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## WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XXI.--A COUP DE GUERRE.

Throughout the night he spent in the stagehimself, but was the cause of unrest to others. Often the soldiers were roused from the half prevented becoming a sound sleep, by the ejaand vows of vengeance.

He sursed his own precipitancy and impationee, which refused to listen to the stagehouse keeper, when that individual was only too eager to give him the very intelligence he required, and which would have insured the capture of his runaway daughter and her abductor; and he swore never to return to his

upon the tardy soldiers who lay snoring round | were covered each by a sergeant's guard. indifferent to the trouble which was tearing waked Craddock and urged him to march at

Graddock, willing to indulge him now rose revielle to be sounded. Soon the detachment were in marching order, and making a hasty

"This is all I can do, Mr. Harden," said Uraddock. "The person who has disgraced the command of this party has informed me that fence and bounded away unseen. his orders were to wait here for the arrival of a co-operating force, which I expect to come

up in an hour or two." Squire Harden took from his pocket-book Raymond's last letter to his daughter, and

"I think you are right, Mr. Harden," he observed, as he returned the document. "This | had taken. seems to contain a certain olue. This Father O'Hanlon's house to which Raymond has, in

to seek your daughter there." remove her farther out of reach. By heaven, it their tops. is a most extraordinary thing that the company of half a hundred men, with arms in their dressed Colonel Fordyce: hands and soldiers' trappings on their backs, "Pardon me, colonel," he cried. "I know won't keep a man an inch nearer to this one. I am not warranted either by my position here

stead of triumphing at the dishonour he has brought on me."

But Squire Harden's passion could not alter the arrangements of military discipline, and he tained through Mary's Intercession. 32 45 was compelled to restrain himself till the skirl dock," he said with a hauteur increased by a of fifes and the beating of drums announced the feeling of hostility; "but I am commander coming of the expected reinforcements and to be beating of hostility; but I am commander coming of the expected reinforcements, and to merry marching air the head of a strong body of military appeared stepping briskly into sight. Before them rode an olderly officer of a stern and haughty expression. He returned temporarily deprived the Welsh ensign of his you to be on your guard." sword, he said, harshly-

"Major Craddock, the gentleman whom you took the liberty to treat in so arbitrary a manover him happens to be my son."

"Colonel Fordyce," replied Craddock, "I acted on my own responsibility, but under circumstances which I am convinced rendered the severe measures I adopted indispensable. I regret your relationship to Ensign Fordyce, but I cannot regret having done my duty."

"It seems to me that you have in some points yet to learn what is your duty," was the arrogant retort. "Let Ensign Fordyce be instantly released from arrest, and replaced in his command."

Colenel Fordyce having the command of the assembled force, his dictate was, of course, above question. This unpleasant episode produced an estrangement between the two officers, and the Colonel, giving the word to march, reserved his place at the head of the column, Craddock, as a volunteer unattached, following in the rere with Mr. Harden and Richard Raymond.

Colonel Fordyce had received explicit instructions from his general. The force be commanded was to form the left attack upon house, Squire Harden was not only unquiet the insurgent position, which by a circuit might be flanked on that side. This detour could, however, only be effected in case the slumbers into which weariness led them, but royalists were able to improve their advance, which the anxiety left after the recent scare and by confining the rebels to the eminence, leave the ground open for the evolution, which, culations and movements of the old captain of when accomplished, was to be converted into yeomany, as he started from his chair to stride an attack upon the rear of the encampment up and down the earthen floor, muttering curses | thus turned. The troops with whom he was his co-operation to commence the attack. Col- hung the march of his soldiers, and seemed effect a junction in good time, and already inflated by the auticipations of "honorable mention" in despatches from head-quarters.

The men, teo, all of one regiment, were in home till either or both should have fallen into high spirits, even the unheroic runaways of the night before taking new heart from the numbers The Squire's temper was destined to be no less than the confidence of their comrades. sorely tried. He watched the hours as they The order of march was in solid column, attebrightened into day, and vented his wrath in nuated in the centre, which contained a single the strongest terms of his vehement vocabulary field-piece. Front and rere of the main body

This martial array stepped out gallantly to at his heart. Unable to control himself, he the stirring sounds of military music, casting a careless glance at the aged cripple who hobbled out of the line of their advance, and surveyed with mingled timidity and admiration from his uncomfortable couch, and ordered the the horrent files whose fixed bayonets and burnished accoutrements glittered in the sun.

The last seldier had scarcely passed laughing preparatory meal from the provision in the at the dismay of a creature too helpless-looking to provoke suspicion when the pretended cripple, throwing aside his crutches and the grey wig which counterfeited age, sprang over the

Further on there was a buxom country girl milking a cow on the bawn of the little farmhouse ready by. The soldiers winked and kissed hands as they passed, and would have liked to break some military jests with the thickened, projecting their long weapons as fresh-coloured ronion who so boldly returned they collected shoulder to shoulder for the first for information, and once from the sympathetic their salutations, and then, when they had rush. The yell of these men was more awful himself to return with scornful, defiant glances curiosity men feel in such out-pourings of the rounded the next turn, throwing off the garb than even the infernal din made by the muswhich concealed a stout and active youth, dashed off in the direction the first impostor

The column now entered a woody and broken country, through which the road wound in short all probability, conveyed Miss Harden must be in curves, closed by thicket and ravine so close the neighbourhood of the position we are about to attack, and, if so, you will have, I fear, to await the issue of the fight before you can hope the bright, languid summer day filled this region, and the only sign of life to be seen was This opinion was not calculated to soothe the | when the wild rabbit scuttled among the crags, squire. "And in the meanwhile," he retorted. or the startled thrush burst from her leafy "this villain, if he carry her there at all, may cover among the trees which clad the gorges to

Craddock rode past the column, and ad-

scoundrel and a single weak girl | Dick Ray- or by my experience as compared with that of mond," he continued, turning angrily on that an officer so distinguished as yourself; but it personage, who approached, "if you were not strikes me that a single guard in advance is the continued."

under my own roof now—and that brother of The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing them. The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursuing the same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter

obstinacy and pride, no less than the soreness he felt against the man who had put a deep indignity upon his son, at once revolted.

"Thank you for your advice Major Cradhere, and must be presumed to know my own business."

case, know that some very serious surprises have befallen his Majesty's forces recently, and Craddock's salute coldly, and when that officer | considering that we are in the vicinity of the had narrated to him the events of the night, rebels, and that no more favorable place could and the circumstances under which he had be chosen for an ambush, I think it behaves

disdain in his voice and manner, "again I thank you for your advice, and if I were not a ner without possessing any direct authority soldier with thirty years' service in North America and elsewhere, I should feel beholden for it to you, or to one who knew my duty better than myself."

"I cannot forbear from again cautioning you. The war with the Colonies is marked by one example which you cannot forget, and which should teach you the danger of marching as his own lifeless self. in this loose fashion-excuse me-through an enemy's country."

"Burgoyne was a fool, sir, and like many others could theorise better than he could practise the art of war. I am not going to alter my loose fashion, as you call it, at your suggestion." And he looked straight ahead with gesture which showed that he had ended the

"As you will," cried Craddock, backing his horse to let the column again precede him; only be good enough to remember that I recommended you to double your advanced guards. and to cover the march for some distance at each side of the road."

Fordyce, submitting his better judgement to offended pride, determined to forego the precautions he had resolved upon, lest Craddock should think they were due to his recommendation. Besides, in an hour more he should be in communication with the co-operating forces. But he was uneasy, and kept his gaze upon the avant garde as it disappeared into a gloomy pass, which seemed to swallow the little party slowly into its sinister shadow.

The colonel, looking back as he gained the to act had bivouacked some two or three miles jaws of this ravine, saw that a gorge of similar "Truly a murderous spot!" he muttered.

A terrible sound smote him, a crash and rattle as of loud thunder, followed by a peal less loud, and at once he beheld the men of his front guard rushing back towards him. One of them staggered and fell.

The sounds were those of musketry, exaggerated gigantically by the reverberating rocks the thirst for vengeance upon himself. The and the hollow cavities of the glen.

"The rebels! the rebels!" shouted the fugitives, as they gained their supports. The ened by the fact of his religion, from which announcement was unnecessary, for every man could by this satisfy himself.

them some vast mechanism, so general and soldier, and they regarded him simply as a simultaneous was the movement, they bristled on all sides with pike and gun, and lhe fierce looks of resolute and relentless enemies.

Fordyce wheeled his horse in front of the column, Craddock facing him in the rere. They cried in the same breath.

"Steady men; steady. Halt! Ground arms!"

tempest which had burst on the devoted troops. Every crag spit fire; from higher points of vantage huge stones were hurled, and on each flank, and upon front and rear, the pikemen and enthusiastic cheers, and the insurgents ketry, the crash and whiz of stone and bullet, and the groans and shricks of the wounded were no idle words which promised him an end on these two men, and with or without your whom the first onslaught had brought down.

Discipline perished first under the stunning blow. Few among the soldiers could have obeyed a command even if he had heard it. The flanking files and their supporting ranks of a phalanx of pikemen, who made no scruple faced instinctively right and left. Destruction whenever their prisoners hung back to urge threatened equally from each side. They fired them on with blows and buffets, heaping upon a random and scattered volley, and then the them all the time almost every form of execra-pikemen were upon them. These, leaping tion and reproach that two languages could the ditches at each side, or rushing from the supply. Oraddock, disabled by a serious ravines in front and rere, dashed upon the infantry, who could only oppose to weapons fourteen feet long the short "Brown Bess," with its stumpy bayonet. The rebels searched their By direction of Charles Raymond the rude

error. He succeeded in rallying some of his gratitude. men, who cleared an opening with one fortunate volley, and through the gap the routed soldiers

or taken prisoners. The rebels lost but few

Among the prisoners were Squire Harden, Major Graddock, and Richard Raymond. The old man had fought stoutly with no other weapon than his loaded whip, but he was knocked off his horse, and an insurgent, shortening his "Assuredly, sir. But you must, in that pike, was about to run it through his breast, when a strong hand dashed it aside, and Chales Raymond confronted the squire.

> One was not more confounded than the other at this rencontre.

Richard Raymond had his cheek cut open, but escaped with his life by throwing himself "Major Craddock," replied Fordyce with upon the ground, and feigning insensibility.

The worst befell Major Caddock. He had done all that a gallant gentleman could do, if not to retrieve, at least to avert, the fortune of the day when a stalwart insurgent faced him. Craddock fired his pistol right into the man's forehead, but the rebel, collecting his dying strength, swung his pike, as he fell forward dead, and struck Craddock with the iron on the head, sending him to the earth as senseless

The victors marched off with their prisozers and millitary store, but their triumph was somewhat lessened upon discovering that while performing their successful exploit, the British general, tired of waiting for the expected reinforcements, had resolved to attack the rebel camp, and that Villemont, in the absence of his best men, had abandoned it, retreating in good order towards Wexferd, followed by the troops of whom, however, he had gained a considerable start.

Charles Raymond and his force re-occupied the deserted position, intending, after some repose to set out on the track of their confede-

CHAPTER XXII.—SQUIRE HARDEN IN PERIL.

The insurgents were more jubilant over the capture of Squire Harden than with the success which had given him into their hands. His notoriety had spread far and wide, as one of the most virulent, if not the most actively cruel among the gentry who exerted themselves to orush the popular uprising. The Squire had, it must be confessed, sanctioned, and in some cases directed, the infliction of certain among the many exceptional forms of punishment employed upon the patriots or those susfrom Arda the night before, and only awaited aspect, when beheld from that direction, over- pected of sympathy with them, but he had never allowed the extreme atrocities perpetrated onel Fordyce therefore pushed on resolved to to shut in their rear with its steep frowning curve. | under the authority of some of his colleagues. revengeful, was not deliberately cruel.

Unfortunately the barbarisms committed by the yeomen he commanded, as well as many which were the work of strangers, were all accredited to him, and the fear and hatred in which his name was held were not greater than feeling against Richard Raymond was little less vehement, for his guilt was held to be deepthe insurgents considered he had apostatised As if the gorge and thicket contained within the national cause. For Craddock, he was a prize valuable either as a hostage or as a means of retaliation in case any of their cuptured leaders should be executed by the enemy. The remaining prisoners they would have gladly got rid of in any way short of setting them at trophies of this kind might be secured, while alone. their presence and the necessity of guarding But the order was lost in the roar of the them impeded the movement of the rebel forces.

When it was discovered that among the spoils of war were the detested squire and his lieutenant, their universal joy found vent in repeated crowded around to look upon their persecutor. Even the stout squire might quail as he steeled the fierce and threatening regards bent upon him. He could not help but feel that these marked by tortures exceeding all he had ever authority, justice we must and will have." wrought upon others.

Bound firmly hand to hand, the Squire and Richard Raymond were marched in the midst wound, was conveyed on an extemporized stretcher formed of two pikes laid parallel, with a dozen boughs placed cross-wise on them.

Our hero having intervened in the nick of a traitor!" time to save the squire from death, and come is set You lie ?? And with a blow Baymond

One-third of the royal troops were destroyed insult was offered to either, hastened off to call his followers together, and lead them off the field of fight. Ned read his orders by the light of his own sentiments towards the prisoners, and so long as no postive injury was offered to either of them, continued to wink at the minor annoyances they suffered. It would "pull down their nobles a bit," he said, and teach them to remember "that every dog has his day," that "it may be the worm's turn tomorrow," with other appropriate quotations from his proverbial philosophy.

Charles Raymond was no less anxious to get out of the squire's neighbourhood than the squire was willing that he should do so. The truth is they were both embarrassed by a situation which had so strangely altered the relations they had previously stood in to each

The insurgents, as we have said, returned to find the camp empty, and the men they had left in charge of it, as well as the foe which threatened them, both had disappeared. On their arrival they were invaded by a friendly army of the neighbouring peasantry, assured that the "red sogers" had gone, who brought with them food of various kinds, cooked and prepared, and off this a dinner was made, the prisoners being offered, and some of them thankfully accepting their share of the re-

Charles took possession of that spot which Villement had dubbed by the pretentious title of "Head Quarters," as became his rank, with his second in command, Duigenan. This latter had been a student of medicine when the rebellion had broken out, and had ascertained that Craddock's wound, serious though it looked, was not dangerous, the chief ill effect to be apprehended being concussion.

Charles had fully explained to his colleague his position as regarded at least two of the prisoners, and they were discussing what course would best become the circumstances, when the colloquy was interrupted by a cheer from a crowd congregated at one part of the camp, as we have been all along terming it. The cheer announced the decision of a conference, and the gathering now advanced towards our hero and his friend. Charles saw that they were headed by the person who had officiated as president of the "Court of Cross-pike," and guessed at once the purport of their mission.

"General Raymond," said the spokesman, saluting Charles, but addressing him with mingled respect and independence As we have said, his nature, though violent and | bold as to ask you when are we to march from this place?"

"An hour after dark," replied Charles. "Well, general, before we start, I and the men with me have come to claim our right

from you." "Speak on, Sergeant Carmody."

" Four days ago we condemned to death a number of men, swearing to execute our sentence upon them at the first opportunity. At your request we adjourned our Court of Cross Pike. Well, we have just held one; two of when he embraced so eagerly the opposition to the men then condemned are in our hands; we have passed sentence upon them, and we ask your sanction for its enforcement." "Who are the criminals?"

"Look for yourself. Open the way there, boys."

At his bidding the throng behind drew off on two sides, leaving Squire Harden and Richard liberty, for they possessed no depot in which Raymond, still manacled together, standing

Charles rose and in a calm, steady voice cried—

"I refuse my sanction to this act. And I forbid the execution of the prisoners.'

This utterance was received with loud murnurs and mutinous gestures by the majority of the audience.

"Mr. Raymond." said Carmody in tones as resolute as his own, "you're our commander. and we are ready and willing to obey you for the good of our cause. But we want justice

This was greeted with applause. Charles faced the tumultuous assembly sternly:

"If I am your leader and chief. I will be so in all things, and no man here shall dare gain-say me. I command you, Carmody, to remove the cords from the hands of these men, and to let them go free."

Amazement so seized upon his hearers that for a while they gazed incredulously upon him. But there was no mistaking his determination.

Howls of anger and defiance rose on every side. Carmody, encouraged by this kind of support, confronted Charles. Quitting the form

of respect he said—
"Raymond, you aided and abetted these Fordyce did his best to atone for his horrible officer could only thank him by a look of men before now; you saved their lives when a chance offered itself to us. I tell you you are

under my own roof now and that brother of The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursning them. The mitted both him and his brother of The same idea had struck Colonel Fordyce, followed, slaughter pursning them.

this time exerted himself and regained his feet. Boys, he dried, " are we to be sold by this man? Ye see what he wants to do. All who are for justice on traitors and the enemies of the people, help me to prevent this!"

A number of those present ranged themselves beside him.

aide nim.
And all who shared in the glory of this day led on by me, help me now to punish a muniforus goundrel, and to save the cause and name of United Ireland from the foul stain of murder. Who sides with Charles Raymond?" Two men joined Ned Fennell. A crowd

stood hesitating. One of the neutrals spoke. "General Raymond, how is it that you are so eager to protect the man who first betrayed

and then tried to hunt you to death?" "Because he is my brother."

"Well, I allow that. But Harden is nothing to you, and you know what we owe him. Your brother may go free but give up Harden.' Loud ories of "Give up Harden!" resounded.

"Harden is father to the woman I love.— For her sake [ will die in his defence!"

And Charles stood before the squire. "Then, by my soul, I'm with you, for one,' cried the man, and he sprang to our hero's side.

"Come, boys, we can all understand his feelings now, and shame upon our heads for ever if we don't give him a lift to Marion Harden and her yalla boys."

This somewhat uncouth speech was nevertheless effective, and Charles soon found himself in a position to carry out the intention he had so boldly maintained. Taking advantage of the moment, he succeeded in obtaining the liberation of Craddock also, and, fearing that the present temper of his fickle following might alter to its first mood as suddenly as it had veered from it, he lost no time in hurrying the thrree men from the camp, Ned Fennell and himself assisting Craddeck, who made an effort to walk to where the horses were kept tethered.

The major, however, could not sit on the saddle with a head which still continued to reel. In fact, he was in an utterly prostrate condition, and Charles saw that repose and attention were absolutely necessary to the preservation of his life .--Now there was no house near save that which was Marion's temporary home. But casting to the winds every consideration save that of humanity, and also perhaps with a sagacious foresight he determined to convey Graddock thither. The squire and Richard Baymond halted on the road while the wounded major was being assisted into the dwelling.

An exclamation from his companion drew a question from Squire Harden.

"It was nothing," answered his lieutenant, "only

a face I saw struck me. He had caught a glimpse of Marion as the door was opened, and recognised her instantly. It was by a wonderful exercise of presence of mind that he

kept the discovery to himself. Charles Raymond, having seen the major carried within, returned to the road, and was surprised to see the two men whom he expected to have made

good use of the interval still there. "Your wing is free, Mr. Harden," he said; "use it while it is so."

"Where is my daughter, Raymond?" said the squire.

