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THE NINTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

THE LAME TAILOR OF MACEL.

" Or man, or spirit I answer thee! Behold me here--behold me !''

" I was musing

On things that are not of this world: aye dallying With dreams that others shrink from; communing With disembodied Nature in her den Of lonely desolation, silent and dark."

JULIAN the Apostate.

CHAPTER II .- (CONTINUED.)

I found all things in the community pretty nearly as he had described them, with the exception of some points of doctrine, and certain feelings of which he had not spoken. I found that, while they professed a strict obedience to their own superior, they acknowledged none such outside the precincts of their community, acknowledging only God for their master, and ready to suffer everything rather than obey man: unlike the christian monks, who, independent of their religious obedience, made it a rule to be models of submission, to any government under which they may be placed. But what most of all disgusted me, in addition to such empty pride, and their never ending purifications, was the absurdity of their belief in destiny, imagining that all things were done, even to their own acts, by necessity, and that there was no such thing as freedom of the will. Accordingly, after a trial of some months, not finding myself much farther advanced on the road to wisdom and happiness, I left the Essenians, their white robes and their ablutions, turned and my attention seriously to my long projected journey to Athens.

"In that city of sages," I said, "I shall at least others. learn something to the purpose. The garden of philosophy, the school of the whole world, must hierophant, who entered the building accompanied have some fruits as yet unculied, some wisdom still by a stanger, whose features I could discern, but remembered. There I shall learn something satis- his garb seem d that of a student like myself. When

of silence and of gravity, filled with bearded philosophers whose eyes for ever betokened abstraction of mind, and whose lips were ever silent, except when they opened to convey instruction. Alas! how quickly on my approach to the city were those sub-lime visions put to flight.

I was pacing leisurely along one of the public roads, within a few miles of the city, when I was accosted by a young man, who asked without ceremony, on what business I came to Athens? On

hearing my reply, he said a real "Then you are fortunate in having met with me, for I am a pupil, of the sophist Himerius, by far the most eminent in Athens; he teaches grammer, history, poetry, mathematics to perfection, and there is not such another astronomer beneath the

moon.", He ran on pouring forth such a torrent of eulogy as he walked by my side, that I could not but admire my good fortune in falling in with a disciple of the renowned Himerius. As he continned to speak, a new voice suddenly struck upon

Mygear, The tage of the him unwary stranger, but follow me, and I will conduct thee to the feet of the sophist Prophersius, to whom this Himerius is no

or bettor than a clown that have been all the restantly other woices now broke in and we were instantly surrounded by a crowd of young men in the habit r of students, all vociferating the names of the several.

rival teachers of wisdom, and in the midst of a still increasing tumult, I was dragged rather than conducted to the town, where after a dreadful contest, in which my own inclinations were no longer consulted, I was borne away in triumph by the strongest party, and conveyed to a house, where I thought my troubles were at an end: but this was only the commencement of such a day of persecu-tion as I had never before experienced. It were tedious to detail the whole. First I was exposed in public to a crowd of disputants, who set upon me like so many hounds about to worry an unfortunate hare, one asking what I thought of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls? another, to what sect I belonged? a fourth, my trade? a fifth, my country? another, if I placed happiness in the things without or those within my power? to all which inquiries, my grave and serious answers seemed to afford them infinite diversion. When tired of this scene, they conducted me with great ceremony, marching two and two to the public bath, on reaching which, they began shouting and leaping like so many bacchanals or madmen, enjoying the terror I could not avoid manifesting, and knocking at the door as if they would have torn it from the hinges. Fortunately, I was not so dismayed but I made my way in as soon as the door was opened, on which I I was given to understand that my persecutions were at an end, and that I was now initiated, and entitled to all the honours of an Athenian stu-

Such were the manners of the young Athenian votaries of wisdom! Such was the city of Minerva, to which I had travelled so far, and with so sanguine a heart in search of happiness and wisdom. I received some consolation for these annoyances in the progress which I soon began to make in philosophic learning. The sophist with whom I studied was one of the most celebrated masters of eloquence in Greece: So highly were his lectures esteemed, that they were always attended by many notaries, who, by means of symbolical figures, re-presenting words, were enabled to transfer his words to paper as rapidly as they were uttered. These symbols were again transcribed in full by notaries of a second class, so that all was preserved in the exact form in which it had been written. We had students of all sects and nations at this time in Athens, but the greater number were christains, and many intended for the ecclesiastical state.

One day a student told me of a sophistin the city, who in addition to his mathematical demonstrations, in which they all excelled, was privately addicted to the art of magic. For a time, I despised the story, as, since I came to Athens, my application to the demonstrative sciences had greatly diminished the curiosity I once entertained respecting those superstitious arts, which I began to regard as altogether visionary. The mention of such appearances brought back to my mind the occurrences of the day on which I had received my lameness, and the unknown individual by whose capricious bounty, I was able to pursue a course so much more ance with my own inclinations than that from which I had withdrawn.

"You may think what you please," urged the student, " of the reality of the strange appearances which he conjured up, but that such doth appear in obedience to his summons, is a fact to which I can myself bear evidence. If you are still in doubt you may to-night have the testimony of your own eyes and cars."

After hearing more from him upon the subject, I agreed to be his companion on the ensuing night. My curiosity (if it were mere curiosity) upon the subject of supernatural appearances, and immaterial agency, was once more aroused by what I had been told, and the longer I reflected upon it the more impatiently I longed for the arrival of the appointed time. Such a night! such a scene as it was soon my lot to witness!

