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THE

LIMERICK VETERAN;

THE FOSTER SISTERS

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL."

(From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

It was very late at night when Emilie arrived at the Hotel of the English Embassy. She requested to be introduced without delay to the

"His Lordship could be seen in the morning; this is a very late hour," was the reply to her hasty demand.

"My business with the Earl admits of no delay," she said, with a haughty gesture; "I must see him at once." Then suddenly remembering that her disguise, coupled with the lateness of the hour, and she alone, and on foot, might of itself tend to make the man refuse compliance with her request, she adopted the safe plan of slipping a twenty franc piece into his hand, in doing which she displayed a costly diamond ring on one of her fingers.

The bribe had the desired effect. The next moment she was in the private apartment of one of the Chevalier's greatest enemies, the Earl of Stair.

Her manner was impetuous and hurried. "Persons attached to the British Embassy have for some days been on the watch to apprehend the Chevalier de St. George. I am correct, am I not? You have demanded in the name of your sovereign, King George, that he shall not be allowed to pass through France?" "Exactly so, and to what may this preamble

tend, my unknown informant?' The Earl's question was parried with another. Instead of his receiving a direct reply to his own, probably the lady wished to satisfy

him that she knew as much, or more, of the movements of the unfortunate Chevalier than

he did himself. "And as the regent to whom you have ad-dressed yourself, my lord, has failed in having him arrested and re-conducted to Lorraine, you have yourself sent your men out in all directions, but he is so well disguised that hitherto all your efforts have failed, have they not, my lord ?"

Lord Stair gave vent to an angry exclama-

"Who are you, madam," he said, "and with what intention have you addressed yourself to me? If you can make me cognizant of the movements of the Pretender, I pray you, speak out. At present, all you have said has made me aware that you know as much as I do myself; hence, I assume that you know much more if you choose to disclose it.'

"The Chevaller de St. George is in Paris. He sets out to-morrow for Chateau Thierry on his way to Bretagne, and he will change horses at the village of Normancourt."

The Earl listened with unqualified amaze-

"Accept my best thanks for your information, madam. I beg the honor of being made acquainted with your name."

choose to preserve my incognito."

"I have fulfilled my errand, Lord Stair, and As Emilie spoke thus she slightly bowed,

hurried from the room, descended the stair- Emilic provoked. But the evident discompotween the British Embassy and her brother's first opportunity.

had laid aside ere she started on her cruel mission, and she was startled at the ghastly reflection of her face presented to her by her mirror. After a moment's thought, she said to herself:

"It is well. I can plead illness as the cause of my absence. My disordered looks will bear me out, even if I do not send a message to my mother to say that I am ill, which, perhaps, would be the better course."

Thus she stood for a few moments hesitating, till the reflection of her own handsome face, ill though she looked, turned her thoughts in another direction, and her eyes flashed with indiguation at the thought of the persons, to separate whom she had committed so dire a wrong on the Chevalier.

"No, no," she said, "I must return to the salon, if it be only to have the gratification of seeing him, and remembering what his probable penalty will be for being in the Chevalier's company. And she, poor, miserable thing, for whom he coolly put me aside, I shall, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing I have made her suffer.''

With a weary step, for Emilie's temper and the evil dispositions of her heart had not been raised without her frame bearing evidence of the storm of passionate fury which had swept over her soul, beneath the influence of which she could have crushed under foot every tie, however sacred, she now returned to the salon from which she had so long been absent. Her departure had attracted the attention of her own immediate family, also of Angelique.

To all inquiries she had but one reply, and her pale face corroborated the apparent truthfulness of the assertion, that she was ill.

"I felt very ill, and retired to my own room.

I feel better now," she added, and a flash of triumph lighted up her eye as she gazed around the room in search of Angelique and Lord Keith, whom she at length discerned seemingly wholly absorbed in each other.

Jealousy and hatred again filled her heart. With the generality of impulsive and hasty dispositions, she had not the art of imposing a constraint upon her feelings, and suddenly breaking from the little throng, including her niece and others, who expressed sorrow at her indisposition, she swept hastily on to the spot in which Lord Keith and Angelique were keeping up an animated conversation.

A bright red spot glowed on her cheek, and it was with difficulty she commanded her voice. as she exclaimed :

"Why, my Lord Keith, are you turning traitor to your king, toying still with my child

cousin, and forgetting your liege lord?"
"No, madam," said Keith, with a low bow, "I can pay my homage at the shrine of youth and beauty, and still be a faithful servant to my Prince."

"Well, well, we will hope so," said Emilie, still striving to keep up the tone of badinage with which she addressed him; "but remember, if any harm should befall King James during his journey, I for one can attest that the | the Chevalier could but dimly discern the cotincomparable Lord Keith was exchanging honeyed words with girls fresh from the schoolroom, instead of helping his master with his near, in spite of the caution which had accomadvice."

As Emilie spoke these words, she glided hastily away, leaving the nobleman in a state unenviable perplexity. Pleased with the naivcte of Angelique, he had, it is true, fooled away in her company some two or three hours, when it would have better become him to have made one of the small council assembled with proceed. the Prince in the Baron's Cabinet: whilst Angelique, with the inconsiderate vanity and self-conceit of a very young girl, felt no small pleasure at the consciousness she possessed that she had made a conquest of the English nobleman, and had caused mortification to her cousin. Fully alive though, at the same time, to England, I warn you not to go to the postthe knowledge that Emilie had sufficient influence in her family to be the means of expelling herself for the future, as she was merely a

visitor at the house of the Baron. Lord Keith gazed for a moment after the retreating form of Emilie. Lost in thought, he knew not why, for the idea of treachery in the family of a de Breteul never for a moment ation as this?" entered his mind; yet he felt annoyed and vexed with himself that he had allowed the serious business that had brought him thither that evening to be driven from his mind by the three Englishmen are still there drinking," she fasoination of a pair of bright eyes and a pretty face.

Angelique too was disquieted. With the heedless conceit so common to her age, she was delighted at the thought that she possessed an influence over Lord Keith, and pleased to see

case, and a few moments later threaded, with a sure of the former awakened her fears, and she are the King, are you not expected there on rapid step, the spacious streets which lay be- resolved to try and propitiate Emilie on the your way to England?"

CHAPTER III .- THE ESPOUSALS.

The dawn of another day had clearly broken over the city of Paris ere the Chevalier had ended his long conference with the Baron and the few councillors who had attended him. From the hotel he repaired straightway to Chaillot, whither he was anxiously expected by the queen-mother, and it was pre-arranged that when he should leave her twenty-four hours later one of the Baron's own carriages should be in waiting, with attendants, wearing the livery of the latter, to conduct him on his way to Chateau Thierry.

The excitement, consequent on the arrival and departure of the Chevalier at an end, the next day was devoted to festive preparations for the marriage of the Baron's daughter with the son of the Marshal and Lady St. John, which was to take place on the following morning at the church of Notre Dame, in presence of a large concourse of titled and influential personages, comprising many of the old noblesse, friends, or relations of the Baron de Breteul, as also several of the Jacobite families still resident at St. Germains, and last, though not least, by that of the queen mother, who for this day left her retirement at Chaillot to witness the espousals of the son of one whom she had loved so dearly as the Lady St. John.

The bridal robe of Cecile de Breteul was of cloth of silver, her veil of Brussels lace was bound with a bandeau of diamonds, intermixed with orange blossoms, and her train was borne by the young girls, the power of whose charms, combined with a degree of foolish pleasure, all giving rise to jealous emotions in the breast of Emilie, had caused, in its result, a deadly act of mischief.

The bridegroom inherited the handsome features of his parents, but his handsome and well-formed head was disfigured by the fullbottomed periwig of the period. He was attired in black velvet, banded with pearls and with rigolettes of the same.

Then, in the splendid salons of the de Breteul palace, great festivities were held to celebrate the marriage, but under all the outward show of gaiety and pomp there was a feeling of anxiety on the part of the Baron and his friends as to the success of the Chevalier's descent into Scotland, the plotting and mischievous Emilie being the only exception.

CHAPTER IV .- THE POST-HOUSE AT NORMAN-COURT.

On a misty morning in November, 1715, the Chevalier de St. Geerge, after bidding a sorrowful farewell to the queen-mother, started on his way to Chateau Thierry, his men, as I have | and murder." already said, wearing the Baron's liveries.

The last tie that bound the queen-mother to the world, he had parted from her with much sorrow and depression.

A drizzling rain was falling, and it was scarce daybreak when he quitted Paris, but long ere he reached Normancourt it had ceased and given way to a fog or mist through which tages of the peasantry as he emerged into the open country, little dreaming danger was so panied his movements since he left Lorraine.

He had gradually shaken off the depression attendant on the parting with his mother, and was cheerfully conversing with his companions when, to his unspeakable alarm, the vehicle suddenly stopped, and the next moment he heard a female voice begging the driver not to

His momentary fear was now changed to surprise as a woman of not unpleasing countenance, dressed in the garb of a well-to-do person of the humbler class, placing her foot on the step of the carriage, thus addressed him: "If it be true that you are the King of house. You will be lost if you do, for several villains are waiting there to murder you."*

great presence of mind, and without betraying the emotion he felt, he said:

"Tell me your name, my good woman, as also how you became possessed of such inform.

"My name is L'Hopital; I am a single woman and the mistress of the post-house at Normancourt, which I beg you not to go near; continued, "whose conversation I have listened to; they are arranging with some desperate characters living in this neighborhood as to how they mean to set upon and waylay a traveler who was to change horses at Norman-

• Strickland's Lives, &c.

court on his way to Chateau Thierry. If you

For a moment the Chevalier faltered. Such mansion.

She had been absent exactly an hour from the gay assembly in the salon. She re-entered her own chamber unnoticed by any one, and her own chamber unnoticed by any one, and her own chamber unnoticed by any one, and the salon.

Suddenly Keith recovered nimsen, and say man's lips were indeed enough to dismay the ing: "I have, perhaps, tarried too long, so I bid you adieu, fair Angelique. I will to the stoutest heart, with the lipswledge previously passports. He who abroad, and that the British Government had party prov William I set a price of £100,000 upon his head.

His hesitation lasted but a moment. The good woman's manner was too earnest for him to doubt her.

"I am indeed he whom you seek," he replied, regardless of the warning glances of Keith and his friend William Erskine, both of whom lacked the Chevalier's reliance on the woman's sincerity, "and confiding in your truth, I will at once return to Paris.'

"There is no need to take such a step," she replied. "I have given the villains such an abundance of wine and spirituous liquors that they are thoroughly intoxicated; then I locked them in the room, satisfied that for the present they are too drunk to do any harm, and then stole on to apprise you of the danger you are in, and if you feel that you can confide in my good intentions, I will at once take you to the house of our good Cure, where you will be fist in the direction of the inner room to which perfectly safe.

Lord Keith played nervously with the hilt of his sword as the good woman spoke. His indulging too freely in the use of the bottle, to apprehensions of two nights since were revived; again the words of Emilie, unmeaning but for gaged. the flash of her eye and the evident useless at "E tempt to suppress her indignation at his foolish flirtation with her cousin rushed to his remembrance, and he inwardly cursed the hour when when, by his own imprudence, he felt he was perhaps the means of having drawn the Chevalier into danger. He had seen enough during his visit at the Hotel to know that the sister of its lord was a woman to be feared if offended. With the unsuspicious frankness of his race, the Chevalier at once said:

"My best thanks are due to you, my good woman. I and my attendants will follow wherever you may lead us;" and descending from the carriage, he accompanied the worthy woman down a lane and across a somewhat unfrequented field, which led by a circuitous route to the village church of Normancourt.

beside it stood the cottage of the Cure, a man | which she procured from a friend in the village, well stricken in years, whose calm, placid countenance bespoke a well-spent life. Monsieur le Cure was in fact the idel of his people, and trayed no trace of the feelings which were one of the foremost amongst his parishioners in working within his soul. His first act was one helping him in every good work he knew to be the honest woman who now entered the garden leading to his house, accompanied by two gentlemen.

"Monsieur le Cure," she said, dropping a curtsey as the venerable pastor came forward to meet her, "I bring you no less a person than the King of England, whom some persons are lying in wait for at my house to waylay

The Cure's calm countenance was at once

lighted up with an expression of delight. "Ah, Monsieur le Prince, accept the hospitality of my house, I pray you, till we can concert means to ensure your safety," he said, leading the way to his own apartment, proud and happy to have it in his power to yield a shelter to the Chevalier, whom he immediately recognized as having met at Chaillot when on a visit to the queen-mother. Then, after lending an attentive ear to his worthy friend, Madame L'Hopital, he advised her to proceed at alter his present disguise, would have again once to the magistrate, Monsieur D'Argenson, and beg of him to accompany her, with two or three gensd'armes, and take the men at the post-house into custody.

Winter though it was, the worthy woman hastened with such speed to the abode of the magistrate that drops of perspiration stood on her comely face, and she was so out of breath that it was some time before she could make known her errand.

The magistrate, to whom she was well known, was even then hearing several cases, but as she was a person of some importance in the village and universally respected, the man to whom she spoke took her at once to D'Argenson.

It was with some difficulty, however, that he could be made to comprehend what was really The unfortunate Chevalier was gifted with the matter, so extreme was the agitation of the generally calm post-mistress; but when he at length understood her errand, he rose hastily, dismissed the cases that were being tried till the following day, and summoned half a dozen well armed men, complimenting Madame meanwhile for her courage and discretion, he proceeded at once to the post-house.

Her heart beating with joy at the success of her stratagem, Madame took the key out of her pocket. The three Englishmen whom she had locked up were still sleeping off the effects of through France, he replied the would have the liquor with which she had so well plied him taken back to Lorraine, if I could tell him them; the fourth of the party proved to be a where he was, and that he was not to be obliged baron well known to D'Argenson as a villainous to be spy or gaoler for King George. Then spy in the employment of crafty Lord Stair. he sent for the Major of the Guard, and before

With some little difficulty the Englishmen were aroused; at first they stared with a halftipsy defiant look at the gensd'armes; then, as they gradually recovered themselves and were made to understand the charge Madame preferred against them, they produced Lord Stair's

He who was evidently the superior of the party proved to be Colonel Douglas, son of Sir William Douglas, an attache of the Embassy, who, with an air of great bravado, boldly confronted and attempted to prevent D'Argenson from the exercise of his duty.

"I will not be interfered with," said he, assuming a menacing attitude. "Understand, I and my companions are doing our duty. We are all engaged in the service of the British Ambassador."

D'Argenson surveyed the doughty colonel with a look of unqualified contempt.

"Put up your sword, sir," said he. "You and your companions are all my prisoners. No ambassador would dare to avow such villainous actions as that in which you have been engaged to-day. Officers," he added, "take these persons into custody. 1 commit them for trial."
Gnashing his teeth with rage, the little red-

faced colonel, scarce yet quite sober, shook his he imagined Madame had withdrawn, and inwardly cursed the folly which had led him, by speak aloud of the business in which he was en-

"Eleven o'clock," he said to himself, as with a furious gesture he followed his companions under the escort of the gend'armes. "Two hours since he must have arrived at Normancourt. One hundred thousand pounds at stake. and lost by a babbling tongue and a wine bottle.

Swelling with impotent rage, the whole party were after a time duly consigned to prison, after which the clear-headed magistrate penned a letter to Lo:d Stair, acquainting that discomfited personage with the event of the morning, and carefully avowing his belief that his Ex cellency was in no way aware of the attempt about to be made on the persons of undefended travelers.

Meanwhile Madame had hastened to dispatch one of her couriers to Chateau Thierry with a true statement of what had occurred; It was an unpretending little building and then, having provided herself with a dress ne hastened to the house of the Cure.

The calm countenance of the Chevalier beof thanksgiving to God for his miraculous escape; his next a return of heartfelt thanks to the worthy soul to whom, under God, he owed his preservation.

Panting and breathless, Madame had thrown herself on the chair the Cure had placed for her, pressing one hand on her heart she produced with the other from beneath the folds of her large cloak the disguise she had brought with her for the Chevalier.

"The villains are all in prison, Monsieur le Cure," she said, "and I have here a dress for the King, should he like another disguise. Hark! let him lose no time. There are the wheels of one of my own voiture; a fresh relay of horses will be ready for him when he is some way on his journey."

As the good woman spoke, a smart-looking voiture rumbled up to the garden gate, and the Chevalier, who, not having been seen by any one leaving, thought it a loss of time to paused to reiterate his thanks to his preserver and the good Cure, but the latter urged his departure, bidding him remember that danger might yet lurk in his path, and recommending himself warmly to the prayers of his whilom venerable friend, the persecuted, proscribed heir of three kingdoms entered Madame's voiture, accompanied by his two attendants, and reaching Nantes in safety, found a vessel in readiness to convey him to St. Malo.

Meanwhile Lord Stair's indignation knew no bounds at the failure of his villainous scheme, which he attributed solely to the strong drinks of which he found Colonel Douglas and his men had taken such large potations.

D'Argenson, partly in a spirit of mischief, had exposed both them and the villainous La Motte, and was eloquent in praise of the excellent Madame L'Hopital, whose energy and discretion, he said, had alone averted a dreadful catastrophe.

"My evil stars are against me," said the Earl to Sir William Douglas, to whom he had narrated, as clearly as his gust of passion would allow, the failure of the undertaking of his son. "The Regent plays us false; for when I demanded, in the name of King George, that the Pretender should not be allowed to pass

my face told him to intercept the Pretender on the road. The fellow gave a long account of his zeal in my service, but at heart I believe him to be not well pleased with his office, and that the Regent, himself has no real desire to detain the Pretender. Every effort of those I have employed has proved ineffectual to track out his whereabouts. And when at last a lady in the enemy's own camp' tells me where he may be found, I am balked of my prey by such an egregious misadventure as this.

The suspicion of Lord Stair that the Regent was well disposed to facilitate the escape of the Chevalier was quite correct. The latter gladdened the honest heart of Madame L'Hopital by sending her little later his own portrait as a testimonial for her services, but political reasons prevented him from publishing the depositions of the post-mistress and her servants. (To be Continued.)

FROUDE "FLOORED."

THE "HISTORIAN" REVIEWED BY THE REV'D. DR. MORIARTY.

THE RELATION OF ENGLAND TO IRELAND.

LAST LECTURE.

The Cromwellian Invasion.

THE TRADE POLICY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERN-MENT.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic , Standard.)

The Rev. Doctor spoke as follows :-We are necessarily inclined to question the propriety of praising the "civilization" of the present age, and "modern thought," so called, when we notice some celebrities who are extolled as being specimens of the advancement of science. For instance, there is a certain fluxley admired as a scientist, because he discredits all science in an effort to make the monkey the progenitor of man, created in the image and likeness of God. In his monkey chattering Mr. Huxley is only the plagiarist of Monoboddo, who first broached this theory in the last century. Next we have a Mr. Darwin, who passes prodigiously wise, because he pretends to find the genuine prototype of man in stinking fish. Then, far beyond all, in the depths of idiotic imposture looms up England's distinguished historian, Froude, who is most distinguished by the exhibition for types of justice, integrity, honor and valor, the incestuous murderer, Henry VIII—the bloody prostitute, Elizabeth - the satanic murderer and blasphemer, Cromwell.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW ON FROUDE.

