thomas Burns. The above Society has doubled its funds and largely augmented its numbers during the last six months.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES STOCK.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mr. James Stock, which took place in Toronto on Saturday, after an illness of some six weeks. In the earlier stages of his complaint-heart disease-it was hoped that careful nursing and skilful treatment would restore him to his usual good health; but within the last eight or ten days the evidences that his dissolution was near become more painful! every hour; until at length death supervened at

eleven o'clock on the day mentioned.

Mr. Stock was an Englishman by birth, but practically a Catholic in religious profession. Although English he took a warm interest in turn to do them, as well as others, a service, he acquitted himself in a manner that showed what he did his word of encouragement and open hand were

Among the mercantile community, as well as with the citizens generally, Mr. Stock held an honored position. He was a member of the City Council at ties of Lotbiniere and Megantic.

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the Reform candidiate for East Torento-in which MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMcontest he was defeated by Mr. M. C. Cameron—and held the office of President of the Toronto Savings Bank at the time of his death. By all who knew him intimately his loss will be deeply regretted as that of a good citizen, an affectionate father, and devoted husband. He leaves a large family, the issue of two marriages—his second wife being the daughter of Mr. John Shea, and sister to Rev. J. J. Shea, the beloved Paster of Oshawa—who, it is copsoling to know, are well provided for in a wordly sense by the fruits of a persevering and industrious life.—Irish Canadian, 3rd inst.

The Lord Chamberlain has issued an official notification to the effect that Her Majesty's Birthday May 24th, will be observed this year on the 20th. A similar change in its observance was made " by authority" last year for some reason which was not

Three vessels have arrived in St. John with smallpox on board, and are in quarantine. It seems probable that it will be difficult to prevent the disease spreading, and all necessary precautions cannot be taken too soon or too thoroughly.

A number of French Canadians have arrived at Sherbrooke on their way from the United States, which they believe to be a good country to emigrate from, as they have purchased lots in the Township of Chesham and intend to settle upon them. Should their anticipations be realized a large number of French Canadians now eking out a miserable living in the Northern States will follow them to the

No One to Care for Tunn.-The number of little children playing about the canal banks is getting as large as on previous summers, and there will no doubt be the usual number of deaths from drowning to report. The purents of these children are either very careless or so indifferent as not to consider their lives worth looking after. Already several youngsters have fallen into the canal, but fortunately were plucked out before they were drowned.—

Floating Groggenes .- In the Ottawa River floating grogshops have been established near the city. On Sunday last there were crowds on board the barges used for this purpose, their employments being fiddling, dancing fighting, and whisky drinking.

ST Joux, N.B., April 29.—The Government School Bill passed Committee last night by a considerable majority. This measure provides for more sectarian free schools throughout the Province supported by direct taxation, and levied partly in property and partly as a poll tax.

BREAKFAST,-EPPS'S COCOA, - GRATEFUL AND COM-Fourism.—The very agreeable character of this pre-paration has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks :- By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in fin-lined packets, labelled—Jan. Facs & Co., Homocopathic

Died,

At North West River, Esquimanx Bay, on the 27th March, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, James Henry Connolly, Hon, Hudson's Bay Co.'s service, the eldest son of Henry Connolly, aged 27 years, 2 months and 10 days,—R.J.P.

Died, at Norton Creek, on Saturday, 22nd April last, Elizabeth McGuire, wife of the late James McGill, Co. Donegal, Ireland; deceased was eighty four years of age. She was descended from the old McGuire family of Co. Fermanigh. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends, by whom she was highly respected. May she rest in peace.

Married,

On the 3rd inst., at the French cathedral, by Rev. P. Dowd, Edward O'Brien, to Anna. third daughter of the late Michael McGinn, Esq., of Montreal.

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN,

PRACTICAL

HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

221 M'GILL STREET

(NEAR NOTRE DAME).

WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their friends and the public to their Stock, which has been Selected with the GREATEST Care from the BEST Houses in the Trade, and will be found COMPLETE in all its details.

Montreal, May 19th, 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, Dist, of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 561. JOHN HART, et al.