CHAPTER III.

A dim moonlight conducted us to the temple of Hecate. On entering, my companion laid one finger on his lips to intimate that we must observe the strictest silence. There was no light in the temple save that of the moon, which entered in many places revealing the gigantic idol, looking doubly awful in the stilly gloom by which it was surrounded. My companion and I took our places in a recess, where, concealed behind an idol of lesser size than that of the goddess to whom the temple was dedicated, we prepared to observe all that was about to take place, without the danger of being seen by

In a short time we could discern the figure of the he spoke, the first sound of his voice startled me, as if I had heard it before, under some strangely interesting circumstances.

"What care I," said he, " for squares and circles, for angles and curves, for sines und tangents; what care I to hear, that unity is thrice contained in three, or what proportion the radius bears to the circle it divides? I am weary of the dry and obvious conclusions of the muthematicians—of magnitudes and their measures,—I wish to hear from you something more worthy of interesting an immaterial spiri'.''

"You sall be gratified," replied the hierophant.
"Yet, I know not how it is," continued the stranger, "but now that I am about to witness what I have so long desired to see, the thought of it thyself a slave, to the very folly thou condemnest in freezes me with terror. The silence of this place, the awful hour of night, the image of Hecate seen thus dimly in the gloom, are not in themselves sufficient to account for what I feel. The very air I breathe, since we have entered, seems to communicate a degree of terror such as I have never

"It is the influence of what you are about to behold that already, seizes on your spirits," said the are! How, even in recollection, ye still freeze with hierophant...," Be bold and brief in what thou say-est, and expect but, one answer to one question. Be and have I indeed beheld them? Have I truly est, and expect but one answer to one question. Be cautious, and above all things, beware of using any sign or phrase familiar to thy christian education,

else thou wilt ruin all the stranger, then, was a christian! This disof students, all voolerating the names of the several covery actonished me, for I already knew there was the hair, and all but dissolution of the strong knit souther whom shey studied, and pulling me nothing which they held in greater abhorrence than frame itself, assures me that it is so. But, also one from another, until I thought I should have say participation in the magic rites of these what am I what has a being such as I the power the part which the unknewn stranger had taken in tude was ever paramount.

made his preparations, I could not avoid sharing in all the feelings expressed by the stranger. The place seemed to grow hot and sufficienting, and I could not withdraw my eyes from the statue, before which the hierophant burned what seemed a small grain of incense, which he had first purified with many ceremonies. While he did so, muttering some verses in a low voice, I could plainly discern a smile arising on the stony features, and the torch which the Goddessheld in her hand, broke gradually out into a flame.

The scene which it revealed still fills my mind with horror in recalling it. Before the idol, the light shone full upon the figure of the stranger, who seemed to recoil with an attitude of horror, his features pale and distorted with excess of fear. I had no difficulty in recognising my Pythagorean friend, the new revival of Alexander the Great, to whose bounty I stood so much indebted! He seemed now oppressed with terror, his limbs shook, and his mouth half open, seemed gasping for air and utterance. There was enough to justify his terror and to make it impossible for me to avoid sharing it to an extent fully equal to his own. Between him and the idol stood or rather floated a shadowy figure of such terrible and hideous aspect, as I cannot even now recall without a shudder. There was visible through the mists that ever floated and wreathed around it, a lurid semblance of eyes and ghastly features, but with an expression from which the beholder recoiled, with a feeling of indescribable fear and melancholy.

"I am here!" exclaimed the phantom, "what wouldst thou?"

"I would hear something," said the stranger, " of the world to which thou belongest. Is it happier or more wretched then our own?

"It is happier and more wretched."

"When shall I enter it?" 'When thou wilt."

"But apart from my own act or will?" "Beware of Phrygia."

"What shall I be called, when that day arrives?" " Augustus."

"Shall I succeed in the design which I am medtating at this moment ?"

"Thou shalt do much, but much shall remain undone." "From whom, then, shall the new system receive

its heaviest blow?" " From its professors." "Thou sayest, the world from which thou comest

is more happy and more wretched than our own.— Which is it to thee?"

"Happiness has many names." "Which of the two is it more advisable to use in

the design I meditate?—force or art?" "Art—and force." "I would ask thee more. Why are laws so strong

in the physical world, and so feeble in the moral? Why is there order in the heavenly bodies, and little or none on earth?" "The stars have no will."

"What reward do you propose, in case I serve you in the way I meditate?"

"A share in our kingdom." "And happiness?"

"In our kingdom."

"Beyond the numbering. Dismiss me!" the phantom continued, addressing the hierophant, who stood at a distance, a silent spectator of the scene.