"Your daughter is safe and well, Mr. Harden.-Be under no uneasiness for her." "My curse upon you and her." And with this

malediction Harden rode off with Richard Raymond, the latter repeating to himself with a chuckle the words of his brother.

"Your daughter is safe, Mr. Harden! I should think so, my good brother-if I can."

He had already conceived his idea.

(To be Continued.)

THE

## CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.

(From the New York Irish American.)

No. 5. TOO MUCH FROUDE.

Some readers, by this time, may be disposed to say, we have enough of Froude: he is already a notoriously convicted Impostor, and no historian and it is making too much of him to keep pursuing him in this way. Certainly, it is making too much of Froude, himself, whose literary pretensions I estimate very low, and whose historic merits are far less than nothing. He composes fiction in a picturesque style; and ought to have confined himself to that species of composition. He could match Mrs. Emma Southworth, or our graphic fellow-countryman Captain Mayne Reid. If he would contribute a striking tale of horror for the New York Weeklu Fee-Faw, he could command more per column than ever did Sylvanus Cobb; but he had no call to the writing of history. However, it still seems needful to expose a little more of his "misdealing" as Prendergast mildly terms it, in the matter of the great " Massacro" of 1641.

THE CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

"You who would form an independent opinion on the matter I would advise you to rend (whatever else you read) Sir John Temple's History of the Rebellion, and Dr. Borlase's History of it. Temple was, as I sald, an eye-witness. Berluse's book contains, in the appendix, large selections from the evidence taken on onth before the Commissioners at Dublin."

This is from the Impostor's last lecture, in reply to Father Burke. His main authority for the whole story is still Temple; for Borlase is but a reproduction of Temple's History, and they are both founded wholly upon the famous Depositions. In this passage, then, as well as in his new Book, Froude commits himself and his readers entirely to the testimony of the cloquent Master of the Rolls: and he does not whisper one hint of the fact, that Sir Zöhn Temple himself, a few years later, tried to suppress that Book. Froude knows of course (for what ous there that he does not know?)-but thinks his readers may not have met with, the published "Letters of his Excellency Arthur Capel Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland," It is no abstruse State-paper pigeon-hole I refer him to: the book was printed in London, 1770, a fair quarto; and it stands upon the shelves of all historic libraries; and we learn from it, that in the year 1674, Lord Essex was solioiting from the English Government a considerable grant for Temple-five hundred pounds a-year, "on the forfeited estates." And the Ministry seems to have made the republication of Temple's History an objection against the grant, which objection Lord Essex, on the part of his friend thus endeavours to remove-

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF ESSEX, LORD LIBUTENANT OF IRELAND, TO MR. SECRETARY COVEN-TRY .:--

"I am to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 22nd of December, wherein you mention a book that was newly published, concerning the cruelties committed in Ireland, at the beginning of the late war. Upon further inquiry, I find Sir J. Temple, Master of the Rolls here, author of that book, was this last and as Clerk of the Council of Dublin, enabled him year sent to by several stationers of London, to have to purchase land at a time when men bought as

his consent to the printing thereof. But he assures much land for ten shillings as in 1685 yielded the me that he utterly denies if; and whoever printed it, did it without his knowledge. Thus much I thought fit to add to what I formerly said upon this cccasion, that I might do this gentleman right, in case it was suspected he had any share in publishing this new edition."

And the second of the second o

"He utterly denied it:" that is, did not absolutely deny that he had written and published the book, but only denied that he had given permission to any stationers to reprint the offensive thing; and his friend Lord Essex pleads this in order "to do the gentleman right." In fact the grant of an annuity was made: poor Sir John Temple never had enough. He was already an "Adventurer" under the Parliamentary arrangement for dividing the confiscated lands: he had invested money in the "Massacre." and I find his name among the subscribers to the fund of the "gentlemen adventurers:" but he always wanted more, more, being the son of a horse-leech's daughter; and he got more and more. Now some innocent reader, greener than the rest, will say, well at least the poor man was ashamed at last of his naughty book, and endeavored to make people forget it Alas! no: he was not ashamed ; but the Restoration had occurred in the meantime the Stuarts were come back: Charles II. was king; about the court there was supposed to be much Papistry: and a hard-working Protestant feared that his former zealous labors in doing "the work of the Lord" might not meet with such recognition and encouragement as they were assured of under the godly government of the Lord Protector.

But Temple's abandonment and repudiation of his nasty work does not suit Froude at all. Froude has no idea of permitting a man who has laid such a fine cockatrice egg, to fling it aside to rot: no; he, Froude, will pick up that egg, warm it, sit on it, hoping to hatch it into a venomous brood. It is true the egg is long ago rotten; and even we, Protestants, have noses, which we must hold, when things grow too feetid.

So much for Temple. "Read Temple," says Froude-" whatever else you read, you who would form an independent opinion."

DOCTOR PETTY.

The Doctor is, perhaps, next after Temple, the avorite authority relied upon by our Impostor-Historian: although in citing the Doctor at all, Froude feels that he is making a too great concession to Irish susceptibilities. From Temple's account of 154,000 Protestants, whose thronts were cut in Ulster alone, the Doctor, in his estimate, subtracts 116,000; and Petty is mentioned by Froude as an authority not likely to be unfavorable to the Irish; so much he claims for him in one of his lectures; and in his book he terms that clever Doctor "a cool-headed, sceptical sort of man," whose com-putation is surely not excessive! Cool-headed! well, this is true : a cooler head, or a cooler hand, did not appear in those days within the four seas of Ireland than Doctor Petty. The value of him, as an "authority" might, perhaps, be questioned; for at the time of the alleged "massacre" he was a hoy; had never been in Ireland at all; was at that time learning his trade, that of a carpenter, in the city of Caen, in France: and it was only in the track of Cromwell's army that he took up his empty carpetbag, and went to make his fortune in Ireland. A biographical sketch of this extraordinary person was written and published, about six months ago-before Froude's Lectures or History,—by a citizen of Brooklyn-not Mr. Meline, but another citizen, whose name is Major Muskerry,—from which sketch I may venture to give an extract or two altorether appropriate in this place; and let the reader be assured that the career of Doctor Sir William is worth some study, as that of the most successful landpirate (for a private adventurer) and most voracious land-shark who ever appeared in Western Europe.— The Doctor is authority for most of his story himseif: but here we cite the words of Major Muskerry-

Quitting Caen in 1643, when he was twenty years old, he spent a little time in England, and then, as the war had checked the industries of the country, he voyaged again and spent three years in France and the Netherlands. Here he studied medicine, and helped his younger brother; Anthony in his schooling, their father being now dead. He was not fond of explaining how he managed to get when he returned to England with his brother, he He must have carried on some kind of peddlery, or perhaps acted as agent in the sale of English cloth. He was a man of shifts and must have had severe experiences, for he told his friend Aubrey that he once lived for a week in Paris on two pence worth of walnuts-" bread at discretion" being beyond his means. Aubrey used to say he suspected Petty had been put into a French prison for something. And it is very likely the young trafficker ran into somebody's debt, and so lost his liberty for a time, in the good old feudal fashion.

"While he was in Paris, Petty became acquainted with Hobbes, the philosopher, and studied the Anatomy of Vesalius' along with him, at the same time drawing the diagrams of a treatise on optics, which that old 'Leviathan' was then writing. In 1646, Petty returned to England. He then carried his French learning to Oxford, where it was recognized: and in three years, he got his degree of M. D., at that College. He was also admitted into th . London College of Physicians."

There was nothing that Petty could not learn, if there was money in it; and he spent some years, as a projector and an inventor; but without distinguished success, until, in a happy hour, he bethought him of the mighty spoils in Ireland, which the massacre had placed within the reach of every Godfearing Englishman who would invest a little money in it, and "seek the Lord" with his whole heart. Here follows some more from his Brooklyn biogra-

"But there was another great field of effort and enterprise now opened before the eyes of Dr. Pettythe field of Ireland. Cromwell had beaten down the Irish Confederation, and the English Parlia-ment was arranging the plan of driving the native Irish out of three provinces of Ireland into Connaught. Ten thousand English adventurers seized their carpet-bags, and swarmed into the confiscated island. Among these were Dr. Petty, one of the ablest brains ever exercised over the area of a conquered country. He got himself appointed at once to an Irish office of high character-that of Physician to the Army in Ireland. He landed at Waterford in September, 1652. He himself records that he was worth about £500 when he came to Ireland. His biography is composed in a great measure from not less left by himself, and he repeatedly mentions the sums in his possession at the several crises of his life, as if they were the chief points of interest. But the most remarkable part of the business is that these notices occur in his will written at the end of his life. He mixes biography and bequests together, as if he meant to save space and time, and show himself an economist to the last. It is certainly one of the most singular wills on record, exhibiting some of the most calightened ideas of social polity, jumbled with the penurious apologies of a genuine mammon-scraper familiar with much of the sharp practice of his time. But his intimations are very brief, and the story of his acquisitions was one he would not care to tell at any length, very probably. He slurs things over, like Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork.

"He tells enough, however, to show that this gathering of Irish property were large and rapid. He says he was appointed to survey the Irish estates, and in this way made £5,000, which sum, with other smaller items, including salaries as Doctor same amount per annum.' Aubrey says his lands brought in a rental of £18,000; which would be about £40,000, and over, at the present day, say

\$200,000." The Doctor was returned to Parliament (Richard Cromwell's Parliament) in 1658: A certain Jerome Sankey was a member of the same Parliament, who was a large "adventurer" in Ireland upon the confiscated estates, as well as Petty, but who had been overreached by the smart Doctor and his "Ring" in the matter of land-grabbing. This is not wonderful: the Doctor as Surveyor had many chances: and as he was relied upon for "setting out" lands for whole regiments and brigades, he had endless opportunities of buying up for little or nothing estates of great value. The Doctor had surveys made, and all the fieldwork done by private soldiers instructed by himself; "hardy men," says Prendergast, "fittest to rufile with the rude spirits they were like to encounter, who might not see without a grudge their ancient inheritance, the only support of their wives and children measured out before their eyes for strangers to occupy; and they must often, when at work, be in danger of a surprize from Tories." In fact many of them were surprized and captured, and lost their ears, as tithe-proctors and bailiffs did in late years: but on the whole, Doctor Sir William and his friends had not only the large discretion which the survey gave them, but could very often. when some Cromwellian officer or soldier came to see his lot, gravely shew him a few leagues of quaking black bog, and the poor fellow instantly offered to sell his estate for a horse to ride away upon; so that the county Meath tradition about the "White Horse of the Peppers" was not only true in fact, but was only a sample of many bargains in landed estate which took place in those days, under the prudent administration of the Doctor. In short he had so many advantages over his brethren of the carpetbag, that Sir Jurome Sankey could stand it no longer. Especially there was the case of some very fine lands, the Liberties of Limerick. One Capt. Winkworth, a prayerful officer of the Protector's army, had obtained an order for this coveted district: at least the Captain thought his order covered that place, and so he presented his credentials to the Doctor, as Surveyor-general, who told him those lands were "reserved." This forms one of the many charges brought by Sir Jerome against the Doctor in his speech in Parliament. "Why, then, Mr. Speaker (said Sir Jerome) there's Captain Winkworth; Captain Winkworth came with an order for the Liberties of Limerick : but the Doctor said : " Captain will you sell? Will you sell? 'No, said the Captain, 'it is the price of my blood.' Then said the Doctor, 'tis bravely said: Why, then, my noble Captain, the Liberties of Limerick are meant for your master, meaning the Lord Deputy," and so forth. In short the Doctor was bound to give the best things within his own "Ring." But Petty says that Sankey's real cause of quarrel with him was that he Petty "had stopped Sankey's unrighteous order for rejecting three thousand acres fallen to him by lot, and enabling him arbitrality to elect the same quantity in its stead, thus rejecting at his pleasure what God had predetermined for his lot." The Doctor retorted upon Sir Jerome with much bad language, for he had a rough and rasping tongue, and the other carpet-bagger challenged him. Petty accepted, and being the challenged party, and having choice of weapons, and being somewhat shortsighted but a skilful carpenter, he chose adzes, in a dark cellar; this proposal was thought too professional by the "friends" of the other carpet-bagger. It was as if you quarrelled with the first mate of a whaling-ship, and challenged him, and he selected for weapons harpoons, stipulating that the duel should be fought from two boats in the open sea, The duel never in fact took place. But such a storm of inquiry was raised, that Sir Richard Crom-well, the Lord Lieutenant, could not protect his Physician, and the latter was dismissed from his public employments.

I resume the narrative of Major Muskerry, citizen of Brooklyn No. 2-

"Then came the flurry of 1660, when Charles II came back again. Petty did not grieve much for the Cromwells. He went to see his Majesty soon after his arrival at Whitehall, and his Majesty 'was mightily pleased with his discourse'-the discourse along during these years. But he mentions that of a richer man than himself. Petty could lend the king money; and perhaps he did. At any rate that had saved seventy pounds beyond his expenses, menace of Parliamentary 'inquiry' went off with the nothing in comparison with the victorious sharing Roundheads, and in 1662 Petty was made one of a Court of Commissioners for Irish estates, and Surveyor.General of Ireland. He was also knighted, and, on his arrival in Ireland, returned to the Irish Parliament for Euniscorthy. Still he did not escape entirely scot-free. The 'Court of Innocents,' which sat in the Irish capital, found that he had got much ground that belonged to 'innocent Papists;' and so he disgorged some of his acquisitions-'great part, he says himself. But he still retained an enormous property. From one hill in Kerry it was said he could look round and see no ground that did not belong to himself. This was the hill of Mangerto, now spelled Mangerton-the rude old peak of the Devil's Punch Bowl, on which perhaps some of my readers have stood and looked down on the Lake o

Killarney.
"Sir William Petty goes on to explain the swift rise of his fortunes. He says he lived within his income, set up iron works and pilchard fishing, opened lead mines and sold timber. But of course he did not tell everything, nor mention half the adantages which his position brought to his hands. His fortunes grew from the ruins of a thousand old Irish families ejected from the county of Kerry and time has only quadrupled the value of the territory

he won for his descendants." I need not follow the fortunes of that smart Doctor any further. Enough to say that when he grew rich, he bribed one of the poor highborn but beggared Geraldine Fitzmaurices to marry his daughter, and also take his paltry name of Petty. The great estate afterwards came to the present Lansdownes, whose surname is Petty-Fitzmaurice, at the render's service. This last affair is a matter of no consequence: the thing that I specially note here is that Doctor Sir William Petty, the man in all Ireland who had most money invested in the "massacre," who made most profit on his investment, who had the largest interest in establishing the grand fact of the "massacre,"-that this land-pirate is palmed off upon us by the Impostor Froude, as a witness for the said grand fact; nay, as the most moderate witness and most favorable to the Irish people. He cannot see more in it-this moderate and friendly Sir William-than, (say) 38,000 throats cut in the massacre; a pretty fair and handsome massacre, a valid and substantial massacre, for history to make a turning-point of, and for the Lansdowne estates to derive title from.

Indeed, our bold Doctor was the great administrator of the whole Transplantation: he ran the Transplantation: and he ran the massacre into the ground, but in the most pious and God-fearing spirit. His own candid autobiographical notes let us perceive that for himself he believed neither in a God nor in anything else, except in the value of acres of ground: yet when he had contracted with the government and the army to make an accurate survey, and maps o' the confiscated lands, he did not dare to begin this mighty work for the glory of God without -- but here I call in the aid of Prendergast-

"This great step in perfecting the scheme of Plantation was consecrated with all the forms of religion, the articles being signed by Doctor Petty in the Council Chamber of Dublin Castle, on the blessing upon the conclusion of so great a business." it behoves them all to take a careful survey of their the interests of Iroland, this is often a misfortune,

PARING THE PORESTS.

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It will be remembered that in the first chapter I cited from Fronde, that passage in which he says that the Irish were endowed by Providence with a lovely land; but that "they had pared its forests to the stump, and left it shivering in dampness and desolation," and I requested the reader to bear that in mind. Now, the chief parer of the forests was Froude's friend, Doctor Sir William. He knew the use of an axe right well; and if he was disappointed in his wish to hew down Sir Jerome Sankey in the cellar, he could, at least, fell cake and beeches in Kerry. Students of Irish history know, that the Irish were never very solicitous to clear away their fine forests; and that it was the English commanders in Elizabeth's reign who made the first serious inroads upon those waving woods, when they had occasion to open up passes into the Irish enemy's "fastnesses." Froude knows particularly well, that the successive occupiers of "forfeited estates," who were always sensible, in those days, of the precariousness of their tenure, always aware that a new settlement, unsettlement, resettlement, a new "resumption," confiscation, revolution, or general bedevilment of all things, might come upon them any day, thought they could do no better than realize the value, at least, of the woods while they had them. To get a crop of wheat a man must plough, and sow, and wait for the season; but he can cut down and sell a tree at any time, or a hundred thousand trees. The reason why I say "Froude knows" all this, is that the whole process is very clearly set forth in the "Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of England to take cognizance of the properties that were confiscated upon the Irish who were concerned in the rebellion of 1688, &c." Froude knows this Report, because it is not abstruse nor recondite; and if it were abstruse or recondite he would then know it still better; for he admits that he knows everything. The Commissioners, in section 77 of their Report, say, that "dreadful havoc had been committed upon the woods of the procribed;" and they further say, "Those upon whom the confiscated lands have been bestowed or their agents, have been so greedy to seize upon the most trifling profits, that large trees have been cut down and sold for sixpence each." They say also, "this destruction is still carried on in many parts of the country." And so it continued to be carried on, not by the Irish, but by holders of forfeited estates, until Dean Swift, some years later, lamented that in the once well-wooded island there was not left timber enough for housebuilding or for shipbuilding, and that the land had a naked and dreary appearance for want of trees. Now, it was had enough in these rascals to pare our forests to the stump; but this British historical being, coming forward at the present day to complain to the civilized world that we, the Irish, pared our forests to the stump, might be thought to add insult to injury: and if he means so, it is his mission. It is in the county of Kerry chiefly that the

Parliamentary Commissoners specify the cruel havoc made in Irish woods; and it was in the county of Kerry that Dr. Sir William Petty had his principal estates. For years the vales of Dunkerron and Iveragh rung with the continual fall of giant oaks. There was a good market; Spain and France were searching the world for pipestaves: in English dockyards, there was steady demand for shipknees; and Sir William knew exactly where there was the best market for everything. In Ireland, itself, also, he set on foot ironworks, and fed the fires from his own woods; that is woods which were not his own, and from which the right owners might expel him some day. There was no source of profit, known to the commerce and traffic of that day, in which Sir William did not bear a hand: he took hold" of everything that was available and saleable, after first "seeking the Lord" in the midst of his "Ring" of Saints: for Sir William was truly one of elect. When he went to his "Down survey" along with some faithful officers of the Army of the Saints. I find an affecting narrative of a truly touching scene, Doctor Sir William and his swaddling "Ring" upon their marrowbones, wrestling with the Lord, with strong crying and tears, calling upon the Lord (stand and deliver !) to bless the great work, Bravol Doctor Sir William, go forward boldly and seize and divide this mighty spoil. You never had such a chance in all your varied life before: there were no such prizes in the carpenters' shops of Caen: profits upon pills in London suburbs were of these wide vales of Munster. Yea, the gleaming of the grapes of Ephraim is better than the clusters of Manasses. Go ahead, then, prosperously, and ride victorious Oh! Doctor; for behold the earth and the fulness thereof is thine; and thy name shall be called, not Petty, but Mahershall-hash-baz, for he hasteth unto the dividing of the spoil."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