This man, judged and condemned by his own kith and kin, especially the London Saturday Review, for ignorance, malignity and mendacity, has had the audacity to call upon America to arbitrate upon the relation of England and Ireland, and to decide that justice has been done to Ireland by the blood-thirsty usurper. In pursuance of his task he has pronounced most falsely in favor of perfidious Albion, and most spitefully in disparagement of the Island of Saints. Without intruding myself on the judgment of my fellow-citizens, I have through the means of impartial, exact and conclusive evidence given by the adversaries of Catholic Ireland, refuted the imposter's assertions, convinced the usurper of infamy unique in the archives of hell, verified the honorable character of Ireland, and repelled the insulting appeal for a lie on the part of America. We have seen the usurpation of the felon throughout many centuries, intent on the extermination of the Irish race. The effort was carried out unceasingly by unmitigated treachery, by the slaughter of old men, women and children, and by famine and pestilence. The continuation of our narrative leads us on the present occasion to look into the interminable perspective of murder,

robbery and perfidy.

I now come to the master-demon; he who steeped his hands in the blood of his Sovereign, and came to Ireland reeking from that crime; in order by horrible cruelties committed on the Irish, to acqu pularity in England. And he did so acquire it, until it was sufficient to confer upon him regal power, and to enable him to place his hand upon that throne which he had not moral courage to occupy. I begin with a description of the taking of Wexford; although, in point of time, this was the second town in which he displayed his barbarity. The following is the short and pithy account of the transaction by the Protestant clergyman, Dr. Warner.

DR. WARNER ON THE SIEGE OF WEXFORD.

"As soon as Cromwell had ordered his batteries to play on a distant quarter of the town, on his summons being rejected, Stafford" (the commander of the garrison) "admitted his men into the castle, from whence issuing suddenly and attacking the wall and gate adjoining, they were admitted, either through the treachery of the townsmen or the cowardice of the soldiers, or perhaps both; and the slaughter was almost as great as that at Drogheda."-Warner, 476.

The more recent historian, Dr. Lingard, has added from the original authorities the following most striking and melancholy circumstance:

"No distinction was made between the defenceless inhabitant and the armed soldier; nor could the shricks and prayers of three hundred females, who had gathered round the great cross, preserve them from the swords of those ruthless barbarians. By Cromwell himself the number of the slain is reduced to two, by some writers it has been swelled to five thousand."-Lingard, A. D. 1649.

Three hundred women screaming for pity round the emblem of salvation—the cross. Three hundred Irish women slaughtered in one mass—by English so-called Protestant "Christians"—men of great zeal and profound piety.

DROGHEDA AND BLAUGHTER.

Let us turn to Drogheda. Here are the accounts of Carte and Leland: "The assault was given, and his (Cromwell's) men twice repulsed; but in the third attack, Col. Wall being unbappily killed at the head of his regiment, his men were so dismayed thereby as to listen, before they had any need, to the enemy offering them quarter, admitting them (viz. Cromwell's army) upon those terms, and thereby betraying themselves and their fellow soldiers to the slaughter. All the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army promised quarter to such as would lay down their arms, and performed it as long as the place held out; which encouraged others to yield. But when they had once all in their power and feared no hurt that could be done them, Cromwell being told by Jones that he had all the flower of the Irish army in his hands, gave orders that no quarter should be given! So that his soldiers were forced, many of them against their will, to kill their prisoners! The brave Governor, Sir A. Aston, Sir Edward Verney, the Colonels Warren, Fleming, and Byrne, were killed in cold blood: and indeed nearly all the officers, except some few of least consideration, that escaped by miracle. The Marquis of Ormond, in his letter to the King and Lord Byron says, that upon this occasion Cromwell exceeded himself, and anything he had ever heard of, on breach of faith and bloody inhumanity, and that the cruelties exercised there for five days after the town was taken, would make as many several pictures of inhumanity as the Book of Martyre' or the Relation of Amboyna."—

Carte, ii. 88.

found within the walls; and Cromwell, as if immediately commissioned to execute divine vengeance on these ministers of idolatry, ordered his soldiers to plunge their weapons into the helpless wretches -Leland, b. v i. c. 4.

I believe there is not in the history of Christendom a more horrible instance of quiet, deliberate cruelty—systematic and cold-blooded. First, the garrison, who were promised quarter, and who on the faith of that promise, had ceased to resist, were slaughtered deliberately and in detail. And next, the unoffending inhabitants were for five days deliberately picked out and put to death-the men, the women, and even the little children. And this was done not by the New Zealand savages, but by Christian Englishmen —the choice spirits of the age—men of the most intense piety and Protestant sanctity—every man of them with his Bible in one hand and his sword in the other! Men overflowing with Scripture quotations—men fond of preaching, or listening to, long sermons—praying long prayers—full of all that there is of ascetism in their English Christianity!

There is in this fiendish transaction one coloring yet wanted, to make the monster who committed it more hideous than the devils in hell. It is the coloring of hypocrisy. Let us calmly peruse Cromwell's own dispatch; and then admit with me, that human language is utterly inadequate to describe the ineffable horror of English crime.

THE HYPOCRISY OF CROMWELL.

Here are extracts from Cromwell's dispatch to the Speaker of the House of Commons:

"Sir-II has PLEASED God to bless our endeavors at Drogheda." . .

One shudders at such an introduction of the name of the adorable Creator—the God of mercy and of charity! I begin again:

"Sir—It has pleased God to bless our endeavors at Drogheda. At a battering, we stormed it.
The enemy were about three thousand strong in the town."

Cromwell then goes on to describe shortly the circumstances of the attack and of the slaughter, and "I believe we put to the sword the whole number of

the defendants. I do not think thirty of the whole number escaped with their lives; and those that did are in safe custody for the Barbadoes." He then goes on as follows:

"THIS HATH BEEN A MARVELLOUS GREAT MERCY. The enemy being not willing to put an issue upon a field of battle, had put into this garrison all their prime soldiers, being about three thousand horse and foot, under the command of their best officers, Sir Arthur Aston being made Governor. There were some seven or eight regiments, Ormond's being one, under the command of Sir Edward Verney. I do not believe, neither do I hear, that any officer escaped with his life, save only one lieutenant."

Could any one imagine that human nature could be so destitute of all that belongs to humanity, or to religion, as to be capable of calling such cruelty a marvellous great merey?" Oh, it was truly an English mercy! But there is more, for this is the conclusion of Cromwell's dispatch:

"I WISH THAT ALL HONEST HEARTS MAY GIVE THE GLORY OF THIS TO GOD ALONE, TO WHOM INDEED THE PRAISE OF THIS MERCY BELONGS. For instruments they were very inconsiderable to the work throughout.

"O. CROMWELL." The flesh creeps, the heart sinks, at the unparalleled atrocity, profanity and blasphemy of such a despatch. But exclamations weaken the horrors by

which we are thus surrounded. The purpose of extirpating the Catholic people of Ireland for the good of the Anglican religion was avowed by the first authorities in the State. Let me here quote the following testimony from page 55 of a book of Cromwell's acts, entitled " Crom-

welliana ." "April 12, 1649. Those who were appointed to go to the Common Council about the furnishing £120,000, came unto Guildhall. The first that spoke was Mr. Lisle: after him Mr. Whitlock, who very notably urged the accomodation of the Parliament with the sum appointed for the service of Ircland; after whom the Lord Chief Baron Wild did press the same with many arguments, and among others he rightly distinguished the state of the war in that kingdom, as not being between Protestant and Protestant, or Independent and Presbyterian, but Papist and Protestant and that was the interest there; Papacy or Popery being not to be endured in that kingdom; which notably agreed with that maxium of King James, when first King of the three kingdoms; Plant Ireland with puritants, and ROOT OUT PAPISTS -and then secure it."

FAMINE SUCCEEDS WAR.

Cromwell gorged himself with human blood. He committed the most hideous slaughters-deliberate, cold-blooded, persevering. He stained the annals of the English people with guilt of a blacker dye than has stained any other nation on the earth.

The natural result of the promiscuous slaughter of the unarmed peasantry wherever the English soldier could lay hold on them, was, as a mattar of course, an appalling famine. The ploughman was killed in the half-ploughed field. The laborer met his death at the spade. The hay-maker was himself mowed down. A universal famine, and its necessary concomitant— pestilence— covered the land. An eye-witness—himself employed in hunting to death the Irish—has left the description which follows; and although the victims were Irish vet in the present day their miseries ought to draw a tear from English eyes. Thus was consummated English-Protestant power: "About the year 1652 and 1653, the plague and famine had so swept away whole countries, that a man might travel twenty or thirty miles and not see a living creature, either man, beast or bird: they being either all dead, or had quit those desolate places; our soldiers would tell stories of the place where they saw a smoke; it was so rare to see either smoke by day or fire or candle by night. And when we did meet with two or three poor cabins, none but very aged men, with women and children, and those, like the prophet, might have complained: We are become as a bottle in the smoke, our skin is black like an oven because of the terrible famine. I have seen those miserable creatures plucking stinking carrion out of a ditch, black and rotten; but the most tragical story I ever heard was from an officer commanding a party of horse, who, hunting for tories in a dark night, discovered a light they supposed to be a fire, which the tories usually made in those waste countries to dress their provisions and warm themselves; but drawing near they found it a ruined cabin, and besetting it round, some did alight and peeping at the window, where they saw a great fire of wood, and a company of miserable old women and children sitting round about it, and betwixt them and the fire, a carrion lay broiling, which, as the fire roasted, they cut off collops, and eat."-Colonel Lawrence's Interest of Ireland, part 2, pp. 86, 87. Such, I repeat, were the demoniacal means by which Anglican and English atrocity achieved and consummated their ascendancy in Ireland.

It is very plain how completely the Cromwellian power had been established, through rivers of blood, and through scenes of fiendish and appalling cruelty. I shall now proceed to show how the survivors of the Irish were disposed of.

"The affairs of the confederate Catholics being now absolutely irretrievable, the Marquis of Clanricarde, in 1652, left Ireland, carrying with him the royal authority.—(Borlasc, Irish Reb.) "And within a twelve-month after, Mortogh O'Brien, the last of the Irish commanders, submitted to the Parliament, on the usual terms of transportation; by the favor of which (adds Borlase) twenty-seven thousand men had been that year sent away." "Cromwell," says a late historian, "in order to get free of sand Irish from their own country, to fill all the armies in Europe with complaints of his cruelty, and admiration of their own valor."-Dalrymple, Mem. of Great Brit., Vol I, part 2, p. 267.)-Gurry's Review, p. 286. I have given proofs enough to show, that the immutable design of the English heathen party was totally to exterminate the Irish people. For the purpose of effectually clearing the country of the native Irish, it was of course expedient to get rid of as many persons of the military age as possible. It was in this way that the 27,000 persons mentioned were disposed of. Several other detachments, comprising from one to four thousand men each, under the command of Irish officers, were disposed of by Cromwell and his fellow-murderers to foreign princes. But the enormities of the satunical tyrants did not stop here. Those of military age who were spared from the slaughter, to the amount, by a safe calculation, of more than forty thousand, were sent into foreign service on the continent of Europe, especially to Spain and Belgium. The following note will be found in Lingard:

"According to Petty (p. 187), six thousand boys and women were sent away. Lynch (Cambrensia Eureus, in fine), says, that were sold for slaves. Broudin, in his Propugnaculum (Pragoe, anno 1669). numbers the exiles at 100,000.

HOW TO MAKE CHRISTIANS.

In a letter to Thurloe, Cromwell says: "I think it might be of like advantage to your affairs there, and ours here, if you should think fit to send one thousand five hundred or two thousand young boys of twelve or fourteen years of age to the place afore mentioned. We could well spare them and they would be of use to us, and they would be of use to you; and who knows but it might be a means to make them Englishmen—I mean rather Christians? (p. 40). Thurloe answers, 'The Committee of the Council have voted one thousand girls, and as many youths, to be taken up for that purpose.' (p. 75.)' Sacred heaven! Thus it is that the English " did good" to the people of Ireland! The young women were to be taken by force from their mothers. their sisters, their homes! and to be transported to a foreign and unhealthy clime.

"Oh, but," said the English murderers, "it is all for their own good!!!" Then, again, look at the cold-blooded manner in which Cromwell proposed to make "Englishmen and Christians." "Englishmen and Christians!" . . . But no. Comment is useless.

All these things appear like a hideous dream. They would be utterly incredible, only that they are quite certain. There remained, however, too many, to render possible the horrible cruelty of cutting all their throats. The Irish usurpation, constituted as it was of the superior officers of the regular force, resorted to a different plan. Here is the account given by Lord Clarendon of their conduct. "They found the utter Extirpation of the nation (which they had intended) to be in itself very difficult, and to carry in it somewhat of horror, that made some impression upon the stone-hardness of their own hearts. After so many thousands destroyed by the plague which raged over the kingdom, by fire, sword, and famine, and after so many thousands transported into foreign parts, there remained still such a numerous people that they knew not how to dispose of; and though they were declared to be all forfeited, and so to have no title to anything, yet they must remain somewhere. They, therefore, found this expedient, which they called an act of grace. There was a large tract of land, even to the half of the province of Connaught, that was separated from the rest by a long and large river, and which by the plague and Many Massacres remained almost desolate. Into this space they required all the Irish to retire by such a day, under the penalty of death; and all who should after that time be found in any other part of the kingdom, man, woman or child, should be killed by anybody who saw or met them. The land within this circuit, the most barren in the kingdom, was out of the grace and mercy of the conquerors, assigned to those of the nation as were enclosed, in such proportions as might with great industry preserve their lives."—Clarendon's Life, Vol. ii. p. 116. At this period, the same price (five pounds sterling) was set by these commissioners on the head of a Romish priest as on that of a wolf; the number of which latter was then very considerable in Ireland; and although the profession or character of a Romish priest could not, one would think, be so clearly ascertained as the species of a wolf, by the mere inspection of their heads thus severed from their bodies, yet the bare assertion of the beheaders was, in both cases equally credited and rewarded by these commissioners."— Curry's Review, pp. 393-94. Here let me pause amidst these scenes of horror and desolation.

A PLEASING PAUSE.

Here let me pause; consoled and soothed by the recollection of the humanity and mercy exhibited by the Irish Catholics, with the fiendish cruelty and barbarity perpetrated by the English heathens. The documents put forth by each party fully established this contrast. On the side of the Irish there cannot be quoted any letter, any writing, any document, any general or particular order, edict, law, or command: enjoining, suggesting or palliating murder or pillage—plunder or crime. No, not one! I repeat it, not one! On the contrary, every authentic document that has ever been produced as emanating from the Irish Catholics suggests lenity, forgiveness and mercy. And, as in the case of the act of the general Catholic confederacy in 1642, there are not only pains, just pains and penalties denounced against all evil doers, plunderers, robbers and murderers; but punishment is denounced in the strongest terms against every person, no matter of what rank, who should connive at crime or endeavor to extend impunity to criminals! And even going so far, that to the inflictions by the tribunals of this world there is superadded the more awful judgment of excom-munication. On the other hand, you can read the gloating satisfaction with which the English heathen Lord Justices, the English Parliament, English officers in command, and English Parliamentary commissioners in possession of legislative and executive authority in Ireland, not only commanded but enforced the perpetration of the most brutal barbarities and diabolical cruelties upon the Irish people, by their public and private documents, their proclamations, their orders to the military, their ordinances, edicts and laws-all, all steeped in blood and saturated with horrors. Contrast the two. Recollect that, with a very small exception, the entire of Ireland was in the possession of the confederated Catholics for nearly six years; that is, from about 1643 to 1650. Recollect that during that period (and for the years preceding it) the utmost atrocities were perpetrated upon the Irish. Recollect all this, and join then with me in blessing Providence who gave the Irish nation a soul so full of humanity, a disposition so replete with mercy, that, excepting in the actual civil war itself, the Irish shed no blood, committed no crime, perpetrated no barbarity, exhibited no intolerance, exercised no persecution.

Circumstances will not allow me to trace the Relation" in all the details of murder, robbery and perfidy, down to the present time. But though oriefly, I will show conclusively that heathen England never withdrew from the hideous work of extermination.

THE WILLIAMITE WARS.

James II. cast himselfupon the honor and, bravery of the Irish people, who in an evil hour drew the sword for his sake. Hence the Williamite wars, when the Irish displayed their fidelity and courage, though often defeated through the merest accidents. The most fatal battle was that of the Boyne, where. the fabulist Froude says, "the Irish did not make a

any one, except a beer and beef-besotted Johnny Bull, to conceive how men could fight well and bravely without standing. The Irish made a noble stand at the Boyne, and would have swept William and his army into the sea were it not for the vile conduct of James. When the Irish horse, at all times admitted to be the best cavalry in Europe, were about to make a decisive charge, they were checked by James, who cried out: "Spare my English people; spare my son (William);" and then the miserable poltroon drew the flower of the forces around his person. This we are informed of by his own son, army, and soiled his own name forever.

There is no doubt or mistake about the "STAND made by the men and women of Ireland at Limerick Grandly and successfully they fought for right against might. It is a distinguished circumstance that the self-styled distinguished Froude did not in his bogus reading of history notice one of the most distinguished facts in the history of chivalry.

THE WOMEN OF LIMERICK.

At Limerick the women stood upon the ramparts. hurled the missils of death on the assailants, rushed to the beach, and sent many a bloody Briton to staunch his wounds in the dust.
William cried out, "Let us have peace," and

ordered his commander to make treaty of the most acceptable to the victorious Irish. Victorious they were when the Limerick girls made the Saxon reel, and a French fleet was at the mouth of the Shannon, ready to raise the seige in a few days. Alas! the Irish trusted the sworn honer of the monster that never kept a pledge with God or man.

The Irish, in every respect, performed with scrupulous accuracy on their part the stipulations of the treaty of Limerick, but it was violated by the English usurpation the moment it was safe to violate it. That perfidy was perpetrated by the enactment of a code of penal laws of the most dexterous and atrocious iniquity, surpassing anything that ever stained the annuls of satanic barbarism. It is not possible for me to describe that code in adequate language.

THE PENAL CODE.

It almost surpassed the eloquence of Burke to do so. "It had," as he described it. "It had a vicious perfection—it was a complete system—full of coherence and consistency; well digested and well disposed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

This code prevented the accumulation of property, and punished industry as a crime. Was there ever such legislation in any other country, Christian or Pagan? But that is not all; the party who inflicted this horrible code, actually reproached the Irish people with wilful and squalid poverty.

This code enforced ignorance by statute law, and punished the acquisition of knowledge as a felony. Is this credible? Yet it is true, and more, because the party that thus persecuted learning reproached, and still reproach the Irish people with ignorance. There—there never was a people on the face of the earth so cruelly, so basely treated as the Irish. There never was a faction so stained with blood, so blackened with crime as that faction which, under the name of Protestant, seeks to retain the remnants of their abused power, by keeping in activity the spirit which created and continued the infamous penal persecution of which I have thus faintly traced an out-line.