"A moment!" cried the stranger, hastily. "I would see thy companions," he added, in a lower

"Scarcely had he uttered the words, when the horrors of the scene, already on the verge of mortal endurance, became multiplied tenfold. Volumes of curling mist ascended in the strong torchlight, to the very roof of the temple, through which innumerable shapes were seen, thick as sparks above a furnace, of an appearance so shifting and variable, that it buffles every effort at description, and smid a dull roar of mingled sounds like that of a distant multitude, or the noise of a storm-tossed ocean.-Some looked like specks in the remotest distance, others appeared to be almost in startling contact with the very person of the beholder. Most bore a hideously distorted resemblance to the form of man or of other animals, but with a capricious alteration of size, either in particular features, or in the whole, or half the figure, which had an effect as whimsical as it was horrible. It is impossible to convey any provoke laughter or contempt. The whole soon came to a termination as abrupt as it was, unexpected. Terrified by the phantoms he had himself evoked, the stranger, trembling in every limb, and pale as death, forgetting the warning of the magi-cian, signed himself with the cross in the manner of the christians, and to my relief, and astonishment, the awful sights and sounds were no longer to be heard or seen, and the temple remained silent and lonely as before; the torch extinguished in the hand of the idel, and the dim moonlight shining on the murble features as before. "Why did'st thou disregard my warning?" said

the hierophant. "Thou hast ruined all." "I knew not what I did," replied the stranger.-"But how was it that the sign I made had power to

terrify those beings, themselves so terrible?" "It was not fear," said the hierophant. "They did it, but to show a horror of your weakness.— What, thou! with such designs in head, thou show so many others. Thou must sheath thy heart in s panoply of steel if thou wouldst carry into effect the mighty work of which thou dreamest by night, and arguest in thy waking hours."

"It may be as thou sayest," replied the stranger, still pale and trembling in every limb—"and if so, I grieve to have offended those tremendous beings. O shadows of the immaterial world, how terrible, ye looked upon those, whom I have so long thirsted to see, and to serve? This strange excitement, so un-like all fear awakened by the sense of natural dangor, this shilly creeping of the flesh, and stirring of the hair, and all but dissolution of the strong knit

mand, without dominion?"

"Thou canst watch occasions," said the hierophant; "thou caust hold the weapon poised, and be ready with the blow, when the opportunity shall be afforded thee. No mortal of his own mere force hath any power. The successful are only stronger, because they are more vigilant than others. When no information. All he knew was that the hieroconquest makes them careless, they fail in their turn, by affording the occasions which the watched

"Thou heardest," said the stranger, "the phantom evade my inquiry as to the issue of my design."

"And is it by doubting of the issue that thou canst ever hope to be successful?"

"O. Evemarus." exclaimed the stranger, " is it not like the madness of one, who with outspread hands would attempt to arrest the rushing of the broad north wind? This all-powerful illusion, which I have half hated all my life, and wholly so within the last few years, spreads irresistible as a pestilence throughout the world. All yield, all fall before it thrones, kingdoms, land and sea, island and conti-nent, the city and the desert, wherever it breathes, with stilly and penetrating influence, it subdues and changes all. To thee, Evemarus, I disclose my thoughts in confidence. There are times, when I think of abandoning all for peace."

"You let it trouble your mind too much." said the hierophant. "All must be done with quietude and perseverance. Be not solicitous, nor devour your own mind with useless anxieties.

"Are they devils or gods, whom I have spoken with?" exclaimed the stranger, with a sudden burst of impatience.

"If thou waver thus," said the hierophant in a sedate tone, "twere better all should come to an end at once. I am sorry that I brought thee hither. I ever doubted of thy resolution, and now thou givest me cause. Why didst thou press me? Did I not tell thee, few were capable of preserving the reason cool in mysteries, such as these? But thou wert so assured, so confident—nothing could move thee—the Acropolis itself was not more firm. Thou wouldst be gratified, thou wouldst behold and speak with them. But yesterday, who was so eloquent and bold? Who mourned in more musical terms over the deserted temple—the neglected sacrifice? And yet now, the first occasion has revealed thy weakness. I tell thee once again—proceed no further. Have nought to do with that which thou wouldst take in hand. If I urged thee differently, but now it was but to put thee fully to the test .-Thou wilt either miserably fail, or thy reason will become a wreck in the protracted and soul-wear, ing effort. It is the work of a giant to which thou put-test thy hand. Thou art not fit for it—be content and return to the lectures of Ecabolus, and think of it no more. The veil that hangs at the door of his grammar school, hides no mysteries that can place thy wits in danger."

"Thou hast a taunting tongue, African," said the

stranger, " but I suffer thy reproaches." "Hast thou strength of mind," continued the hierophant, "to stake all upon a hazardous cast, and then bear the suspense of years, or perhaps half a life before the issue can be known? Hast thou vigor of body to endure the watchings, the labors, the ceaseless tensions of the mind, and frame, that such an enterprize demands? If, as thou sayest, it be indeed the spirit of the son of Ammon that animates thine, I tell thee that the work of which thou speakest with so free a lip, is one to which the con-

quest of ten Dariuses were sport for virgins."
"Sharply, but surely," said the stranger, "thou hast recalled me to myself. For the present, let all be covered with the deepest silence. Thou only, Evemarus, knowest as yet my secret. For some time longer, I must continue to play the hypocrite, and seem to honor that which in my soul I hate .-Hence then ye idle fears, remorses of childhood, offspring of custom, and of prejudice, I renounce your empire! And thou, dread Hecate! he continued stretching his arms toward the idol, "and yet more awful jove, forgive me if I seem still to doubt, in order that I may serve you the more surely."