"I generally like to see what I am about," answered the Duke of Wellington (to quote from an anecdote that appeared in our own columns last week), when asked if he had a good view of the battle of Waterloo, and we think it only wise to take the Duke's hint by looking around us every now and again, to see exactly what position we, as Catholics, are holding in the kingdom, and how far it is capable of improvement, or is suffering from the aggression of encinies. In fact, we like to see what we are about. At the present time Catholics, politically speaking, are in a peculiar position. Many of us are Liberal in secular matters, and such, of course, feel sorry that Mr. Gladstone's government should have suffered the blow under which it is now quivering, while at the same time they cannot but rejoice at the defeat of a Bill which was an insult to their understandings as well as to their feelings, whether it was premeditated or not. They do not know how to act. They are most undesirous of throwing over all the ideas and principles in which they have been politically trained, and at the same time they are quite well aware that their consciences will not permit them to again place implicit confidence in a statesman who cast them from him in the hour of need, and had not the courage to lead his party onwards in the cause of true Liberalism. They would support the party in whose traditions they have been educated,, but they cannot violate the sanctity of their consciences and they will not be untrue to their Church and to themselves. Many of us, again, are Conservative in politics and such are very likely to remain so, if indeed they do not greatly augment their ranks by fresh recruits enlisted by Mr. Gladstone's fiasco. They see in English Liberalism the same noxious egg which has been hatched into such a monster as is that Continental Liberalism now seeking, by every means in its power, to tear up the Church by the very roots, and they dread it as a poisonous and unholy thing springing from evil, evil in itself and leading all things and persons to an evil end. But at the same time they have a horror and dread of a renewal of the old Tory power in Ireland, of the old Protestant Ascendancy which worked in that country such misery and woe, and for these reasons they are pausing now before committing themselves, by word or deed, to a continued support of a party who may very possibly be soon in power and using that power strongly either for or against the Church. They feel pretty sure it will not be " for" to any extent, while they hope that the "against" would be a minimum of force. The third party in our ranks is that of the Itish Nationalists, or Home Rulers, who care for neither Liberal nor Conservative in the English Parliament, because they seek for a State 11th of December, 1654, in the presence of many of Government of their own in Ireland, and will be Parliamentary etiquette naturally gives the the objection of the army of th the chief officers of the army, after a solemn seek- content with nothing less. Such are the three great ing of God performed by Colonel Thomlinson, for a divisions into which Catholics may be classed, and

several positions and calculate their future political conduct. They differ from all other political parties throughout the world in one important respect, inasmuch as they all three have one common head, one mother, as it were, the Church, and on her account their field of battle is contracted, and their reasons for fighting at all only very limited and very feeble The Liberals cannot be Liberal to the extent of injuring their Church as Liberalism in general proposes to do; the Conservatives can only conserve those things which are harmless or good, and will never return with their party to the cruel bigotries that are threatened by some of Disraeli's followers; and the Home Rulers are too essentially Catholic to ever injure, by injudicious zeal or too hasty action, that Church from whose bosom have spring many of the most distinguished nationalists. How then are these three great parties to act in the present crisis, or rather in the crisis which will come again should Professor Fawcett's University Bill be forced on at once, or in the greatest crisis of all when the inevitable dissolution becomes an accomplished fact? To us there seems but one answer. Let them combine. Let them fling Liberals, Conservatives, Home Rulers, and all Protestant parties, to the wild winds whence they came, and mass themselves in one great body, which shall be called par excellence the Catholic Party. We do not say, fling your principles away; but we do say, make them subservient to your truest, highest, and best of all possible partics—the Church, and by so doing we will engage that all shades of Catholic political opinion will find satisfaction. The Liberals will find they are advancing along the only roads of progress that are worth traversing; the Conservatives will have every good thing preserved for them, while the bad are cast away worthless; and the Home Rulers will find that, within due and reasonable limits, they have no stronger friend than that Church, who never yet has seen a nation obliterated without raising her voice to save it. The great Catholic Party must be the party of the future for everyone who is a true son of the Church, for within its limits will be found all those things which are essential to true liberty, good government, and freedom from foreign interference, There is a great chance now before the Catholics of these islands, and if they do not avail themselves of it they will at a future day bitterly repent it. The enemies of our faith are strong and determinedlot us then be ready to avail ourselves of any rent in their armour ; they would crush us if they couldlet us watch till the house be divided against itself, and then help to bear it to the ground; and they will circumvent us if they possibly can manage itlet us look sharply out for any break in their ranks through which we may cut our way. But if these things are to be done at all, they must be done effectually, or they had best be left altogether; and to do them effectually three things are absolutely essential-Registration, Organization, and Consolidation-all of which we commend to the careful attention of every Catholic who has love of his religion and of his country engraven on his heart - Catholic Times.

The testimony of Professor Shaw, of the Magee Presbyterian Theological College, at Derry, will be accepted by candid men as that of an unsuspected witness; and it proves that the so-called "mixed" system of education in the Irish Queen's Colleges is inconsistent with the conscientious profession of the Catholic religion. "Presbyterians," says Mr. Shaw, "have no objection to denominational education for themselves; they only object to give denominational education to Catholics. They have for many years been ardent supporters of mixed education in the Queen's Colleges; but the simple reason is that the Queen's College mixture has always had a predominantly Protestant and Evangelical flavor. Let the Government appoint Dr. Ward and Mr. Herbert Spencer to the next vacant chair of philosophy in Belfast, and the country will soon learn the depth of the Presbyterian devotion to mixed education. . . . I know the feeling of the Presbyterian Church, and I am convinced that Presbyterian love of mixed education simply means hatred of Catholicism, and that its true nature will appear the moment the mixed system threatens to endanger, not Catholic, but Calvinistic orthodoxy. No Catholic, worthy of the name, we presume, would wish his childen to receive an education of "a predominently Protestant and Evangelical flavour." Mr. Gladstone's Bill, therefore, or any future measure on the same foundation, which propose to extend the mixed system to Dublin and thus give it universal and exclusive away in Ireland, must be to every Catholic, anathema maranatha .-Catholic Opinion.

MAYO PRISON-THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S SALART. On the opening of the Commission at Castlebar, Mr. O'Malley applied to Justice Morris to give a direction to the Grand Jury to carry out the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence to increase the salary of the chaplain to £50 a year. The learned gentleman argued at considerable length in support of his application, and read the section of the Act in support of his view. His Lordship said—I don't like interrupting you, Mr. O'Malley, because you always speak to the point, but I don't think I have anything at all to do with this as a judge. I might as well advise the Grand Jury of the county Cork. I have no jurisdiction. If you ask my opinion as a member of society, possibly I might advise them to do it, but as a judge, I don't think I can. It is not a matter that I can interfere with; if the grand jury pass it, I have power to approve of it, and if the Grand Jury increase it I will approve of it. Mr. O'Malley-I may as well tell the Grand Jury that they have now no Catholic Chaplain. The prisoners are to be left like savages.

At Carrickfergus Mr. Justice Keogh was presented with a pair of white gloves, and congratalated the Grand Jury upon the fact that, although there were 10,000 inhabitants in the district, there were no prisoners to be tried.

At the Kildare assizes, the head porter of the Great Southern and Western Railway at Newbridge, named Colgan, was convicted on a charge of manslaughter for negligently allowing a farmer to bring a cart on the line without using proper precautions in consequence of which the man was killed by an engine. The Chief Baron sentenced him to three nionths' imprisonment.

The assizes of the county of Down have been adjourned until the 7th of April, when it is expected that the trial of the persons accused of the Holywood murder will be proceeded with. The adjournment has become necessary in consequence of a misapprehension on the part of the Sheriff as to the mode of marking out a panel under the new jury system. Mr. Justice Keogh exonerated him from all blame, and suggested the necessity of reconstructing the whole system, observing that unless the Sheriff was allowed to use some discretion as to the selection of proper persons it was difficult to see how the ordinary administration of justice could be carried on.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY, M.P.—The hon. member for Galway county has issued, in pamphlet form, the speech he recently delivered in the House of Commons on the second reading of the University Bill. The speech is preceded by a preface from which we take the following;—"The whole of the following speech was not delivered in the House of Commons, because, out of regard to the time of the House, I was obliged to curtail what I had hoped to say. was not until late in the evening of the last day of the debate that I succeeded in obtaining an opportunity of addressing the House, and then I was unwilling to trespass too much on its indulgence place to distinguished men on both sides, and to those who have held office in the State. As regards

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 18,

orable members only in so lat we list and operation and its sharpest sting; but James I. who knew little of any religion, and valued portunity for party debate, and for the display of James I. who knew little of any religion, and valued none, yet sat among the doctors and religion. portunity for the present instance, contempt and aversion are largely intermingled. Experience of the ringuish riouse of Commons only depending of priests, as if he were, in his own ridiculous person, the latest and loftiest manifestation of the ringuish and Triab ideas mestic many are managed at home, improvement in this respect is hopeless. English and Irish ideas are entirely out of harmony with each other, but I desire to express my conviction that such an oppordesire as now presents itself has never before been given to the nation. May it be rightly used. In the cordial union of Catholics and Protestants can success alone be found; and after the recent debate in the Senate of Trinity College, there ought never to be another bitter word between them. The Senate of that University at least understands the nate of the University at least understands the mockery of reproaching Catholics with wearing scanty and ill-fitting intellectual garments, and then declaring that your conscience forbids you to contribute to an outfit and a maintenance."

In Cork, as in Dublin, a most pleasing feature in connection with St. Patrick's day, 1873, was the almost total absence from indulgence in intoxicating drinks, which in former years used to be regarded as necessary for the due observance of the day. This state of things must be attributed to the exitortations of the respected prelate of the diocese and his clergy, who for some time past have been unceasing in their efforts to show that the great anniversary should not be descerated by drunkenness. Their exertions to this end have been entirely successful, and St. Patrick's day has passed off without any-thing to regret. Surely, this is the best way in which to honor the

Chosen leaf of bard and chief, The green immortal shamrock.

Mr. Justice Lawson opened the Commission at Belfast, and, in addressing the Grand Jury, made some observations on the riots in August last which were deserving of attention. He stated that if Belfast were not taken into account, he should have had nothing but congratulations to offer upon the state of the county. The number of ordinary cases was only 12, while the number of persons returned for trial in connection with the riots was 128. He alluded to the commercial importance and great prosperity of Belfast, and expressed regret that a city, famed for the intelligence of its people-where education is widely diffused, where there are schools and temples of the Most High in every quarter, and Ministers of religion teaching the lessons of " Peace on earth, good will towards men"-that such a city should be subject to periodical outbreaks of riot and disorder, and be torn by the madness of contending factions. It was a circumstance which must excite feelings of sorrow and humiliation in the minds of every well-wisher of his country. If in addition it was found that those charged with the preservation of the peace appeared from time to time incompetent to deal with the evil, he thought it was calculated to make one despair. He enumerated the actual results of the riots, as given on information derived from official sources. One civilian was killed and 152 persons were wounded and received Constabulary was killed and 73 constables wounded, 12 of them very severely. The number of those who concealed their injuries from fear of being implithought that in former days many an engagement which decided the destinies of a people could not show a larger number of casualties. Upwards of 250 houses were wrecked and injured, and 257 persons claimed compensation to the amount of £14,800. No less than 857 families were compelled by threats to leave their dwellings. This violence was committed by both parties. The magistrates had dealt summarily with 164 persons engaged in the riots.-Times Dublin Cor.

Parish Priest of Louisburg, the Rev. Michael Curley and instructed the attorney and counsel for the possible satisfaction, and Father Curley was warmly congratulated on the success he had achieved in defending the interest of his parishioners.

. A series of Home Rule meetings are being organized, in which it is expected that the Catholic Clergy -divorced from their allegiance to Gladstone by the University Bill-will take leading parts. At Belfast on Monday night a large meeting was held which was addressed by a Catholic clergyman, succeeded by a Protestant minister, and on the platform were a large number of Catholic priests. The Rev. Professor Galbraith was the crator of the evening, and his speech was rapturously applauded. At Wexford, too, a meeting has been held, at which a number of the clergy assisted. A meeting will be held in Dublin on Thursday next, and there are indications that the campaign which is about to open will be carried on with vigour and determination.

A conflict occurred this morning (April 9) in Kinsale, Cork, between the striking fishermen of that town and a force of police. Two strikers were killed and several injured. At last accounts the fishermen were again assuming a threatening attitude, and a renewal of the disorder is feared.

The Dublin Evening Post, the organ of the Irish hierarchy, continues to declare that it is impossible for the Irish Catholies ever to support Mr. Disraeli

Amongst those who have escaped the annoyance of a farcical trial by the governmental wise abandonment of the Galway prosecution, is the Rev. Patrick Coen. However, as a set off against the "nolle prosequi" he loses the one chance of publicly clearing his character of the aspersions so plentifully and specially heaped upon it by injudicious Justice Keogh. It is therefore proposed to present a testimonial to the gentleman so honoured and distinguished; and, very appropriately, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Duggan heads the subscription list.

WHY DIDN'T HR? - The following extract, from an article in the Dublin Review, is a brief story of King James' inefficiency, as also his impolicy towards Ireland, and the causes thereof: -" What a difference would it have in the subsequent history of the empire if James himself had tried to govern Ireland, and tried in his mediocre way to do a little good for the Irish people! He might, for instance, bave convoked an Irish parliament, with full freedom of debate, and full power of legislation, Sir John Davys, in his excellent Irish letter, written before his fellow-officials had taught him his lesson, looks to such a Parliament, as one of the first means of turning Ireland into a commonwealth, from being a common misery. But James I. held Parliaments useless, unless it was to hear himself speechify; and a voyage across St. George's Channel, was as hateful to him as were sucking pigs. Kindly treatment of the Irish, even on a small scale, would have done much to move them, with their memories of Queen Elizabeth; they were just then in a position to appreciate the smallest act of kindness, very keenly; but the infamous Somerset, and his infamous paramour, had the royal treasures-blooddrops wrung from the heart of Ireland-lavished for their luxury; the King himself, drank and cognise the desire of the Government to dear justry dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered swore and to put University degrees within the reach of dribbled gabbled and gormandized gabbled and gormandized gabbled and gormandized gabbled gabbled and gormandized gabbled g unusued, gabbled and gormandized, stuttered, swore and to put University degrees within the reach of CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT.—It is 21 years since Mr. The average wages of skilled labourers carpenters; together, do not believe the Irish Disraeli first took office; and in those 21 years there are left to die. Religious freedom would have Bishops would gladly have accepted that, even have been nine Administrations. 1. In February, bricklayers, and amiths, in New South Wales during Sunday-school, and has been a peaceable citizen.

for what concerns her is usually interesting to honfor what concerns her is usually ordered the burning of witches, and permitted the

GREAT BRITAIN THE ARCHEISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, ON THE LATE. University Bill.—On Thursday night (20th ult.,) Archbishop Manning was present at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Catholic Club. In responding to the toast of the " English Hierarchy" he said, -The Bishop of Liverpool has told us that neither he nor you are Whig, Tory, Conservative, or Liberal. So neither am I, and therefore I am just the man to talk politics to you to night (hear, hear), and as I have always made it a rulo—and I think it is a golden one-not to make an occasion, but when occasions are made by others to take them, I will take the opportunity you have given me of saying Manning presided, and was supported by a great number of the priests of his Church. The body of a few words (cheers). I protest beforehand that I do not speak as a politician, but as a Catholic (hear). have had a vote for the Parliamentary elections | ing class of English, and they were remarkably or in this county for the last 40 years, but I have never recorded a vote but once, and that not because I over the announced time for the commencement of cared for the candidate who was successful, but be- the meeting, and most enthusiastic during the cause I wished to keep out somebody else. A more supreme disregard for party politics and for party Governments—and a plague, I say, upon both their from Liverpool, sent by Catholic abstainers congra"Houses"—no man in this room could possess, but there are certain things which are not political, and night. When the meeting was finished, he said, he there are certain things which are not political, and night. When the meeting was finished, he said, he on these I think we are bound to have an opinion, hoped he should be able to send an answer worthy and having it to express it, and having expressed it of the occasion. This meeting was one which gave to act upon it (cheers). Some few years ago when heart and confidence to those who had labore; to a distinguished politician asked me what line the Catholics in this country would be likely to take in the then impending election, I said, "We care nothing about you nor about your politics, but there square to hold a meeting by themselves. The Cathare two things we do care for; don't touch either olics were now concluding the Feast of St. Patrick, of them, for if you touch them every Catholic in and that night was the Octave. As the meeting Great Britain will vote against you. These two could not be held upon St. Patrick's Day it had been things are the Holy See and religious education." The former of these two points Divine Providence has taken into his own hands and we will await the issue. But the question of religious education is what may be called one of the burning questions; it is a question which at the present moment is causing a conflagemtion, and I hope that in the next general election it will make itself felt (cheers). We have lately heard—for that was my fate, and to read it was the fate of you all—a long debate upon University education in Ireland. Now, allow me to say a few words on this question which cannot be remote from the hearts of those who hear me, first because you are all Catholics, with hardly an exception, and if there be one who dissents from us I am rejoiced that we have among us some of every year increasing capital was put into brewing, our good English sound-hearted friends who have seen the manifestations of loyalty which you have that there was every year an increasing amount of shown to-night; and secondly, because you belong drink consumed was proved by the increase of the er trace your origin, if you were not born there, from that land for which that University education was intended. Allow me to say I considered it my duty to hear the whole of the debate, not that I hospital treatment. One man of the Royal Irish had itching ears, and less had I a political itch, to take me to the House of Commons, but because I thought it was my duty to watch the whole course of the discussion, and if possible to be of use to those cated in a criminal charge was unknown, but he far more closely interested in it to whom I might give useful information. It is one thing to read a discussion reported in the newspapers, accurate though I know the reporters are—and their accuracy is to me a subject of wonder when, on the following morning, I see the debate reported word for word, however much has been spoken, and sometimes with most stammering lips—but it is another thing altogether to hear it. It is like putting a thermometer into the sea. You canknow what the Legislature is disposed to do or to refuse, and you can find The men who were charged with riot and assault this out in no way so well as you can by patiently at Louisburg, on St. John's Night—when Judge and, I may say laboriously listening for some seven Keogh was burned in effigy—took their trial on hours of a night as I did, to a discussion such as Friday. All of them were acquitted, with the ex- that. I heard the whole of the debate, and this I ception of one man, who was found guilty of an as-sault on the police. During the trial the patriotic feetly convinced that their desire was to do the utmost that men could do under the conditions of watched the proceedings on behalf of his parishoners | Parliament and of public opinion in this most divided, and I am sory to say, anti-Catholic country, traversers. Judge Morris, in a humorous speech, for so it is to a great extent ("hear," and applause). referred to the valour of the Royal Irish, who, he They did their utmost to a great extent, I believe, I would not be afraid if they were at the battle of have already processed that I am no more a politician any man to be temperate, for they were all bound to see her desolated before she would send a hand to Alma. He also referred to the effigy, and compared | than the Bishop of Liverpool, but because I believe it to a Bridogue. The verdict gave the greatest they did most honourably and most honestly desire to give the Catholies of Ireland power to obtain degrees upon terms consistent with their consciences, and I am sure this Bill did give the Catholics of Ireland the power to obtain degrees on terms much better than those on which Catholics can obtain degrees in England (cheers). I will say in what way. No Catholic in England can take a degree without either exposing himself to the pestilential infidelity of Oxford or going to the London University and at the London University, no Catholic can take a degree without being examined in the ethics and metaphysics which are taught by the professors of that University. Now, if there was one thing which struck me with shame it was the way in which some speakers in the House of Commons treated that most wise and most just provision of the Bill as if it were a thing not to be defended. Let me put before you two facts, and I will say no more to you on the subject. The first fact is this. A young Catholic came to me on Saturday week, while the discussion was pending, and told me that he was studying at the London University for a degree, and that he was attending the lectures of the metaphysical professor, and, though he could see the falsehood of the conclusions put to him, he could not find an answer to the reasonings. That is, having the faith profoundly in him, he was perplexed and confused by the faulty philosophy. Now, I will ask you whether there was not a most just reason to exempt all Catholic youth from being forced to undergo examination in a philosophy which is fundamentally false. The study of a false philosophy perverts the form and shape of intelligence. I may say it altars the structure of the brain (hear, hear). The only other point I will add is this-supposing it had been required for a degree in Ireland that a young Catholic should be examined in some heterodox interpretatation of the Christian Religion, would any man have endured it? Everybody would have said that to force a young Catholic to be examined in heretical matters would be tyranny; but I would like to ask what is examining a young Catholic in an atheistical philosophy—in a philosophy of positivists or secularists who deny that the existence of God can be proved, who deny that God exists at all; that the soul does not exist as distinct from the material body; that there is no such thing as conscience, and no intrinsic distinction between right and wrong (hear, hear)? This is the modern mental philosophy through which the Catholic youth of Ireland would have been compelled to pass if they had not been wisely and justly exempted by the Bill. I ask, you, then, if beresy in the matter of revelation be a thing that no just Christian man would venture to require of Catholic youth even in the form of an examination, because it is a denial of an article of revealed truth, what is to be said of the requirements that the Catholic youth should study and be examined in a philosophy which denies the truths of religion and nature, which fills his mind with heresies which uproot those very truths of nature upon which revela-