The persecution I have described—persecution founded on a breach of national faith and public honor—lasted for eighty-six long years of darkness, of shame, and of sorrow. It was invented to reduce the Catholic people of Ireland to the state of the most abject poverty and by the same means to extirpate the Catholic religion. To promote the success of the diabolical project the malicious ingenuity

of England devised every fitting machinery, hence it committed the whole country to a small faction that was not of it-native millions to foreign thousands. She bound that faction to herself by securing its ascendancy, and she exacted compensation by forcing it to be her instrument in the destruction of Irish manufactures and Irish commerce. And thus she gratified two propensities—her irreligious passions as a murdering persecutor, and her avaricious passions as a thieving trader.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

Ireland had large woollen manufacturers; it reared artisans; it employed labor; it raised rents; it created capital; and these resources England by force destroyed. This destruction was unblushingly avowed and recommended towards the middle of the seventeenth century. Sir William Temple in 1673 thus wrote to the Viceroy of Ireland: "Regard must be had to those points wherein the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with the trade of England in which case the encouragement of such trade ought to be either declined or moderated, so as to give way to the trade of England." This advice was fully acted upon by William the Third. The English House of Commons presented an address complaining of the improvement of Ireland in woollen manufactures, to the great endangering of that staple commodity in England, and then supplicated him to adopt effective measures to remedy this evil. The answer of William was: "I shall do all in my power to discourage the woollen manufactures of Ireland." Accordingly laws were passed to prohibit the exportation of wool and woollen manufactures from Ireland, on pain of confiscation. In the fifth year of George II, it being ascertained that Irish woollen manufactures found their way into foreign countries, an act was passed appointing eleven ships of war to cruise off the coast of Ireland, with orders to take or seize vessels laden with any manufactures from Ireland. Many and various restrictions too numerous to be specified were enacted, cramping-nay totally ruining-industry and commerce in Ireland.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

It is mournfully curious that the productions of the fields were subject to a capricious and tyrannical proscription. There is an act of the English Parliament which declared the exportation from Ireland of black cattle or sheep a common nuisance, and prohibited the same. One member proposed that it should be felony; the Chancellor, with more wit and as much reason, said it might as well be called adultery. It is well known that Ireland was formerly a very wooded country. A great plenty of wood is favorable to the manufacture of the best description of iron; and accordingly about one hundred and sixty years ago there were, amongst a popula-tion scarcely one-seventh of the present, 660 forges or smelting houses. This having been noticed, all means were adopted for the destruction of the timber, and clauses were introduced into leases granted by absentee proprietors, requiring the tenants to use nothing for fuel excepting timber. . Those colonists who co-operated in this commercial devastation were themselves indemnified for sacrificing the industry of the country by the action of penal laws.

RESULT OF THE PROJECTS.

Yet with all the aid of the gates of hell, what was the success of the scheme of extermination? It failed it totally failed. A just estimate would state that the Catholics went into the persecution about two millions in number; the Anglican persecutors and thieves were about one million. The Catholics increased to seven millions, the Anglicans scarcely exceeded the original million. The comparative increase of the one under persecution is enormous, the comthe fabulist Froude says, "the Irish did not make a parative decrease of the other whilst gorging with stand," yet in the next sentence he declares that blood and spoils is astounding; in the first instance Leland adds: "A number of ecclesiastics were his enemies, did not scruple to transport forty thou- "they fought well and bravely." It would puzzle the Catholics were at the utmost only two to one, in us of the constitution leaves in our power; and,

the second they are seven to one. Blessed be God! "On our side is virtue and Erin, on theirs is the Saxon and quift."

After all that has been done to impoverish, paganize, and exterminate, there is Ireland, like her national emblem—the Shamrock—ever blooming, ever bright, ever beautiful. No eclipse on her star of destiny—the immortal faith of Christendom; no taint upon her morality, the purest amongst mankind; no collapse of her bravery, which being of the truest kind, will endure everything, even unto death, rather than abandon the real hero's standard—the cross of the Redeemer. Ah! you cannot exterthe Duke of Berwick. The weakness of heart passed cross of the Louisian desired countries and he suddenly minate; you bloody, brutal, beastly, God-forgetting, and man-hating usurpers i. There is still, brightly shining, the island of Saints; there is still the green flag though furled, awaiting a breeze from the West to expand its folds upon the wholesome air of American Independence. Oh, no! I pray thee, America, arbitrate; wast the favoring breath; say, "Justice to Ireland-let her be ANNEXED," and then she will smile and thrive in our field of glory,

"First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea." This closed the last lecture of the course, in which by the testimony of aliens in blood, language and religion, Dr. Moriarty had dispelled the false ideas that Mr. Froude has endeavored to place before the American people, and vindicated the honor, piety and nationality of the Irish people.

The large assembly dispersed with loud cheers for Dr. Moriarty, Faith and Fatherland.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND .- On the 13th of May a grand Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the Cathedral Church, Dublin to invoke God's blessing and protection on the Catholic Union. The church was crowded by members, including the distinguished president, the Earl of Granard. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided at the ceremonies, the Mest Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Ardagh, being the prelate celebrant. The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was present in the sanctuary, and also the students of Holycross College, Clonliffe. At the conclusion of the High Mass, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop gave the Pontifical blessing, and the Very Rev. T. Burke, O. P., ascended the pulpit, and delivered a magnificent discourse suitable to the selemn eccasion. The devotions concluded with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At the subsequent meeting of the Council, the Earl of Granard, K.F., in the chair, was announced that the new journal of the Association - Catholic Unity-will be issued early in July.

THE CLERGY AND HOME RULE.—The following letter appeared in the Freeman's Journal of the 12th ult :-My dear Sir,-At a conference of the clergy of the dioceses of Cashel and Emly, held in Tipperary on last Wednesday, one of the priests said it would be well to establish branches of the Home Rule Association through the diocese, whereupon the very rev. and most respectable and respected president stated that it was well-known that no one had the slightest chance of being returned for any borough or county in the south of Ireland but a Home Ruler. At the conference dinner there are always two charter-toasts, one the bishop for the time being whoever he may be; the other the priests of the diocese. This day the patriotic and talented rev. vice-chairman, in giving the toast of the 'Priests,' coupled it with the sentiment of Home-Rule, and it was most enthusiastically cheered. The priests of the south, I am informed, will soon speak out in favour of Home Rule in a style as decided as the priests of the west. -Yours sincerely, John Ryan, P.P., New Inn, Cabir. May 9, 1873.

The Dublin University Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Lords, and will be law simost directly. The debate on it was chiefly noteworthy for a short but very apt speech from the Earl of Denbigh, who put the whole question in a nutshell by saying: "If there was one thing which Ire-land had positively declared she would not have, it was mixed education;" for the splendid speech of Earl Grey in favour of Catholic claims and for the couleur de rose picture which it pleased Earl Granville to draw of the present and future of Ireland. His Lordship grew warm in his defence of the Ministerial Irish conduct, denying emphatically that government had been " dilatory in dealing with the grievances of the Irish people." We do not accuse Mr. Gladstone's party of being unusually active contrasting their conduct with that of former cabinets, in dealing with Irish questions; but at the same time there is the naked fact staring us in the face they have failed lamentably, as every previous Govern-ment has done, in ruling Ireland wisely or well, and we cannot see the slightest prospect of an English Parliament ever mending matters in that respect. It is hopeless to expect good to Ireland from an English legislature, and the sooner an Irish Parliament is re-established the better will it be for both countries .- Catholic Times.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND HOME RULE.—Declaration of the Clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar .- The clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar have just put forth a declaration on the question of Home Rule worthy of the hour and of their own patriotic reputation.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan has received the following letter from the beloved and respected parish priest of Castlebar:

"The Presbytery, Castlebar. "My dear Mr. Sullivan-You will confer a great

favor by kindly handing in to the Home Rule Association the accompanying resolutions, passed unanimously at a meeting of the clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar some few days ago. I append the names of the clergymen, with their subscriptions, which I enclose, amounting to £10, and of which I hope there will be some public acknowledgment at the next meeting of the patriotic and respected association referred to—'Quorum pars magna fuisth'

&c.
"The terms of the resolutions but feebly express the sentiments of priests and patriotic people here on the great and absorbing subject of Home Rulethe only hope for the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

"With great respect, believe me very sincerely yours,

"James Mages, R. P., V. F.,
"Castlebar.

"A. M. Sullivan, Esq."
The following are the resolutions referred to in the foregoing letter. They have about them a true

national ring:

"Resolved, That we, the clergy of this deanery, in conference assembled, regard it as a political and a moral wrong of the first magnitude than an alien legislature, ignorant of the genius of our people, and without sympathy with our wrongs and our requirements, should have the making of the laws that govern this country.
"That self-government by a native parliament is

the natural and inalienable right of any people aspiring to the character and digcity of a nation.

"That no nation ever made greater progress than ours whilst she enjoyed her political independence, whereas, on the other hand, her decline and misery, periodical famines, coercion laws, and exorbitant taxation, with the discontent and irritation they naturally beget, are the logical results that have marked her existence from the time she was robbed of that right by the most flagrant and immoral means recorded in history; that we believe no remedy short of the restoration of that right will ever make our country prosperous and our people contented; that to realize this happy consummation, we are resolved to use every effort the remnant still left to THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—

with this view, we hereby respectfully tendor our with mile but most earnest aid to the Home Rule As-

The meeting of the clergy of the deanery took sociation." The mediaty week, Very Rev. James Magee, place on Thursday week, Very Rev. James Magee, P.P., V.F., in the chair. The following are the pames of the clergymen who subscribed to those names of their conresolutions to the funds of the Home Rule Associa-

very Rev. James Magee, P.P., V.F., Castlebar, £1; very Rev. James Mago, J. I., v. F., Castlebar, £1; Rev. Patrick Rev. Edw. Gibbons, C.A., Balla, £1; Rev. Patrick Sheridan, P.P., Mayo, £1; Rev. Michael Brennan, Sherianu, 1.1., Maji, 1.1., Rev. Edward Griffin, P.P., P.P., Keelogues, £1; Rev. Edward Thomas, P.P., Caran-Turlough, £1; Rev. Edward Thomas, P.P., Caran-Mullion Majirotana, P.P., Caran-Mullion Mullion Majirotana, P.P., Caran-Mullion Mullion Mull Turiougu, 21; Rev. John Mullarkey, C.C., do., £1; Rev. Ratrick Waldron, C.C., Castlebar, £1; Rev. M. J. Smith, C.C., do., £1; Rev. Francis Moran, C.C., do.,

Declaration from Achonry.—Coming hard and fast on this declaration from Castlebar, has been the on this decement of the patriotic clergymen of following from nine of the patriotic clergymen of the diocese of Achonry:

To William O'Neill Daunt, Esq., Home Government Association.

"6th May, 1873.

"Dear Sir-The accompanying resolutions were manimously adopted at a recent meeting of a few

priests of the Achonry diocese.
"We request you will have the goodness to accept these resolutions, and the enclosed subscriptions, and have our names enrolled as members of your Association.

We have the honor to remain, dear sir, your obedient servants,

"John Canon MacDermot, P.P., Tubbercurry, county Sligo.

"Peter O'Donoghue, P.P., Curry.
"Roger O'Hara, P.P., Killassee.

"Patrick Duncan, Admr., Benada.
"Thos. Loftus, Admr., Kilmactigue,

Aclare.

" Owen Davey, C.C., Curry.

" John O'Grady, C.C., Charleston.

" Owen Stenson, C.C., Ballaghaderreen.

"Thomas Conlon, C.C., Bailaghaderreen. "1. Resolved, That the Home Rule movement

has, and always had, our hearty sympathy and approval, and that we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts for its further development.

42. That while we strongly protest against, and indignantly repudiate, all foreign legislation as an insult to the intelligence of the nation, we cannot to the sneering insults and insolent bigotry displayed by Harcourt, Horsman & Co., at a recent attempt on the part of an alien Government to legislate for Ireland .- Dublin Nation.

"CEAD MILLE FAILTE, SOGGARTH AROON."-Onward, still onward press the faithful and true-hearted Priests of Ireland with eloquent and soul-stirring pronouncements for Home Rule! Day by day from Desnery and Conference and County and Diocese, the national declaration rings like an echoing trumpet-blast of freedom ! Yesterday it was Galway County and Clifden Deanery, led by the venerable Dean MacManus, true "father of his people;" to-day it is gallant Mayo, the County of George Henry Moore, that takes up the war-cay, and by the lips of its most trusted clergy, in the capital town of the county assembled, proclaims to the world, that the spirit of Grattan, O'Connell, and of Moore, abides in the hearts of Irish priests and people! And while yet the public mind is stirred to its depths by the resolutions of the Castlebar Deanery, lo! from Achonry comes a noble echo: "We strongly protest against and indignantly repudiate all foreign legislation as an insult to the intelligence of the nation," say the Very Rev. Canon MacDermott, P.P., and his fellow-clergymen of Achonry! "The Home Rule movement has and always had our hearty sympathy and approval," they continue; an assurance which simply proclaims a fact marked on every page of Ireland's history—the fidelity of the Irish priests to the fortunes of their suffering country! These adhesions bring strength and blessing to the national cause. They silence doubts: they vivify ardour; they give gravity, weight, and strength to the movement. And they attest that,

Through grief and joy, through good and ill, The Pricets are with the People still.

-Nation. Propagandism in the Islu of Saints.—The twentyfourth annual meeting of the Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics was held on Monday, at S. James's Hall. The report stated that the total receipts were £23,445, and two new homes had been opened during the year. In Armagh and Louth there had been a very extensive sowing of the seed by 114 gratuitous helpers, in addition to the paid agents, by whom 32,000 mission handbills had been scattered. Two new mission schools had been opened during the year in remote and dark Roman Catholic districts. The distribution of handbills, placards, advertisements, text-teaching, house-to-house visitation, controversial and other lectures, discussion-classes, prayer-meetings, and various means of bringing the truth before the Roman Catholics of Ireland had been diligently applied with some success. The report concluded with an appeal for increased support. And yet, with all these advantages; with 114 gratuitous helpers and the distribution of as many as 32,000 handbillsonly fancy 32,000 handbills in a year-among the Roman Catholic population of the sister isle, the report could only say that there had been "an extensive sowing of the seed." It really is disgraceful to find that over £20,000 are annually wasted in attempting to proselytize the poor of Ireland, while there are so many ways in which this money could have been turned to good account in alleviating the distress and misery that exist in Lendon. We think the report must be about as satisfactory to the old ladies who contribute to the Society's funds as that of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the Jews, which, after spending all its income one year-some thousands of pounds-was only able to report that one Jew had been "converted"! It may seem a shame that we should try to take the bread out of the mouths of the paid agents of the society, but if the object of the society is to benefit the poor in the remote and dark Roman Catholic districts," wouldit not be more honest-not to say more charitable—to devote the money thus so bountifully. contributed to do something for which the poor of Ireland would be more grateful than they now are in secing such sums of money spent to no purpose in trying to proselytize them,—London Catholic World.

It will, no doubt, cause some surprise to many to learn that there is any other portion of the United Kingdom poor or unprosperous beside Ireland. Scotland, like Ireland, has its wealthy and its poor districts, Scotland has got imperial help when ever it needed, for its fisheries, its canal, its port of Leith, and to a very much larger extent than Ireland. But Scotland is never reproached with its thriftlessnoss; Scotland is never held up to the world as a sort of mendicant living upon the alms of England. This treatment is reserved for Ireland, which gets any small benefits the imperial logislature may choose te confer in true beggar fashion, the curses and abuse being growled out by the leading organ of English opinion.—Cork Examiner.

EVICTIONS IN COUNTY CAVAN .-- About eighty persons have been evicted from their houses in a townland near Swanlinbar, and about thirty persons have also been evicted in Corracleigh and Ballically, by the High Sheriff and a party of constabulary. The estate is Lord Annesley's; and decrees under which the evictions have taken place were obtained at the last Cavan Quarter Sessions.

THE CAMEAN GASE.—The Court of Queen's Bench and spasmodic ranting of most of the would-be lead-

Dublin, has been thronged to overcrowding since the opening of the great trial, O'Keeffe v. Cardinal Cullen, on the 14th May. His Eminence, accompanied by the Bishop of Galway, reputed to be one of the soundest authorities in the Irish. Church on the subject of canon law, and the Bishop of Ossory, with the Very Rev. Mgr. M'Cabe, V.G., were in attendance on Monday. His Eminence had the High Sheriff's box assigned to him. There was a very large number of clergymen, including many Protestants, in the court. The plaintiff, Mr. C'Keeffe, occupied a seat beside his counsel. Fortyeight jurors, selected by ballot, were called, but a very large number not having answered to their names Lord Chief Justice Whiteside had a fine of £100 each recorded against them. The names of those who answered were then put into the box, when a jury of twelve was empanelled, which consists of one Quaker, five Protestants, and six Catholics. Serjeant Armstrong having challenged the mode of balloting directed by the Chief Justice, and the latter affirming the mode to be correct, the serjeant, gave him notice that the procedure was under the act, a mis-trial, and in protest against the proceeding retired for a short time from the court, followed by his Eminence and the other Bishops, and all defendant's counsel. All Monday and the chief portion of Tuesday was devoted to the statement of plaintiff's case, by Mr. Purcell, Q.C., a very large amount of time having been expended on reading the letters and documents, most of which have already been published in Mr. O'Keeffe's pamphlet. The chief material points in the statement are that Mr. O'Keeffe, when cited before the Cardinal in October, 1871, did appear upon two days, when the hearing of the case was proceeded with, in the presence of the late lamented Mgr. Forde, V.G. Before attending, Mr. O'Keeffe sent a formal defence, containing nine stated grounds, any one of which being established would, he alleged, disprove the validity of the censures of the late Bishop of Ossory Dr. Walsh, and of his Vicar-General, Dr. M'Donald These grounds are, chiefly, that neither the Bull. In Cana Domini, nor the Constitution, Apostolicie Sedis, has been received in Ireland, and therefore they are of no force. That even assuming the latter to be in force, the Vicar-General had no authority, or, at least, never exhibited any, to show he had a right to take cognizance of it against Mr. O'Keeffe. That the whole of the proceedings were informal, unofficial, and in contravention of the canon law. That, as regards the actions taken in the civil court against the Bishop and the curate, they were taken only when justice was denied in the diocesan court: conceive how Irish gentlemen could tamely submit that these actions were not, in any way, to impede the Bishop in the exercise of his jurisdiction; but to enforce a money compensation for an injury done. These are the main points relied on by Mr. O'Keefle to prove the invalidity of the diocesan proceedings, which, however, did not prevent the Cardinal from decreeing a suspension, and placing the parish chapel under interdict. The Cardinal having been engaged at a solemn function in the cathedral, did not attend the court yesterday; but the Bishops of Galway, Ossory, and Ardagh, were present, as also His Grace the Archbishop of Nazianzum, and ne less than about 100 dignitaries and clergymen. In the afternoon, Mr. O'Keeffe, the plaintiff, was called, and gave evidence as to his antecedents, from his birth in Callan, some sixty years ago, through his scholastic studies, his admission to the priesthood, and his missionary life. On Wednesday His Eminence the Cardinal and several Bishops, including those of Galway, Ossory, Ardagh, and Down

> clerical and lay. Some of those are from the town and parish of Callan. Two eminent canonists have arrived from Rome, on behalf of the Cardinal. They will give their evidence in Italian, through an interpreter, who has been appointed for the purpose. The case has excited profound interest, owing to the extreme rarity of such a proceeding, one in fact, wholly without precedent in Ireland .- Cor, of London Tablet. The Daily News considers it has posed the Commissioners of National Education by putting the difference between Father O'Keeffe and that body thus :- "What the majority of the Commissioners have to prove is that Mr. O'Keeffe's office as manager of the Callan schools was an incident of his office as parish priest, so that his suspension from his ecclesiastical functions involved the forfeiture of his managerial rights. This point the spokesmen for the majority of the Commissioners have not as yet clearly established." We deny the statement that the spokesman has not established it, but at all events it seems to us the simplest thing in the world. If Father O'Keeffe had been removed to another parish would he have still continued to be manager? Of course he would not. His successor in the parish would have been appointed. Had he died, would his heir-at-law have been chosen? The negative is equally a matter of course. The office was conferred upon him in his capacity of parish

and Connor, were in attendance, the court having

been still more densely crowded. The proceedings

opened with the continuation of Mr. O'Keeffe's direct

examination, by his counsel, Mr. Fitzgibbon Q.C.,

which was proceeded with to the rising of the court,

when it closed. Nothing material or novel has yet

transpired in the direct evidence of Mr. O'Keeffe.

who will undergo a severe cross-examination from

Serjeant Armstrong, and Mr. John O'Hagan. There

are about ten witnesses to be examined on each side,

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.-Lord Stanley of Alderley has undertaken the introduction into the House of Lords of the Bill for the preservation of the Rock of Cashel as a Catholic Church, and it will be introduced in a few days. As probably, there will be many, like Lord Talbot de Malahide, who support the measure on aesthetic, but object to it on religious grounds, it will greatly strengthen the hands of its supporters, if there is a decided expression of popular feeling on the subject.

priest alone, and in that respect alone, he held it.