During the entire of this scene, it would be vain to attempt giving any idea of the feelings which it excited in my mind, or of the thousand heart piercing circumstances that gave it an interest while it passed, which far from being transferred into a cold narration of the past, cannot even be recalled in memory with anything approaching the same distinctness. I have not made an effort to convey a notion of the tones, the gestures which accompa-nied the words of the several speakers, now, penctrating the mind of the hearer with a certain wild and preter-natural melancholy, which it is impossibie for those who have not felt it to conceive; and now disturbing, and as it were, shaking it to its very foundation with a strange and unaccountable terror, making the spectator feel as if he stood in the presence and in the power of capricious beings, of a tremendous strength, whose force it was impossible for him to avoid, and whose nature he knew not how to propitiate. I shared the first terror, but not the subsequent admiration of the stranger, nor would I for millions of worlds have been willing again to look upon such sights, or hear such sounds. The shifts of the hierophant were not to me so satisfactory, as they seemed to the philosophic stranger. I was not altogether without experience of the arts of such impostors. I had been present more than once at the scenes of merriment, which took place among the populace when the adyti, or sacred recesses of some halt ruined temple were disclosed. and all their oracular machinery brought to light, but this was never sufficient to satisfy me that all was the mere result of human craft, or that a delusion so universal could be so long sustained, if there really was nothing in it, beyond what the resources of cunning man could furnish. .. Candour seemed to demand a more open and honest course of dealing, and from all I had heard and read of events in my time—and more especially in the past, I could not deny that the gracies had given answers in many instances which must have proceeded from a more than human understanding. , Whether the scene I have detailed to thee Chry.

been torn in pieces between these partizans of the hierophants. In the meantime, while the magician of accomplishing? without place, without com- the dialogue. Who could be be? A christian it appeared, and one on the verge of forsaking his re-ligion in order to return to that which all the world were abandoning. But, who was he? and what stu-pendous design was this of which he spoke in terms so mystical? Conjecture could teil me nothing, and my companion to whom I referred could afford me phant was an African named Evemarus, (as I had heard the stranger term him,) notorious for his skill in magic. All my endeavors to obtain a sight of the stranger after we had left the temple were in vair, and both my curiosity and my gratitude were compelled to remain unsatisfied.

I returned to my studies. It was often to me a source of amusement to observe the various minds and dispositions of the students who at this time crowded the schools, where they afforded me the opportunity. Some of them were fellows wholly devoted to demonstrative reasoning, with minds as dry as chips of wood or marble, incapable of being interested in anything less susceptible of demonstration than a mathematical problem, and would discourse of morals and religion in precisely the same spirit as they would of angles and parallels, or not at all, and listen to nothing which was not capable of being proved to a metaphysical certainty. Others with imaginations like flax, ready to catch fire at every spark, believed any thing upon trust that happened for an instant to dazzle their minds with ever so faint a resemblance of truth. Others again would hear nothing which one did not lay before them in some regular dialectic form; while they would, without hesitation, admit any extravagance you pleased, provided it were dressed out with a suitable major, minor and conclusion, or were to be found lagging at the fag end of a respectable

According, however, as I advanced in such acquirements as the sophists taught, I began to discover how very improbable it was that the sanguine hopes I had formed on entering Athens could over be fulfilled. I felt like one ascending a hill in order to ascertain how much of his journey remains yet un-finished, and is disheartened to find that the higher he ascends the longer the way appears which he has yet to travel. These reflections brought on a mood of indolence which contributed nothing to restore my cheerfulness. The following lines written, at this time, on one of the walls of my sleeping chamber, may furnish some idea of the state of mind un-

O Indolence! curst worm That cankerest in mid bloom fair virtues form, That when with heaviest pain

We breathe released from Passions hateful reign, Creep'st with thy noisome blight Into the heart, and killest its promise quite,

Were it not better even again to be The world's unthinking slave, than pine in gloom with thee?

To thy unheeded brain

der which I labored:

Fame sounds her spirit-rousing tramp in vaint To thy dull sluggish car Vain hope's sweet whisper or the shrick of fear, Nor loud ambition's call

an wake the palsied soul thou holdest in thrall, Nor craving Avarice, nor Hate, nor Love, Nor aught on earth beneath, nor aught in Heav'n

above. 111.

Yet triumphs too thou hast-Witness full many a dawning hope o'creast-Witness from day to day Full many a ruin'd friendship's slow decay, Full many a joy effaced, And lovely flower of genius run to waste,

And golden hour of happiness unprized, And scheme of good forgot, and heavenly aid despised. As gangrene taints the blood.

Nor rests till the whole frame be quite subdued, So gradual is thy growth, noble souls thou unseen rust of sloth! Writhing with unfelt shame,

We loathe thy yoke, jet loathing live the same. O subtle paced, and velvet footed evil Let one among thy slaves have leave to call theedevil!

CHAPTER IV.

In this mood of thought I was walking one evening in the outskirts of the town, when I saw a figure at a distance, which I soon recognized as that of my benefactor. Enraptured at the idea of speaking with him, I hurried towards him, but it did not appear that I was welcome. His air was gloomy and reserved, and he sought to escape me by a sudden turn as I approached. Perceiving this, however, to be impossible, he stopped short and awaited my coming, with a cold and chilly look. My ardour, as drew nigh, gave place to timidity, and I stood before him, out of breath and agitated.

'Chenides," said he, "why do you follow me? Did you not perceive by my action that I wished to be alone?" "I wished to thank thee," I replied, "generous

stranger, for the succour thou has afforded me, and for the advantage I-have derived from it."

"Thou hust done so then, and leave me," he said abruptly. I knew not what reply to make. His coldness

checked and surprised me, yet I felt, if I should obey him, as if I were leaving one in whom I felt the strongest interest, in a situation of danger and perplexity. Inturned, therefore, after some hesitation, and said to him with the tears standing in my eyes:

designing to do so; but I am poor and friendless, and thou art almost the only being who has shown me kindness from my shildhood ... I cannot assume at once the indifference which thou desirest. Bo

santaus, were an imposition or a reality, judge for The stranger remained awkwardly shifting his thyself, the state of my own feelings were to me, I person as I spoke, and eveling me with that disagree-ounces, a no lass nowerful evidence of its truth than able and questioning glange, which was peculiar to that of my senses.