endowed, made permanent, and gave an impulse which would have extended all over Ireland to the same system of mixed Godless education against which the Bishops of Ireland have protested since 1845. We have an educational statute with reference to little children which I lament-I mean the statute of 1879. The time has come when every Catholic, be he layman, priest, or bishop, is bound to exercise his power at the next General Election in the matter of Christian education. When the time of trial comes, if the decision is against us we shall have retarded the evil day, I know not how long but whatever be the issue, let us quit ourselves like Christian men, and may God defend the right! (loud cheers).

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND HIS FLOCE -On Monday night, 24th ult., a great meeting was held in Exeter-hall to inaugurate a Catholic temperance movement similar to that commenced some weeks ago in the Established Church. Archbishop the hall was filled mainly with Irish and the laborderly and patient during a space of about 80 minutes speaking. The Archbishop, who was received with rounds of cheers, commenced by reading a telegram found the Catholic Temperance League, for not only was the hall filled to excess, but at that moment 1,500 men were marching in order to Trafalgarresolved to hold it upon the Octave, and he called upon them to make an offering unto God and St. Patrick on that night. The first resolution to be proposed affirmed that the sin of drunkenness was widespread, and was increasing, and that therefore it was the duty of all who had the heart to do it to renounce altogether the use of intoxicating drink, for two purposes-to reclaim the intemperate and to sustain the example presented by the moderate and sober. He declared that the sin of drunkenness was widespread, and he need not adduce facts to prove it, for all knew it. But he went further and said that it was extending. This was denied; but how was it possible for any man to deny it who had the facts before him? It could not be denied that distilling, and vending intoxicating drink. Then revenue from intoxicating drink. Moreover, in all the large towns of Great Britain the authorities had given evidence that there was an increase of drunkenness in their localities. He could appeal to the evidence of Birmingham, of Liverpool, and he believed, too, of Manchester, to show this, and when it was considered that more than half the population of the country were in the towns, and the minority were the country population, he was justified in asserting that drunkenness was on the increase. He could say that this love of stimulating drink was invading classes not before under its influenceamong women and children-and in face of these facts it was impossible for any man with the mere sympathies of humanity, still more for any man with the faith and love of a Christian, to look on unmoved and not work, by all means in his power, to check these enormous evils. He reminded them that Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, 200 years ago, and Father Mathew were two great Irishmen who stood forth to denounce intoxicating drink, and the latter, he said, was acknowledged to be the Apostle of the Temperance Movement. Thus Irishmen had been in the van of temperance, and what he now asked of them was that their offering to St. Patrick should be one of self-denial in the use of these drinks. He was glad to see that public witness was borne to the order and sobriety which marked St. Patrick's Day this year in London. Let plainly show there will be no return to allegiance) he will no more be heard of the nonsense of "drowning the | pick a quarrel with England and force her to fight. be temperate by their baptism, and an intemperate Catholic broke the vows of his baptism and sinned before God when he thus became a scandal among men. They were there to found a League of total abstainers—of men who would go beyond temperance and would have nothing to do with drink. He urged this upon them for three reasons-first, because for some men it was a vital necessity that they should be total abstainers. He was perfectly convinced of that by long experience-by the experience of a long life, and he was sorry to say he knew a multitude of miscrable examples that wherever the power of drink got a permanent hold there was no way of cure but by a total renouncement of drink. Then it was needed to support those who were not in the habit of excess, but might be tempted to it; and thirdly, he was perfectly confident. that if men, women, and children renounced the taste of intoxicating drink there would be a moral power to carry temperance by example and precept into the households and lives of the whole population. He then touched upon the religious difficulty which had arisen in the minds of some in regard to the total disuse of wine, sacramental and otherwise, and, treating this as heresy, he said if he thought this idea was among any of his flock he would have s bottle of port brought and every candidate for the pledge made to drink a glass before being pledged. He warned them, when they were pledged, not to make themselves disagreeable in their pride, and he then proceeded to urge that by intemperance thousands of families had been wrecked, and he could declare that it was not only drunkenness which peopled our workhouses with paupers, but it was the drunkenness of parents which caused tens of thousands of Catholic children to be robbed of their faith, and to be without guides through the world. These Catholic children when sent into the workhouse were draughted into the district schools, and once placed there, to bring them up in a knowledge of their religion was morally impossible. He would appeal to his people and to public opinion on this at no distant time; but that night he had been given to understand that a guardian of the West of London meant to move that the children of that parish in Catholic schools should be recalled. If, that step was taken he should know how to meet it but in the meantime he appealed to all classes to break away from this habit, that when they laid upon their dying pillows they might have the blessed consciousness that their intelligence had never been clouded, their hearts had never been inflamed, or their wills impeded by the curse of intoxicating drink. Resolutions were carried to form the League, and, after a long flow of eloquence, the Archbishop went to Trafalgar-square to see the meeting assembled there. When he returned he took the initiatory steps in pledging the meeting by enrolling names. The meeting did not close until

In the debate on the Marriage with a Deceased. Wife's Sister Bill in the House of Lords Earl Beauchamp said that a petition had been presented from Protestant Dissenters in Dundee in favor of a man being allowed to have more wives than one!-Spectator.

a late hour.

tion itself rests? (hear, hear," and applause). I re-

cognise the desire of the Government to deal justly

CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT.-It is 21 years since Mr.

Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament was dissolved in July, and on the 16th of Disraeli's Budget by a majority of 19, the division being 305 against 286, for refusing his proposition the House of Commons on the 19th of February, ceived that the bonds of commercial intercourse being 215 against 234, a majority of 19 against the Government. 4. The Earl of Derby then became on the Canadian model?—Times.

Premier again and Mr. Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, This Ministry was defeated on the second reading of its Reform Bill, on the 31st of March, 1859, and in the following month Parliament was dissolved. In the New House of Commons, on the 10th of June, 1859, a vote of want of confidence was carried as an amendment to the Address, the numbers being 325 against 312. 5. Lord Palmerston then became Prime Minister with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In October, 1865, Lord Palmerston died, 6. In November, 1865, Earl Russell succeeded to the Premiership. On the 18th of June, 1866, this Ministry was defeated on its Reform Bill; and a motion made by Lord Dunkellin in favour of the borough franchise being based on rating instead of rental being carried by 315 against 364. 7. The Ministry having thereupon resigned, the late Earl of Derby again formed a Government. with Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer, 8. In February, 1868, Lord Derby being obliged by illness toresign, Mr. Dismeli became Prime Minister. On the 30th of April, 1868, Mr. Gladstone's first resolution for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was carried against the Government; and Mr. Disracli shortly afterwords announced that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the state of public business would permit. The dissolution was delayed until November, in order that the new constituencies under the Reform Bills might vote. On the 2nd of December Mr. Disraeli, in a public letter, announced the resignation of his Government, the result of the elections being averse to it. 9. On the 9th of December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone and the new Government received the seals of office. His is the twelfth Administration which has been in office in the reign of Queen Victoria. The twelve Premiers have been as fellows,-Viscount Melbourne, who was in office at the Queen's accession; Sir R. Peel, 1841; Lord J. Russell, 1846; Earl of Derby, 1852; Earl of Aberdeen, 1852; Viscount Palmerston, 1859; Earl Russell, 1865; Earl Derby, 1866; Mr. Dismeli, 1868; Mr. Gladstone, 1868. The Pall Mall, which, by the way, is rather more

Infidel in its tendencies than ever, declares the Catholic strength to lie in our distinctness of creed in our unity, and in our vigour; it purposes to meet that creed with one "equally definite and thoroughgoing and more reasonable," and it explains the new religion by distinctly calling it the belief "that religion is a matter of opinion and probability." We knew long ago that that was the belief of nearly all educated Protestants because their system cannot possibly end in any thing else this side of Atheism, but we never dreamed that it would be assurdly put forward as capable of coping with a religion that is a religion because it is founded by God in the hearts of millions all over the world. But let us leave the Pull Mall and its straightforward acceptance of the principles, so cunningly instilled into English minds by Bismarck, which it declares must end in actual, physical, war to the knife with Catholics, and see what a happy position England will be in should the whole country become innoculated with Bismarckism, as seems only too probable. As soon as that latter astute devil has set England wild with the mad-dog cry of "No Popery!" and has thus thoroughly alienated Ireland (and this time, events help her; so would every other Continental country; Ireland would be in open revolt at her back; if America would remain neutral it would be the utmost that could be expected; India would flare up again, as sure as it flared up when the Sepoys thought they saw a chance which was really only baulked by accident—and then, we should very much like to know, where would England be? Sincerely sorry as we should be to see any harm come to her we cannot shut our eyes to the suicidal policy the Pall Mall. Guzette urges ou this country; we can see in it plainly and unmistakeably that finger of modern fate which belongs to Prince Bismarck; divide et impera is by no means an exploded truism as yet: and we cannot help remembering that a house divided against itself, falls to the ground. England's policy of to-day should be the consolidation of all her strength; Bismarck's policy is to drive her by taunts to alienate from her cause and heart some seven millions of her population; and to us, we confess, it seems most likely that Bismarck's policy

will be the one adopted.—Catholic Times. English Complaint of Bad Workmanship.—The deterioration of the English working classes is the subect of comment in the London Saturday Review, which says: Every one can see how rapidly this is showing itself. It is almost impossible to rely on getting anything done which depends on the labor of coummon people. Business has been at a standstill for a week in consequence of the Christmas holidays. If this had been a period of rest well carned and wisely spent there would be nothing to may except that it was rather inconvenient. But holidays have come to mean nothing more than a protracted time of idleness and drinking. Every-thing serves as an excuse for the glass. It has been difficult lately to get coals delivered in London on account of the bad weather. It might be supposed that the difficulty lay in raising the coals, or in bringing them to London, or in distributing them through the reeking streets. Not at all. The difficulty is that when the weather is bad the carters get wct, and when they get wet they console themselves by getting drunk. In every great centre of labor the same sad story is repeated. There has been a great conference this week of colliery proprietors and colliery labourers, and one of the largest employers of labor stated to the laborers, as facts which they would not question, that the workmen have taken to do less work, and to do it worse than formerly. They do not come to work on Monday, very little is seen of them on Tuesday, and they think they do pretty well if they start fairly on Wednesday, and even on Wednesday many of them are unable to do their work as they once did it. It takes 100 pounds more pig iron to make a ton of rails than it did two years ago, simply because the work is bad now. Instead of 160,600 tons of rails a year, the employer could now, with the same works, produce only 70,000 tons. This is a good instance to refer only 70,000 tons. to, for it was that of a large employer stating facts within his own knowledge to workmen themselves. who offered no contradiction. But it is only one instance of what is seen and felt everywhere. Honest, thorough labor is dying out of England, and

minority of nine on an amendment of the Militia on farms and sheepwalks from 26% to 35% a year, Bill (moved by Lord Palmerston), resigned office; with board and lodging. Notwithstanding, these and the late Earl of Derby became Premier, with inducements, the tide of immigration does not flow very largely into the colony. In the year under review no more than 1,112 immigrants settled in December the new House of Commons rejected Mr. New South Wales, and of those 357 were imported at the cost of the colony. The want of labour is felt, but not severely, for trivlo increases despite a to increase the house-tax. 2, The Earl of Aberdeen foolish and obsolete commercial policy. The Imthen, in December, 1852, became Premier, with Mr. ports of 1871 were 0,600,000 L. Showing an increase Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. This over the previous year of 1,800,000?. Considerably Adminstration resigned on being defeated by a large more than one-half of the entire imports were from majority on the 29th of January, 1855, on Mr. Roe- the other Australasian settlements. On the Exports buck's motion for a committee of inquiry into the the increase was still more striking, amounting to condition of the army before Sebastopol. 3. In close on 2,250,000l, the figures for 1871 being 11, February, 1855, a new Government was formed, with 245,000l, of which the other Australasian colonies Lord Palmerston as Premier. It was defeated in contributed over 6,000,000l. Thus it will be per-1858, on the second reading of the Bill making con- are binding the English settlements in the South spiracy to murder a felony (after Orsini's attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French); the vote one of them is bound to the Mother Country. Does

#### UNITED STATES.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GENERAL GRANT, PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—It would seem that the world has had imposed upon it a false version of this important document. The New York Herald hastens to correct the error, and publishes another version, whose authenticity it guarantees, and from which we make some extracts:-

Fellow-Citizens (without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude)—I appear before you to take oath which the Constitution prescribes to, as President of the United States. As I took the same oath four years ago, I do not myself see any particular use in taking it again. However, I suppose something is proper to be taken on such an occasion, and an oath is easy to take anything that has so little dampness about it. I do not know but swearing agrees with my health, for I do not re-member anything else that I have done that I had afterwards so little to recall.

It is proper on this occasion that I should al'ude to the successor which the Constitution has appointed in case of my removal by natural causes before the expiration of my official term. With my last Vice, Mr. Colfax, I part with feelings of the profoundest variety. My relatious with him as with my other Vices, have been cordial. Few men have been endowed by Providence with a larger allowance of vital picty, or by nature with a shorter memory, the first of which is a preservative of his religious character and the last of his moral integrity; and, while he retires to the enjoyments of private usefulness, from which it is not probable he will again emerge, it affords me great pleasure to reflect that my incoming Vice will not fall a particle behind him in either of these endowments. I have respect for Mr. Wilson especially on account of his poverty, as he was a shoemaker and a poor Senator. There is every reason to believe that he will be a poor Vice President—in fact, that he will be a model of destitution in all the departments of social and official life.

The domestic relations of potentates being subjects of public interest, it will be expected of me to say something of mine. Within the last four years my family has not increased numerically to a great extent; but circumstances have been such as in a remarkable degree to bring to my knowledge the persons of whom it is composed. I had never before any idea of the feelings of affection entertained for me by individuals of whose existence until after my election I was totally unaware. It is thus that we come under the influence of the tenderest and holiest influences. A cousin is a very loving party, a second consin still more; in fact, the bonds of sympathy seem to grow stronger in the ratio the square of the distance in the line of consunguinity. One of the most positive injunctions of the New Testament is to take care of one's own household, and I have the assurance of my pastor, the Rev. John P. Newman, whose chimes may be heard every Saturday evening in verification of my statement, that in this respect, I have done my duty.

## UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

There is reason to expect difficulty with a horde of squatters who have settled themselves in a remote corner of my dominions and call themselves Latter Day Saints. They have adopted a kind of religious belief not authorized by the Constitution of the United States, and a habit of marrying their concubines, which is contrary to the practices of the patriarchs of our Government. Not being able to secure the service of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose acquaintance with this branch of the clergy is profound and extensive, as a missionary of their conversion. I was, constrained to send unto them my pastor, the Rev. John P. Newman, an ecclesiastic to whom a private heathen is an utter abomination. regret to confess that the reverend gentleman did not fare as successfully as he expected that in fact he was well known and badly maltreated with a bible in the hands of one Arson Pratt, who is a sort of champion of these heretics, and whom he confidently expected to demolish. My legal missionary also, the Hon. James B. McKeon, received but very little better treatment, and found the heathen posted in positions of such strength as to afford him great trouble and small satisfaction.

## BUBSTANTIAL MARKS OF AFFECTION.

It is an agreeable task to a man of my feelings to acknowledge the receipt of articles of use or ornament presented to him as memorials of past and especially of future good offices. In this department of public duty the demands upon my attention has been numerous—not so numerous, however, as to beget any dislike to their repetition, and it is but fair for me to suggest that my hopes for the future are in every respect as lively as my gratitude for the past. If I have snything to regret, it is that things now and then come to hand doubtless through the inadvertance incident to emotions of thankfulness, marked with the characters C.O.D. which I am given to understand means cither Call On Dent, or Collect On Delivery. In either sense these letters are unwelcome, and in justice to myself. I am constrained to express the hope that no occasion will hereafter be afforded for their repetition.

## COLLEGIATE HONORS.

Since I stood here four years ago I have been made an LL.D. (as I am told by General Howard, who runs a college with great profit and satisfaction), means Poctor of Laws, though how it can mean it I do not exactly understand. It was done at a place near Boston, where they can make them very easily and at small expense, the principal cost being in Latin and sheepskin, the first of which is manufactured on the spot and the last tanned by a new process in the vicinity. Since I have received my license as a physician I have gone into practice pretty extensively.