Nothing but the most perverse and bigoted factious-

ness could contend that there was really a case for

doubt here. - Cork Examiner.

O'CONNELL-LETTER FROM DR. GRATTAN. Drumin House, Co. Kıldare, April 21, 1873. To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:

Sir,-In your paper of Saturday last there appears an admirable article referring to O'Connell, and defending him from the abuse and gross misrepresentation heaped upon him by a malignant writer in the

I knew O'Connell. I have been from my boyhood an Emancipator, a Reformer, a Repealer. admired O'Connell; but destitute, as I was, of political experience, I did not upon all occasions place in him that implicit confidence to which I now feel he was justly entitled. In some instances, through the public press, I thought fit to differ from him and to question the soundness of his policy in allying himself with the "Base, brutal, and bloody Whigs," with denouncing them in Ireland at the same time using all his influence in the English House of Commons to uphold their power and to maintain in office Lord John Russell, the most bitter enemy of Ircland and the most unscrupulous and treacherous of all the ministers that ever ruled England since the days of Pitt, the enemy of Reform, and Castlereagh, the self-convicted, the self-punished, the remorseless betrayer of his own country.

But time moves on with its steady progress, cir-

cumstances alter, and our opinions must and ought to change and accommodate themselves to the stern ogic of facts and to the influence of truths previously unknown. I no longer doubt the political wisdom of O'Connell; and I am the more impressed with wonder at the marvellous success of his efforts in the cause of Ireland and universal freedom when I compare his labors with the puny, ill-considered

ers of the Irish people who, after his decease, had persuaded themselves that the mantle of the great Tribune had fallen upon their shoulders. Heaven bless the mark! Pigmies pretending to possess the strength and stature of a giant. In common with many others, on various occasions, I misjudged O'Connell's motives, and disapproved of his acts; but, now that I view them dispassionately, and after the lapse of thirty years, I find in his life of patriotic effort everything to admire and nothing to blame.

Two great men during the last century have bequeathed to Ireland the undying memory of their names, Henry Grattan and Daniel O'Connell. Each well and truly acquitted himself in the discharge of his appointed task-so far as circumstances permitted. Grattan, with an unreformed Irish Parliament, could make no further advance. He extorted free trade from England, and here his mission ended. To him succeeded O'Connell, who, in a hostile assembly of the bitter enemies of his country, wrested from the reluctant and trembling hand of England Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, and Corporate Reform. He labored with indomitable energy in the cause of Repeal. He had at his power the united power of all Catholic Ireland, bishops and priests; with his monster meetings and his defiant denunciations of English misrule he terrified England; but he failed because the Protestants throughout Ireland refused to acknowledge him as their leader, the time had not arrived for the co-operation with their Catholic countrymen. He, toc, like Grattan, has passed away, leaving the great work of Repeal unfinished. But then he has laid the foundation of its certain success in the coming future, if the present national movement in its favor shall not be grievously mismanaged by those who may undertake to direct it.

What this course should be I have explained elsewhere, and need not now advert to it. Meantime, however, I wish the admirers of O'Connell to feel that I have endeavored to do him justice. This will appear from the following extract from my book on the "Wrongs of Ireland and their Reme-

"O'Connell acted his part well and nobly. Who but O'Connell could have thundered at the door of the English House of Commons, and, bursting it in, stand proudly and alone, in the midst of the elect of the British empire, bearding and defying them? It must have been a glorious sight, that of O'Connell standing in the midst of the English Commons, his massive head thrown back, his capacious chest, his arms stretched out, not as those of a suppliant. but as if raised to command. It must have been a grand sight, such as never will be again recorded in the future history of England. O'Connell well discharged the duties of his mission. He cleared the way for others, and it remains for others to complete the work which he commenced."

RICHARD GRATTAN, M.D. Member of the Council of the Home Rule Association.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES AND TEACHING IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Monday last a deputation, appointed by a body known as the Church Association, waited upon the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, at Lambeth Palace, with regard to the practices and teaching in the Church of England. After the deputation had been introduced, the secretary of the association, Captain Palmer, read a long memorial, which called upon their lordships to exercise all their authority for the entire suppression of ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal, and in the event of their authority proving insufficient, to afford all other needful facilities for the enforcement of the law: to take care that, in the construction of new, and in the restoration of old churches, no form of architectural arrangement be allowed that might facilitate the introduction of superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines; and in the admission of candidates to Holy Orders and the distribution of patronage, to protect the Church from teaching which was subversive of Protestantism. In order to impress upon the Archbishop the importance of this memorial, it was stated that fourteen noble lords, seventeen baronets, seventeen knights, five honourables, eleven members of Parinment fifteen mayors, two hundred and sixty-eight justices of the peace, and three hundred and twentyeight church-wardens, had signed it. After listening to various suggestions from the different "lights" rotestantism, who deemed it necessary to addres him, the Archbishop of Canterbury suggested that the Archbishop of York and himself should " quietly" draw up an answer to the memorial, and circulate it. But, in order that the deputation should not retire with the opinion that he looked upon this matter coldly, he addressed to them a few words of comfort. To two questions which had been put to him-Whether the law should be obeyed, and whether he was prepared to do all in his power to enforce it—he distinctly answered in the affirmative. Here the deputation disturbed the monotony of the proceedings by their jubilation, and made the old Palace of Lambeth ring again with their cheers. And, continued His Grace, whether the law was to remain a dead letter, he answered in the negative. The Archbishop of York made a similar reply. To Catholics these proceedings will not be without effect, and to Protestants they will be but another proof of the inconsistency of that religion, which, while teaching the right of private judgment, does not hesitate to act in the most arbitrary manner. Could the Church of England pretend to uniformity of doctrine, surely some other means than the law might be found to enforce it !- London Catholic

The ex-Duke of Modena, who visited the Prince of Wales at Vienna the other day, is at present the representative of the Stuart family, and might claim by right of birth, to be King of England. Henrietta youngest daughter of Charles I., was born at Exeter or. June 16, 1644. She was educated as a Catholic in France, by her mother. In 1661 she became the wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans, the ancestor of Louis Philippe. A princess of the House of Orleans, sprung from this union, married a Prince of the House of Savoy; and a princess of Savoy-their lineal descendent-became the wife of Francis IV., Duke of Modena, father of the present ex-Duke. Thus the latter is directly descended, through the female line, from Charles I. The male line has long been extinct. The ex-Duke is, and has long been, the head of this ancient house. The visit of the Duke to the Prince of Wales may be taken as a sort of acknowledgment that long possession of the throne by the reigning family puts their title to it, even theoretically, beyond question. To those acquainted with English history the sight of the Princes together might have recalled a long, dark struggle, which excited till far on in the last century fierce passions and was the occasion of much shedding of blood The cause of the Stuarts is now a forgotten one but it once had the sympathy of many of the noblest minds in England, and roused their enthusiasm as the cause of order and justice. Thus utterly may a great political movement exhaust itself .- London Catholic World.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S COMMISSION.—The Standard says it is only at the last moment when all humanity has been shocked and startled by the revelations of Mr. Plimsoll, that the Board of Trade thinks there may be some ground for investigating the detestable system by which the lives of hundreds of British seamen are sacrificed yearly. Nominally the guardian of public interests the board is in reality the patron of selfish monopolies, and the fast friend of criminal abuses.

Liverpool, recently, had the privilege of an incident whom Arthur Orton is said to have resided in South America, accompanied by Mrs. Hayley, with whom | insulted my mother any more, I would shoot him. | warlike Sieux into submission.

Roger Tichborne lodged at Valparaiso, arrived in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessel, the Sorata, and left early for London in charge of persons sent down for the purpose on behalf of the pro-secution. The reading of the former evidence has been going on throughout the week, thus rendering the proceedings dull and unworthy of notice.

and the company of th

The trial of the clamiant was continued yesterday. when Mrs. Minah Jury was examined. This lady was the wife of Thomas Jury, whose Brother George was married to one of Orton's sisters. She positively identified the claimant as Arthur Orton. She stated that he came to her in Hobart Town with a letter of introduction from her husband, and that she lent him money to set up as a butcher in the place, which he never repaid. The witness appeared to feel the loss of her money very bitterly, and further charged the claimant with having cheated her out of five pounds. During the time he was at Hobart Town she frequently heard him speak of his family and she identified several letters written by Orton to his sweetheart, Miss Loder, as being in the claimants handwriting. Mr. Hopwood, an Australian farmer, also identified the claimant as the man whom he knew in Gipp's Land as Arthur Orton.-Cork Examiner, May 22.

When the Court of Queen's Bench re-opened on Monday morning, for the trial of the Claimant the Lord Chrief Justice announced that Mr. Justice Lush was suffering from an attack of rheumatic gout, which prevented him from attending in court. It was then arranged that the Court should not sit on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, the proceedings to be prolonged until five o'clock on each of the remaining days of the week. The reading of the Claimants cross-examination in the action of ejectment was then continued, and, as on previous days, this occupied the whole of the sitting and will continue probably for the whole of the week.

On Saturday evening the river steamer Hero on a pleasure trip from Glasgow, with about 500 passengers, was run into, at Garlochead by the steamer Craigrownie. The collision was foreseen by the passengers, who were all saved by the Craigrownie. The Hero was run ashore to prevent her sinking.

On Saturday night a brutal assault, terminating fatally, was committed upon a young man named Michael Power, in Little Lever-street, Ancoats, Manchestor. When taken up Power was dead. In the course of Sunday the police arrested four men who are said to have committed the outrage.

On the 9th ult., Leopold II, King of the Belgians visited Liverpool, and though his visit was a private one, for the purpose of inspecting the great seaport town, his Majesty received an overwhelming welcome. On Saturday, he visited the works of Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, and returned to London the same afternoon.

A serious gas explosion occurred on Tuesday afternoon in Deansgate, Manchester. The explosion took place in a large iron syphon which was being tested by the corporation gasmen. During the testing process, a lighted rope was applied to a defective cap, and an explosion ensued. One man was killed, and nine others injured.

UNITED STATES.

PARRICIDE IN NEW YORK .- Mansfield T. Walworth, well-known gentleman of talent, was on the 5th inst, killed by his son, Frank H. Walworth. The circumstances are so horrible that they scarcely seem credible. The son walks coolly to the police station and says, "I want to give myself up, as I have shot my father.'

Frank H. Walworth arrived in this city on Monday from Saratoga. No one to look at him would have thought he could commit so terrible a crime. He smiled pleasantly as he stepped up to the desk in the office of the Sturtevant House and asked the clerk-"have you a room?"

"Yes, sir," the clerk replied. He registered his name, and was shown up to his room. He sat down on the bed and mused awhile. Then he paced the room with rapid strides. He was apparently plunged in deep thou; ht. What was he thinking of? Of the murder of his father, of his own fate after he would have committed the fearful deed?

There was a settled resolution on his face when he walked out. He went to the house where his father was boarding. He was not at home. "Well, give him this note when he comes in," the

young man said: "I want to try and settle some family matters. Call at the Sturtevant House after an hour or two. If I am not there I will leave word at the office.

"F. H. Walworth." He went back to the hotel, conversed with one of the clerks, returned to his room and lay down on the bed. Then he rose and took a Colt's revolver out of his pocket, held it against the light, took out the chamber and looked at it. He sank again on the bed. After an hour he raised himself into a sitting posture and said, "He will probably come tomorrow morning." He paced the room all night. At last he went down on his knees and prayed to Heaven. The first rays of the sun struck a chill through bis frame. He expected his father in a few hours, and then it would have to be done. At a quarter past six Mr. Walworth came, and walked quickly up to his son's room. He was in high spirits and hummed a tune. The father entered the room. His eyes met those of his son. The father extended his hand, but the son cast it off. The young man placed his back against the door and drew his pistol, which he pointed at his father's

"For heaven's sake, what do you mean?" the father cried, "Do you mean to murder me."

A pang shot across the son's face. "I know you are my father," he muttered, "but you must die. May God have mercy on your soul, father; but I have none. You have insulted my mother." the son pursued, "even if you would promise me not to do it again I could not believe you.

"I promise it," the father exclaimed, trembling in every limb.

"You have lied before and you could lie again," was his son's reply. "Say your last prayer."

The father bowed his head. The son listened calmly. He heard every word, and his grasp of the pistol did not relax.

A flash—another, and the father staggered back as if struck by lightning. Three more shots, and the murdered man fell.

"MY SON," WERE HIS LAST WORDS. The blood rained down from his forehead, and

his temples and trickled down on the face of his The young man looked calmivat the bloody form

of his father and said, "Well, it's done." Then he walked down stairs and said to the clerk, " Will you have the goodness to tell me where the nearest police station is? I have killed my rather, and want to give myself up. He wrote ·

A DESPATCH TO HIS UNGLE. telling him that he had killed his father, and asking

him to break the news gently to his mother. Then he walked to the police station. "I have come to give myself up," he said, "as I shot my father." He handed the sergeant the re-

At half-past ten Coroner Young arrived and Wal-

worth gave the following statement:—
"I reside in Saratoga. My father has not lived with my mother since we left here three years ago, but he has repeatedly sent us threatening and in-sulting letters. It is only a short time since he of the Tichborne case all to itself. De Castro, with him because of this Not long ago I met him in Saratoga, and told him if he did not keep away or

I, yesterday, left a note for him to call on me, which he did this morning. When he came I drew a revolver and told him to promise that he would not threaten or insult us any more, which he promised. Shortly afterward he used some very insulting language and put his hand in his pocket as though to draw a pistol, when I shot him. He then came towards me and I fired three other shots. When I fired the last shot he had me by the collar.

I only regret this on account of the effect it will have on my family.

When he had answered the Coroner's questions Walworth sent the following despatch to Chicago: M. D. Hardin, 162 La Salle street, Chicago :-

I shot father this morning.

F. N. WALWORTH.

Walworth was removed to the Tombs. Officer Maloney, who went with him, asked him several questions, but he refused to say anything. He smoked his cigar and spoke about the streets which they passed, and his having forgotten nost of their names. "I have seen a great many murderers," the officer told the reporter, "but I never saw one who was so cool."

A STATUE TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.-A statue to Daniel O'Connell, in Central Park, is the object of a movement set on foot in this city. The crying need of some worthy memorial of Irish genius in a city so largely Irish as New York has long been the theme of Irishmen of education here. The present movement has Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, at its head, and is likely to meet with great success. At the farewell reading given by Mr. Bellew at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening last. Judge Brady presided. At the close of the entertainment, which was highly successful, and given under the auspices of the Dry Goods Clerks' Association, Judge Brady rose, and, after commenting warmly on the welcome which had been extended to Mr. Bellew in this country, said he would like to ask that gentleman, ere he left the United States, his opinion of our people. Mr. Bellew replied :- "I am extremely grateful for the reception I have had

in this country. I have met so many kindnesses, both in public and in private, that my voice shall never be heard on the other side of the Atlantic except in praise of the people of the United States. I take away with me, besides these pleasant recollections, a token of good will and success in the substantial shape of a goodly bank account." He then continued: "There is a movement on foot in this city, in which I believe Judge Brady, our worthy chairman takes a leading part to erect in Central Park a statue of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish liberator. Feeling the admiration that I do for that grand mental and physical giant, whose services to humanity I cannot sufficiently extol, I now beg to announce what I am prepared to do in aid of the endcavor to keep O'Connell's memory green in the hearts of the people of this city, who comprise so many of the countrymen of that magnificent genius. I wish, and intend, upon my return to this city, in September, to give a reading whose pecuniary results shall be given in aid of the O'Connell Statue Fund,' without deduction of any expense attendant upon the entertainment. Again I thank you, and declare my hearty appreciation of your kindness to me, and new I bid you farewell."
The splendid bust of O'Connell, by John Charles O'Kelly, will, it is believed, secure for this young Irishman of genius the order for the statue, which is to be full length and of heroic size. The bust in question is, without an exception, the finest piece of modeling of the kind on the continent. As to the likeness, it is perfect. Father Burke, who saw it before leaving Rome, said it gave him a fuller idea of the character of the man than anything he had previously seen. The artist is a brother of James O'Kelly, the Herald's Cuban commissioner .- N.

LIFE IN NEW YORK .- NEW YORK, June 2. STABBED IN THE FACE.

Y. Corres. Boston Pilot.

James Nairn, of 864 Eighth avenue, was stabled in the face with a pocket knife, in the hands of Michael Monahan, a hackman, living at 264 West Thirty seventh street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Monahan was arrested at 10 o'clock last

SPOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

Frank Lindehorn, a convict, aged 16, who was on the school ship Mercury, was shot in the hip and severely injured yesterday afternoon by a keeper of Ward's Island, while trying to make his escape. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

Patrolman Harkins, of the Third sub-precinct station, South Brooklyn, had occasion last night to arrest an intoxicated individual on Columbia street. While engaged in conducting the prisoner to the station house he was attacked by James McDonough, a youth of eighteen, who struck the policeman on the head with some heavy instrument. The officer gave his prisoner over to the custody of a couple of citizens and ran after the ruffian. He succeeded in capturing McDonough, who was locked up to answer.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION OF A NEGRO MURDERER -The Mobile Register reports the capture of a negro named Riley Williams, who lately murdered another negro named Henry Johnson, near St. Elmo Station, on the New Orleans Railroad. Williams, who had taken to the woods, was tracked by a man named Harris, who borrowed a pair of handcuffs and started on the trail of the murderer from a love of adventure. Having succeeded in finding Williams at Fowl River, Harris wormed himself into his confidence, representing that he himself (Harris) had also committed a murder, and was seeking a safe place in which to secret himself. Williams thereupon became quite communicative, and after recommending Fowl River as a splendid place for concealment, confessed that he had murdered Johnson and put him on the railroad track in order that it might appear that his victim had been killed by the cars. He further imparted the curious fact that he was in the habit of visiting Johnson's grave every morning from habit; also that he was a "disciple of Voudoo," that he had cut off the hand of the murdered man and preserved it in quicksilver and chloroform, and carried it in his pocket, firmly believing that the talisman would protect him from any danger of detection. He confidently asserted that with this interesting relic in his pocket he could enter a room where a man was sleeping and take everything therefrom without the victim awaking; also, if he killed a man and cut off his finger and dipped it in the blood, no one could ever find out who did it. The fact of the hand of the dead man being in his possession was proved in evidence at his trial, and the jury having returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, he will be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for life.

A very Daniel of a judge dwells in Memphis. He came to judgment the other day in a case about a goose. This graceful fowl fell into the river, and it was rescued by a man and brother, who claimed salvage from its owner, an Italian. The latter wouldn't pay it, and produced a persuasive pistol, whereupon the colored person marched off with the goose, and got a warrant for assault. Then did the goose's owner swear out an answering warrant for assault. The judge, perplexed, fined both of them, and kept the goose himself. The sad Italian grumbled, whereat this wise young judge observed that he needn't ask any more questions, for he would get no anser.