TAKEN in Execution, and will be sold by public auction, by Authority of Justice, on the 22nd day of May, instant, (1871), at the place of business of said defendant, the whole of his goods and chattels, seized by me, in this cause, consisting of Cloths, Tweeds and other merchandize, and articles of furniture, the whole will be sold for cash to the highest and last bidder.
Sale at TEN o'clock, A.M.
M. E. MERCIER, B.S.C.

Plaintiffs:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

PROVINGE OF QUEEEC. SUPERIOR COURT. Dist, of Joliette.

In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER du LAFORTUNE,

Insolvents. The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has deposited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the consent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the twenty-eighth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court for the ratification of the discharge thereby effected. JOSEPH TELLIER du LAFORTUNE, By GODIN & DESROCHERS,

his Attornies ad litem.

Joliette, 8th May, 1871.

JOHN DONOVAN, Agent for the sale of Dr. J. BALL & CO'S NEW PATENT IMPROVED IVORY EYE-CUPS for restoring the sight, for the Coun-

The Office of this Company has been removed to

No. 9 St. Lambert Stheet, between Notre Dame and St. James streets. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL,

GRAND

BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING

TO COME OFF AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL

ORILLIA,

ON THE 25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871

For the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia.

LIST OF PRIZES:

- 1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250. 2. An oil painting of the Madonna and Child,
- 3. A Satin Dress worth \$30,00.
- A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20,00.
 A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20,00.
- 6. A fat Heifer, \$25,00 7. A first-class Oftoman.
- 8. A valuable Picture.
- 9. I sett of Furs.
- An Embroidered Sofa Cushion.
- 41. A Violin and Case,
- 12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00.
- 13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00, 14. A splendid bound Bible.
- 15. A Silver Cruet Stand.
- 16. A German Raised Cushion.
- 17. A Wreath of Flowers in gilt frame.
- A. Shawl, 19, A Boy's Cloth Cost,
- 20. A Child's Dress embroidered. 21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly finished,
- 22. A pair of Sal Sowed Boots,
- 23. A valuable Sofa Cushion,
- 24, 1 Concerting, 25, A pair of Men's Boots,
- 26. A. Violin.
- 27, A. Wincey Dress,
- 28. A pair of flubroidered Slippers.
- 29. A gilt framed picture of the Chiefs of the Ger-
- 30. A History of Ireland.31. A Jarge Dell beautifully dressed.
- 32. A fat Sh ep.
- 33, 4 pair of Vases.34, A breakfast Shawl.
- 35. A splendid Parlour Lamp. 36. J. large Album,
- 37. A Ladies' Satchel. 38, 1 Knitted Bodice,
- 39. 1 Child's Minerya
- 40. A gift frame picture of the Chiefs of the French Army.
- 41. 1 pair of Vases, 42. 4 handsome gilt Lamp.
- 43. F Concertina.
- 44. A valuable work of English Literature, 45. 1 pair of gilt Vases.
- 46. I dozen linen Collars. 17. 1 pair of Children's Boots.
- 48. 1 mair of Corsets, 49, 1 large Doll, 50. A pair of fancy vases,

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts, Each. A Complimentry Ticket presented to each person

disposing of a Book of Ten Tickets. 🗱 All communications and remittances to be addressed to Rev. K. A. CAMPBELL, Atherly, Out. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Daily Experience confirms the truth of the pithy

OLD ADAGE,

Honesty the Best Policy.

The golden rule claims for itself universal applica-tion; and scarcely does it know an exception. By far the best is an HONEST POLICY

in all Dusiness transactions. Could it be more infused into the

COMMERCIAL ELEMENT of the present day, we might soon triumph over the

absence of that

TRICKERY AND DISSIMULATION which are so deplorably characteristic of this our progressive age, and which militate so

much against our TRADING INTERESTS.

J. C. KENNEDY,

31 St. Lawrence Street,

In all his transactions, takes this as his Motto, "HONESTY THE BEST POLICY," and from the great success resulting from his efforts to establish a Business on

RIGHT PRINCIPLES.

the most convincing proof is not wanting that a discerning Public is ever ready to recognize and sup-

HONEST UPRIGHT POLICY. combined with Prices that will stand the test of the FIERCEST COMPETITION

A Trial will Prove the Fact.