One murderer has been promptly tried and convicted in New York. The jury in the Nixon case found him guilty of murder in the first degree. He is a bully and plug-ugly. On Jan. 21st while riding up Catharine st., he had some words with a dray-man who came into collision with him. Hardly a moment ensued before Nixon drew a pistel and shot the drayman, killing him instantly. It was a cold-blooded murder, and fortunately the jury have rendered a verdict accordingly. It now remains, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, for the prisoner's Honest, thorough labor is dying out of England, and lawyers to get a new trial for him. In the meantime we are every day called on to give more money for he has a chance to become insage for he can secure worse articles. The sale wild be transfer an advance of the services of first class clergyment in representing

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. This "John Jones, Aug. "71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1873.

Friday, 18-Of the Octave. Saturday, 19-Of the Octave. Sunday, 20-First after Easter. Monday, 21-St. Anselm, B. C. D. Tuesday, 22-SS. Soter and Caius, PP. MM. Wednesday, 23—St. George, M. Thursday, 24—St. Fidelis of Sigmaringa, M.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Much anxiety has been caused by rumors transmitted by telegraph, during the course of the past week, of the failing health of the Sovereign Pontiff. It was known that for some time His Holiness had been suffering from cold, complicated with rheumatism, and on the 13th inst. his condition was reported as almost desperate. The 14th, however, brought better news, to the effect that his health was so far improved that he had been able to give audiences to several visitors. There has evidently been much exaggeration in the first reports; and though the Holy Father has no doubt been indisposed, we have every reason still to hope, that, in spite of his advanced age, the many cares and troubles that weigh upon him, the daily renewed insults and outrages of which he is the victim, and the weary imprisonment to which since the Piedmontese invasion of his capital City he has been subjected -the health of one so dear to the Cathelio world will be fully restored, and that he may yet live to see the overthrow and humiliation of his enemies, and the enemics of God's Holy Holy Church. That this may be so, all the Catholics of the world carnestly pray.

The other news from Europe is not of much interest. Prince Napoleon-Plon-Plon-h: s addressed a letter to his Corsican constituents protesting against his expulsion from France. The Carlists, it would appear, have made an

unsuccessful attack upon the town and garrison of Puyarda; but upon the arrival of strong reinforcements for the garrison, the royalist troops had to withdraw. It is expected, however, that they will shortly resume the effensive. The revolutionary canaille of Salamanoa had risen, it is reported, up against the Jesuits. and driven them out. Fighting against unarmed priests is a more congenial occupation to Liberals than that of fighting against brave loyal men like the Carlists, standing up for their rightful sovereign, and their liberties, or fueros

The continued investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the Atlantic, has brought nothing new to light. From the first it was self evident that the run ning on shore of the steamer was the direct result of gross culpable negligence on the part of the Captain. Of course a current is invoked. as always in such cases there must be a current on which, as on a scape-goat, the blame is placed. Somehow or another a ship never gets on shore, but it is attributed to this mysterious current. "It was not negligence, or ignorance of the true position of the ship, but the current that caused the accident," we are invariably told. So with Mr. Winkle and his friends on a certain memorable occasion, when their peculiar condition and extraordinary actions were attributed to the wine. "'Twant the wine," murmured Mr. Winkle, "'twant the wine; it was the salmon." "Somehow or another." remarks the biographer of Mr. Pickwick' "it never is the wine in these cases."

Our Canadian Parliament has been taking a recess during the Easter Holidays. On Monday, such of the members as had visited Montreal, returned to Ottawa to resume their labors.

The ice, on the river in front of the city is quietly giving way. We hope that the anticipatedflood may be averted.

Bidwell, one of the fellows implicated in the Bank of England forgeries, who was arrested at the Havandah, managed, by the connivance of some other scoundrels, to effect his escape from the prison in which he was confined. He has, we are happy to see, been again arrested; not allow him to slip through their fingers But this hypothesis is absurd because it is way of losing his well-earned reputation of short time.

Salvador by which a great part of the city has said to have been crushed by the falling houses, minion Government, and that in which the latand property to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, has been destroyed.

An esteemed correspondent, whose opinion is entitled to the highest respect, dissents from the views by us expressed, as to the capacity in which the Governor General acts when he gives to, or withholds his sanction from, Acts passed by the several Provincial legislatures. We gave it as an opinion that, under such circumstances, the Governor-General acted as representating the Queen in her legislative capacity, and therefore as a co-ordinate branch of the Provincial legislatures. "We are"-we said, "subjects of the Queen."

Our correspondent from a perusal of the B. N. America Act inclines to the opinion that the Provinces are subjects of the Dominion: and that it is in his capacity of head of the Dominion Government, not as representative of the Queen, that the Governor General acts, when he gives his assent to, or puts his veto upon Bills sent up to him from the Provincial legislatures. "As I read the Act," says our correspondent-"we are subjects of the Domi-

This question—" Are we subjects of the Queen, or subjects of the Dominion?"-is a very important question; and our correspondent does us the honor of asking us to give our reasons for holding the opinion that we are subjects of the Queen?

Our answer is very much as was that of Our Lord, in reply to certain queries put to Him by the Herodians, as to the lawfulness of Jews paying tribute to Ciesar, and thereby acknowledging him as their sovereign-themselves as subjects of Casar. The question in short was in their case, as in ours. "Whose subjects are we?"

To this question Our Lord gave a practical and conclusive answer. "Shew me the tribute money. Whose image and inscription is this?" The image and inscription of the legal currency amongst the Jews being that of Cæsar, shewed that, in fact, Casar was sovereign, and the Jews in civil matters, were subjects of

Precisely in the same manner do we reply. Shew us, we say, the Statute Books of the Provinces—we care not of which—and let us look at the Acts or Laws therein contained. Whose image or inscription do they bear? that of the Queen or of the Dominion?" If of the first, then not the Dominion, but the Queen is our Sovereign, a co-ordinate branch of our legislature, and we are subjects not of the Dominion, but of the Queen. Open the Provincial Statute Book and let us road. What volume we read from it matters not, for in substance they are all alike. That which we have before our eyes as we write, happens to be "Statutes of Quebec, 35 Victoria, 1871." Therein we read:-

"Hen Majesty"—not the Dominion, but, "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Queboc enacts as follows."

No allusion to the "advice and consent" of the Dominion Legislature, do we find : a strange omission indeed, if we be "subjects of the Dominion" as our correspondent opines; and if the Dominion therefore be our Sovereign and, as such, a branch co-ordinate of our Legislature; but an omission perfectly intelligible if, as we contend, "we are subjects not of the Dominion, but of the Queen," whose image and inscription all our Provincial Acts of Legislation bear. The person in whose name laws are enacted, and justice executed, is Sovereign; and there cannot be two sovereigns, in the civil order, for one set of subjects.

This is the argument that we have before used in vindication of State Rights amongst our neighbors to the south of us, and in asserting the "lost but righteous cause;" that of State Sovereignty except in so far as, explicitly, the several States had ceded a portion of their inherent sovereignty to their creature, the United States Federal government. "Shew us" we said "the records of your Courts of Judicature. Whose image and inscription do they bear? Is justice administered in the name of the particular States, or in that of the United States or Federal Government? If in the name of the first, then the first are sovereign." The very highest attribute in short of sovereignty, is that of enacting laws, and of administering justice; and the body in whose name laws are enacted, whose image and inscription their Statutes and Judicial Records bear, is alone sovereign.

The contrary of our position-to wit, that we are subjects, not of the Dominion, but of the Queen, can only be made good upon the hypothesis held by some, we believe, that the position in which the several Provinces of which the Dominion of Canada is composed, derful Reports of the French Canadian Misstand as towards the Federal Government, is sionary Society. Our evangelical brother, the same as that in which the Dominion itself editor of the only daily religious paper in the stands as towards the Imperial Government. world, must look to it, or he will be in a fair

the position in which our several Provincial been overthrown. Eight hundred persons are governments stand as towards the Federal or Doter stands as towards the Imperial Government. Therefore the right of supervision which the Imperial Government rightfully exercises over the legislation of the Dominion Parliament, cannot be pleaded as a reason or precedent for the right of the latter to exercise an analogous right of supervision, over the legislation of the Provincial Governments. Let us come to facts.

The relation in which the Dominion stands as towards the Imperial Government, is as that of creature to creator, or of child to parent; therefore we properly term the Dominion a British Dependency, and in familiar language allude to Great Britain as the mother country.

But to this-the relation which any one of the Provincial Governments bears as towards the Dominion Government, has no resemblance however remote. That relationship is not that of creature to creator, but of creature, to fellow-creature, of equal therefore to equal; not of child to parent, but of brother to brother-of twin-brothers, in fact, conceived in the same womb, at the same instant, by one and the same Act or operation, and both brought to light at the same moment. If this be the fact. the true history of the genesis of our existing political system-and who can deny that it is historically and chrono ically true—then the Provinces do not owe to the Dominion even the modified respect and submission which younger brother owes to elder brother; far less that respect, submission and allegiance which child owes to parent, which the creature Dominion owes to its creator, the Imperial

With that pardonable vanity which prompts every one, more or less, to believe that his particular parish can raise the biggest potatoes. and heaviest crops of oats, so did we believe that in the matter of no-Popery lying, we of Lower Canada could whip all creation, thanks to our Witness, and the French Canadian Missionary Society. We must be more moderate for the future in our pretensions. If not surpassedfor to surpass him in the art of evil-speaking, lying and slandering would be impossible-the editor of the Witness is fairly rivalled by the redacteur of a powerful no-Popery journal published in Belgium, under the title of L'Organe de Namur, and an extract from which we find given in the Cork Examiner :-

" A MIRACLE SPOILED; OR, THE DEATH OF THE DEVIL. "We know how the Catholic clergy behave in Ireland, where they pronounce anathema against all who do not follow them. There are to be met in certain localities in that part of Great Britain people who are not at all fanatical, and whom, therefore, the clerical organs call atheists. It is principally at Dublin and Cork that these excommunicated persons may be met with.

"At Cork a freethinker (libre-penseur) having fallen dangerously ill, the clergy resolved to organize a miracle, and a parish priest undertook to play the principle rote in the pious comedy. While on the one hand a series of sermons were organized against the dying, in which it was said if this perverse man did not allow himself to be converted, the devil there the narrator interpolates the word 'sic," so as to give the story an air of greater vraisemblance] would carry off the body, which would be deprived of sepulture, while the soul, damned and wandering would become not only the bad genius of Cork, but would be for ever the object of continual maledictions for the locality; in the meantime, I say, the parish priest who was to accomplish the miracle, endeavoured to convert the sick young man, but was very badly received. Not only would the patient listen to nothing, but one of his friends, who did not quit his pillow, forbade the priest to present himself again in the apartment, declaring that if he did he would use the right the law gave him in the case of 'violation of domicile.' priest left, pronouncing maledictions upon the two young men. Two days afterwards the patient died of the malady which had been long known as in-

"The friend of the deceased, who had never quitted his companion's bed of pain, resolved to watch the body until the funeral, and to dispute the matter with the Devil, if he should appear. The night came, and while George slumbered in and easy-chair a clatter of chairs and a heavy measured step was heard. George, at first believing it to be a dream, saw the door open. Hedid not stir. An individual habited in black entered with stealthy steps, and advanced towards the bed with the intention of carrying off the corpse. At the moment when the demon stretched out his arm, George seized his revolver and fired two shots at the infernal being, who cried out and fell, never to rise again.

"At the double report people ran in. They examined the devil lying at the ride of the bed, loaded with heavy chains. The mask was raised from the visage, and the priest was recognized who had undertaken to play the part of Mephistopheles that had proved so fatal to him.

"This adventure took place at Cork not a fortnight since, and the police are occupied with it yet. I am assured that the coroner has pronounced the young man not guilty, but that a singular trial will arise out of the affair The costume of the parish priest of Cork consisted of a black suit of mail, and comprised the traditional tail of the devil. There vere chains on the arms and legs.

"In England, above all in Ireland, the Catholic priests urge revolutions in order to obtain a Republic. It is the same in every country where there is no Chambord or other child of miracle to place on the throne.

"P.S."-All the persons supposed to have been accomplices of the parish priest of Cork, have been brought before the tribunal. The young man who killed the Devil has received a number of congratulations. He will appear as the principal

The above is worthy of the Witness itself, and reads like a report from one of those won-

There has been a terrible earthquake at San is in fact, no analogy, however remote, betwixt, whipt of justice. Is it not possible that Humanitas is the Irish correspondent of L'Organe de Namur? There is much to suggest this companied by the Rev. Rector of the Laval

EUTHANASIA.-What a pretty thing man is when he goes on the strength of his private judgment, and leaves off the trammels of authority. So accoutred, so stripped, there is no antiquated absurdity, that he is not ready to take up with; no moral extravagance that he is not prepared to adopt.

The latest, though not the last, of those vagaries into which Protestantism, or the going about in the garment of private judgment; and the discarding of Catholic vestments, i.e., the authority of the Church-has fallen-is Euthanasia; and in due course of time we may expect to hear of Euthanasiasm as another of the sects of which the Protestant world is made up. But here our readers may perhaps feel inclined to ask, "What is Euthanasia? what the peculiar tenets of the Euthanasian sect?"

The distinguishing doctrine of this new sect -which to speak correctly is but a revivifica tion of old Paganism-is the right, and indeed under certain circumstances, the duty of Sui eide—or as it is euphoniously termed in Japan, "Happy Despatch." Its advocates are logical and their logic is unanswerable except upon Catholic premisses; for reason, natural reason, which if we reject the authority of the Catholic Church, is our sole rule of action, never has succeeded in convincing men that they had not the right to put an end to their existence, when that existence had become burdensome to them. With the best men of pre-Christian times, suicide was held not only to be a right, but under many circumstances a duty, failure in the performance of which was accepted as the sign of a craven and sordid spirit. Any cause, the tædium vitæ or what the French call ennui, was held to be good and sufficient cause why a man should seek release in the poisoned cup, or in a stab from the poignard of his freedman. Any one who has read his Tacitus, or made himself acquainted with the social history of the first century of our era, will easily recall to mind hundreds of instances illustrative of the esteem in which amongst the heathen, the dectrine of Buthanasia was held

Euthanasia, or the sublime moral duty of suicide, which the Church had discountenanced and which had fallen into great disesteem during the Ages of Faith, was, as we all know revived in great force in France towards the end of the last century; for then for a short time the formal principle of Protestantism, that is to say the right of private judgment as against the Church in the moral and religious order was in the ascendant. To be killed by the hands of the public executioner, or to kill oneself, seemed, for a time to be the destined lot of all men. There was a perfect rage for suicide, under the wild excitement of the day; the death of Cato, not that of Christ or of the martyr was proposed as the example to be followed; and if at the last supper of the Girondins in the Conciergerie, Vergniaud throws away his poison, it is because he finds that there is enough only for himself, and none to spare for his friends.

Like causes produce like results. In England the Christian religion under the blighting influence of Protesting principle, has lost its hold of the educated classes of Protestants, and exercises but feeble influence over the vulgar. As men recede from the Church they approximate to Paganism; and just in proportion as they discard the old Catholic morality, do they take up with the morality of heathendom. So it is that without much surprise we see the heathen doctrine as to the right and duty of suicide advocated in some of the periodicals of the day, and extolled as under certain circumstances, almost a virtue. The "dread of something after death," of judgment and of hell has passed away, and with it the sole reason why men should their fardels bear, groaning and sweating under a weary life.

Nor is it merely the dread of those dreams that the sleep of death may bring with it after we have shuffled off this mortal coil, that the progress of Protesting principles, has abolished; it has destroyed hope, and robbed the sufferer on earth of the only support he had in his trials. If the promises of Christianity be, as are its threats, but vain words, why should men continue to suffer. If Protestantism be true, non-Being is better than Being-and the question over which Hamlet vexed his brain is solved at last, and in favor of the new doctrine of Euthanasia.

It is said that a large number of bogus American—we suppose United States is meant -bills are in circulation in Upper Canada. Our people should be very careful how they accept any United States money.

It seems that the Young Mons' Christian Association of Toronro have imported a Yankee lecturer from over the lines - a Rev. Mr. Tiffany, Protestant minister; though sect not named; and that the reverend lecturer has given much based upon a false assumption of facts. There being the biggest liar in the world as yet up- offence by his display of annexation politics.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec arrived in his city on Thursday the 10th inst., ac. University. The Archbishop is the bearer of the Bulls from Rome raising the Rev. Mr. Fabre to the episcopal dignity as coadjutor to the Bishop of Montreal. A large body of the citizens, clergy and laity, of Quebec went out to Levis to meet and greet their Archbishop, and to congratulate him on his safe return.

The Rev. Canon Fabre, of the Cathedral, has been appointed by the Holy See as Coad. jutor, with right of succession, to Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal. The title of the new Prelate will be Bishop Gratianopolis, in partibus

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette of the 9th inst., writing over the signature Christian, very properly protests against the theatrical amusements announced for Holy Week, "and something extra on Good Fri. day," as an outrage on Christian decency. We are glad to see that one of our Protestant contemporaries takes the matter up, but we fear that remonstrance will be of little use,-Amongst a very large number of Protestants, the observance of Good Friday as a day of fasting and mortification—though resting on the very same authority as that which enjoins the observance of Sunday as a day of abstinence from all servile works-has long been abandoned as a remnant of Popery, as indeed it is. Good Friday, if observed at all. is in short come to be looked upth as a holiday, or festival, on which the principal business is the eating of hot-cross buns, and general amuse.

FATHER STAFFORD OF LINDSAY .- We are glad to see that the labors of this worthy priest in the cause of Temperance, are appreciated and duly asknowledged by those who have the best means of judging of their results. In the Canada Casket, a Temperance journal, published in Napance, we find, under date of the 4th inst., a long article in which a just and well merited tribute is paid to the Rev. Father Stafford, and the good effects of the Temperance Society that he organised and directs are well insisted upon. Drunkenness has greatly abated, and the Catholies of Lindsay are in a flourishing condition, both as regards their temporal and their spiritual affairs. They have a fine Separate School; "finest of this kind we have seen in Canada," says the Casket; they are about to build an academy, and in other respects their prosperity is displaying itself. Other Temperance Societies are, according to the same authority, springing up and flourishing all around. One at Downeyville, under the charge of the Rev. Mr Coyle, is especially noticed; and here again it is to be noticed that just in proportion as the grog shops are abandoned, and the tavern keepers slighted, so are the Catholic Schools attended, and zealously supported. The cause of Temperance is the cause of Education.

We clip the following paragraph from one o our exchanges. We never saw the name of this fellow Greene before, but we think it highly probable that, when his antecedents are brought to light, he will turn out to be "a converted priest." Anyhow the man bears about him strong marks of being "a brand snatched from the burning." The F. C. M. Society should engage the man; he is well suited for them, and their work :-

"A consummate rascal, whose name is said to be 'John Wesley Greene,' is supposed to have taken shelter in Canada to avoid being caught by the New York State law officers and punished for crimes committed in Illion, his last place of criminal operations. He passes himself off sometimes as a Methodist and at other times as a Baptist clergyman. He succeeds in ingratiating himself into the good graces of religious people, and never stays in a place long before being guilty of stealing, forgery, seduction, or marrying a new wife, of whom he is sup-posed to have had nearly a dozen."