A Washington despatch says: Gen. Sherman thinks the effect of the Modoc surrender on all the threatened to shoot my mother and myself. I shot tribes of the Oregon and Nor-west Territories will be to compel them, through fear, to keep the peace, but he doubts whether their capture will terrify the

The True Mitness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE-1873. Friday, 13—St. Anthony of Padua, C. Saturday, 14—St. Basil, B. C. Sunday, 15—Second after Pentecost. Monday, 16-St. John of Facundo, C. Tuesday, 17-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 18-Of the Octave. Thursday, 19-Octave of Corpus Christi.

FETE DIEU .-- On Sunday next, within the Octave of Corpus Christi, the usual Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament will take place. It will gather at the usual hour in front of the church of Notre Dame, and marching across the Place d'Armes pass through St. James street to St. Radegonde street, then by Lagauchetiere street to St. Patrick's Church; returning by Lagauchetiere, Bleury, and Craig streets to the Place d'Armes, where the Procession will disperse.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

In sending money, state whether the person paying is an old or a new subscriber and the Post Office at which the payment is received.

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live, and the Post Office at which you receive your paper are not alike, give the name of the The following is an extract from the St. John in consequence exclude from its pale the more Post Office only.

The observance of these rules will save us much trouble and annoyanco.

Note-Agents wanted everywhere, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

God's mill, though it may grind slowly, grinds very fine, says a proverb of which we are reminded by the telegraphic report of the There can be put but one explanation on consolation as was at his disposal.

The Emperor of Germany is also represented as being seriously ill. He too has acquired a name which to the last generation will be held in detestation by all Catholics, as another active persecutor of the Church, though perhaps in his case it may be that he has been to a considerable degree a passive tool in the hands of Bismarck. What this plea, if true, may avail his soul before the tribunal of the Great Judge we cannot presume to say.

In the meantime the Holy Father lives on, in spite of the many sorrows that have accumulated on his head. He has already witnessed the death of several of his persecutors, and treacherous friends-of Cavour, of Ratazzi, and Louis Napoleon; he may yet, please God, outlive them all.

From Spain the accounts are vague and confused, owing to the constant interruption of the communications. The loyal Carlists are however still holding their own against the party of the Revolution; whilst it also appears as if the troops in the service of the latter were in a very demoralised condition. For instance, on the 8th, a telegram was received at Madrid from General Valahde commander of the revolutionary forces in Barcelona, to the effect that his soldiery had mutinied, and that he had resigned his command.

Cholera has declared itself in Dauntzig, and will probably extend its ravages in the course of the summer.

The SS. Prussian, with the body of the late Hen, Sir Geo. E. Cartier reached Quebec on

There are some doubts, however, as to the fact. fogies will be sure to vote against it.

Our contemporary the Witness appears to have very strange notions as to the functions of a Judge. Commenting on the opinions emitted by the several Judges in the O'Keeffe case, as to the force of a certain Statute, one of the Elizabethan Penal Laws, not formally repealed—he, the Witness, favors us with the following remark:-

"Our fervent Catholics of Canada cannot but be scandalized at the spectacle of three Catholic judges denying all authority to a rescript of the Holy Sce in the British Empire."

Not a bit scandalised. First, the alleged denial, is false in fact. The opinion of several of the judges was that the Penal Law in question was in fact, if not formally, repealed; seeing that it was passed with the view of making the practise of the Catholic religion impossible under any circumstances in England and Ireland; that this was the very end of its being; and that by subsequent acts the Catholic religion has been accepted as a religio licita by the British legislature, and its profession allowed. Therefore concluded some of the Judges-Judge Whiteside dissenting-the said Penal Law may be considered as no longer in

Secondly; the sole function of a Judge is to administer, not justice, but law; to determine, not what ought to be, but what is; not to make law, or to repeal law, but to interpret and apply law. Consequently, no matter what his opinions as to the merits of a plea, a Judge whether Catholic or Protestant, has nothing to do with those merits; and his sole duty is to determine whether it be supported by the wording and spirit of the particular Statute appealed

Thirdly; the Penal Laws of Elizabeth, even if unrepealed, do not extend to the British Empire. They are of no force in Canada, for instance, or in any part of the Empire except the British Islands.

Lastly. The amount of the verdict, One Farthing, is a moral as well as legal triumph to the defendant, the Cardinal Archbishop of

There is much excitement in New Brunswick on account of the late vote in the Dominion House of Commons on Mr. Costigan's motion; not so much because of its influence on the School Question, but as affecting the great constitutional question of Provincial autonomy. Very strong language is used by some of the When the name of the town in which you New Brunswick papers; and rather plain hints of a "Secession" movement are thrown out. (N.B.) Telegraph :-

"We are a loyal, constitutional peace-loving people. It would be a blow to us to see the Union in which many of us have taken so much pride broken up. * * But be the results what they may, the people of New Brunswick will only remain in the Union on condition that good faith is kept towards them, and that they are treated as equals. Let them be so treated, and all will be well; but if their humiliation is to be affected by means of a broken Constitution, the day must speedily come when they will form no part of the Dominion of Canada."

death of Signor Ratazzi, one of those states- this tall language. The writer means to insimen of the school of Cavour, who has of late nuate that the Dominion has no military force would see that every phrase was excluded which years played a prominent part as one of the at its command to subdue New Brunswick oppressors of the Church, and of the Holy should the latter determine on Secession; that See. The unhappy man died on the morning Great Britain could not interfere; but that. of the 5th inst.; and was assisted in his last very surely, the United States would-for in moments by one of his colleagues in iniquity, fact, New Brunswick is geographically more Signor Lanza, President of the Council, who akin to the latter, that it is to the Province of administered to the dying man such spiritual Ontario, or that of Quebec. Anyhow we have got ourselves into a pretty mess-and this is but the beginning of troubles! At the very he preferred a faith of blended colours he would have first little strain brought to bear upon our constitutional system, it threatens to give way al-

PROHIBITORY LAWS .- There was an animated debate on the 7th ult. on this topic in the Imperial House of Commons, which ended in the rejection of the Bill. Mr. Osborne spoke strongly against it, and some of his arguments were not complimentary to what Artemus Ward would call "parties of the feminine persuasion." Mr. Osborne in short argued that it was false in fact, that intemperance was the sole, or even the great cause of crime.-Female influence he contended had as much to do with crime as had liquor; and it would be found that, with every row, with every crime, woman was mixed up, were the matter well and thoroughly sifted. To this effect Mr. Osborne quoted the Report of the Inspector of Convicts, to the effect that:-- "Experience goes far to show that it is female influence, exerted in some way or other, and not as is often supposed intoxication, which is the cause of so much crime."—Times Report.

Upon these grounds Mr. Osborne opposed the Bill. "Would the Hon. Baronet, its inin a Bill to provide that no women under a certain age,"-(over a certain age we suppose, women are not so dangerous)-"should be permitted in any district, if two-thirds of the inhabitants objected to their presence ?"-Ibid.

The Bill was thrown out by a majority of | nent, if not in the world. 321 to 81. As to a "Prohibitory Young Wo-Several cases of cholera, chiefly amongst the men Bill," we do not think that there is much negroes, are reported from Memphis, U. S. chance of its passing. All but the very old at the time of going to press his position was

FUNERAL OF SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER. We have been requested to publish the follow. ing notice or general Card of Invitation to all, to take part in this great national ceremony :-

"A CARD.—On behalf of my colleagues, the Honorable Members of the Cabinet, I request the public journals to lend me their assistance in inviting the people of Canada in general to take part in the Obequies of the late Honorable Sir George E. Cartier. Being unable to address this invitation to every one in particular, I hope that all the citizens of this country which the illustrious deceased loved so deeply, will consider themselves adequately invited by the present notice.

"THEODORE ROBITAILLE, M. C. P. "Montreal, June 7th, 1873."

The Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the Louis Renaud steamboat in the Lachine rapids, has concluded its labors, and published its report. It condemns the pilot chiefly for negligence in getting the steamer on the rocks; and in strong, but not too strong language, it denounces the unmanly conduct of the captain, officers, and crew of the said steamboat, who thinking only how to secure themselves, made their escape from the wreck, leaving the passengers, men, women and children, to live or drown as chance might direct. On the whole this affair of the Louis Renaud is a stigma on the manhood of Lower

One honorable, most honorable, exception there was amongst the officers and crew of the Louis Renaud. Amongst these morally emasculated creatures, there was one worthy of the name of Man; one, and one only, for whom the proper dress would not be petticoats, but the virile garment. This one solitary exception, this one Man, was the Chief Engineer, an Irishman, of the name of Quig. He, when all the others had deserted the wreck, stuck bravely at his post to the last, encouraging the frightened women, and lending such aid as he could to the wounded. All honor to him; but what shall we say of the others? It is a sad pity that no due measure of punishment can be meted out to them.

The Times pleads strongly against Disestablishment. Its strong point is that the Establishment offers an Asylum for every conceivable shade of religious opinion, from simple Deism to extreme Ritualism. It never insists upon any thing as true; and if it have a dogma, or fixed principle at all it is this:-That two and two make three, or five according to the taste of the accountant. But a Disestablished Church would have its rigid formularies; it would assert that two and two make four, and would liberal calculators, the men of "moderate opinions." The idea that there is such a thing as religious truth, that a certain knowledge of that truth is obtainable, and that every thing which does not agree therewith is error, never seems to enter the head of the Protestant champion

and apologist:---"Suppose the Church of England broken up, as in the event of Disestablishment it might probably be, into three great bodies, each of these would inevitably develope its distinctive peculiarities, would two of its own members sit, cleverly interposed with modify the formularies, and require stricter pledges a motion for the appointment of a select committee from its members or ministers. Low Churchmen could give shelter to a High Church sentiment, and High Churchmen would take care to render untenable within their ranks any sentiments incompatible with their peculiar Sacramental theory. The consequence would be that there would be a very great variety of sects with which men of extreme opinions might unite, but there would be no shelter anywhere for the man of moderate opinions. Whether minister or lay member, a man would always have to identify himself with the fully-developed opinion of one sect or the other. He would be free to profess any one of a great number of strongly-coloured beliefs, but if to profess it in comparative solitude. The influence of the Nation upon the Church is most legitimately exercised to counteract this tendency. The endowments and privileges of the Church are designed for the use of the whole Nation, and for that reason the law can allow no such restriction in the doctrines of the Church as would render its teaching and its practice acceptable to only one part of the Nation. Wuch a system has, no doubt, the inconvenience of exposing parishes and congregations to considerable fluctuations in the doctrines inculcated upon them. But, at any rate, one valuable result of this National control is that the Church becomes a body to which men may attach themselves without taking any extreme or one-sided view of truth or practice; and to this advantage the great mass of the clergy of the Church of England owe a characteristic moderation which favourably distinguishes them from the Clergy of most other Communions. Their tolerance is compelled to be nearly as wide as that of the Nation itself. They may have their own opinions, but they hold them subject to the consciousness that persons with very different opinions have none the less a claim and a place beside them. A man may be a Minister in the Church of England without being a party man, and may thus retain all his independence of thought. Break up the Church into sects less wide than the Nation, and every one must become a party man."

The worst enemies of the Establishment have never said anything harder than this against it. It does not so much as pretend to teach the truth, or indeed that there is any

Small-Pox is said to be again making progress in the City. Rowdyism is also on the troducer," he asked, "support me if I brought increase. Burglaries are of almost nightly occurrence, and street robberies and insults to females are so common that it would almost require a special journal to recount them. This is a sad change. A short time ago and Montreal enjoyed justly the reputation of being one of the most orderly Cities on this Conti-

> His Honor Mayor Cassidy has, we regret to say, been seriously ill for some days past, and considered precarious.

ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship, Bishop Fabre, conferred various Orders at the grand Seminary, of this city, on Saturday last. The following is the list of the gentlemen promoted :-

To PRIESTHOOD.—The Rev. Messrs. R. J. Barry, H. L. Kinealy, diecese of Boston; O. C. Chaput, Montreal, 3.

TO DEACONSHIP.—The Rev. Messrs. M. T. Kavanagh, A. Larion, diocese of Montreal; J. C. McDonald, M. J. McMillan, Charlottetown; S. J. Wadel, Hamilton; J. H. Duggan, D. F. McGrath, Hartford; J. Egan, F. F. Rohleder, Arch-diocese of Toronto; 9.

To Sub-Deconship.—The Rev. Messrs. L. O. Harel, F. X. J. Leveille, N. Beaudry, J. C. Coallier, C. L. Ducharmes, J. Gaudet, diocese of Montreal; W. Murphy, Burlington; J. M. G. Manning, Arch-diocese of Halifax; P. J. Maddigan, diocese of Hamilton; G. Corbett, Kingston; P. Lennon, London; T.J, Sullivan, Springfield; T. F. Walsh, St. John; D. Donohoe, Vincennes; O. A. Roy, order of O. M. I.;

To MINOR ORDERS.—Messrs. A. J. Daigneault, T. Allard, P. Giroux, diocese of Montreal; D. P. Driscoll, Boston; E. McCarthy, J. E. Scott, Arch-diocese of Halifax; T. Joynt, diocese of Hartford; G. deBouillon, Ottawa; J. F. McKenna, Portland; D. Curran, T. F. Logan, Vincennes; T. Harran, Order of Holy

To Tonsure. - Messrs. J. Brouillet, J. Charette, W. Duckett, O. Hebert, F. Laliberte, J. Veronneau, J. Viger, L. Lageunesse, R. Hamel, J. B. Croteau, diocese of Montreal; J. L. Meagher, Albany; J. J. O'Halloran, C. Swiesler, Alton; P. J. Sheedy, J. Twigg, Boston; J. J. Hanulman, J. M. Galvan, Brooklyn; E. J. Bannan, Chatham; J. D. Bray, Dubuque; M. F. Delany, P. Donohoe, J. Galligan, T. Mulvany, Hartford; T. F. Tierney, Providence; J. McCarthy, T. Beaven, J. Boyle, J. Kelly, J. F. Madden, Springfield; A. T. Leblanc, St. John; J. W. Doyle, P. Portz, Vincennes; T. Harran, Order of Holy

Total seventy-eight (78) representing twentytwo (22) dioceses,

The Montreal Gazette's London correspondent writes a very sensible letter on the O'Keeffe case, and the probable consequences on the National School System of Ireland, should the Board of Managers treat Mr. O'Keeffe, after his suspension, as if he were still parish priest. Should the Board be so illadvised the National System will be broken up: London, Saturday, May 17.—The O'Keeffe case, of which I gave an outline last week, is still under trial at Dublin, but it has also occupied the attention of the House of Commons. Mr. Bouverie, a Scotch member, and, though a nominal Liberal, a well-known hater of the present Government, had given notice of a vote of censure upon the Irish Board of Education, which removed Father O'Keeffe from his post of manager of the National schools of the parish of which he is, or was, the priest. The Government, unable to abandon a Board upon which to enquire into the subject, hoping that delay might take the sting out of Mr. Bouverie's censures. The Government motion was made on Thursday night, and carried by the narrow majority of 28, the minority including a great many usually steadfast supporters of the Ministry. This, it must be remembered, was not a vote on the merits of the question, but only on the expediency of postponing it; hence it is ominous of disaster to the Board, when the question itself is argued out after the report of the Committee-and, of course, to the Government, if the latter continue to support the Board. But the probability is that, under cover of deference to an unfavorable report from the Committee, the Government will more or less throw over the Board and save itself. Cf course, the committee may not be unfavorable, but anti-Catholic spirit runs high just now, and on Thursday the House vociferously chcered Mr. Bouverie's rather absurd description of the members of the Board-Protestant as well as Catholic—as "ecclesiastical serfs of Cardinal Cullen." Moreover, the Conservatives are naturally anxious to make the most of the opportunity of damaging the Government, and go heartily with the extreme Protestant party. But the alliance is a little strained and unnatural, for ecclesiastical principles as dear to them as to Roman Catholics are at stake They get over the difficulty by saying that if the Board had removed Mr. O'Keeffe because his own bishop had suspended him, no fault could have been found with him, but that they ought not to have re cognized a suspension proceeding from a person who claimed to act with exceptional authority from the Pope (Cardinal Cullen pronounced the suspension, by virtue of a special "rescript" from Rome.) Seeing that every Roman Catholic bishop derives his ecclesiastical authority from the Pope alone, the absurdity of this quibble lies on its surface, but it seems to satisfy one of the two great parties of the State. On the other side of the House the non-Conformists and the Evangelical Protestants, of course, will go any length to throw a stone at the Pope, and the Secularists go with them. Probably, Father O'Keesse will be holding forth at Exeter Hall, as the Protestant hero, before long, and all because he has bearded the Pope's legate. Altogether the opposition to the Board is very strong indeed, and the glass points to storm. Unhappily, in the opinion of many good judges, the injury will be less to the Government or the Pope's legate than to the cause of mixed education in Ireland, which has been working so much good for more than a generation. If the Board is compelled to keep as manager of the schools in a Catholic parish a priest .who has been, according to the rules of his Church, lawfully suspended, there will be an utter breach between the heads of the Church and the schools of the Board, akin to that which has long existed with regard to the undenominational (or "godless") colleges of the Queen's University. The people will be compelled, by ecclesiastical censures, to withdraw their children from the schools under the Board's control; their costly fabrics will be left untenanted; and rival and inefficient, because poor and ill-conducted schools will be set up in every parish, solely under priestly rule. That at least, will be attempted; but unfor-

are too poor to maintain a school unless largely say? -- Mont, Illustrated News.

helped from imperial resources—as the national schools now are through the Board. The priests' schools, of course, will be solely Catholic, and the benefits of the joint education of the children of different faiths, now insisted on by the Board as a condition of assistance, will fall through. This is only too likely to be the result of the zeal of the ultra-Protestants and of Mr. Bouverie's innate love of making himself disagreeable to his nominal leaders

Leprosy is said to be very common in San Francisco, especially amongst the Chinese, who, in their native land, are very subject to the disease. The Chinese are filthy feeders. eating freely all sorts of unclean meats from pigs down to rats. No wonder these filthy diseases are common amongst them.

The Colony of Prince Edward Island may now be looked upon as forming part of the Dominion; its Legislature having unanimously adopted the proposed terms of Union.

St. Peter's, Dartmouth, N. S., 29th May, 1873. To the Editor of the Montreal " True Witness."

Dear Sir,-Since I last had the honor of addressing you, the world has had many mutations. In the political order everything of the passed—good and evil—has been changed. The change of the bad is, for the most part, for the worse; the change of the good must be, from the nature of the case, bad. However, in the midst of the political, social and moral bouleversement, we have the great consolation of knowing that Christ shall always be with the Church, and that, in point of fact, the members of the Church have, at no time, been more united than at this very time. This is, to us, more consoling! for, where we are, as Catholics,—united not only to the body but the spirit of the Church, princes and rulers may rage—against "God and His Christ," but their rage and malice can have no serious effect-nay-all their evil designs shall turn on themselves; -- prostrate them: kill them, and result in favour of the everlasting institution which they, in their folly, seek to destroy.

Indeed, we, have in our time, proofs of the divine vitality of the Church. The avarice and disobedience of princes and states have anathematized and beggared them; and those states and rulers are now tottering towards the graves where they shall have to remain, till the end of time, execrated by every just and good man: but the Church lives by its Divine life, and shall be grand and glorious in the future, as in the passed!!