JUST RECEIVED EX "PRUSSIAN." A splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be made to measure at our usual LOW

All desiring GOOD FITTING Cothing go to

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., PRACTICAL TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, 31 St. LAWRENCE STREET.

LONGMOORE & WILSON,

42 St. JOHN STREET,

MONTREAL. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED NEATLY AND

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MAY 12, 1871.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 5.

The Communists still hold Fort d'Issy, and are having it entrenched. The fort continues to fire slowly upon the Versaillist batteries at France, or until it yields its place to another Clamart and Bas Meudon and receives in return a perfect hail of projectiles. Fort Vanvres also keeps up a slow fire, and is vigorously shelled by the Versaillists- The Assemblists have unmasked a formidable battery at Mon-& ctout near St. Cloud, which mences Auteuil, Point du Jour, and Passy.

VERSAILLES, May 5 St. Germain has been taken possession of by the Versailles forces, who have established a sharply to the fire of the Versailles batteries. A great movement is expected upon Neuilly and Levallois.

Versahles, May 5. Untill now Theirs had depended upon the co-operation of a party inside of Paris who promised to rise up against the Commune the moment Thiers gave the signal. This movement was to have been made on Tuesday night but their courage failed at the last moment, and nothing was done. Negotiations are now progressing for an armistice to effect a compromise, and should these fail, Marshal Mc-Mahon will carry the city by assult.

CHURCH ROBBERY IN PARIS. - Henri de Rochefort threaters to seize all the church property he can find, in addition to the plunder of Notre Dame. "Our eternal belief," he says, " is, that Jesus Christ having been born in a stable, the only treasure that Notre Dame ought to possess is a bundle of straw." "The goods of the church we do not hesitate to declare national property, for the reason that they proceed from the generosity of those to whom the church has promised Paradise, and the promise of imaginary returns to obtain property is swindling. . . . Your purse or hell is the programme of the clergy, and, as the French am one of those who persist in believing that no longer believe in hell, it is natural that it when France has clearly perceived why she has should take back the purse.

THE IMPRISONED PRIESTS.—I am told, on sure authority, that all the priests arrested have been offered immediate liberty—if they will but pay for it. Fancy " pure" Socialists-who contemn future life, responsibility, and souls, and who would like to breakfast on all those who believe in such degrading trash-offering to abandon the prey now in their hold because, may use here at home.—Tablet. after all, their love of money is greater than their hatred of religion. The prices which they have put upon their captives are as follows-every one of them being free to go if he will only pay, but none of them either can or

The Archbishop of Paris is valued at £20,000 The Bishop of Susa...... S,000 M. Lagarde, First Vicar-General of the Diocese...... 8,000 M. Petit, Second ditto..... M. Deguerry, Cure of the Madeleine. 4,000

Five Cures of other Parishes—£1,000 A variety of other Clergy in a lump. say...... 20,000

Total, about £69,000 Paris Car, of the London Telegraph,

Referring to the arrest of Monseigneur Darrefuge in Rome with the members of the Bonaparte family. In 1830, Monseigneur de Quelen was pursued by the demagogues, his palace was sacked and destroyed, and he suffered for several years from secret persecutions. His successor, Monseigneur Affre, fell at the barricade of the Faubourg S. Antoine on the 24th of June, 1848, Monseigneur Sibour, who succeeded him, was assassinated by Verger in 1857. Lastly, after the short archiepiscopate of Cardinal Morlet, Monseigneur Darboy succeeded. During the same period but one sovereign of France has died in his bed quietly.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Standard says that he has it from undoubted authority that Count Bismarck, recently replying to an Englishman who had asked what the most heard. He is the man with the he would do if France was not able to pay the indemnity when it became due, said, "We shall do as the caterpillars do on a tree. Even as they devour leaf after leaf till the tree dies, so we will seize province after province until France shall be no more.

declare its adhesion to the Republic. Its halting completely command the movement of the limbs, position has satisfied no one, and whatever than Paris has hitherto commanded France, opinions men in France may hold with regard so that within 48 hours the conquering party and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING

they unite in rebuking the cowardice or country in their power. NATOLEON III favorinsincerity of the Assembly. We believe that | cd to the utmost this centralization, so mighty political agitation in the large towns, and an engine of despotic rule. It was his object the consequent necessity of keeping on foot to break up all centres of union which he did of Government with which it proposes to endow PAUL. But, with a strange infatuation, the Assembly summoned for this purpose.