SWINDLING.—We regret that we have been party, though unintentionally, of giving a place in our columns to two bogus advertisements, viz., Northcote Dunn & Co.'s Watch Lottery, and D. L. Staples & Co.'s cheap sale of Microscopes. We have been informed by our only advertising Agents in New York, Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Broad way, who say in their Reporter of the 7th inst.: "D. L. Staples & Co. who have been distributing their favors abundantly of late, are reported by the commercial agencies is follows: - 'Just as bogus as they make them.'" And in reference to the parties who sent us the Watch Lottery advertisement they say-"Word is sent us that M. M. Waterman & Co., 'General Advertising Agents,' 218 Broadway, New York, are sending out bogus lottery advertisements, to be inserted for one month."

We only hope that none of our friends have been victimised.

GALLOWS FESTIVITIES,-The friends of the convict Nixon actually under sentence of death for murder at New York, are getting up a dance or ball to raise funds for the family he is about to leave behind him.

It is announced that Sir George Cartier will take steamer for Canada on the 20th, so that he may take part in the present Session of Parliament. His health, it is added, has much improved.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. A. Chicoine, Emigrant Agent at St. Hyacinthe has been appointed ad interim Superintendent of the Emigrants' Home, St. Antoine street, in place of Mr. Bells, who, it is said, has himself asked for the charge.

WHITTHE FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XX.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

" We to the world because of scandal" In order, Christian soul, to understand thoroughly the enormity of the sin of scandal, let us look at it in its origin. Who was the first scandalizer? Who in the Prince of scandal? Ah, alas! Christian soul, his sin dates back to the very commencement of the world—to the garden of Paradise; it was the inst crime that soiled the fair face of God's creation; it was the origin and cause of all sin. The serpent, lurking in the grass, was the first scandalizer; the lurking in the grass, was the Prince of scandal. In the calm and peaceful shade of Paradise, Adam and the knew only happiness and contentment. No ere for the morrow, no labour, no sickness, no pain.
All was peace; all was calm. But the tempter was at hand. He had seen with envy the stupendous set of the creation wherein a world was created for man-he had heard the command of God, giving over the garden of Paradise for all time into the over the sole and trivial restriction of good and evil that stood in the middle of the garden. Once a beauteous angel, this tempter had ministered around the throne of the Great God. In a moment of trial he had allowed pride and a rebellious heart to overcome him, and had impiously desired to be like anto God. And now he was a demon of hell, hating God, who had so justly punished his rebellion, and striving in all things to thwart and frustrate His designs. Amidst the fair flowers of the garden of Paradise, under the form of a serpent, he lurked watching a moment when he might deface, if he could not wholly destroy, that beauteous creation image and likeness of God. He tempts Eve and she falls and with her all mankind until the end of the world. Here then is your model, O Scandaliser! happiness for which God had created them. Do you neognise yourself, O scandalizer, in this horrid pure spirit ministering around the throne of God, he is now an outcast and a rebel, plotting vain things against the cternal King. Once bathed in the resplendent light of the Godhead, he floats now supine upon the flames of hell. And is this the Prince of scandal? is this your model? O Scandalizer! undoubtedly; yes, for before he was, scaudal was not. He was the first stumbling block that was cast upon the earth. You have need to be proud of your prince, O scandalizer! you have need to admire your model. Speaking of him the Holy Spirit in

from every scandalizer? from every murderer of But if you would know in all its fulness the guilt of scandal, learn it from the effects of this first scandal. The author of all scandal is repulsive and hateful enough both in his person and in his disposition, but the effects of his scandal are more terrible, more hateful still. For what was the effect of this scandal? It first brought sin and death into the

the Book of Job (8) tells you "he was a murderer

first murderer? Yes, the first murderer of the body:

but your Prince of scandal was the murderer of the

soul; nay; he was also a murderer of the body, for

model then, your patron, your first ancestor O

scandalizer, must take precedence even of Cain.

Satan, the tempter, was a murderer from the begin-

ning. Who does not shrink with horror from the

presence of the murderer? Who would wish to rest

for one moment under the same roof with a homi-

cide? But the scandalizer is worse than the

murderer-as much so as the life of the soul is

more precious, more eternal than the life of the

Why do you not shring with horror then

did he not bring death into the world?

from the beginning."

Sin. How many sins are committed in a single household in a single day? How many in a village? how many in a town? how many in those citiesmany are committed in every village, town and day? And yet, Christian soul, these are the fruits of that one scandal of the tempter. Each and every one of these sins—all this huge mass of the earth's daily sin is the result of one stumbling block.

But let us extend our calculations yet further, for we have not yet got near to the sum total of the world's huge sin. We have only seen one day's offering of insult against the eternal God. Taking this mass of crime then as one day's sin, what think you are the sins of a whole year? of a whole century? How many sins has the world committed inje the Reformation? since Chrysostom thundered against the vices of the East? since Jesus Christ came into the world to lay down his life for sin ? and yet each and all of these sins, O scandalizer, were the result of that first scandal of your Prince the fiend tempter. He it was brought sin and death into the world. And if the sins of the Christian world have been innumerable, how many sins had man committed, think you, in this wicked world before Christ came to save? Let your mind go back through the time of the Machabees-through the time of the prophets-through the time of the patriarchs-until in its tremendous and bewildering flight it rests at length with Noah's Ark upon the wat rs of the deluge. Resting there, let it take in during all these ages, not the sins of the Jewish People only, but the sins of the whole pagen world. Let it contemplate this huge mass of sin and then let it say to itself and to the world in slow and solemn accounts' This is the effect of one scandal. Nor, Christian soul, is our calculation ended. We have yet if possible the most sinful period of man's history to contemplate. From the deluge to the creation of Adam, man's sine had been se numerous and so abominable, that God repented him that he had created man and sent the waters of the deluge to destroy him. Behold here then a huge mass of sint here from the first sin of Eve to the last sin which is being committed this moment, behold here the stupendous effects of one sin of scan-

But the tempter's scandal brought not only sin but death into the world. Who shall count the children of Adam? Who shall number the men and women that have lived upon the earth since our first parents were expelled from Paradise? Medes and Persians and Jews and Egyptians and Greeks and Romans and Carthagenians and Gauls and Hans and Goths and Piets and Scots and Celts and Franks and Saxons-who shall number the tribes of the earth? And yet every individual man of these has had to lay down his life in punishment

of that first scandal. But, Christian soul, if you would understand the tremendous effects of the sin of scandal, I know of only one place where you will fully realize them. That place is the mouth of hell. Listen to the howlings and imprecations and blasphemies that come up from that dark pit and count them if you can. They are the fruits of that first scandal. And how long have they lasted? If Cain not having expiated on earth his terrible sin, went down to hell at his death, how long has he been suffering in that terrible inst.

DECORATIONS.—His Honor Lieut. Covernor Caron place? Upwards of 5000 years. Where are the souls of all those men and women who were over-lass been appointed Commander of the Order of St.

of Sodom and Gomorrah? In hell.—In hell for centuries and centuries. And with how many is this hell peopled? With every individual man who has died in a state of mortal sin. We look upon the waters of the deluge as very terrible because they destroyed man from off the face of the earth for a few short years. We look upon the fire of Sodom and Gomorrah as fearful because it destroyed two sinful cities. But the sin of scandal has been destroying souls, not for forty days and forty nights only, but for upwards of 5000 years; peopling hell with souls to suffer there amidst its torments for all eternity. Look down then, Christian soul, into the dark depths of hell and you will begin to realize the guilt of that first scandal. Number the damued and the days of their suffering and you will have in figures at least some slight estimate of the power of this crime. But there is one term yet in this fearful calculation, whose value none but the damned themselves can determine. Who amongst living men shall estimate the strength of the torments of hell. The torture of imprisonment for ages of strongly advise those who have not secured tickets ages will alone be very terrible, but the torture of its torments, who but the damned themselves shall be money and time well spent. The young men estimate? And yet here, too, we have the effects of connected with the McGill Literary Society deserve hands of man, with the sole and divisit controlled of that first s and sl. Oh unhappy scandalizer! behold the trace of the knowledge of that first s and sl. Oh unhappy scandalizer! behold the thanks of the community for the truly public not sating the right stood in the middle of the garden. here the effects of that sin of Satan, the tempter of anisit that the thinks of the community for the truly public here the effects of that sin of Satan, the tempter, of spirit that they have shown in inviting to our city which you too have alas been guilty! Do you not loathe it? And you, Christian soul, do you not fame on the other side of the Atlantic, as a reader shudder at beholding it? de you not abhor it? do is far beyond that of any other who has appeared of you not pray God with all the energy of your soul late years .- Gazette. to keep you ever free from it?

#### VILLA MARIA LOTTERY.

I am happy to announce that the public has generously responded to our appeal, and I am confident that every one will consider it his duty to take tickets | rains and the sun are beginning to send up deadly for so charitable an object, which will be also recould not wholly destroy, which an All-Powerful God had which an All-Wise and an All-Powerful God had munerative to a great number. It has been decided sible summer visitor, and the germs of typhoid, but just called into existence. If he cannot strike that the drawing will positively be held the first day scarlet fever and small-pox are still rife. In any but just carred into carred the desired th at God himsell, the can at least soon to deface his of August next, (1873,) in the city of Montreal, at image, that noble soul of man created after the the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, opposite the Seminary of St. Sulpice, No. 327 Notre Dame street. The drawing will be in public, and commence in the world.

the first scandal—the fall of our first of Montreal has sent a letter to his clergy contain. employed by the city authorities in scavenging. parents Adam and Eve from that high estate of ing the following:—"I beg to inform you that the Villa Maria Lottery, as announced in the prospectus demon—in this snake in the grass? Once an angel of light, he is now a demon. Once an honored and specially note that a great part of the profits will be in the grass? be set aside for good deeds, and in consequence it deserves your patronage."

The following is the list of gifts which are to be distributed to the various institutions of this city. Our Trish Catholic fellow-citizens will be gratified of sickness hereafter—much more costly and trouble-at seeing their principal institution, the St. Patrick's some than cleaning now. Besides one has no right dly

18 LITTE ACTUAL THOUGHT A COMMITMENT	i at secing their principal maticulon, the St. Patrick s	ı
yes, for before he was, scandal	Orphan Asylum, included in this list, and will kindly	ı
ne first stumbling block that was	patronise our work :	١
You have need to be proud of	1. To the Catholic Bishop, to help the	ı
dalizer! you have need to admire	construction of the Cathedral Church. \$2,000	ł
king of him the Holy Spirit in	2. To help the crection of Notro Dame de	l
(8) tells you "he was a murderer	Lourdes Chapel	l
What! was not Cain then the	3. To the Poor (St. Vincent de Paul Society). 1,000	ı
es, the first murderer of the body;	4. To the Sisters of Good Shepherd 500	Į
scandal was the murderer of the	<b>25.</b> To the Jesuits	Į
also a murderer of the body, for	6. To the Oblates 500	ì
death into the world? Your	7. To the Sisters of Mercy 500	ł
patron, your first ancestor O	8. To the Sisters of Providence 500	}
take precedence even of Cain.	9. To the Piopolis Colony 500	Į
was a murderer from the begin-	10. To the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum 500	ı
not shrink with horror from the	···	١

The value of prizes awarded amount to \$21,200, to which, if we add the sum laid out for gifts, \$7500, we have a total of \$28,700.

\$7,500

I heg to give notice to the public, that I have on hand now only five thousand (5000) tickets; all the rest have been sold or sent out on sale, and consequently it behave you to secure tickets immediately. All those who have purchased tickets will receive after the drawing a list of the winning numbers. This list will also be published in the papers. The drawing of this Lottery will be made after the method adopted by the Building Societies, but as many are unacquainted with this mode of drawing. I shall make it public to prevent misrepresentation. All the numbers from 1 to 32,000, which are of cardboard, the size of a postage stamp, will be placed in an ura and mixed to the satisfaction of the public, who will be present at the drawing. The meeting how many in a tewn? now many in the capitals of great kingdoms; in will select overseers, and the children chosen to take New York? in London? in Paris? in Berlin? How the numbers from the urn will be placed between the numbers from the urn will take a number of the children chosen to take them. One of the children will take a number city of the world! how many sins does the sun look down upon as the earth rolls round before it in one seers, and the number coming first will be the first prize and so on. Consequently the winning numbers will be drawn first from the urn, so no one will know the number that will be first drawn, nor the second or following. This mode of drawing is certainly the most fair and just, and in which no de-ception can be practised. All those with whom tickets have been left, will be kind enough to make a report on or before the first day of July next, for all tickets unsold at that date must be returned to me. All those whose tickets have not been, or shall not be published, must address the undersigned without delay. For more ample information address the undersigned,

G. H. DUMESNIL. Manager and Treasurer of the Villa Maria Lottery.

April 2nd, 1873.

THE RIVER .- The principal topic of conversation on the street yesterday was the state of the river. Hundreds lined the revetment wall watching the movement of the ice. Yesterday morning, at two o'clock, a preliminary shove took place. The ice was piled high opposite the Custom House, also in front of Wind Mill Point. The water rose steadily and it is expected that to-day it will reach the level of the revetment wall. The moment that happens there will be a flood in Griffintown. There are serious apprehensions of an overflow in that locality. Water has already appeared in St. Patrick street, and if there is no change within the next forty-eight hours we may have to deplore the scenes of 1861, 1865 and 1869. The wind blew keen from the north yesterday retarding the march of the ice, but towards evening it fell and there must be a consequent change to-day. At Terrebonne the flood has already begun its devastation, and at Sault au Recollect the ice has shoved badly. Two men ventured over from St. Lamberts yesterday, and the Longueuil crossing is still perfectly sound. All kinds of conjectures are indulged in. The worst is feared and it is well that preparations should be made. One experienced gentleman has given in his opinion that there will be a steamboat in Montreal Harbour

by next Sunday .- Gazette, 15th inst. EUTHANASIA.—Perhaps some of our readers may not recognize in this word the synonym of the much common word "suicide." That, however, in plain homely language, is what is now recommended in an article on euthansia by the writers in an English magazine which comes from the house of what is called a respectable publisher, and makes great pretences to philosophy. It is a strange outcome certainly of our nineteen centuries of Christianity that we should have at this day men who re-vamp for us the mere stoicism of the Pagan nations; and not much less that after seeing the wretched political and social revolutions of a neighbouring country where this Pagan philosophy once flourished for a few years, we should have men of cultured minds endeavouring to engraft upon English soil such noxious vagaries of the imagination.-Harald 17th

The med by the deluge? If the sufferings of their Gregory, and Hon. Mr. Chauvesa, Knight of the terrible death served not to explate their sins, they Second Cross in the Order of Pius IX. Mr. Chautoo are burning in Hell. Where are the inhabitants | von is also Knight of the Order of St. Gregory.

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

MR. MICHAEL REID, Teacher Pembroke. Mr. PATRICK HART, Osceola, Admaston and Dou-

Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell. Mr. P. Lyncu, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston.

Mr. D. O'SHHA, Picton and vicinity. Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro' Mr. J. Moloney, Reve, Mount St. Patrick. Mr. Neil M'Caul, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite

the Market, Ottawa.

MR. J. M. Bellew .- The treat which will be offered in a few days to the Montreal public by the University Literary Society should meet with a hearty response from our citizens. The opportunity will probably never be offered again of hearing this great master of elecution, J. M. Bellew, and we would to do so at once, and we can safely say that it will men of such eminent ability as Mr. Bellew, whose

CLEANLINESS OR DEATH.—The snow-covering which has concealed the winter's accumulation of filth is rapidly being removed. Streets, yards, and back lanes are filled with reeking ordure, with occasional dead dogs and cats and other things offensive. The effluvia from all this putrefaction. Cholera is a pos case at the usual rate of mortality, bad air may sweep away before mid-summer more victims than those who perished in the wreck of the "Atlantic." Shall we clean up thoroughly or court death? Now is the morning at ten o'clock. His Grace the Bishop the time for action. Every available man should be Thorough inspection should be made of all offensive places, and prompt measures taken to enforce cleanliness. Every householder should earefully inspect his premises, and ascertain what fifth has been allowed to accumulate in yard, lane or cellar, if drains are all right and free from obstruction, leaks and rat-holes. A little trouble and expense now will be rewarded with much comfort, confidence and satisfaction. Carelessness now may exact the penalty some than cleaning now. Besides one has no right to endanger the health of one's neighbour. In addition to cleaning, the use of disinfectants is very important. Lime and chloride of lime are the best, and should be freely used; and dirty walls and fences should be lime-washed. If men are careless of these things, let the women take them up, and not rest till all putrid accumulations are removed. Remember that it is the poor little ones who suffer most from stench and malaria; and with them the question may be cleanliness or death.—Mont. Witness.

> From the Ottawa Citizen we learn that the lightfingered gentry who visit the capital every session of Parliament to reap a harvest from the assembled legislators and other visitors to the city have again made their appearance in Ottawa. The police have been paying particular attention to the practitioners, and succeeded in bringing two disreputable characters before the magistrate the other day. They hail from Montreal, and one of them was convicted on a charge of larceny in Ottawa last fall.

> KINGSTON, April 14.—The ice in the harbor is gradually disappearing, but it will likely be some days yet before navigation is completely open and uninterrupted. On Saturday the ferry steamer Pierrepont cut her way through the ice-bridge to the open channel. Since then she and the Water town have made several trips. The sailors' strike continues, "Two dollars per day or no work" is the Union motto, and it is probable they will realize the concluding words of this war cry unless they come to more moderate terms. Captains and owners of vessels are very anxious and impatient to resume their shipping business, as freights are high.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Frampton, PC, \$2; Havelock, JR, 2; Kingston,

N B, Rev J C M, 2; Sombra, A M, 2; Napanee, Mrs J D, 1; Chateauguay, N Y, P B, 4, 15; Magog, Mrs J, 2; Morrisburg, J G, 2; Railton, P C, 2; Marysville, T L, 2; Napierville, Rev F M, 2; Joliette, Rev C B, 2; Maryborough, Queen's Co, Ireland, Rev M L, 2.50; Ste Brigitte des Saults, C B, 1.

Per J C H, Read. D W, 1;—Bessington, J O'S, 1. Per Rev J J K, Teronto—Cavan, Ireland, J K, 2. Per L J McL, River Beaudette—Self, 2; D A

Per J O'G, Ennismore-Self, 4; Bridgenorth, J K Por J H, Guelph-J R, 2; Mrs K, 2; Barnett, E

Per L S, Sheenborough—Self. 1.75; J S, 1.75; P M, 1.75; G M, 1.75; M H, 1.75; E L, 1.75; J S, 1.75

W D, 2; P H, 1.75. Per L O'N. Gananoque-South Lake, P L. 2. Per N McC, Ottawa-P G, 1. Per C D, Hamilton-J Q, 4; J R, 2. Per W H, Lacolle-Stottsville, E W, 2.