We, then, have the great consolation of knowing and feeling the Divine life of the Church. We know and feel that, "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against her," and that, therefore, when Bismarck and the unfortunate Victor Emmanuel shall be forgotten-infamous though they be-the Church shall be young. vigorous and successful as ever. In those days of darkness, it becomes our

duty, as Catholics, to ignite the charity that is within us, and prove to the world that, we are Catholics to all intents and purposes. The independence of the Church of all human control should be the principal design of every Catholic heart. I believe the design is as Catholic as the Church itself: and this belief fills my soul with consolation. Yes, Catholics shall not be lukewarm in the day of our trial, but will concentrate their energies and establish, as far as they can, the independence of the Holy See. For some time passed, the Catholies of the world have given positive and tractical proofs of their determination to sacrifice all their stake in this world in order to secure to the Church her policy and free action-what they have done in the passed, they will do in the future, and God will help them and bless them for their devotion.

Whilst on this subject, I feel great pleasure in informing you that, His Grace, the Archbishop of Halifax, yesterday had a large number of his priests at a theological conference: the conference over, His Grace addressed his priests in terms worthy of his good heart and high intelect. He said that, until the Holy Father shall have secured to himself the temporal power-providentially necessary-every Catholic is bound in conscience to contribute to his support—that, he should soon name a day on which, in every mission, every year "Peter's pence should be collected, that, every priest ought to second him in this good necessary and obligatory work." I am quite sure, the Archbishop's address shall produce the effects intended, and that, the diocess of Halifax shall most cheerfully contribute its mite to the treasury of the Church.

I have the honor to remain, Dear Sir, Yours very sincerely, JOHN CANON WOODS.

The worst kind of blackguard is, in our opinion, the man who cannot behave decently in church. On most minds—even on those of the rowdy class -there is something in the sanctity of a building devoted to the service of God which has a quieting and hallowing influence. Put your genuine rowdy in church—in a church of any denomination—while service is going on, he is instantly quieted. If he does not behave exactly comme il faut, his conduct is at least decorous. Put a man of the "gent" class -one of the fraternity who indulge in intensely loud neckties and impossible waistcoats—in the same place and he will behave like the cad he is. An illustration of the latter case occurred only last Sunday in the Jesuit Church in this city which terminated in what might have been, had the scene been laid anywhere else, a most ludioreus discom-fiture of the "gent." It was Whitsunday and a large congregation were present at the evening service. A member of the genus " cad" who happened to be present indulged in some unseemly and altogether high-toned remarks respecting the decoration of the altar. His observations were made in so loud a key that they attracted the notice of a great part of the congregation. Finally the talking became so loud that an ecclesiastic came down and informed our cad that two policemen were in waiting on the steps of the church to convey into durance vile any blackguards who might happen to interrupt the service. Our cad subsided at once, and several of his confreres who had been during the service persistently staring at the choir at the back of the church assumed the position which gentlemen usually take during tunately even that programme, unsatisfactory though | divine service. Perhaps it was the first time they it be, will hardly be carried out, for many parishes ever took their position as gentlemen. Who can

Freman, N. B., reminds one of the cruelties perpetrated in Ireland, by the levying of tithes from a Catholic peasantry for the support of a State-Schoolism, resembles one another as do

tro eggs:-CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN NEW BYONSWICK. As we announced some time ago, active efforts have been commenced in Portland to establish the folless Schools Act in the affections of the people by the full exercise of the powers placed in the bands of the authorities by the ex post jacto laws of

let Session.

Mr. Michael McGuire, Marsh Bridge, was the first victim.

Two chests of tea and a barrel of pork belonging to him were seized for his School Taxes. They were offered at auction on May 2nd. The sale They were alone realized \$68.97, and the amount of of the test atome restricted poster, and the amount of his taxes being \$30,53, the surplus cash and the pork were returned to him.

Mr. Henry Maher was the next opponent of the

School Law whose goods were levied on. His tax bill was \$121.57, but the value of the articles seized 345. They consisted of a horse, harness, and sloven, and three boxes of tobacco. The sale took place on May 26th; the horse brought \$125, and the himess \$12; the other goods were therefore not offered. It will be seen that more than enough was deceived for the horse to pay taxes and costs, and the sale of the harness was unnecessary—some might say malicious. The purchaser, when demanding his property, was asked to pay \$4,50 for the bard of the horse since his seizure. This he reboard to do, and it was then put in Mr. Maher's actout, in order to justify the sale of the harness.

If Misher refused to take the balance tendered him, and he contends that the Town improperly retains money belonging to him.

money belongs and chattels of Michael O'Mahony, Esq., were levied upon on June 2nd, and will be put up for sale on Saturday next. His taxes amount to \$63. 13,\$30,61 of which is for School purposes, and \$33,-17 for general purposes. He tendered the latter sum (and indeed all the opponents of the School Law in Portland are willing to pay the ordinary Town taxes) but it would not be accepted. The following is a list of the goods belonging to Mr. Ollahony which have been seized: Twenty water pails, one clock, one watch, one half-chest of tea, palls, one clock, the country of the country of two setts of scales, part box of tobacco, eleven small brooms, two shoulders of pork, one box of washing

crystal. Messrs. J. &. J. Hogan, whose taxes are \$23.53 on each member of the firm, have had some goods belonging to them seized also. Some of these, including a box of tobacco and a half-chest of tea, are to be sold to-morrow (Friday.)

Other seizures have also been made, but as the executions have thirty days, to run, many are not yet officially reported.

And thus are the doctrines of toleration and libertv of conscience observed in the free and enlightened Province of New Brunswick to-day.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The following letter from Father Stafford to Mr. Chisholm, M.P., will well repay perusal:

DEAR SIR,—I agree perfectly with you on the absurdity of the everlasting cry of those do nothing

legislators who, are, in reality, in sympathy with the liquor traffic or are themselves fond of their toddy. "Educate the people" is the cry, and they send emigration agents to Europe to send out more food for "Gooderham's Powder." Do you not think it would be better to take care of our own people and save them from destruction, than to send all over the world in quest of more victims to fill up the place of the dead and the dying.

How many of our people die each year from the

effects of whiskey drinking? Three or four thousand. How many are rendered helpless and a burthen to the country? and how many families of three or four where eight or ten would be born were it not for the premature death of the parents? An answer to these questions would help to educate the people very much. I fear, the people the most sadly in need of being educated are those very gentlemen who are everlastingly crying " Educate the people."

The people know too well the miseries of whiskey drinking and further they know that too many of the most highly educated gentlemen in your honorable House are fond of their toddy. This is unparliamentary, is it not? But it is true.

I attended the Penitentiary at Kingston for four years; about eighty per cent of the convicts were brought there by drink. Why not abolish the drink and with it eighty per cent of its sad sequences.

The convicts' parents were generally drinkersbut all this is well known to the people, and to their law makers; and was well put by Mr. Bodwell in his speech last Monday.

Another lesson—last year—37 poor received relief from our Council, 35 of whom owe their pauperism to drink. What is true here is true in every other part of Canada; whiskey a curse—always a curse, and nothing but an unmitigated curse.

There is just one fact in connection with this business that you will see no reference to in the debateit is a fact not easily referred to—it is this. Houses of prestitution on this continent, and in Europe, could not be kept up without this hell-begotten agency. The Mayor of New York is my authority.

Here is a lesson for the people.
In this locality we are 2,279 cold water men—the fruits of it are shown everywhere—in the schools, on the farms, in the shops, in business of every kind, except in litigation.

And there are those who prate about not wishing to interfere with the rights of the people! The people have no right to drink whiskey, no more than they have a right to drink arsenic or any other poison. The rights of the people are to be pretected in their "lives, liberties and the pursuit of happiness."

Women have rights-children have rights-we all have rights that are trampled on by this [whiskey demon. Talk about respecting the rights of the people! It is a mockery—it is an insult to common sense. "It is the cant and gibberish of hypocrisy." Far better allow thieves the right to steal, much less harm would flow from it. I will go farther—less harm, in my mind would flow from the permission to murder. The murdered man may gain heaventhe murderer may repent and be forgiven-but how is it with the dying drunkard and the drunkard

Enough for the present. I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, save through your speech. Every man who makes war on the traffic is a follow soldier of mine and dear to me.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks. Your obedient servant,

M. STAFFORD,

THE JESUITS IN CANADA.—When the high-born Noel Brulart de Sillery, knight of Malta and courtier of Marie de Medicis, turned from the vanities of this world and became a priest, Canada was the fashionable mission of the day, and the noble neophyte signalised his self-renunciation by giving of his great wealth for the conversion of the Indian heathen. He supplied the Jesuits with money to maintain a religious establishment near Que-bec; and the settlement of red Christians took his musical name, which the region still keeps. It

The following article, from the St. John pestilence, Iroquois and winter. It was the scene lately among the charitable at from 20c to \$5 a vant medical men believe that menengitis arises of many piece. Detective Cullen wishes to buy one also and formulation of the cruelties. kinds, and the centre of the missionary efforts among the Indians. Indeed, few events of the picturesque a well known character, and is in the liabit of going remain a mystery, just as the cause of cholera has for early history of Quebec left it untouched; and it is from house to house on errands of this sort.—Witness so many years remained a subject of discussion. from a Catholic peasantry for the support of a worthy to be seen no less for the wild beauty of the spot than for its heroical memories. About a league from the city, where the irregular wall of a league from the city, where the irregular wall of rock on which Quebec is built recedes from the river, and a grassy space stretches between the tide and the foot of the woody steep, the old mission and the Indian village once stood: and to this day there yet stands the stalwart frame of the first Jesuit residencemodernised of course, and turned to secular uses, but firm as of old, and good for a century to come. All round is a world of lumber, and rafts of vast extent cover the face of the waters in the ample cove -one of many that indent the shore of the St. Lawrence. A careless village struggles along the roadside and the river's margin; huge lumber ships are loading for Europe in the stream; a town shines out of the woods on the opposite shore; nothing but a friendly climate is needed to make this one of the most charming scenes the heart could imagine. -Atlantic Monthly.

FUNERAL

of the late SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER, Bart. For the information of the public, and to avoid confusion on the day of the Funeral, FRIDAY, THE 13TH JUNE,

The following ORDER OF PROCESSION. Which has been arranged by the Committee, is now published:

Military Band. One Company Infantry. District Deputy Adjutant General. Adjutant General and Staff.

Literary and Mechanic Institutes. Benevolent Societies. Workingmen's Society. Other Societies and Public Bodies. Civil Service of Canada.

The Mayors and Corporations of different Cities and their Officers. Montreal Corporation and Officers.

National Societies. The St. Jean Baptiste Society, of which the deceased Baronet was a member.

COFFIN.

The Family. Members of the Privy Council of Canada, who are members of the Cabinet.

Chief Mourners. Members of the Privy Council who are not members

of the Cabinet. The Representative of H. K. the Governor General. The Representatives of the Lieut.-Governors of the Provinces.

The Executive Councils of the Provinces of Canada. The Speaker and Members of the Senate.

The Speaker and Members of the House of Commons. The Speakers and Members of the Legislatures of the several Provinces.

> The Judiciary. Foreign Consuls. The Legal Profession. The Medical Profession.

Professors and Pupils of Universities and Colleges. Friends and Citizens.

> THE LINE OF PROCESSION. BEFORE THE SERVICE.

The Funeral Cortege will leave the Court House at Half-past Eight A.M., pass down Notre Dame Street to Gosford Street, down Gosford Street to Craig, up St. Denis Street to St. Catherine Street, along St. Catherine Street to St. Lawrence Main Street, down St. Lawrence Main Street to Craig, along Craig to Place d'Armes Hill, and up to the Parish Church of Notre Dame.

APTER THE SERVICE,

The Procession, on leaving the Church, will pass round Place d'Armes, up St. James Street to Vic-toria Square, by Victoria Square to Beaver Hall, up Beaver Hall to Sherbrooke Street, along Sherbrooke Street to Guy Street, and thence to the Cemetery.

The various Societies and Public Bodies who intend taking part in the Funeral Services are respectfully requested to assemble on the Champ-de-Mars, at Half-past Seven o'clock A.M., in order that they may be given the place assigned to them in the pro-

On Sunday last Bishop Fabre laid the corner stone of a new church at Cote St. Paul in the presence of some 5000 people. Addresses were delivered by Revd. Fathers Lapierre and Salmon. Two bands of music turned out.

Annual services for the dead took place on Sunday week at the Ottawa Catholic Cemetery, Montreal Road. The throng of people was immense, and the solemn services were conducted by his Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, Dr. O'Connor, and the Rev. Fathers Dandurand and Malley.

A CONFIDENCE MAN, -- Periodically the newspapers of this and other cities have to chronicle " confidence games" which surprise the least credulous. No later ago than Wednesday evening an unsophisticated German from the United States was fleeced out of \$300 by a French Canadian sharper named Latour: and what is most surprising, both parties were utter strangers to each other. It appears the German was on his way to Sorel, and while going down to the Quebec boat met Mr. Sharper, who spoke to him in a gentlemanly manner. The German stated his destination; he was going to visit his friends. Sharper, of course, was well acquainted with them, having lived in Sorel for a number of years. At this juncture a third party appears. He is all excitement. He frantically plunges his hand into his breast pocket and draws forth a check for \$2,000; informs Sharper he has put forth every effort to get it cashed, but found it impossible, as all the banks were closed. Sharper is the picture of dismay. He asks the German to accommodate him with the loan of \$300. Without giving the matter a thought he does so, being so well acquainted with his (the German's) family. Exit Sharper \$300 richer than he ever was.. The matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives, and they are now on the lookout for the barefaced swindler, while the victim of misplaced confidence is sojourning in Sorel lamenting his loss .- Gazette, June 6th.

THAT UNFORTUNATE FEMALE-A man from Chaboillez Square complained at the Central Police Station that an elderly female dressed in the weeds of widowhood had called upon him yesterday, stating she was in great pecuniary distress, asking him as a favor to advance a dollar or so on a valuable gold(?) ring that glittered on her finger. Affected at her condition, he gave her \$1.75 and took the ring, while she took his name and address, in order to reclaim the property, Last night an investigation showed the ring was made of lead, washed with oro-

piece. Detective Cullen wishes to buy one also, and from poison in the blood, but how the poison gets he need have little difficulty in finding her as she is there they cannot explain. It will probably forever

Only actual inspection can give one an idea how dense and miserable are the "slums" of Montreal. It must startle and astonish emigrants primed with the flowery descriptions of enterprising agents, to the flowery descriptions of enterprising agents, to the flowery descriptions of enterprising agents, to the Co., and Messrs. Lemoyne, Gibb & Co.'s boom on find in this "land of promise," people huddled together in all the squalor of dirt characteristic of lage, broke this a.m., and about 30,000 sawlogs went Seven Dials, but such is the sad truth. The Printers on their return trip from Lachine, yesterday, passed through neighborhoods which would rival any of London's purlieus. Assuredly there is great need in our midst of an indefatigable Board of Health, and a wide field for practical philanthropists like Peabody, to give the masses healthy, commodious houses at reasonable rates. We hope to see the time when thousands of our workingmen will reside in pleasant cottages across the river, or a little way in the country, and shall be glad to find, as we expect to do, that the large sale of land on Saturday, at Longueuil, will inaugurate some such movement. -Evening Star, June 5th.

An entertainment under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society took place last evening in the Seminary Hall, which was well attended, and passed off successfully. Mr. E. Murphy gave a very interesting microscopical exhibition, and the Hibernian Independent Brass Band contributed much to the evening's enjoyment by the execution of national airs, &c., very creditably.—Star, June 4th.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM .- The men of this Province who have been fortunate enough to be selected to proceed to England on the Wimbledon team are Capt. Morgan, 8th Batt., Quebec; Licut. Boyd, G. T. R. Engineers; Lieut. Andrews, "Victorias," Sergt. Shaw, 54th Batt, and Sergt. Coutu, Three Rivers. These gentlemen have to report at Quebec on the 20th inst., and sail on the "Prussian" the day fol-

IDENTIFIED.—It will be remembered that some time since we published the particulars of the death of a man who threw himself on the Railway track, near the Tanneries, as a train was approaching. At the time it was impossible to do more than give a simple statement of the facts, as he was an emigrant and a strager to everyone; but it has been since discovered that his name was James Dowling, an Englishman. The cause of the rash act was supposed to have been family troubles .- Gazette.

A NEW INVENTION .- Mr. John Foster has invented a machine he denominates the "Vertical Pulverizer," which being worked by horse power will grind food for cattle, or by adding increased pressure, by means of a simple contrivance, flour can be made from wheat, rye, etc. A company is to be formed for its manufacture, and as the price is to be about \$100, no doubt it will be largely patronized by farmers.

AN INDIAN IMPALED ON A SPIKE .- Yesterday as the steamer" Magnet" was on her way down the St. Lawrence, and while at Prescott, two raftsmen brought on board a rough stretcher on which lay one of their companions who had been fearfully wounded that morning. While working at the timber, he fell upon one of the pins holding a raft together, and, a log rolling upon him, drove him down upon the spike, fairly impaling him, as it passed through from his back to the front of his chest. The poor fellow gradually kept sinking as the boat descended the river, until at Cornwall he was transhipped into a canoe, where, exposed to the hot sun and in mortal agony, he was paddled home to die.-Witness, 7th ult.

Two inquests were held en Saturday upon two old women, one of whom, Mrs. Burke died suddenly of heart desease, and the other Mrs. Charland, of apoplexy.

DEMISE OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Another of the oldest of our citizens has departed, in the person of Mr. James Brophy, father of Ald. Brophy, who died at the residence of his son on Saturday evening, 31st May, at the advanced age of 78 years. Mr. Brophy came to Kingston with H. M. 57th Regt. in 1817, and having purchased his discharge soon after his arrival, has been a constant citizen since, a period of

His connection with the 57th dated from 1813, into which corps he volunteered from the Kilkenny Militia; he was present at the siege of Bergen and Zoone under Sir Thomas Graham in 1813-14, during the battle of Waterloo was stationed at Antwerp, and during the troubles of 1837 was one of the first to volunteer his services in defence of the country. Energetic and independent in character he worked with persevering industry until within four weeks of his death, and in addition to maintaining himself respectably, was able on many occasions to assist any old friends whom he found in distress. His many sterling qualities made him a favorite with all who knew him.—British Whig.

BEACHBURG, June 5th .-- A dreadful affair happened in our usually quiet village to-day, the particulars of which are as follows:—It appears that an enmity has for some time existed between one Condie by name and one John Beach both of this village, Last night at 12.30, Condie attempted to throw down Beach's fence, and on coming out of his house to prevent further destruction to his property, gave chase fafter Condic, who it appears hid behind a stump, and on Beach coming up, struck him in the breast with a large stone from the effects of which Beach died at 11.30 this morning. Deceased was one of the oldest residents of this place, and after whom the Village is named. Coroner Walton has been summoned, and a post mortem examination will ske place at once. Condic is now under arrest and

A HARD HEAD .- The St. John Globe describes how there had been pistol firing at a hotel in that city. The day after the occurrence a popular and wellknown young physician was stopped at his office door by a person who quietly said—"I would like to speak to you a moment, sir." "Walk in," said the medical man, "and take a seat." The stranger did as he was bid, then removing his hat, said in the coolest manner possible, "there was a shot fired last night, and I think there is a bullet in my The doctor looked, and sure enough there head." was a pistol bullet found in his skull, and as firmly embedded as if it had been encased in stone. It was quite a trouble to remove it. This accom-

plished, the man walked off as coolly. THREE MEN DROWNED-A FRENCHMAN STABBED .-Buckingham, June 2nd. - On Wednesday last a cance containing four men, in the employ of Messrs. James McLaren & Co., in running the Cedar Rapids, 50 miles north, on the River Du Lievre, upset, and John Burke, of the Township of Lochaber,—Kingston, an Englishman, only two years in the country, and Clievrier a Canadian from Vankleek Hill, were drowned; the other two managed to hold on the canoe until rescued. The bodies have not been recovered. A resident of the township, named William McKee, whilst under the influence of tangle leg, stabbed a Canadian named LaBelle severely in the back with a hay fork. McKee was before a Bench of Magistrates yesterday and committed to Aylmer gaol until next Assizes. He kicked one of the magistrates severely whilst assisting the constable to handcuff him.