But what most of all excited my correctly was, the past wisch the unknown stranger bad taken.

"I entreat of thee," -I said with ardour, "do not deny me the satisfaction of sharing in some way, the sense I have of what thou has done for me. Let me know who my benefactor is-let me lovelet me serve him."

He looked on me for some time with a smile, if smile it could be called, which conveyed unmixed

"I see, Chenides," he said, "thou canst be curious as well as grateful."
"And is it evil?" I exclaimed. "Is it for harm or for mere satisfaction of an idle thought, that I do seek to know thee? The weakest may often have the power of rendering good service, even to the strong. Thou hast aided me in seeking happiness shall I see thee in want of the blessing, and not feel desirous to sympathize with and befriend thee!"
"How knowest thou," he asked, with a sudden

gesture of rebuke and haughtiness, "that I am not

Thy speech-thy action reveals it." "Tush, fool!" he exclaimed, "thou art of the brain!ess herd, who think that happiness consists in a perpetual sunning of the teeth, and giggle of the voice. Silence and gravity, and even tears, have more to do with happiness, than thou, and such as thou conceivest."

"Aye," I replied, "but peace of mind has yet even more.

The stranger started, and frowned scowling upon

me.
"How darest thou twit me with the want of "what does thou mean?" peace!" he said sternly, "what dost thou mean?"
"Answer me first," I exclaimed, "what is that dread design which occupies thy reason even at the instant that we speak? Does Peace consist with

He recoiled and looked upon me, like one betrayed and ruined.

"I seek not to deceive thee," I exclaimed, "be not alarmed. I know not what it is, but I have learned enough to know that it is likely to make a lasting wreck of thee and of thy peace. Let thy astonishment cease. All that I know of thy designs, I learned from thy own lips on a certain night which thou canst not have forgot so soon, in the temple of Hecate."

"Mean spy that thou art," the stranger exclaimed with an anger which seemed increased by the previous terror he had undergone. "Is it then thy wont by such means to pry into the purposes of those whose folly leads them to befriend thee? Is this what thou hast learned at Athens?"

"Do not think so hardly of me," I exclaimed, "I went there with a different intent, and all I heard was purely accidental. Let me not suffer in thy thought, by dealing openly with thee as I have done. If it were ever my intent to reveal what I saw and heard to thy injury, I would not have men-

tioned it to you." The stranger paused for a time, during which, his eyes, that either from doubt of others, or of himself, never rested on one object for more than an instant, were frequently directed to my countenance. I felt his glance upon me, while the fear of offending yet further, kept mine fixed at his feet. At length he said in a more tranquil tone, but still with the contemptuous manner which was usual

"And what reason hast thou, inquisitive tailor, to judge that the project which I have in hand, is such as cannot consist with peace or happiness?"

"I fear," I replied, "if I tell thee all my motive, thou wilt make little account of my philosophy."

"Say it, however," returned the stranger. "A few nights after I had seen thee at the temple," I said, yielding to his wish, "it happened that I sat alone in my room, thinking of thee, and la-menting that I had not found some means of seeing and conversing with thee, ever since I received thy generous gift in Macel. The night stole on, while I continued still occupied with these reflections, and it was near midnight before I retired to rest. They returned in my sleep, and a singular dream which I had, added nothing to my tranquility. But you will think me foolish-"

"No-no-let me hear thy dream," the stranger said, with an appearance of sharper interest than he had hitherto manifested.

"But then thou wilt be offended," I said, " at that part of my vision which relates to thee."

"Fear not, Chenides," he said, "I know thou art of the master of thy sleeping thoughts; few have

that sovereignty even in waking.",
"I thought, then," I continued, "that I was walking in a fertile plain, where I beheld a beautiful child running sportively from place to place, and wherever he came, scattered around him seeds, which presently struck root, and changed the whole scene into a garden of the loveliest fruits and flowers. While I enjoyed its perfume and its beauty, I beheld with horror, a swarthy looking figure creeping behind some rose trees at my side with bended bow and arrow ready drawn, and eyes

full of the deadliest enmity, intently fixed upon the naked infant. I looked upon the intensely wrought countenance of the stranger-forgive me !- it was "Proceed," said the unknown; still manifesting

an interest that surprised me-" what followed?" "I was about to cry out and catch thine arm," I resumed, "but it was already too late, the arrow had sped hissing from the bow which gave shrill and mournful vibration as if grieving to be made the instrument of so cruel a murder. I glanced to the child—he looked back at me with a piercing smile, as if half amused at my idle fears for his sake, and went on with occupations as before, unhurt, and unterrified. A moan of the intensest anguish made me turn again to thee-but shall I tell

thee the rest? Thou seemest disturbed ----" "Disturbed? at what?" cried the stranger, recovering himself with a sudden effort at laughter .-

"Atadream! Proceed!" "Thou wert lying on the ground, on thy left side," I continued, "the arrow buried heliway in thy right, just here above the liver, the blood bubbling around the shaft, and death already visible on thy features. At the same instant I heard a sound as if of millions of distant voices chaunting a hymn of victory, while another voice more near, and resembling that which we both heard in the temple of Hecate, exclaimed with a burst of mocking laughter: 'Did I not tell thee to beware of

Phrygia?' The stranger remained for a considerable time after I had concluded, absorbed in the profundest thought, with his eyes fixed immoveably on the

"Judge now for thyself," I said at length, "whether it were a merely idle curiosity that moved me in desiring to know thy name."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

It is now perfectly clear that the most rascally frauds have been perpetrated upon the Indians dependent upon the bounty of the United States for a great share of their living, and the miserable excuses of the Indian Bureau only bring out in clearer relief the nature of these peculations. The sufferings experienced by the Cheyennes, Comanches, Wichitas, and Kirowas, has amounted in somes cases to absolute starvation, brought about by these frauds, and all the accounts of destitution have been far understated.