Per D S, Pakenham-Panniure, R M, 4. INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY. Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has not since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J.

Gillies, TRUE WITKESS Office, will confer a favor. WANTED,
FOR the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER holding a second class certifi-

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

Cornwall, April 7th, 1873.

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

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

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

INBULVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. In the Superior Court. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC District of Montreal.

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

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

100

i Anglish (Linguis Hall) i

EDWARD COOTE his Attorney ad litem. 30-5 Potatoes, per bag ..... 0 40

BIRTHS.

In this city, on Friday, 11th instant, the wife of J. W. Mackedie, of a daughter. At Peterborough, Ont., on the 26th of March, Mrs.

R. A. Brown of a daughter. At Peterborough, Ont., on the 4th April, 1873,

Mrs. John Bertram of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In this city on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, William De Courcy Harnett, Advocate to Medora Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Mussen, Esquire, of this city.

On the 10th inst, by the Rev. D. H. Fletcher, Mr. John Menzies, of Binbrook, to Mrs. Agnes Donaldson, of Hamilton.

At Christ Church, Hamilton, on the 9th inst., Mr. Robert Lister to Miss Sarah Ruth Goff, all of that

On Thursday, April 10th, 1873 by the Rev. Geo-H. Cornish, at the residence of the bride's parents, A. H. Fennell, Esq., to Miss Aggie Wilkinson, youngest daughter of Isaac Wilkinson, Esq., oll of the village of Brougham.

At Oshawa on the 9th April, by the Rev. R. H. Thornton, D D., Thos. Hallady to Miss M. Maxwell.

On the 9th of April, by the Rev. T. Griffith, at the residence of the bride's father, Richard Furlong, to Maggie, only daughter of James Stanley, both of Toronto.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Moore, at the esidence of Mr. John Johnson Goodwood, the bride's uncle, Mr Seneca B. Baker, cldest son of Mr. Joel Baker, Whitechurch, to Miss Esther Ann Milliken, of Markham.

On the 8th of April, by the Rev. R. W. Wallace. B. A., at the residence of the bride's mother London, Ont., Henry C. Malcolmson, of Chatham to Lettie V., second daughter of the late Arial Tousley.

On Wednesday, 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Moodie, George Lawrence Esq., merchant, Mulmur to Miss Charloite, second daughter of John Campbell, Esq., Stayner.

DEATHS.

At Petite Cote, on the 13th inst., James Rughes, farmer, aged 74 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ircland.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Thos. Mallen, native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

At Beauport, on the 12th inst., Samuel O'Leary,

aged 46 years. At Napance, on Wednesday, April, 2nd Margaret, Marion, infant daughter of the late John Dwyer, aged 1 year.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Laura Stou, youngest daughter of T. E. Foster, aged 16 months.

In this, city on the morning of the 11th instant Mary Fraser, wife of Mr. James F. Gillespie, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Fraser, printer, aged 34 years.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Lavinna Briggs, wife of the late Thos. Briggs, of Liverpool, England, aged 51 years and 4 months.

In this city, on the 11th inst., George Heubach, in the 46th year of his age. In this city, on the 10th inst., Michael Coughlan

son of James Coughlan, aged 2 years and 7 months At Athelstan, P. Q. on the 10th inst., Lillias Jessie, beloved wife of Thomas McLeay Graham and youngest daughter of the late John Spiers Esq., of Montreal, aged 20 years.

At St. Gabriel de Valcartier, on Thursday evening, 10th inst, after a long and protracted illness, Jane O'Neill, aged 61 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Patton, farmer. In Hamilton, on the 10th of April, Captain Owen

Roberts in his 80th year. At his residence, Marshall Street, Milwaukce, Wis.,

on the 8th inst., Mr. John H. Muir In Hamilton, on the 9th inst, Martin Flanagan, a

native of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 35 years.

In Peterborough, on Thursday the 3rd instant, Robert A. McNabb, son of the late Doctor McNabb,

In Peterborough, on the morning of the 4th of April, Robert Patterson, second son of Walter Patterson, Senior, Esq., in the 34th year of his age.

At Peterborough, on Monday, the 7th instant, William Adaman, infant son of Edg. Pearse, aged 7 months.

In Toronto, on the 10th inst, after a short illness, Jas. Hellis, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Hall,

No. 199 Queen street west, aged 25 years. At the residence of his mother, No. 10 Ontario street, Toronto, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., Rev. J. R. Lee, in the 42nd year of his age.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Atkinson, on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., Mr. John Thompson, aged 73 years, brother of the late Thos.

Thompson, Sr., of Torento.
On the 10 inst., at Bloor street, West, after a lingering illness, Mr. R. C. Moir, plane-maker, late of

Glasgow and Edinburgh. At her residence, in Egremont, near Mount Forest,

on the 9th instant, after a long and painful illness, endured with the meckness and resignation of a true Christian, Isabella Wallace, to beloved wife of Samuel Wallace, Esq., aged 67 years and 9 months

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour & bri. of 196 h. - Pollards. . . . \$2.25 @ \$3.00 Extra ..... 6.90 @ 

 Canada Supers, No. 2
 5.60 @ 6.65

 Western Etates, No. 2
 0.00 @ 0.00

 Fine ..... 4.90 @ 5.00 Middlings ... 4.00 @
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs ... 2.80 @ City bags, [delivered] 3.05 @
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.45 @
Lard, per lbs 0.91 @ 0.00 0.00 0.60 0.10

	7.10
Cheese, per lbs 0.12 @ 0.	12才
	.32
	5.10
	0.60
	0.85
The state of the s	,
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.	
Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 25 1	35
do spring do 1 22 1	
	71
	00
	68
Rye do 0 65 0	66
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 7 00 8	00
Beef, hind-qrs. per Ib 0 061 0	
" fore-quarters " 0 04 0	04 1
Mutton, by carcase, per lb 0 07 0	09
Chickens per pair	00
Ducks, per brace	80
Turkeys 1 00 1	75
Butter, lb. rolls 0 25 0	30
" "large rolls 0 11 0	15
i tub dairy 0 18 0	15 20
Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 00 0	16'
" packed 0 00 0	00

Cabbage, per doz..... 0 40 Onions, per bush..... 1 00 Turnips, per bush ..... 0 30 Carrots Beets ďο ..... 0 60 0 75 Paranips do ..... 9 60 0 70 Hay..... 20 00 Stra w ...... 12 00

KINGSTON MARKETS. FLOUR is dull in sympathy with Liverpool and Western markets, but prices unaffected. Pastry XXX selling per barrel at \$7.50 to \$8. Spring-extra \$3 wholesale; \$3.25 retail, No. 1 per barrel \$6 wholesale; \$6.25 to \$6.50 retail.

Grain-Barley quiet at 63c. to 67c. Rye 60 cents. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.20. Peas 68 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. No receipts whatever.

Potatoss are plentiful, at about 55 to 65c per pag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bushel.

BUTTER — Ordinary 25c, packed by the tub or crock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 32 to 35 per lb. even 40c being asked, very scarce. Eggs are selling this morning for 25 cents. Cheese, no change in market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c. MEAT.—Beef steady at \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; killed, fresh selling at \$7 to \$7.50. Mess Pork \$18 to \$20; prime, none. Pork sells mostly at \$7.50, but may be quoted from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Mutton and lamb sells at 10c. Vcal 5c. Hams 15c to 16c.

POULTRY.—Turkeys from 75c to \$1.50 upwards;

Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 75c. Hay \$15 to \$18 a ton; Straw \$6.50.

Wood selling at \$4.75 to \$5.25 for hard, and \$3 to \$3.50 for soft. Supply almost ceased. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton.

Hipss.-Market still declines; \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class pelts \$1.40 to \$1.60; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 16 to 121c. Tallow 7c per lb., ren.lered; 41 rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 75c. Pot Ashes \$4 to \$6 per 100 lbs .- British Whiy.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

OTTAWA.—Plour, No. 1 super. \$6.50 to \$6.75; fall wheat, per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.50; spring wheat, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.30; barley, 60c to 60c; peas, 65c to 60c; oats, 45c to 45c; cattle (live weight) \$3 to \$3.50; beef, \$6 to \$6.50; mutton, \$8 to \$9; dressed hogs, \$17; hides, \$7 to \$8; sheepskins, 65c to 90c; wool, 45c; butter, 15c to 16c; eggs, 18c to 20c; cheese, 14c to 15c; hay, \$18 to \$21; potatoes, 40c; corn, 65c.

HAMILTON, ONT.-Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.90, fall wheat \$1.38 to \$1.46; spring, \$1.25 to \$1.30; barley 650 to 70c; peas, 66c to 70c; cats, 49c to 41c; beef, \$5.00 to \$6.00; mutton, \$7.00 to \$8.00; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hides \$7.00 to \$8.00; sheep-skins, \$1.50 to \$2.00; butter, 10c to 40c; eggs, 17c to 20c; cheese, 10c to 15c; hay, \$18.00 to \$21.00; potatous, 60c to 65c per bag ; corn, 53c to 55c.

LONDON, ONT .- White fall wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.25; red winter, \$1.18 to \$1.22; spring, \$1.21 to \$1.22; barley, 58c to 63c; peas, 58c to 62c; onts, 38c to 40c; cattle (live weight) \$3.00 to \$1.00; beef, \$5.00 to \$6.50; mutton \$7.00 to \$8.00; dressed hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; hides, \$7 to \$8; sheepskins, \$1.00 to \$1.75; wool, 37c to 40c; butter, 12c to 16o; outter, rolls, 20c to 22c; eggs, 13c to 15c; cheese, 9c to 10c; hay, \$20 to \$25; potatoes, 50c to 60c; corn, 50c to 60c; Grain nominal, nothing doing.

INGRESOLL, ONT .- Flour, No. 1 super, \$5,50 to \$5, 5; fall wheat, \$1,20 to \$1,25; spring wheat, \$1,12% to \$1,15; barley, 55c to 58c; peas, 60c; oats, 38c to 40c; cattle (live weight), \$4,50; beef \$5,50 to \$6,00; mutton, \$6, dressed hogs, \$6,50 to \$7; hides, \$7,00 to \$7,50; sheepskins, \$2,00; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 15c; cheese, 12c to 122c; hay, \$20,50; potatoes, 40c to 45c; corn, 50c to 55c.

VALUABLE FARM FOR BALB.

THE subscriber begs to offer for sale his farm situated in the township of Sheen, being composed of Lots 16, 17 and 18, in the 1st Range, and containing l'inner Hundred Acres of valuable land, well watered. well fenced and in a high state of cultivation and about fifty acres cleared on each lot, there also stands on Lot 17 one good Dwelling House, 24x26, with Kitchen, 18x18, one Stable, three large Barns, one large Store House, Wood Sheds, &c., &c. He also offers for sale all his movable property on the premises, consisting of Stock, Household Furniture and Farming Implements All will be sold without reserve together or separate to suit purchasers. Indisputable title will be given at liberal terms and possession given immediately. Application to be made on the premises to the undersigned. EDWARD CARLIN. Sheen, Co. Pontinc.

#### JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH LOCK-SMITH.

BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER AND

GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTEMDED TO

## A RARE CHANCE

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR, To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, to

the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Buck, donated by the Iuman Steam-

zhip Company.

TICKETS, \$1 00 Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 360, Lowell, Mass.
The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence to

their friends on this occasion. N.B.—Winning number will be published in this

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CELESTIN IMBAULT dit MATHA alias MANTHA,

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

to attend said meeting. Montreal, 15th April, 1873. G. H. DUMESNIL, 35-2 Official Assignee.

- INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER TESSIER. Insolvent.

I the undersigned have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and notified to meet in my office No. 5 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, on the 13th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the public examination of the Insolvent 15 and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to at-

tend said meeting.
G. H. DUMESNIL, មួយមួយ ក្នុងសម្រាស់។ មាន មានការការការ មួយមួយ ក្នុង ដែល មានការការការនៃ

Montreal 16th April 1873.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ELECTORAL NEWS .- PARIS, April 18 .- The moder ate republicans in the National Assembly have advised President Thiers to withdraw Remusat's candidacy for the vacant seat in that body from Paris, as they believed his defeat is certain.

At present the world is chiefly occupied in trying to make out what the word "ganzlich," used by the Emperor of Germany the other day in his speech, implies. Hitherto the impression has been that although the provinces would all be evacuated on the termination of the negotiations for the payment of the last milliard, Verdun would not be given up by the Germans until the last franc was actually in German hands. The effect of the Emperor's speech has been to produce the impression that Verdun also, as well as Belfort, would be evacuated on the completion of the negotiations. I have reasons for saying that public opinion is mistaken in this .-There will probably be no very long interval between the conclusion of the payment, because the Government has got the money for the payment nearly already; but there is no chance of Verdun being evacuated before the whole amount of the actual cash has been poured into the German coffers. The fact is that the whole financial pressure here is only now really beginning to be felt. France was so very rich that she has borne this drain with a facility which has astonished the world, just as a reduced lady with a large wardrobe can keep up appearances for a long time before buying new dresses. But that time must come at last, and the question then arises—Where is the money to come from ?-This question forces itself very unpleasantly on the Finance Minister in regard to the Budget of 1874.-There is nearly 100 millions of deficit in consequence of the impossibility of levying the tax on raw materials, and that is only one item which goes to make up a total deficiency which will amount to much more.—Times' Paris Cor.

The Committee appointed to report on the Co-lumn of the Place Vendome has decided to re-erect the monument as it stood when it was destroyed, aud to record by two inscriptions the date of its demolition and that of its reconstruction. The work will be carried on so as to terminate at the time of the total evacuation of the French territory.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times in a letter treating of the great distress now existing in Paris, and the philanthropic labors of the Protestant missionaries, lets out the fact that the phrase of Protestantism known as spiritualism is making progress in France as in England :-

I was present at a meeting of women in a room in Belleville which was crowded to excess, and which was lent by the French Protestant Reformed Church in the neighbourhood, who were receiving sewing work, for which they were paid at the rate of 5d. for three hours' work. These sewing-classes are held twice a week at Belleville and La Villette, and, in addition to them, Mission meetings are held twice a week in Belleville and La Villette which are attended by nearly 200 men, women, and boys; night-schools twice a week for men and boys, and also for women and girls, are well attended and appreciated. Many of the men are released Communist prisoners, and, in spite of their tendency to sceptism, are not averse from listening to any Christian teaching they may receive. Curiously enough, there seems to be a propaganda of spiritualism by working men from America going on among them

A CENTENARIAN.-Count de Waldeck, who has just completed the 107th anniversary of his birthday, is about to undertake the management of a new entertainment in Paris. The registry of his birth, in due form, bears the date of March 16th, 1766. He was a contemporary of Louis XV., and perhaps the only one of them in France who has seen the third Republic. Born in Prague, he is a naturalized Frenchman. He devoted 40 years of his life to scientific travels in different countries-Nubia, Abyssinia. Moazambique, and Mexico. Apart from a slight deafness, he is affected by no infirmity, is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, and his memory has faithfully retained the different episodes of his long career. He has, however, preserved a rather sad recollection of Austerlitz, where he was captain of the 4th Hussars, as a ball received there, and which has never been extracted, causes him much suffering on certain occasions. Everybody may have remarked his pictures at some of the late exhibitions, entitled "Loisirs d'un Centenaire." This veteran still forms plans for the future, and now returns to his first vocation, as he was director of the Porte-Saint-Martin Theatre in 1793 .- Globe.

SPAIN.

MENOTTI GARIBALDI IN SPAIN-THE CARLISTS .-BAYONNE, April 8 .- It is reported that Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Barcelona, and offered the Republicans his services against the Carlists. The latter have received a battery of artillery, and resumed active operations in Navarre. They destroyed with gunpowder an arch or the milway bridge at Puebla, interrupting communication between Meranda and Vittoria.
TROOPS FOR CUBA.—Madrid, April 10.—A detach-

ment of reinforcements of 400 strong, embarked at

Cadiz to-day for Cuba.

LATER ABOUT THE CARLISTS .- Bayonne, April 10 .-The Carlists continue to bombard the town of Puycerda. A relief for the garrison has been sent from Gerona. General Camanos has beaten a band of Carlists under Saliva. General Mires at the head of a considerable force of insurgents has levied a contribution of 108,000 francs on Villafranca, and demands its immediate payment by the municipality, threatening the town with the fate of Berga, if the money was not forthcoming. The place being well defended, the authorities refuse to yield.

The latest accounts from Spain represent the state of Catalonia, and especially of Barcelona, as very discouraging. The partisans of the Internationale are very active and the troops are completely disorganized. The Carlist bands are becoming more numerous in the northern provinces, and have entered into the town of Ripoli, in Catalonia.

Crossing endless bridges or burrowing under tunnels, the railway stretches through a series of mountain basins, behind which the Carlists can muster and manouvre pretty nearly as they please, every inch of the ground being so well known to them that they can easily baffle the pursuit and even the observation of the troops. They enjoy the advantage-a very great one under such circumstances—of having the peasantry of the district, almost to a man, on their side, so that they run little risk of having their movements betrayed. The towns are naturally far less Carlist than the rural districts, and yet at San Sebastian, where, just at the moment we entered it, a Carlist priest was being brought in prisoner by a troop of the "Volunteers of Liberty," it seemed to astonish everybody that a few of the lookers-on, chiefly small boys, shouted " Matarle; matarle!" (" Kill him; kill him"). I was assured that ne such cry would ever have been raised by the most bloodthirsty of small boys in the country outside, where, as a French resident of San Sebastian phrased it "there was not an old woman who would not let herself be cut to pieces for Don Carlos." Being thus able to rely on the peasantry, the Carlists muster out of reach and sight of the troops behind one of the interminable mountain ridges which bound the line on either side, and suddenly crosss over and swoop down on what they believe te be the least protested point. If the troops happen to come up in numbers, the Carlists usually run, not necessarily from want of pluck, but because it is rather their policy to worry the regulars than to fight them. If the numbers are pretty equal a skirmish ensues, which is re-

its own account of its own victory, and the public distrusting both .- Times Cor.

Landre Carlo Landra Carlo Rolling of merchinal increases partient from Carlone in account in a contact of mili

SWITZEBLAND.

MGR MERMILLOD ON THE PERSECUTION .- A Belgian deputation to Rome has stopped on the way to receive the blessing of Mgr. Mermillod, who, in reply to their address, spoke of the reasons which he had for believing that the Swiss and Russian Governments are acting in concert. "After every great Council," he said "there has been a violent attack on the Church; after Nicæs that of Arianism, after Trent that of Protestantism, after the Vatican that of Liberalism." And while Mgr. Luchat is the confessor who witnesses to the fourth Constitution of the Council defining the Pope's Infallible magisterium, he himself is called to witness to the third "in defending the sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy See, that is, of the Church itself."

Several Catholics of Geneva have written to the ex-Pere Hyacinthe, stating that it is false that he has been summoned by 300 Catholics, and that "the whole number of those who attended the meeting was at the outside 180, 50 of whom were French immigrants, most of them refugees from the ranks of the Commune."

ITALY.