THE WHAT-IS-IT .- Cerebro-spinal menengitis prevails to a very considerable extent in Brantford and its vicinity. It is a very dangerous disease, usually terminating in death from three to ten days. It is no new disease. It prevailed as an epidemic in Russia, Poland and North Germany some three or four years ago. It is simply an inflammation of Oats the meninges or membranes that cover the brain and Peas

Hamilton Times.

BREAK IN A BOOM - THIRTY THOUSAND SAWLOGS Swept.—Buckingham, June 3rd.—Messrs. McLaren over the falls. The noise was so great that it shook the glass in the windows of the houses throughout the village. The population are congregated along the river bank in the vicinity of the falls. Great excitement prevails among the lumber merchants and those interested in the lumber business.

PORT HOPE, June 4 .-- A fatal accident occured on the Midland Railway, which resulted in one man, name unknown, losing his life and another being seriously injured. The following are a few of the particulars as far as learned :- Six cars of the train that conveys Lent's circus from place to place ran off the track about eleven miles south of Lindsay, breaking all the baggage waggons. fortunately none of \$3,00 to \$3,25, retail. the cages containing the animals were among those thrown off. The accident was caused by the braking of an axle on one of the cars,

COMMENDABLE .- The Rev. Mr. Stafford, Lindsay, with his usual liberality, has again consented to give a prize at the Ops Competitive Examination which will be held in the Union School on Saturday 28th inst. The Township Council has voted the sum of \$30 for prize books.—Post.

HALIFAX, June 4 .- The funeral of the late Lieut .-Governor Howe took place this afternoon with imposing and impressive ceremonies. In conformity with the request from the Mayor and City Council, the citizens closed their establishments from three o'clock. From every flag-staff in the city and vessels in port, flags were flying half-mast high. Long before the hour appointed for the funeral, the streets in the vicinity of the Government House were crowded with citizens. Thousands visited the remains, which were lying in state, and up to the hour for the funeral the rush of people to take a farewell look was tremendous. Shortly after three o'clock the blue jackets from the Boyal Alfred, the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 60th Rifles, 78th Regiment, the city brigade of volunteer militia, comprising three battalions, arrived, and took their positions, lining both sides of the streets through which the funeral procession was to pass. The crowds of people were immense, there being no less than 20 to 25,000. As the funeral procession moved through the extended line of the troops the saluting battery commenced firing minute guns, which were con-tinued until the remains of the late lamented Governor Howe were enclosed in the mother earth. The occasion was one of deep solemnity to the vast concourse of citizens, who thronged every avenue to the cemetery and filled every sidewalk on the route of the procession, and will not readily be forgotten by the youngest person who witnessed the reverential respect paid to the remains of Nova Scotia's greatest

Halipax, N. S., June 3 .- At the Supreme Court at Windsor yesterday, Bin Cochrane, Silas Marstars and a woman, were tried and convicted of incendiarism and were sentenced, the former to seven years, the latter to five years in the penitentiary. This breaks up the gang of incendiaries who have been the terror of the inhabitants of Hants County for the last two years. Having destroyed thirteen buildings including the Meeting-house and school-house.

It is stated that Ohief Justice Sir William Young will be appointed to succeed the late Lieut, Governor Howe in Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dartmouth, N S, Very Rev J C W, \$4; Campbell-ford, M H, 2.20; St Margarets, N B, Rev T J B, 2; Mount Forest, M D, 2.50; Rigaud, J D, 1.50; Portneuf, Rev F D, 2; Admaston, S W, 2.25; Pointe aux Chene, D C, 2; Kenmore, T G, 3; French Village, M L, 2; Seatorth, J M, 4; Maritana, D G, 1.50; St Catherine de Fossambault, P M, 2; Malcolm, D S, ±; Smith's Falls, L McD, 4.

Per J B, Mitchell-L B, 1.50; P DcC, 1.50; Bornholm, J R, 1.50.

Per Rev F W, Huntingdon-D T M, 1.50. Per P P, Halifax, N S-Self, 2; Port Hastings, J C, 2; River Denis, A C, 2.

Per J M, Quebec—B B, 2; M McN, 4: W W, 2; Rev M H, 2; J D, 2; J A, 2; S, 4.50; J B, 2. Per P B, Maritana—Self, 1.50; Stockwell, E McC,

Per D S, Pakenham-J L, 4.

BIRTH.

· In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. R. McCready,

DEATHS.

In this city, on Friday, 6th inst., John Henry Darragh, youngest son of the late Peter Darragh, aged 24 years 2 months .- Requiescat in Pace.

In this city, on the 4th inst., Mary Rakins, widow of the late Thomas Quinn, Queen's County, Ireland,

Breakfast—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comfort ng.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion 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." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James

Epps's & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, London."

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

"Healing on the Wings," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild, Cherry, and by such use been cured of coughs, celds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl. of 196 h .-- Pellards..... \$3.00 @ \$3,35

- 1	Superior Extra 0.00 @	0.00
ւ	Extra 6.80 @	6.90
٠	Fancy 6.40 @	6.45
,	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @	0.00
1	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.70 @	5.75
-	Strong Bakers' 6.90 @	6.00
۱.	Middlings 4.00 @	4.25
, [U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.70 @	0.00
ı j	City bags, [delivered] 3.00 @	0.00
1	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.50 @	0.55
-	Lard, per lbs	0.11
9	Checse, per lbs 0.00 @	
ı	do do do Finest new 0.11 @	0.11
١.	Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.33 @	
2	Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.40 @	
٤١	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.00 @	
- 1	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.75 @	
.	Pork—Old Mess17.50 @	00.00
-	New Canada Mess18.50 @	18.00
l	MODOVINO MADMINIST WARRING	
7	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.	

Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1 15 do spring do 1 16 Barley do 0 60 do 0 44 do 0 60 0 62

0 66

8.00

8	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0,	06	0	061	•
5	" fore-quarters "	_	84		044	
r	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	_	GT		60	
•	Chickens, per pair	-	50	-	60	
	Ducks, per brace	-	60	-	75	
	Geese, each	_	70	-	80	
.	Turkeys	-	00			
3	Rutter lb walle	_		-	75	
ı	Butter, lb. rolls	_	18	-	20	
ij	" large rolls	-	14	0	16	
١.	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	11	0	12	
:	Apples, per brl	2	00	3	00	
	Cabbage, per doz	0	40	0	50	
	Onions, per bush	1	00	1	10	
1	Carrots do	0	55	ō	60	
	Beets do	0	60	-	75	
	Parsnips do	-	60	-	70	
1	Potatoes, per bag	-	40	_	50	
1	Turnips, per bush	-	30	_	49	
		_ =				
	HayStra w		00		00	
	Mila W	9	00	IT	00	

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-Superior extra selling per barrel at \$7.00 to \$8,00; per 100 lbs., \$4,00 \$4,25. Family Flour

GRAIN—nominal; Rye 60c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Peas 60c steady. Oats 35 to 38c. little change. Small receipts.

Potators are now selling at 50 to 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots 50 to 60c per bushel. BUTTER-Ordinary 14c, packed by the tub or creck;

fresh sells at 15 to 16c for lb. a decline of 5c. Eggs are selling at 10 to 11c, and plentiful. Cheese, 12c: in store 13 to 14c.

MEAT.—Beef steady at \$7.50 per 100 lbs.; killed fresh selling at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Mess Pork \$29 to 20,50. Pork \$18 to \$18,50. Mutton and lamb sell at 9 to 10c. Veal 5c. Hams 15c to 16c.
POULTRY.—Turkeys from 75c to \$1,50 upwards;

Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70. Hay \$12,00 to \$15,00 a ton; Straw \$6,50. Wood selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,00

to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady at \$7,50 delivered. per ton. Soft \$8. HIDES.-Market steady at declines; \$6,50 for No.

untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1,00 to \$1,25; Fleese Wool, 30 to 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 41 rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 45c. Pot Ashes \$6, to \$7,00 per 100 lbs .- British Whig.

WANTED.

A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French. Best of references. Address "Tutor" TRUE WITNESS office.

WANTED, a R. C. Teacher to teach English and French in an Elementary School,

Apply to C. BARSALOU, CALUMET ILSAND.

WANTED-A TEACHER for a French and English School. A liberal salary. JOHN HANNON, Sec.-Treas.

St. Canut, P.Q. S. M. PETTENGILL & GO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for

P. F. WALSH & CO.,

advertising at our lowest rates.

DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str. (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's.)

MONTREAL.

FATHER BURKE.

A SPLENDID CHROMO LIKENESS of the great Dominican, Rev. T. N. BURKE, O.P., is given to all subscribers to THE PILOT (the leading Catholic paper of the United States), on the payment of TWO DOLLARS and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, Canadian currency, or THREE DOLLARS U. S. currency. This includes U. S. pestage. The Chromo alone worth the price of The Pilot.

Address PATRICK DONAHOE. The Pilot Office, BOSTON, MASS.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

BRANCHES Have been Opened in

St. Joseph Street, No. 396.

St. Cathetine Street, No. 552.

DEPOSITS from Five Cents to Two Thousand dollars will be received, but re-payments will be made only at the Head Office,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. Office hours from 10 to 3, and in the evening from G to 8.

Another Branch will shortly be opened in the neighborhood of St. Jean Baptiste Village. INSULVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MOISE BOURQUE, of L' Epip-

hanie, Trader An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his

Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in the village of L' Epiphanie on Wednesday the twenty fifth day of June instant at 10 o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. GUILBAULT. Interim Assignee. L' Assomption, 4th June 1873.

. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
In the matter of HUGH McGILL, trading at Mcntreal under the name of H. McGILL & CO. An Insolvent.

A First and Final Dividend Sheet of the amount of Composition due under and by virtue of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, made and executed on the 21st February A.D. 1873 between the said Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, sub-ject to objection until the 23rd June instant. A. B. STEWART.

Montreal, 6th June 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, as well individually, as having been one of the partners of the Partnership that has existed under the name of "PATERSON & WURTLE,"

Insolvent. The Creditors of the above-named Iusolvent are notified to meet at my Office, No. 5 St. Sacrament. Street, Montreal, on the Sixteenth day of June next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to appoint inspectors, order the sale of the effects, &c., belonging to the Estate, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally,— The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.
Montreal, 30th May, 1873.

Switches All beines in the confile

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assigned.

Assignes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

President McMahon issued a proclamation to the army in which he says: The choosing of the President of the Republic from your ranks shows the confidence of the National Assembly in your loyalty. The President has also issued an order appointing Gen. Ladmirault, now military Governor of Paris, to the command of the army at Versailles.

A RECEPTION .- PARIS, June 5 .- The first reception of President McMahon took place this evening and was a brilliant affair. All the members of the diplomatic corps, with the exception of Von Arnim, the German Ambassador. were present, as well as the Orleans Princes, officers of the army and navy, the editors of the Conservative journals in Paris, distinguished clergymen, and members of the Bar, with many ladies.

LONDON, June 5.—It is reported that the ex-Empress Eugenie is in Paris.

JEROME BONAPARTE IN PARIS .- PARIS. June 5.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived in this city. His presence causes much agitation in the lobbies of the Hall Assembly.

Special despatches to the London Times contradict the reports that there is less cordiality in the relations between the French and German Governments since the election of President MacMahon.

PARIS, June 6 .- Duke De Broglio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular letter to the representatives of France abroad, declaring that the difference betwen the majority of the Assembly and Thiers' was not on his foreign but Domestic Policy; the late cabinet not offering sufficient guarantee against revolution in the country. The policy of the new Government he continues will be moderate at home; and pacific abroad. All attempts at revolt will be vigerously opposed, without attacking existing institutions.

Marshal Bazaine is not likely to escape without a trial. An official denial has been given to the rumour that the military judges who conducted the preliminary inquiry had declared that there was no case against him.

The French Government, desirous to perpetuate the memory of the services rendered by Alderman Purdon, late Lord Mayor of Dublin, to the French agriculturists during the Franco-Prussian war, has ordered a gold medal to be struck in commemoration of those services, and his medal has been forwarded to Alderman tPurdon. The French Minister of Agriculture has also requested Alderman Purdon to be his interpreter to all who took part in the work, and to return them his most sincere thanks.

PILORIMAGES .- While the various parties are squabbling for place Christian France is besieging Heaven with prayers. Three thousand pilgrims visited S. Anne d'Auray en the 1st of May. Lourdes is crowded daily. It is too early for Salette, for the snow still lies thick and heavy on the Dauphiny Alps, but Mont S. Michael, an almost forgotten pilgrimage on the Norman coast, and one of the most celebrated in the middle ages, is being revived. Issondun, Paray le Monial, Fourniere, and Mont Roland, are thronged, and the movement will go on through the year if events permit. It is so very probable that they will not, that of the Austurias. Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign any of your readers desirous of visiting Lourdes Affairs in the late short reign, has been arrested at Vittoria while alighting from a train, and Caballas especially will do well not to postpone their Rodas was arrested in another part of the country pious journey beyond June, as they may find it while endeavoring to escape out of Spain in a lugdifficult to do so later.—Cor. Catholic Opinion.

CONSECRATION OF FRANCE TO THE SACRED HEART.—The inhabitants of Rodez having almost unanimously signed a recent address to the French Assembly, praying that body to at Madrid, has harangued the authors of the coup legalize a ceremony by which France should be consecrated to the Sacred Heart. His Holiness the Pope has addressed a brief of congratulation to the signatories in which he pointed out the great value of the dedication and the expectations he entertains that God will, by its means, further glorify His name and add to the beauty and strength of religion.

His Holiness has addressed a magnificent Brief to the Viscomte Maurice de Bonald and the other promoters of the Dedication of France to the Sacred Heart, by a petition to the Assembly for that end.

M. Paulin, of Paris, has issued an essay on the Origin of the Holy Graal. He contends that the legend sprang from the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus; that Joseph of Armathea's bones were stolen from the Abbey of Moieumoutier and brought to Glastonbury, where Arthur was also buried; that Joseph's dish of the Last Supper was woven into the Arthur legends; and that Walter Map, at the request of Henry the Second, wrote the romance of Joseph of Arimathea, or the Graal, which set up Joseph as the first Christian bishop, in order to place England on a level with wife. She is ready to follow me, wherever I may Rome, and so help Henry in his struggle with go; to share my lot, whatever it may be. To tell your Weight how much I love my country and how the Pope.

The festival of Joan of Arc, May 8th, was celebrated this year with rare state in Orleans. Mgr. Dupanloup officiated in the cathedral, and the sermon was preached by the celebrated Abbe Lehmann, of Lyons. The Princes of Joinville and Montpensier were present. A procession took place in the afternoon through the streets of the city. Rouen also worthily commemerated the martyrdom of the great to submit to the dictates of those who had called French heroine.

NAPOLEON I .- The Paris correspondent of the Echo writes that the Mass for the repose of the soul of the Napoleon I., which was prohibited at the Invalides on the anniversary of his death, was celebrated on Tuesday at Notre-Dame. Notwithstanding that no invitations were issued, several hundred persons attended, Navarre, of the recent engagement near Estella, among them a great number of ladies and old from which it appears that the defeat of the Governofficers in uniform. Prince Murat, the Duc ment thoops was decisive and disastrous. The same unimpeachable authority also says the "insurgents" bere with them "a characteristic hody of cavalry the Bonapartist Deputies were present. Conspicuous by his absence was M. Reuher, who mostly cadets of the old Basque nobility, and comleft Paris early this morning for England, on a manded by the Marquis Valdespina." mission to the widow of Napoleon III.

There are a section of optimists, and M.

Berrenger is one of them, who fondly believe that if a definite Republic is proclaimed it will take all the wind out of Radical sails, and that the crisis will be thus tided over. They must look very little below the surface to believe and this by "Liberals !" such a thing. The Radicals do not want a Republic, save as an instrument for bringing utterly breaking down social order, and that they alone will profit by the declaration of that definite form of judgment is patent. A Republic in France, as in all Monarchical countries, means nothing more or less than Anarchy, and no issue save that of civil war can be looked

THE WHITE ABOVE THE RED. - Order above disorder-peace above bloodshed-religion above irreligion—God above the Commune-MacMahon above Gambetta-France, counting from the time when Robespierre would heal the wounds of society, by washing them well with human blood, has just had her thirteenth revolution. This time it was a bloodless one. The tigers of the Commune are chaffing; their leaders in the extreme left, are sullen; there is another Archbishop in Paris, why can they not fly out the red flag, and shed his blood? The Hibernico-French Marshal, commands the army, he has the Confidence of the nation, and the Sans Cullotte must nurse his anger. No living man but Mac-Mahon, perhaps, could have taken the reins of government, and saved France from bloodshed. and terrible disorder .- Celtic Index.

It is pleasing to read the denunciations of the Carlists in the proclamations of Senores Figueras and Castelar as "rebels." And what are these gentlemen? and what were they who overthrew the throne of Queen Isabella? Rebellion means violent resistance to duly constituted power. Such was the character of the uprising which subverted Isabella's throne. And such is really the character of the late uprising which made Senores Figueras and Castelar masters in Madrid. Whether the proclamation of the Republic upon the abdication of King Amadeo was or was not a legitimate act, it is beyond all doubt that the violent dissolution of the Permanent Committee of the Cortes and the usurpation of absolute authority by the present rulers at Madrid was as flagrant a rebellion as ever was committed. Senores Figueras and Castelar committed precisely that outrage upon law and propriety in Spain which the Times ad nauseam urged M. Thiers to perpetrate in France, but which the President of the French Republic was too prudent to attempt. If the term "rebel" was ever fitly applied to any human being, the present rulers in Madrid are rebels. And they are as mendacious as they are rebellious. If the forces who obey them were only half as clever in winning victories over the Carlists as the concectare of the official telegrams are in inventing such successes there would not have been an avowed Carlist in the Peninsula for the last fortnight. So audacious have these telegraphers of false news become, that a few days ago it was officially announced, as one of the glorious achievements of the republican troops, that Don Alphonzo had been obliged to seek safety by a precipitous flight across the border into France. The latest authentic accounts mention the presence of the Prince and his consort, accompanied by several Carlist chiefs, and a considerable military force, at Capellades, on their route to Claramuret, a long way from the French frontier, and very near the capital of Catalonia-affording incontestable proof of the falsity of the announcement of the republican usurping government. The "rebel" Government are justifying our application to them of the term Committee of Public Safety. All "suspects" upon whom their myrmidons can lay hands are seized and imprisoned; and the Ministers of Amadeo are as much suspected as the Carlists or the partisans of the Prince gage train proceeding to the north. Serrane and Topete have succeeded in escaping from Madrid and are now safe at Biarritz. The marshal proceeded under escort of the British Minister as far as Santander. General Sickles, the American Minister d'etat, when presenting to them the resolution of the United States Government and Congress, congratulating them upon their exploit and wishing well to the Iberian Republic. The general said for his Government and for himself, with reference to the emancipation of the negroes in Porto Rico, that "the United States desire only the happiness of those neighboring communities, and cannot look with indifference upon whatever concerns the welfare of the West India Islands." A gentle suggestion to England that the Monroe doctrine is still cherished in the United States. The general added that freedom in Cuha and Porto Rico will make these provinces more loyal to Spain for the future, and a source of strength instead of difficulty and weakness. Is this a pledge that there shall be no more American filibustering in Cuba and that the "lone star" society is no more ?-London Exchange.