The financial state of Paris, which is well known to have powerfully affected the new Revolution, is, we admit, more difficult to settle throw themselves into the arms of Government than even the institutions of France. The insurrection on the 18th of March was caused in no candidates,—Tablet. small degree by the terror which fell upon every lodger when it was known that the trois termes were to be called for, and upon all the small shopkeepers at the intimation that their battery there with which to shell the insurgent overdue bills must be met. The most popular gunboats in the Seine. Fort Issy replies and mischievous publication in Paris gained an instant success by an article in its first number the refrain of which was "We will not pay." Now an exceptional position such as this certainly deserves the attention of statesmen. Seven months of hostilties five of siege by the Prussians, and a month of Civil War have reduced the people of Paris to such a state that the ordinary law cannot take its course. The dread of legality made insurrection and helps to maintain it. It is not easy to prescribe what must be done in such a case, how far the State may associate itself with the burdens of a section of the people, but we have no hesitation in saying that any loss the nation might sustain in aiding Paris would be less than that incurred by the prolongation of this struggle, which is fast bringing France to a condition that may be irretrievable during the present century.—Times.

M. GUIZOT'S REMEDY .-- M. Guizot seems to have watered down his letter to the Times, suitable to the English taste. It is singularly vapid and inconclusive. The Bien Public however, publishes an extract of another letter from the old French statesman and Protestant, which contains his remedy—the only remedy -for the ills of France. He there says. "I not been successful, she will then by meriting it obtain the success which has hitherto failed her. I am convinced that for her social and moral salvation France must return to CHRISTIANITY, and that her return to CHRIS-TIANITY MUST BE CATHOLIC." These remarkable words of this thoughtful old Protestant statesman contain more than a reflection on France; they contain a lesson which we THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNAL GOV-

ERNMENT.—The Gardois gives the following account of the Government sitting in Paris: Bergeret, their general, is a journeyman printer; Varlin is a bookbinder, who meddled in some remarkable way with the funds of the benefit society of his corporation, which were in his charge. This matter led to his disappearance, but he turned up on the proclamation of the Commune, when his antecedents naturally led to his becoming one of the commission of the finances. Grelier, a decent sort of fellow enough, whom they have made Minister of the Interior, and who believes honestly in everything that happens, is the master of a bathing and washing establishment in the in old times between Paris and Rome. Boulevard de la Villette, No. 80. A master of baths among those gentry surprises us; how could they have known him? Dr. Goupil, of the Commission of Instruction, is the maniac was begun. It was expected the Dominicans boy, a journal gives the following list of the doctor who explains all diseases by an examin-Parisian Archbishops of recent times:-" In ation into the state of the bladder, and has 1793, Monseigneur de Juigne was guillotined. started a journal rejoicing in the name of the accord to the plunderers. Signor Lanza had In 1815, Cardinal Maury was obliged to take Uroscope. He is now one of the lights of the Commune, which so readily mistakes bladders for lanterns. Jules Valles, also in the Commission of Instruction, is yet better known; he does not owe his appointment, of course, to his having been editor of the journal La Rue. No; he owes the honour to his having been formerly a master, namely, usher of the 7th class, in the Lycee of Caen. Jean Larocque, who is military commander, bedizened with the lace of the Hotel de Ville, is a former assistant clerk in the Ministry of Commerce, which he entered on leaving school. He is a pedant and philosopher who has often contributed to journals and periodicals, and who wrote during the strike at Creuzot articles which greatly pleased Citizen Assi. Billioray is the best known of all, and, it may be said, hurdy-gurdy, celebrated for his black beard, his pointed hat, and his harmonies."