Rome.—The great international deputation to the Vatican is the most energetic protest which has yet been made on the part of the faithful laity of Christendom against the present sacrileges. It consisted of 164 representatives of nobility, burghers, and working-men, from France, Belgium, Austria, England, Ircland, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and America.

The Liberal press is furious at the protest against the sacrilege and spoliation, and calls for the expulsion of the deputies. A very violent scene took place between Lanza and the King on this subject, and it is understood that Victor Emmanuel said that to prevent Catholics using what language they chose within the walls of the Vatican was beyond his competency. Most of the delegates have returned home, but several others will remain till after Easter.

The English Protestants in Rome, with the infidels whose numbers the former are daily adding to by means of bribes-panem et circenses-unable any longer to enjoy the glorious music of the Church, are "secularising" the choicest and most solemn strains of her services by turning them into mere music-hall pieces, and "performing" them as such in the Sala Dante concert room. Such a profanation is well worthy of the present Iconoclasts of

GERMANY.

Pope William of Germany is doing his work clean. There is no negligence, no litter, no delay about his style of business, he has made up his mind that no one in his Empire shall have a choice of religion but himself, and accordingly he is "abolishing" every thing and everyone that ven-tures to differ from his un-holiness. Even his soldiers are to march heavenwards to the nasal strains of Lutheranism, and the better to compass that end William has taken it into his august head to "abolish" the Catholic Bishop of his army. In fact if the hoary-headed old slaughterer has time he will "abolish" everyone in turn, until his "Church" is fully established, with Bismarck, for its prophet, and the emperor himself as its Infallible Pope. In reality he now claims infallibility pure and simple, and we do not see the slightest difference between the position the Emperor seeks to attain to, and that which the Sovereign Pontiff really occupies. How do the Oldheretics at Cologne Iike it?

PARCE DOMINE.

An old man knelt at the Altar foot And wept, and prayed, and wept. Father, he cried, cast them not off, Let them not be the vile one's scoff, The scoff of him who Thee defied, Who swore-though Thy Son for them died-To bring them down to his direful side,

In Hell. Pity, Lord, for the loved One's sake, Rescue them from that fiery lake. Which even Thy Saints above behold With horror, and with fear untold! Shall it be said I plead in vain, Mercy for these, in Jesus' name?

ose blood for them has flow Or shall Thy anger cast away Thy children who have gone astray, Despite his dying prayer? Mercy, O Lord, have pity still, Many have contraven'd Thy will;

Yet has Thy loved one paid the price Of all their souls: let that suffice, Turn Thou their hearts to Thee The old man knelt at the Altar foot, And wept, and prayed, and wept. And lo! the prayer was still untold, When angels, clad in robes of gold,

By dreams the future did unfold-The old man slept— But liv'd in sleep, and beheld a sight, Which made him glad-as well it might: The youth he loved, six hundred souls, Were purified by living coals,-(Such as Elias lips had burned, When God to him his heart had turned)-Withdrawn from them Jehovah's ire, And ransemed from eternal fire;

E'en though in sleep, his heart rejoiced, And said: I thank Thee, Lord. The old man,-was a Priest of God,-Again prayed :- Yet withold Thy rod Of anger; others need Thy care, Hear yet again Thy servant's prayer, I ask it in a Maiden's name, Who, though a mother, did remain

A virgin pure ;— And in the name of Joseph, too, Whom, holier, the world ne'er knew, Save the Great One, Whose main desire, As from his words and life transpire,

Was mercy to mankind. "Parce Domine," spare my flock, Strengthen them 'gainst every shook, That, as Thy Church, built on a rock,

They may be strong. An Angel choir rehearsed his prayer Before the Great Eternal Chair, Harmoniously the angels sing
The prayer before the Lord their King.
The good Priest woke—though still in prayer. He bowed : his heart was free from care; For God to him a sign had given, His flock from demon bonds were riven, And thrice five hundred souls adored The loved One: To His grace restored.

Communicated.) SIMONY IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH,-The sale of livings in the Church has long been one of the notable disgraces in the English system. Yesterday a great auction, as it is truly called, was held in London. The advowson of Ovington-cum-Tilbury with Albright's has apparently been in the market for sale by private treaty for three years. In the agent's list it has appeared for a long time, with the age of the rector as 52, though he is now said by his auctioneers to be 55 years of age. It is worth 600% per annum, with 70 acres of glebe; but it has not found a buyer, though the price quoted has only been 2,500%, or about four years' purchase. The advertisement, however, states that there are two adjoining parishes which have to be supplied by the rector of Ovington, so that the net income will not be nearly so much as 600%. The reverend of Ireland and 44,562 persons born there of foreign

judices nor bigotry. He advertises "capital hunting, fishing, and good society in the neighbourhood; capital rectory house, coach house, stabling, greenhouse, and 'good water.'" It is a noticeable fact that few of the landed proprietors are forcing sales of livings compared with clergymen who are patrons. All the sales at recent auctions have been by clergymen or the representatives of clergymen although they hold, as patrons, only one in thirteen of the livings in the Church.

Time out of mind there has been a dark susp? cion about sausages. The other day the Times very pointedly inquired of what they were made The answer has come quite terribly. An eye witness says:—The most wholesome beef sausages you can purchase at 5d. per pound are made from horseflesh and soaked bread; those which are most pernicious are composed of soaked bread, and the flesh of cows and oxen, but mostly all worn out cows which have died from disease. If any person wishing to ascertain the truthfulness of this, let him take the trouble to watch the arrival of meat early in the morning at any of the "respectable" sausage shops; he will then see some tolerably goodlooking meat, sides of beef, also clods and stickings, carried in. He will imagine these are for sausages. Not so. The clods and stickings are boiled and sold hot, the sides are cut up and sold as cheap meat. If he watches, he will also see a dirty cloth carried in; this cloth contains the sausage meat. If he could be present when this is opened, he would sicken at the sight and odour. It is this dreadfulbeef, white as veal, impregnated whith physic, of which the sausages are composed. The next question—Then how do you account for the fresh, bright colour? I reply, by using red ochre and other colouring matter. Such, Sir, is the food of our poor, and hence the enormous amount of disease.

"PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT."-The editor of a London newspaper's, namesake, had a very narrow escape, the other day, from being brought before the bar of the House of Commons in custody of the sergeant-at-arms, charged with libelling one of the members. It seems that a statement appeared in the paper we refer to to the effect that a member of Parliament named Eykyn was to bring in a Bill to legalize incest. Mr. Eykyn naturally took excep-tion to this rude description of the Bill which has just been before the House of Commons for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and was very indignant, He consulted the Speaker of the House, with the view of getting the editor brought to the bar, but the Right Hon. Speaker threw cold water on the proposal. It was with great difficulty, how-ever, we are told, that Mr. Eykyn was induced to forego his privilege; but eventually cool reflection and the advice of his friends prevailed, and the House of Commons was deprived of an incident that might have relieved the monotony of their proceedings in a rather amusing way.

The Ritualists are expressing their deep regret at hearing that the Irish Church's Revision Committee have resolved to recommend the adoption of two new rubrics, one being in effect against Baptismal Regeneration; and the other the doctrine of the Real Presence. They are also said to be in a state of high commotion about the anticipated marriage of a nobleman of high rank to a daughter of one of the most eminent Jewish families naturalized in England.

The Rev. Vivyan Henry Moyle, late vicar of Easten, near Middlesborough, pleaded guilty at York assizes to a charge of forgery. The sentence was deferred.

SAW-DUST SWINDLERS .- At last New York has, in earnest, pitched into the saw-dust swindling ring, and two of them have already been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a payment of a fine of \$1,000. It is unnecessary to explain that the scamps known as saw dust swindlers are dealers in counterfeit money; and with the two men just sentenced were taken four barrels full of confidential circulars ready for mailing to their correspondents. These circulars state that the counterfeit money, which it is impossible to detect, will be sent to any person at the rate of \$1,000 for \$100, with a liberal discount on larger orders. The circular continues: When a large amount is sent I pack it in a box Always state when you order how you wish the money sent, and give us the name of your nearest express office. I will send you a sample package, assorted, on receipt of \$5, so you can see how i passes; then you can order a large lot. By all means come and sec me at once if possible, and bring all the money you can possibly raise with you, so you will be prepared to buy a large stock, for this may be the last chance you will ever have to make fortune at a single stroke." It is not a very flattering commentary on American honesty to be informed that thousands of persons in every part of the United States annually send for this money, and although the trick has been over and over again exposed through the public newspapers, yet dupes are still found who send their five or ten dollars, and receive in exchange, C.O.D., the valuable box of saw-dust and nothing more. The following paragraph closes these circulars:—" I hope that after I have placed confidence enough in you to send a circular of this kind relating the nature of my business, that you would not be so treacherous as to even breathe the contents of this document to a living being; should you betray me I will find means to be avenged in a way, perhaps, you would not dream of. If you do not wish to enter into this confidential business with me, all I ask is, that you burn this circular, and let the secret die with the flame. On the other hand, if you conclude to enter into this speculation, that will in a few weeks make you a wealthy man, I would also advise you to hurn the circular and preserve the secret, as when this circular is destroyed all evidence against you and me is obliterated."

Massachusetts is rapidly changing its population and the Irish and Catholic element largely preponde rates. A Catholic Church now overlooks Plymouth The state librarian, or the official that gathers statistics in that state, says in a recent report, that Massachusetts has gained more than fifteen per cent, in five years and at this rate in the year 1900, there will be more than three million people in the state making a country more densely populated than England now is. But he says this is due to the emigration of the foreign born while the natives go to other states. The births are greatly in favour of the Irish born. In that state in 1870 there were 38,259 births, of which ohly 15,563 were of American parents, the balance of foreign parents, the greater part Irish, and the official gets so convinced by the figures of births and immigration that he concludes by saying: That the character of our population is undergoing a great change, surely and not very slowly, a mixed stock of Irish, Germans, and Canadians are taking the place of the purely English stock which has possessed Massachusets for more than two centuries." In Connecticut we get no information as to the nativity of the parents in regard to births each year, as in Massachusetts. Just look around and see if what is true in regard to Massachussets, does not produce the same result in Connecticut. In Maine the Irish were early settlers, French Catholics settled there as early as 1613. In New Hampshire Irishmen were among the first settlers, but were not Catholics. Horace Greeley was a descendant of the Scotch Irish who settled in New Hampshire. New Hampshire contains 12,190 natives

Rev. C. J. Fisher, the rector as well as the patron of the living, and he has been rector for thirty years. The Rev. Mr. Fisher displays neither religious prejudices nor bigotry. He advertises "capital huntin regard to suffrage; and in New Hampshire the laws proclaim no Catholic shall hold office. Even here in Connectiout, some Irishmen are disfranchised because of the reading qualification. And these Irishmen are those who have been longest in the country.—Lecture Reported in Hariford Courrant.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM. The superior advantages offered to advertisers by the religious paper over that of any other class of publications are too generally admitted to require a lengthy rehearsal of them here. In brief, its character influence and generally large circulation gives it the first position of value and worth as an advertising medium. The fact that it is frequently the only paper taken by the family should not be overlooked in estimating its claims. It is also carefully preserved when the secular paper is destroyed, showing how highly it is valued by its owner.

Religious papers are circulating among the best class of people—best in being the most reliable and enterprising, and therefore the most desirable class to be reached by advertising.

Hence, such papers are of more value to the advertiser than a score of publications that have no hold upon the interest or regard of their readers .-American Newspaper Reporter.

SLEEPING ROOMS.—The air which passes out of the lungs is wholly innutritious. If re-breathed without any admixture of another air, it would induce instant suffocation. It contains a large amount of carbonic acid gas. This gas is condensed by cold, and falls to the iloor; heat carries it to the ceiling; hence the practical fact that in warm weather those who sleep on the floor breathe the purest air while in very cold weather the higher one sleeps above the floor the better is the atmosphere. Hence in a warm room, sleep as near the floor as possible; in a cold room, the higher the bed is the better. A striking illustration of one branch of the statement is found in Dr. Hall's new book on sleep. When the jail fever was raging in England, it was the custom to hand the food and water to the prisoners through a hole in the floor above them. A case is mentioned where the jailer and his wife died in one night, in consequence of the effluvia of the prisoners' cells below; while the prisoners themselves continued to live, showing conclusively the concentated malignity of the air at the ceiling, as compared with that on the floor. The same principle has an delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed that on the moot. The same pages of the for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada; terrible incidents in connecton with the "Black hole of Calcutta," where it was speedily noticed that to visit their children without inconvenience. relief was given by sitting down on the floor. From these statements it is clear that it is better to have a fire in the fireplace in a close room in winter than children a primary education, nurtured and proto have no fire; and for two philosophical reasonsthe fire rarefies the carbonic acid gas, and compels it to seek the ceiling; besides, it creates a draft up the nocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds chimney, thus causing cold air to come in more of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received be copiously through the crevices of the room; the tween the ages of five and twelve; the discipline inevitable effect of which is, a more copious supply and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender of fresh air. Another incidental benefit from having age. Unremitting attention will be given to the a fire in the fireplace of a close room in winter is physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youththat less bed clothing is needed hence the body is fal pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care less smothered and sweltered; less oppressed by its and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The own emanations, which are necessarily kept in more or less immediate contact with it, as the bed clothing education in both the French and English languages, in the fireplace a good substitute is found in a large lamp or jet of burning gas, broughtt into the fireplace by a flexible tube. These suggestions capacity of the pupils.

TERMS: is heavier. When it is not convenient to build a fire prevalent opinion that cold air is necessarily pure, and that warm is a synonym of impurity.—Hall's Journal of Health.

NECESSITY OF VENTILATION.-I hold that the breathing of impure air is a fruitful source of disease of the heart occurring after middle age. How many people ignorantly favor its occurrence when confining themselves to close shut, non-ventilated, hot stifling rooms, in which the carbonic acid has ac-cumulated to two or three per cent of the air they respire! How many are thus destroyed by being compelled, through the exigencies of life, to pass the greater part of their time in pits and manufactories where ventilation is defective, or in which the air respired is poisoned by noxious fumes and and mark it in such a manner that no one would offensive emanations from the materials under-suspect, its being money, and send it by express. going the process of manufacture! How many are falling victims to the poisonous influence upon the heart of the atmosphere of the underground railway! What do these facts suggest? How are these evil results to be prevented? The simple answer is-let the rooms in which you live be cffectually ventilated by an incoming current of air filtered by all adventitious impurities, and so divided that no draught shall be felt; and by an outgoing current which shall remove from the apartments the carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, sulphurous acid gas, sulphurated hydrogen, and other noxious compounds, as rapidly as they are generated. Apply the same principle to public buildings, theatres, schools, manufactories, pits, and to all places in which people are accustomed to congregate.—Popular Science.

BLISTERS IN PNEUMONIA.-Dr. C. J. B. Williams says: My experience teaches me to put great faith in large blisters, both in asthenic pneumonia, and in bronchitis, and I am confident that I have seen many lives saved by their means. Instead of being lowering, they give a salutary excitement to the circulation, and the copious serious discharge which they produce from the skin tends to relieve the congested lung without wasting the red blood that is so needed to sustain the functions. Small blisters are far inferior to their relief.

To REMOVE WARTS .- A correspondent asks if we know of any easy and painless way of removing warts. We have it in our power to tell how a wart can be removed cheaply, simply and efficaciously. It is to apply to the wart the end of a knittingneedle a little fuming nitric acid, to be had of the apothecaries. Repeat the application once or twice, and in two or three days the excrescence will come off, without pain or leaving any mark. A few cents' worth will remove a thousand warts. It is a liquid, and should be used with care. Another simple and harmless method of removing warts is, to tie a piece of silk thread around the wart to be removed, which will prevent the circulation of blood in it, and cause it to fall off in a few days.—Exchange.

Extract from a Letter of Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co. one of the oldest and most respectable Firms in the Maritime Provinces.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4th, 1871. JAMES I. FELLOYS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Our sale of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been very large, and, notwithstanding its high price, has far exceeded that of any other medicine. We have had from you within the past year six hundred cases of one dozen each, which have gone into almost every part of the Province, and given, so far as we UNIVERSAL BATISFACTION.

As it is no "quack medicine," but compounded, as we believe, upon the sound principles of Pharmaceutical science, we trust you will not allow the public to lose sight of a remedy so well calculated to be of PERMANENT VALUE. Very respectfully, Avery, Brown

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were ported in the papers of a battle, each side publishing | gentleman who offers this "cure of souls" is the | parentage, cut of a total population of 318,300, Bhode | suffering from this disease.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT NG.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutriwhich govern the operation of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bev. erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. erage which may save us many heavy doubles mile.

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Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled... James Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London

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

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal. Montreal, 6th February, 1873.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

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

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Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

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PROSPECTUS.

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

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution

an excellent opportunity of procuring for their tected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their incourse of studies will comprise a good elementary viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the clements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and

1. The scholastic year is of ten menths. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children

in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate

of \$2.00 per month. 5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs.

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month.

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

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

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

### DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL. APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000.

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

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

notice ..... 6 per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three 5

months ..... 7 " " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.
In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done

up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. PROVINCE OF OUTREC In the Superior Court. District of Montreal,

In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Uphol storer of St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McClay, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McClay," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousseau, as Upholsterers, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau,"

An Insolvent. THE undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly executed by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby granted.

5w-30

Montreal, 10th March, 1873. FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS. By LUCIEN HUOT,

His Attorney ad lilem.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

# YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN, ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.) THIS institution was established in 1870, and recommends itself, both by the elegant style of the building, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affords, and by its facility of access from Montreal and fords, and States, being situate on the Montreal and the United States, being situate on the Montreal and the United States, and only at a short distance. New York Railway line, and only at a short distance from the Provincial line.

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

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.) Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Hall-Doubleton 10 00
Tuition only 150 per month 15 00
Music, Piano \$1 50 per month 5 00
Drawing 100 " 5 00
Washing 100 " 10 00

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

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(Successor to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

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In presenting to you a notice of our having com-menced the business of Wholesale Dry Goods and Importing Merchants, we have much pleasure in informing you that we will have opened out in the above large premises a very full and complete assortment of General Dry Goods, to which we respectfully invite your inspection on your next visit to this market.

Our stock will be found very complete in all its

departments. We intend keeping our Stock constantly renewed, so as to keep a complete assortment of all goods required for the general Retail Dry Goods require-

We shall be pleased to see you early. No effort will be wanting on our part to promote

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We are, truly yours, J. & R. O'NEIL.

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6th, Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in H. BOUTH,

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Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made

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Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following

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

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

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

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

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

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One

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

Invention of the age.
All persons wishingfor all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will phase send your address to me, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J BALL & CO.,

P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.
For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAB

SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic At tuchments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease. bend for pamphlets and certificates ree. Waste

no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

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

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Brenchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does

snown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citi-zens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early vinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, Chilanay Pectoral, is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordithem. It acts speedily and surely against ordi-nary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influ-enza and painful Bronchitis, when they know

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# WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

#### SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

MHE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; I eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; seeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with orinding of the teeth; temper variable, but ponerally irritable, &c.

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