THE EX-MONARCH OF SPAIN.—HE DIDN'T WANT TO BE A KING.—The following letter from the Duke of Aosta to his father the King of Italy, dated January, 1869, and now published in the Radical El Imparcial of Madrid, throws much light on the views entertained by Don Amadeo, from the first to the last, during his sovereignty :-- "Your Majesty, it was with extreme surprise that, for the first time and without any previous communication to me on the subject. I heard from your Majesty that it was seriously incontemplation to confer on me the crown of Spain. On my return to Genoa I have spoken of this to my go; to share my lot, whatever it may be. To tell your Majesty how much I love my country, and how much I am willing to do for her, is needless; any sacrifice, even that of life itself, would seem light to me for her sake. But what is it that I am now asked to undertake? It is to rule the destinies of a country which is divided and torn to pieces by a thousand political parties; and a task which would be arduous to any one would be doubly so to one who, like myself, has had no experience in the difficult art of governing. The consequence would be that I should in fact not govern, but should have me to the throne. These reasons are strong enough to induce me, this very day, to place in the hands of your Majesty my formal refusal of the crown of Spain, begging your Majesty to transmit my decision to those whom it may concern. Your Majesty's affectionate son.

Details have been received from a correspondent of a London daily paper with the Carlist army in have with them "a characteristic body of cavalry, composed entirely of young Catholic gentlemen,

SWITZERLAND.

scription for the Swiss clergy, who, by the last decree, are not only deprived of their stipend in the Canton of Jura and Soleure but are now forbidden to celebrate Mass, instruct their flocks, confess or administer Holy Communion or attend the dying;

ITALY.

ROME.—BIRTHDAY OF THE HOLY FATHER.—The Holy the new Ordre Sociale into power, and for Father completed on Tuesday, May 13th, his eighty-utterly breaking down social order, and that first, or as some believe his eighty-second year—the exact year of his birth being a matter of some doubt, in consequence of the destruction of the Sinigaglia registers in the calamitous period of the French Revolution and invasion of Italy. His Holiness has been giving audiences as usual in spite of his recent rheumatic attack; but the telegrams state that he did not receive the deputations which came to congratulate him on his birthday in consequence of a fresh attack of indisposition. This indisposition was made the most of by the Liberal Press, as its practice is, and telegrams dated Tuesday represented the Pope as having had a serious fainting fit and being altogether in a very critical condition. The next day, however, the telegram was in a different key; the Holy Father was better, and heard Mass as usual. We believe the truth to be that he had caught a cold. and having just recovered from an attack of lumbago, was advised by his physicians to confine himself for a day or two to his bedroom. At eighty-one years of age, every ailment of course requires care, and justifies a certain anxiety; and the prayers of the whole Catholic world are being constantly offered that their Chief Pastor and Father may be spared to see at least the dawn of a better time-of peace for the Church and of triumph for the cause of religion .- Tablet.

The Count de Bourgoing, the late French ambassador to Rome, has addressed a letter to the Marquis de Baviera, the editor of the Osservatore of Rome thanking the people of Rome through him for the address sent him some time ago, expressive of popular approbation for his loyal conduct while French representative at the court of the Holy See.

Eighty-two heads of religious orders signed documents protesting against the bill for the suppression of religious corporations, and appealing to the Pope. the law of nations, and to God.

THE OUTRAGE NEAR THE GESU.—The following letter from Mr. Arthur Vansittart was published lately in

"Sir,-The Times of April 9 contains a letter headed Clericals and Liberals in Rome, upon which I venture to offer a few observations in order to prevent misapprehension. Your 'Occasional Correspondent' has given his own version of the causes which led to the affray in which I was wounded, besides translating into rather loose English my letter, written in Italian to the Osservators Romano and forwarding also an original statement from Dr Barberi Borghini, who declares himself my as-

sailant. "It is not my desire to impute wilful inaccuracy either to your correspondent or Dr. Barberi Borghini I must, however, deny in the most distinct manner that I was in any way connected with the alleged interference of the 'clericals' in the masked balls during Lent, or cognizant of any organization intended to prevent them. Nor was I mixed in any with the alleged 'demonstrative sermons' at the Gesu. In fact, I never heard even one of those sermons, and was present only twice during the whole of this Lent in that church, having heard part of a Mass on the Monday previous to the riot, and the entire of the last Mass on Sunday, the 30th

"Upon the day last mentioned I left home unaccompanied, carrying only a light stick, which happened to be ansound, and had been broken and mended with glue. It was not a 'loaded cane.' After Mass, when the attack occurred, I was returning homeward with two friends. We were three in number, and not five. None of us carried 'loaded We were not armed in any way, and did not in any way provoke a fight. Count Antonelli is but 20 years old, but looks even less; Count Brazza only 172; I am 23 years old. We were not, 'passing and repassing, but simply took our way homewards. None of us 'raised his cane against a street boy.' We saw no street boy at all.

" My letter to the Osservatore Romano was dictated, but not written by me, as I was, until a day or two ago, compelled to keep my arm in a sling, and this

Your faithful servant,

" ARTHUR VANSITTART.

"Via Alessandrina, Rome, April 14." A RECANTATION .- The Palermo Sicilia Cattolica of March 2nd, published the retraction of another apostate priest, who, touched by Divine grace, has lately sought and gained re-admittance into the true sheepfold-Father Vincenzo Caprera, a native of Caltanisetta (Sicily), and ex-Jesuit, a friend and protege of ex-Pere Hyacinthe, and Secretary of the soi-disant committee of "Old Catholics" of Rome. He was likewise a contributor to the columns of the Esperance de Rome, organ of that party, which has now ceased its issue for want of support. Duringthe month of July and August, 1872, the semi-official Liberta published a series of letters over the signature of Father Caprera, directed principally against the Society of which the latter had been a member. He then sought to obtain a support as a Professor of Languages, in which he was an adept; failing in this, he accepted a position in the Ministry of Public Works. The Sicilia Cattolica, already alluded to above, gives the letter under date January 27th, addressed by Father Caprers to the Vicar

Capitular of Palermo, in which he says :— "Your Lordship, will, I hope, remember me in the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, and, meantime, may I take the liberty of entreating you to make known my conversion to good Father Orlando, to whom I will shortly write to make amends for my many misdeeds, and to cause to be inserted in the columns of the Sicilia Cattolica-

"1. The fraternal announcement of my reconcilia-

tion with Holy Mother Church. "2. The retraction pronounced by me of all the errors put forth by me in journals and in pamphlets, published by myself—namely, in the pamphlet upon The Temporal Power (Dominio Temporale), and in the two pamphlets: 'Religious Superstitions' (Le Superstizioni Religiose), and in an especial manner in the impious sheet, edited by me under the title, Patrice Vangelo (Country and Gospel); and, let it be distinctly stated, that I henceforth profess no other doctrine regarding the personal infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff, and upon the temporal power, saving that universally taught and held in the Holy Church, by the Catholic Episcopate, and by all the faithful.

"3. In my name, to render thanks to the clergy of Caltanisetta, for their too often manifested desire for my conversion, likewise expressed to me in a letter addressed to me in the early days of my prevarication.

those who possess copies of the pamphlets above- the surface of its particles. The soil, at a certain named, or numbers of my journal, to destroy them and to consign them to the flames, whereby they when plants need moisture most, and when there is may cease to corrupt hearts and the minds of men, | plenty of it in the air, will have moisture deposited through the venom wherewith they are filled.

"5. To announce that I protest formally against the calumnies set forth in that aforesaid journal regarding the zealous pastors and regarding the min-isters of the altar, in whose lives and in whose conduct there not only was never the slightest cause for reprehension, but on the contrary, there was frequently reason to admire the singular edification as well as their holy zeal for the House of the Lord; and to state further that in so writing I was actuated SWITZERLAND. solely by a feeling of intense hatred against the entire body of the clergy.

"Finally, Monsignore, I earnestly beseech you to deign to implore for me pardon from the Most Rev. said and written on this subject, yet comparatively Archbishop for the offences offered him, through Archbishop for the onences onered min, values serves. No small part of the support of a family malum, he will kindly remember me in the holy Sacrifice of the Altar.

"Likewise craving pardon of your Tordship, I beg you to hold me ever in the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary.

"Your Lordship's most devoted servant and son in Jesus Christ.

"VINCENZO CAPRERA, Sacérdos." ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF ROME.-Rome celebrated the two thousand six hundred and twenty sixth anniversary of her birthday on the 21st April a holiday which she honors with great splendor, to keep green in the memory of her people the foundation of the city 753 years before the birth of Christ. The Coliseum, the Arch of Titus, the Palatine and Basilica of Constantine, and the Forum where the "immortal" accents of notable stump-orators are still said to glow, were all illuminated in colored lights successively; and finally all were illuminated with Bengal lights, rockets, and a majestic light from the Capitol.

GERMANY.

Berlin, June 3.—Asiatic cholera has appeared in two vilages in West Prussia. It has been communicated from Russian Poland. A rigid quarantine has been established.

BERLIN, June 4.-The Emperor William is slightly ill. He was unable to attend the banquet yesterday in honor of the Shah of Persia.

A Times telegram from Berlin states that the shipyard for the construction of cuirassed vessels at Nicholayeffesk on the Black Sea, is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready this summer.

COLOGNE, June 4.—The Old Catholics have elected Professor Reiskens Bishop.

They are decidedly progressing in Germany. We

learn from authentic sources that the following charming little scene really took place in a commu-nal school not long since. Master—"What is man?" Scholar (8 years old)—" He is a mortal being endowed with an immortal soul." Master-" Tut, tut, there is no such thing, my dear, as a soul; man is a mammiferous animal, only distinguished from others of his class by his superior intelligence, the result of his enlarged brain.—Catholic Review.

London, June 6.-Special despatches from Berlin to the London News says that Emperor William is in a serious state, and his physicians have advised him not to undertake his contemplated journey to

Berlin, June 6.-A despatch from Carlsbad announces the death in that town of Prince Adalben, cousin of the Emperor William.

HAMBURG, June 6.—The Princess Augusta, of Leiningen, widow of King Frederick William 3rd, of Prussia, died here to-day.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, June 6:- The Most Rev. J. Schapman, Archbishop of Utrecht, died to-day.

He is not a very wily fowler that same "Signor Alessandro Gavazzi," but his recent experiences in America seem to have taught him that here, at least, there is not too much need of caution in spreading his snares, even in the sight of the birds he is anxious to entrap. Waste paper being not so much of an object to him as to the Chinese, who com-placently use the gifts of the colporteurs as gunwadding, or for still more degrading purposes, while, at the same time, they quietly wonder at the incomprehensible British and American generosity which bestows on them so unremitting a gratuity, he suggests, with the most engaging candor, a more agreeable way of bestowing the spare cash of his eager dupes. This is how he does it:

"When the precious Book is so gratuitously and blindly squandered, it generally falls into the hands of priests, who rejoice in tearing and burning the Sacred Volume before their people; and not seldom glorify their zeal for the Papal cause by throwing the Divine Word in sewers, and even worse, to vilify it in the estimation of their dupes. How far better would it prove if our Protestant friends, instead of wasting so much money in damaging the value of the Bible, should devote a little cash to support some Bible readers, to the sure profit of souls, and the moral progress of families."

That is an idea worthy of the exemplary spiritual progenitor of Mr. Joseph Moyototi, and if acted on will doubtless do quite as much good and quite as a half or three tons, and such hay as is not made from little harm as any other his Protestant admirers could devise .- Brooklyn Cath. Review.

The Catholic Telegraph states that the average attendance at the Catholic schools in Cincinnati numbers seventeen thousand, and there are fully a thousand more in Catholic colleges and academies. This is evidence enough that the number of Catholic children frequenting the public schools is rapidly growing beautifully less. This depletion of the common schools will continue, and the day is not far distant when Catholic children will have entirely disappeared from these nurseries of proselytism or

. Washington, June 3.—The question as to what shall be done with Capt. Jack and his band is to-day privately discussed in military and civil circles. All scem to be agreed that, as the Modocs surrendered as prisoners of war, they cannot be punished by the army, which, for the present, will hold them in eustody until further orders.

GARDEN SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION .- Try to select a light, not a heavy soil, and a southeastern rather than a northwestern exposure. If clayey, make it friable by adding sand or sandy soil, wood's mould. or prepared muck. To prepare muck, dissolve a bushel of salt in water enough to slack four bushels of lime, (oyster-shell lime is the best) and slack the lime with this solution.—The lime and salt mixture should be prepared under cover, or put under cover when prepared, to prevent rains from washing away its most soluble parts. Let it remain so several weeks, turning it occasionally before mixing it with the muck. Then mix it with the muck at the rate of four bushels to a cord of muck. Treated in this way the latter will soon desompose, lose all ascidity and be ready, when composted with farm-yard fertilizers, to act as a devisor and to absorb and retain gases resulting from the decomposition. Thus ammonia which has a marked influence on the coloring of plants, will be saved. Muck treated in this way will be very valuable for a garden soil having but a small percentage of organic matter. Besides improving the mechanical condition of both clayey and sandy soils, it will also render them earlier than they otherwise would be on account of its capacity to absorb and retain heat, and the roots of plants in such a soil are not so liable to injury from intense freezing. A garden soil, if possible, should be trenched for many reasons, of a mechanical and chemical kind. Suffice it to say that in such a soil, plants will not suffer from drouth because the "4. To beg and to entreat in my name, of all air in circulating through it deposits moisture on when plants need moisture most, and when there is on its particles because of their being at a lower temperature than the surrounding stmosphere. A piece of polished steel taken from an ice-house and exposed to summer air will have moisture at once deposited on its surface, for it is at a lower temperature than the atmosphere; and the same will be true of a deeply trenched garden sqil when the air circulates freely through its particles, which it will do if not pervaded by stagnant water. In loosening the soil about plants, use a fork rather than a spade. It will do the work better, and with less injury to the root.—Pen and Plow

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Though much has been said and written on this subject, yet comparatively can be found in a well cared for vegetable garden We have noticed many gardens, in both city and country, going wild, but which would, if properly cultivated, supply more vegetables of good quality, than their owners could use all the year round. For the few who take care of their gardens well, there are many who go to work so thoughtlessly, and so slovenly, and with so little sense about a proper application of labor, that they may well decide that it is cheaper for them to buy their vegetables in market. Even farmers, as a class, are negligent of their vegetable gardens. Some seem to think such gardens unworthy of their attention, and others look on the little labor which they call for as disturbing the work of the farm. Now, let any one take the trouble to think how small a spot of land, well tilled, will grow more vegetables than a family can use, how important it is to have a full and varied supply of the choicest kinds each day in the year, and as we have already said—how much of the healthful sup-port of a family such a garden will afford; and the intelligent farmer will not, after all, look on it as the least unfruitful portion of his acres. Even when the farm is snow covered and frost bound, he may find in his well stored cellar and fruit rooms enough of all the products of his garden, many of which may be kept the greater part of the year by simply protecting them from frost, while others of the more delicate kinds may be canned and kept almost as fresh as when they rippened on their parent plants. Who that lives in the country ought not to feel as shamed to be without a fine garden full of the fruits of the soil? The care of such a garden would tend to profit as well as health, and many an hour which might otherwise be wasted, or worse employed, can be well spent in the vegetable garden .- Pen and How we Abuse our Stomachs.—No other civilized

people, probably, are accustomed to abuse their stomachs so badly as we Americans of the United States. Our food is often badly chosen, still more frequently spoiled in cooking, and almost always eaten in utter disregard of dictic rules. We cat far too much flesh ment, (and especially pork, in its most objectionable form,) and too little bread, veg. etables, and fruits. Our hot soda-raised biscuite, hot griddle cakes, saturated with butter, and the hot, black, intolerable coffee, which form the staples of our breakfasts, are, in the way in which they are taken, among the most deleterious articles ever put upon a table. Pies are another American abomination, and have no small share of our ill-health to answer for. The mince pie, as it is generally made, is the abomination of abominations. Some one describes it, as "very white and indigestible at the top, very moist and indigestible at the bottom, and with untold horrors in the middle;" even our bread is unwholesome. It is made of the finest of fine flour, and either fermented till its natural sweetness and a large portion of its nutritive elements are destroyed, or raised with those poisonous chemicals, soda and cream of tartar. In either case it is unfit to be eaten. The rich cakes which our good housekeepers deem so indispensable, are still worse, and so on. Now, add to our badly chosen dishes and our objectionable cookery, the rapid eating and imperfect mastication, and the continually interrupted digestion which our intense and feverish life necessitates, and we have a complication of abuse which would, one must believe, have long since utterly destroyed the vital stamina of any people not originally endowed with marvelous physical powers.aques' Hints toward Physical Perfection.

CLOVER-How IT ENRICHES.-We are afraid of clover. We are afraid to raise it largely, afraig to feed it extensively especially as a main feed; and afraid to plow it in. This is wrong, very wrong; we are constantly losing by not growing more clover, losing in many respects. You can make this plant work for you on poor soil. A little manure applied on the surface will do this, and if plenty of seed is sown there will be a thick set. Then it needs but a chance with the atmosphere, and plaster will aid this greatly. -With warm showers there will be a growth almost surprising. It will be dense, fine-stemmed, and of fair length depending somewhat on the season. But this when it begins to lodge-which will be about the time when blossoms appear, and then will be avoided all rot or mildew consequent on long, coarse any other plant, and the second crop will be nearly or perhaps quite as good as the first.

Tanning Leather .- It is often matter of both convenience and economy in the household or on the farm to be able to do a litle tanning; so we give here an approved receipt which may prove useful:-Soak the skin or hide eight or nine days in water, then put it in lime; take it out, and remove the hair by rubbing, and soak it in clear water until the lime is entirely out. Put one pound of alum to three of salt, dissolve in a vessel sufficiently large to hold the hide; soak the hide in it three or four days, then take it out, let it get half dry; and then beat or rub it until it becomes pliable. Leather prepared by this process will not do well for shoes, but answers for hamstrings, backbands, and various other purposes on the farm.

One of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia, it is said, eats two raw apples every evening before he retires to rest, and thinks they not only supply food to his brain, but keeps the whole system in a healthy condition.

Men make steam engines of themselves from morning till night, and, vice versa, dream of gold. The fearful strain upon the nervous system by thus taxing the mind produces not only Heart Disease, Dyspepsia and Lung Maladies, but is often the direct cause of Apoplexy, Insanity and Suicide. It is very remarkable that during the world's progerss discoveries are made suitable to the times. Hardly had man become prepared for speedy transit when the Railroad and Steamboat were introduced, the desire for rapid intelligence developed the telegraph. Coals are usually discovered as wood becomes scarce, and now when men's minds are being taxed to their utmost in order to secure and enjoy the luxuries of an extravagant age, Fellows' Hypophosphites appears that they may by artificial means keep up this mental strain to an indefinite extent.

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HEAD TEACHER WANTED, the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, make Sumucin of the village of Belle River, Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and both languages. Good references required. Applications addressed immediately in Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester Feese Co. Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.

of PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who dring the Summer of 1872, was employed as a dring the Superior. Any information would intention to the superior of th

Notice is hereby given that application will be Neutr to next sesion of the Dominion Parliaand at the incorporate the Labrador Commay with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. James 28th February 1873

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Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youth-ful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The

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The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month, 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | In the Superior Court. District of Montreal

In the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE, and the said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as being a member of said co-partnership. An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

J. B. LABELLE. by ARTHUR DESIARDINS. Montreal 14th May 1873. his Attorney ad litem.



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