By the confession of many thoughtful Frenchmen, terrible as have been the ills with which the Prussian invasion has inundated their country, the war has not been the greatest The causes of the present state of Paris are amongst those which have afflicted and convarious, and some of them of long duration, time to afflict France. Nay, that invasion, Much might be said on this subject: but we they affirm, has by Goo's Providence, who has may content ourselves with observing that of made use of their enemies to chastise them, the immediate causes one was political-the been itself the means of sparing them somefear of the imposition of Monarchy by the rural thing far worse. So it is that His judgments vote of the Assembly; the other social and are always tempered by mercy, and are often financial—the fear of being called upon to themselves mercies in disguise. The worse meet the liabilities which had accrued during the war and the siege. The notion of an which has troubled the repose and kept alive independent Commune, which should have the anxieties of the reflecting portion of the right to nullify within its own bounds the community for so many years. The danger ignorant decisions of the rureux, and by con- which was apprehended was that the Revolunexion with sister Communes maintain Republi- tionary hydra, which lay coiled beneath the act speedily and certainly, when taken in the early can institutions in France, was not exactly new, surface, would at some favourable moment stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had for even under the late Imperial rule it had been raise its hideous head and plunge the whole put forward as the only possible counterpoise land in a sea of blood before the friends of to the power of the priests and peasants who order should have time to concert together and supported the Empire. But it was the charac- to rally in their own defence. Such has been ter of the Versailles Assembly and its suspicious the degree to which centralization has been reticence that gave a sudden expansion to this pushed in France, that the news of a Revoluidea of one or two obscure Democrats, and made tion effected in Paris, earried by the telegrait the impluse of a Revolution. The Assembly | phic wires with almost lightning speed to every was known to be Monarchical, and though part of the country, would have assured a sima Prince said to be one the pretenders to the ultaneous rising in every great provincial town. throne was actually at Versailles, it declined to | The volition of the human will does not more

solitary exception he made was in favour of the focuses of Revolution; partly beause he dreaded them, and partly because they served him as a kind of scarcerow to make all classes as their only protection, and vote for his official

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The law of the Guarantees will be finally examined by the reporter of the bill after Easter and will, say the liberal journals, be passed at once so as to facilitate the removal of the public offices and the occupation by Italian officers of the Vatican Library and Museum. As this measure involves personal 28th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871, insult and annoyance to the Pope, cuts him off from air and exercise, and tightens the grasp of his jailors on the few remnants of freedom left him, it is looked forward to with fiendish anxiety and exultation by the Liberals. They probably calculate too freely and surely on the forbearance of Catholic Europe, and forget the long score they are running up to be acthe Roman question is creating, and is likely sponded to. to create, for them. The know perfectly that The follow the overthrow of the insurgents of Montmartre is nearly certain to create a tremendous reac-

THE ITALIAN PRESS ON THE DEPUTATION. -The Italian revolutionary journals are beside themselves with rage at the indignity, as they called it, which is offered to the Italian Government by the Deputations which journey to Rome to represent the Catholics of their respective countries. The English Deputation, which is certainly not one of the least important has drawn forth all the anger of the Capitale, No Deputations ought to be allowed to enter Italy. What "are they to do? Do they wish to upset the Italian Government? Has not Italy their guard against provoking the Italian people; their heavenly task; in silence and humility they is the language which the Italian papers use.

A letter from Rome, published in the Jourintelligence that the Holy Father has sent out of his poverty, for the relief of distress in France, 10,000 francs, which have been remitted from Rome to the credit of Mgr. Chigi. the Nuncio at Versailles. A letter from Cardinal Antonelli to the Nuncio says that his Holiness expressed his regret at not being able to send as many millions; but added that he has inaugurated a Grand Bazaar to be held on the had authorized the Bishops to melt down as three last days of June and the 1st of July next, the many of the sacred vessels of the altar, as were not absolutely required for divine service, and to devote them to the relief of the suffering caused by the war. An earnest movement has following:been set on foot in Rome to collect grain for the French farmers. In pursuance of this obicet the President. Marquis Girolomo Cavaletti, had published an address in which he recalled the ancient affection that had subsisted

ROME.—A letter from Rome says, that the expulsion of the Religious from their Convents would allow the doors of their monastery to be broken in, rather than open it of their own issued orders to Berti, the Chief of the Questura, to arrest and imprison all preachers who allude to political matters in their sermons. No one in future is to preach at all unless an agent of the police is present.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE,-Under the former rulers of Rome the observance of the Sunday was strictly religious, the population crowding the churches and abstaining from labor. Now most shops are kept open, all government and public offices are in operation. and the Parliament is expected to hold its sittings as at Florence.