The Indian chiefs invited to Washington to con sult about the relinquishment of their title to the Black Hills have arrived at the Capital, and there is a prospect that the Hills will soon be open to

A Milwaukee lady paid fifty dollars to have a wart removed from her nose, and now wants to know what has become of the nose.

Market Barrier Barrier

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

The Programme of the Celebration in Dublin.

(Abridged from the Dublin Freeman.) A meeting of the members of this body was held at three o'clock on Tuesday 4th inst., in the Man-

sion House. The Right Hop. the LORD Mayon in the chair.

The following were present: Very Rev. John O'Rourke, P.P.; Very Rev. Myles M'Manus, P.P; Rev. Matthew Collier, P.P; William Meagher, T.O; James P. O'Reilly, T.C.; Wm. Gernon B.L.; E. D. William James Hughes, T. D. Sullivan, P. O'Brien, Ignatius Kennedy, P. L. G.; John M'Dermet, Rev. Thomas O'Rielly, C.C.; Rev James Daniel, C.C; Wm. Hackett, B.L., J.P.; Michael A. Hayes R.H.A; Thomas Mulligan, President United Trades Association; John Duignan, Vice-President do; Patrick Rice, Richard Harlin, Nicholas Mulligan, Rev. Mr. Donovan, Robert D'Arcy, Patrick Moore, John Arkins, Thomas M'Entyre, Professor Kavanagh, hon sec; John Keegan, sec.

Mr. Keegan, secretary, read letters of apology from persons unable to attend, including the Mayor of Limerick; Mr. M. Considine, secretary to the Ennis trades (who stated that he could procure one of the old trade banners that was carried at the great Clare election of 1828, as also one of the Clare Volunteers of '82, if the committee approved of his bringing them to Dublin); Mr. P. Ryan, president of the Clonmel trades; Mr. P. Martin, M.P.; Alderman Harris, and Mr. D'Arcy, Carlingford.

The Bev. Mr. O'Rourke moved the following resolution -

"That the offer of Mr. Michael Considing to send to Dublin two banners for the processional celebration, one carried in the memorable Clare election in 1828, the other by the Clare Volunteers in 1782 be accepted by this committee."

Mr. T. D. Sullivan seconded the resolution, which

was adopted.

Rev. T. O'Reilly, C.C., proposed:—
"That Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, proprietor and editor of the Freeman's Journal, be added to the general committee, and likewise to the special literary and communication committee, and that the secretary be requested to communicate this resolution to Mr. Gray.

Mr. Hackett, B.L., seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Very Rev. Canon Rooney, P.P., Clontarf, was also added to the committee. The Rev. Father Daniel, C.C., brought up and read

the report of the musical sub-committee, from which we select the following passage :-

"The sub-committee recommend that three musical performances shall be given during the Centenary feasts. One to consist of an oratorio, to the selection of which the committee will devote their most earnest attention. The second to be a have lived to hear of such a profanation of the concert of Irish music, and the compositions of Irish composers. The third, at popular prices, to consist history are the records of the martyrdom of those of the performance of portions of Professor Glover's cantata of Tara, and selections of Irish music. For the first two concerts they would suggest that Mr. Joseph Robinson should be engaged as conductor, and that for the performance of his own cantata and the accompanying selections, Professor Glover should as a matter of course as well as compliment, be en- lent society has most appropriately placed itself gaged to conduct. They suggest Mr. Levey as best qualified to act as leader of the orchestra. A good deal of attention was given to the consideration of the days and times best suited for the concerts, and they suggest as the result, that the oratorio be given at three o'clock on Thursday, the concert of Irish music at eight o'clock the same evening, and the cantata of Tara at eight o'clock on Saturday night."

M. A. O'Neill, T.C., moved :-"That the committee having this day had submitted to it the report of the musical sub-committee now adopts said report, and hereby authorises the musical sub-committee to enter into all the necessary contracts and engagements to the extent of £700, on the condition and understanding, however, that there shall be laid before the committee at its next meeting, the resolution of the musical subcommittee undertaking on its part, to pay over to this committee, or to lodge in bank to the account of the treasurers of the fund, all moneys realised by the sale of the tickets for the oratorios and con-

certs." Mr. Ignatius Kennedy, P.L.G., seconded the reso-

lution, which was passed unanimously. The following are the names of the gentlemen

who constitute the above sub-committee :-Rev. Myles M'Manus, Rev. James Daniel, Mr M'Dermott, Mr. Gernon, B.L; Rev. Father Donnelly, Rev. T. Reilly, Mr. P. T. Hayes, Mr. C. Dollard, and Mr. F. Morgan.