Particular indignation is felt by all classes in Rome at the expulsion of the heroic Sisters of Charity from the hospitals.

Caution. - Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has Peny-VIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. Examine the Bottle before purchasing,

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested y an able physician or a good medicine but values both? Be it your family physician to whom you we so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies :-his. Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague and burning fever from your blood.— Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all ?- Bangor Times.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Brouchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a pracer influence on the affected parts. As there are imita tions, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the ex-cruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once

to the political institutions of their country, in the capital would have had the entire SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mo-ther, and relief and health to the child, operating an immense military force, will continue until not hold at his disposal. Hence he did not like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasent to the taste, and is the prescription of the Assembly has honestly proclaimed the form nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fuc-simile of "Curtis & Perkins," on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR!

GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES,

IN THE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND

SATURDAY,

To raise funds for liquidating the debt incurred in the purchase of the Building formerly known as the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, for an Academy-BROTHER ARNOLD, DIRECTOR.

Being urged by their good Arcumsnor, and the many friends of their Institute, to purchase this magnificent structure, for the Glory of God, and the advancement of Education, the Brothers feel conficounted for sooner or later. The Ministers of dent that as this is their first appeal to the public Florence are perfectly aware of the difficulties since their arrival in America, it will be kindly re-

> The following is taken from the True Witness of February 10, 1871:--

MONTREAL, FRAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

DHAR SIR,-In the present age of the world when Christian education is more than ever necessary to qualify and prepare the rising generation for the mighty struggle that is going on in the whole world over between the Church and the World, God and the Devil, the deepest and holiest sympathies of the Catholic heart are with those heroic orders of men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of education. 'Amongst these the Brothers of the Christian Schools hold, as every one knows, a place second to none. For nigh fully two hundred years have they labored beart and soul in carrying out the benign intention of their saintly founder, the Venerable De La Salle in forming the minds and hearts of children according to the teachings of the Gospel. There is scarce a country in the civilized a right to possess herself? They must be upon world wherein they are not to be found pursuing if deeds of violence occur, it will not be the journey on through the world shedding light and Italians that have provoked them, &c." Such | peace all around them, and casting broadcast on the earth the beneficent seeds of Gospel truth and its sublime morality.

These remarks have been suggested to us by news nal Official of Versailles, gives the touching that has reached us from Toronto, viz :- that the Christian Brothers there have purchased the large building known as the Bank of Upper Canada, which, from its size, will enable them to receive a much more greater number of pupils in that city, hitherto all but exclusively Protestant, but having now a considerable, and still-increasing population. In order to pay at least a portion of the purchase money, Brother Arnold, the active and energetic Director of the De La Salle Institute of Toronto, drawing of prizes to be made on the same principle as those of the Art Union, Many friends of Christian education have donated valuable objects for prizes, among which may be enumerated the

1st Paize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. 2nd-Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G. 3rd-Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G. 4th-Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. P., St.

5th-A magnificent Painting of the Virgin and Child, from the original of Carlo Dolci-value Der The Prizes will be on Exhibition, at the De S100.

6th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial of the Christian Brothers, U.S.

7th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosea, Provincial of

the Christian Brothers, Canada. 8th-Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, pre sented by Rev. Bro. Candidian, Director of the

Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S. 9th-Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ-valued at College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of

the Christian Brothers. 10th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Teliow, Director of the Catholic Protectory, New York.

11th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$39—presented by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, New York. 12th-A magnificent Bible-valued at \$30-presented by P. Donahoe, Esq., Boston.

13th-Fine Guitar-valued at \$20-presented by Messrs, A. &. S. Nordheimer, Toronto. 14th—Pearl Cross, silver case—valued at \$25—presented by J. A. Sadlier, Esq. Montreal. 15th-Presented by the Young Trishman's Cath-

olic Benevolent Association 16th-Ecce Homo, an Oil Painting, presented by the Artist.

17th-An Oil Painting of the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch,

18th-Picture of St. Patrick, worked in wool, presented by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's Con-

vent. Toronto. 19th—An Oil Painting, presented by the Rev. Ladies of Loretto, Toronto.

20th-Rich Irish Poplin Dress. 21st-Richly-mounted Chair-valued at \$60gift of the Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto,

22nd—An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of St. Paul's School, Toronto. 23rd—A Beautiful Clock, in glass case—valued

of St. Patrick's School, Toronto.

25th-A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pupils of St. Michael's School, Toronto. 26th—Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of

St. Mary's School, Toronto. 27th-An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothie back. 28th-Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation,

Quebec. 29th-Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames.

30th-A nice selection of Religious Pictures, 31st-Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

32nd-A Silver Goblet. 33rd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians. 34th—Six Fine Silk Pocket-hundkerchiefs, 35th—A Doll, magnificently dessed. 36th-A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen.

37th—A Handsome Album.

38th-A beautifully furnished Inkstand. 39th-Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20. 40th-Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., richly bound. 41st-Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate

Conception, 42nd—Life of the Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini. 43rd-Japanese Tea-tray. 44th-A beautiful Chromo-the Ruins of Elgin

45th-Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18.

46th-A Collection of Medallions, set in hand. some cases, valued at \$15.

47th-Portrait of Marshal McMahon. 48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box. 49th—A Silver Cruet Stand.

50th—A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20. 51st—A Valuable Silk Dress.

52nd-A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick. 53rd-A Pair of Branch Candlesticks.

54th—A Writing-desk. 55th-A Pair of Statues-St. Patrick and St. Bridget.

56th-A collection of Irish Views.

57th-A handsome Inkstand. 58th-A handsome Door Mat.

59th-A General History of the Church. 60th—A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket.
61st—A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of Rev. Bro. Aphrantes, Director of the Christian

Brothers, Quebec. 62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by

Abbe Darras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen, Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston, 63rd—A Bible—valued at \$15—the gift of the same.

64th-A magnificent Prayer-book-same donor. 65th-A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cassian, Quebec.

66th—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.

67th-Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the Kings) by Gustave Dore. 68th-Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift

of a lady friend, of Montreal. 69th-Magnificent Missal, bound in velvet-

valued at \$7. 70th-Lady's Cabinet-valued at \$20. 71st-A beautiful Holy-water Font.

72nd—Japanese Bamboo Work-box. 73rd-Lady's Work-box. 74th—Silver Goblet. 75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses. 76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincentl de

Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Toronto.

77th—A Lady's Jewel-case. 78th—A set of Vases—valued at Sc. 79th—A Silver Goblet. 80th-A French Prayer-book, bound in velvet-

valued \$5 81st—A magaificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in green and gold. 82nd-A rich Holy-water Fout and Statue of

83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols. 84th-Two magnificent Pictures - Jesus and

85th-A Set of Vases, marked "Mary"-valued at Sc.

86th-A Gentleman's Toilet-box, valued at \$20.

87th-A Lady's Toilet-box. 88th-A beautiful Harmonium.

89th-A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.

90th-A Pearl Cross-valued at \$8, 91st—A Tea Caddy.

92nd—A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion. 93rd—A magnificent Piano from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs, A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued

94th.-Ten large volumes, in library binding, containing all the numbers of " The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present timethe gift of Rev. Bro. Paulian, President of Manhattan College, New York,

Many of the most valuable prizes were presented to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States, Altogether the Bazaar will be one of the most impertant in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a duty to second this praiseworthy effort, to provide a noble educational establishment for the Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic population there is not wealthy, yet from its numbers it requires large schools, and it ought to be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every where to contribute to so admirable an undertaking

as that of the good Brothers of Toronto. I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully, A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

La Salle Institute, a week previous to the opening of the Bazaar. On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the

Grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Evening a Grand Concert, when Four Brass Bands will be in attendance. As a guarantee that the Drawing of Prizes will be

properly and impartially conducted, so as to assure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the follow-\$30-presented by the Students of St. Joseph's | ing gentlemen will superintend the Drawing and form the

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. Smith, Senator; J. Stock, Esq.; P. Hynes, Esq., J. P.; J. Shea, Esq., J. P.; J. O'Donohue, Esq., Barrister; W. J. MacDonell, Esq., French Consul; Esq.; J. D. Merriek, Esq.; T. McCrosson, Esq.; Thos. Walls, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; J. Britton, Esq.; Thos. Wilson, Esq.; L. Coffee, Esq.; F. Rooney, Esq.; J. Mulvey, Esq.; P. Burns, Esq.; B. B. Hughes, Esq.