The Lord Mayor stated the musical arrangements had been under the consideration of the sub-committee for several days, and it was their opinion that the proportion, if any, by the general committee towards liquidating the sum of £700, would be a mere

The report of the celebration committee was next brought up. It recommended the follow-

1. The public celebration of the centenary will occupy three days—namely Thursday, 5th, Friday, 6th, and Saturday, 7th August next. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin having decided on holding a grand Religious Function in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-street, this solemn ceremonial and national thanksgiving for Divine blessings rendered through O'Connell's life and labours will fitly open the celebration on Thursday morning. 3, Same day a grand oratorio to be given in the Exhibition Palace, from three to six o'clock. 4. Two or three great banquets to be given during the celebration in the largest buildings in the city, the banquet halls to be suitably decorated. 5. Representative men from every country to be invited to the grand banquet as the guests of the Irish nation.
6. Friday, the 6th, at ten o'clock, the grand centenary procession, which will include representatives from every class of the Irish race at home and abroad, and from every country that may send delegates, will start from the Mansion House, the several processional bodies joining at assigned places along the route to the site of the O'Connell Monument. 7. That our greatest living Irish poet, Denis Florence M'Carthy, the friend and fellow-labourer of O'Connell, be invited to compose a suitable ode on the Centenary, and that he be presented with a literary honorarium of fifty guineas therefor. 8. The ode to be recited at one of the musical celebrations of the Centenary. 9. Two or three public balls to given during the Cen-tenary celebrations; the decorations of the rooms to be in keeping with the occasion. 10. Saturday, the 7th, might be devoted to foot races and athletic sports in the Park, and boat races in the river, while a fete champetre has also been suggested. concert, to given in the Exhibition Palace followed by fireworks there, and at other suitable sit s in the city and suburbs. 12. Communication to be opened with all the railway companies having their termini in the metropolis, with a view to grant return tickets to and from all parts of Ireland, and also with the English and Scotch lines, and with steampacket companies, at the lowest rates. Also for excursions on Saturday and the following days, from Dublin to the chief scenic and historical places within fifty or eighty miles of the metropolis.

Rev. Myles M'Manus, P.P., proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. P. Arkins seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

It is very well for little children to be lambs, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

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THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

Within the last few days England has witnessed a scene at which Englishmen may well blush. They have seen the Prince of Wales, the heir to the throne, solemnly and with flourish of trumpets, accepting the so-called "dignity" of Grand Master of the Freemasons of this country. The Freemasons assembled at Albert Hall in their thousands to celebrate the event, and there was a great display of sky-blue aprons and of curious architectural designs. It was stated by the Daily News to be intended as a protest against the denunciation which the illustrious Pius IX, has with such powerful eloquence hurled against the most dangerous society in existence. There was a sly little game played on the occasion, which all who can observe will see was only meant to entrap the unwary. The Continental Freemasons were not allowed to be represented, but there was a promise whispered to them that the Prince of Wales would receive deputations from them in private. This shows the truth of what we have often urged, that although the Freemasons in these countries have not fallen into those awful crimes which have stained the annals of Freemasonry abroad, yet, behind the scenes they are all brothers. Let those who admire the "craft" read the account of the riotous and savage proceedings in Belgium, the other day, when those who took part in a religious procession in Liege were brutally assaulted by the Freemason party. And yet it is with such men that he who will in all probability wear England's crown is now allied by those bonds which knit together this unholy brotherhood throughout the world. The society is at the present moment illegal in Ireland, because certain forms were omitted, and in strict point of law the Duke of Abercorn, her majesty's representative in Dublin Castle, is a felon.

How nobly, how sublimely has our good and great Pope spoken out at this critical moment. The enemies of the Catholic Church, not content with planting their infamous "lodges" in different towns in Italy, have actually introduced their abominations into Rome. Even in the sacred city of the Sovereign Pontiff they have, with characteristic offensiveness and audacity, raised their odious standard. To make the act still more outrageous, the day chosen for the open introduction of Freemasonry into the centre of Catholicity was a Friday in Lent-aday solemnly commemorative of the Five Wounds of our Lord. The scandal spread dismay amongst all good Catholics, and expiatory services took place for the purpose of making reparation for so great an evil involving special insult to God in the person of his Vicar. A truly Catholic Associaciation in Rome issued an appeal to other pious confraternities to lose no time in asking the clergy to celebrate Masses to appease the offended majesty of God. In answer to this appeal numerous Masses were said and large crowds flocked to the churches. This gave great consolation to the noble heart of the great Pontiff, who little thought that he would grand old city, the most glorious chapters of whose

who nobly gave up life for the faith. His Holiness has addressed a fatherly letter to the members of a society which has recently been established in France, having for its object union in prayer to God for the suppression of Freemas onry and other secret organizations. This excelunder the protection of the glorious Archangel St. Michael. In the letter of the Pope there is no dastardly compromise, but every word indicates the fearless boldness with which the carthly head of the Church confronts the enemies of his Divine Master, He points out how often the Holy See denounced Freemasonry with excommunication and how re peatedly it foretold the mischief that would result therefrom to religion and to civil society. He calls Freemasonry a congenial offspring of Satan, rejecting all authority and severing the bonds of society, and he deplores the sad fact that "many of those who ought to aid in crushing the monster are not afraid or ashamed to give it their countenance." His Holiness adds that, as it is plain that human power is no longer able to grapple with the enemy, recourse must be had to prayer that the Almighty may (to quote the language of the letter) " tear up this poisonous root of those evils which are driving souls headlong to the eternal abyss. God cast out of heaven the real parent of this sect, and He alone (continued his Holiness) will now be able to sweep it off the face of the earth: it is an impious society which outrages God and (particularly in its lodges) loads His Divine Majesty with blasphemies and in-