After the Drawing, the winning numbers will be published in the papers, and Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express station, if required. Parties wishing to act as Agents for the disposal of Tickets, can obtain them singly or in books, on application, MSA. To every one who takes or disposes of a Book of Ten Tickets a Special (Free) Ticket is pre-

The Tickets consists of two parts, the larger of which should be retained by the purchaser, until after the Drawing and produced on the delivery of the Prize, if it should win one; the smaller part called the duplicate should be returned to Bro. Arnold on or before the 29th June, with the purchaser's dame and address legibly written thereon. It is particularly requested that the Duplicates be 24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils returned as early as possible, before the great pressure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested to account and remit the balance in their hands

every two or three weeks.

Parties receiving Tickets will confer a favor by kindly making an effort to dispose of them, or transfer them to others in a better position to do so,

and by returning Tickets not disposed of.

FOR THE DRAWING ONE DOL-LAR EACH S

All communications, remittances, and demands for Tickets, to be sent (postage paid) to BRO. AR-NOLD, Director of the Christian Brother's Aca-DEMY, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all Drafts and Post Office orders are to be made payable.

Tickets are also for sale in Toronto by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, King street East; A. S. Irving, King-st. West; T. O'Counor, King-st; P. Doyle, Arcade; C. A. Backas, Toronto-st; J. Birmingham, Ottawa; M. Fahey, Kingston; Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

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1st Simple reading, accentuation and decliming; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

ish synux. 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcul-

ation; ath Different styles of writing;

4th Dimercial series of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping. 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2ND SECTION. .

3rd year-Business Class.

This department is provided with all the mechanans accessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and the practice of the banking department—telegraph escuance fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in mee-marking of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is asy in rangus at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class en current events, commerce, &c.

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MATTERS.

1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most imple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Caligraphy;

5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

nissions); 8th Insurance 9th Stenography;

10th History of Canada (for students who follow he entire course.)

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1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

ion; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.);

6th Architecture;

7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy. 5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

Ist Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law. 2nd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

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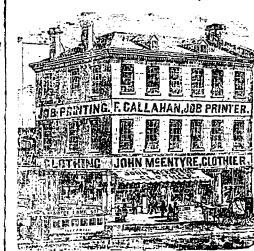
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cine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always —that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. If their sugar conting preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, howels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For Hyspepsia or Indigestion. Listlessmens, Languer and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Healache, Sick Headache, Jundice 190 Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be incentive or enove the obstructions which cause it.

For Elecumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Plack and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disap

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and howels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digostive apparatus. tive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL. MASS., U. S. A.



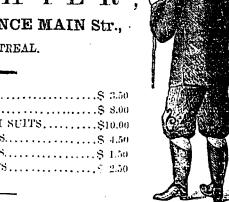
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February 1, 1870;

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T. I. AFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission. Chasubles, richly embroided on gold cloth, \$30.

250 do. in Damask of all colors, trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15. Copes in gold cloth, richly trimmed with gold

lace and fringe, \$30. Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard. Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques,

Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes, Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c., &c., T. UAFRICAIN,

Montreal, March 31, 1871.

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All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

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Speciacles and Surgical operations rendered ascles The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made

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Under date of March 29, Hon. Herace Greeky, of the New York Tribane, writes: 6J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientions and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

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E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us

Nov. 15th, 1869 : I have tested the Patent Ivory E. /Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age.

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

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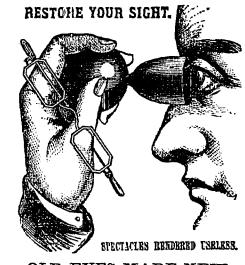
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