sults." It is to be hoped that these solemn words of our illustrious Sovereign Pontiff will sink deep into the hearts of all. The masonic institution has manifested deadly hatred of Catholicity, and yet some one at the masonic dinner, the other day, ventured on the daring statement that Freemasonry held out the hand of friendship to Catholics. Well it is for the late Grand Master of the Masons of England, the Marquis of Ripon, that he has come out from amongst them into the pure light of Catholic truth. His lordship's retirement from the body was spoken of in a London paper as a happy event, as it led to the appointment of the Prince of Wales. It is indeed a happy event for the marquis, for in abandoning Freemasonry, he has in truth "chosen the better part." We know well the oft repeated answer made by Freemasons, that, although (as was admitted by one of the " brethren" the other day) it has been on the Continent linked with intrigue and revolution, it does no harm in these countries! No harm i—then it is no harm to be united in what is called brotherhood with those who have in many lands perpetrated fearful crimes? Is it no harm to be the sworn secret ally and confederate of men whose public companionship (as was lately shown) must in common decency be spurned with all the outward appearances of contempt? Freemasonry does not carry out any one beneficial object. confines charity within a narrow channel, and in Ireland it is closely connected with Orangeism. Well it is for Catholics to have the voice of the successor of St. Peter warning them from the precipice. The world may now mock at that glorious voice, but its clear tones will yet be heard when the sneering accents of the enemies of religion shall have died away. The day will come when those who now foolishly think, in their pride of heart, that they can silence the Sovereign Pontiff by ridicule, will deeply regret that they did not in good time hearken with reverential and obedient attention to

his sublime teachings. On Monday the Daily News returned to the charge in a feeble attempt to reply to a grand article in tho Unita Cattolica on the recent silly affair at Albert Hall. Reference is made to "persecution and torture," and to the "rack" (did "good Queen Bess" never order torture?); and to "the amusing thun-ders of the Vatican," and to the "trivialities of Rome. We were thinking for a moment of con-dessending to reply to these poor assults on our sublime Church, but when we came to a passage calling the Pope " an Italian Whalley" we lost all patience and resolved to leave such rubbish unnoticed.

One word more. At this present time, if ever, it is most important that obcdience to all lawful and just authority should be inculcated. This has always been the doctrine of the Catholic Church. The English Ministers, night after night, talk in Parliament of the duty of Ireland to be entirely loyal. Surely it is a strange commentary on these teachings that he who is to be king of these realms should openly assume the headship of a society which is condemned as "impious and blasphemous" by the Church to which many millions of those who are to be his subjects have the happiness to belong. -The London Universe, and the temperature of the control o

THE ADVANTAGE OF LIVING UNDER THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

A spectacle more nationally disgraceful than that which has been presented in the House of Commons during the week could not probably be witnessed at the present day in any country on the face of the earth. There have been nightly in waiting, at the beck of the leaders of the two great political parties, some 400 English and Scotch to do battle with a mere handful of Irish representatives, and vote away with the utmost indifference, the civil liberties of something like 5,000,000 of our fellow-subjects on the other side of the St. George's Channel; and not present in the house have these remarkable specimens of Parliamentary representation beenoh, no !-that would be too much of a display of respect to what we call the "Sister Isle"—but hid away in the lobbies, or refreshment rooms, or smoking rooms. So far as the English and Scotch members are concerned, therefore, the forcible and unanswerable facts and arguments of the Irish members in defence of the liberties of their fellow-countrymen are treated with the utmost indifference, judging by the empty benches which as a rule char acterize an Irish debate in the House of Commons. Only when the division bell rings do these gentlemen honor Ireland by some personal display of interest in her affairs, and then invariably to comply with their previously-received instruction to extinguish as effectively as possible the Irish vote, utterly regardless of what had been said on the subject during their absence.

How is it possible that a people can be contented and loyal under such a state of affairs as this? The great surprise is that so much loyalty and good order exists in Ireland. What other conclusion can the people of Ireland come to than that electing and sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament is a sham of the most useless possible character?-The parliamentary history of the past week has proved beyond all doubt that Irish representation in the House of Commons is a mere Will-o'-the-Wisp. How long this illusion will be tolerated rests with the people of Ireland themselves. To those of the English people who have gone to the trouble of educating themselves sufficiently up to the mark to judge for themselves of the existing Irish grievance, such a state of things is truly lamentable.

The Home Rule members-and they seem to be the only genuine represnetatives the people of Ireland now possess in Parliament - have done their best to render these unnecessary coercion laws as bearable as possible; but their efforts have, in some instances, been well-nigh powerless in the face of the large and well-organized opposition they have had to contend against. In connection with this wanton suspension of the liberties of the people of Ireland the names of Mr. Butt, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Ronayne, Mr. M. C. Downing, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Biggar, Capt. Nolan, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Weldon, Sir P. O'Brien, Sir J. M'Kenna, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Macdonald should be for ever remembered.

On Tuesday the last-named gentleman, supporting Mr. Mundella in his amendment to the effect that no person should be kept in prison longer than thirteen months without being brought to trial,

"A few years ago the country rung with the cry raised by the right hon, gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) that people were rotting in the dungeons of Italy. The indignation of the people of this country was aroused and those doors had to be opened. Why should they now, in a part of Her Majesty's dominions, tolerate such a thing as putting a man into prison and letting him languish there for two years without being brought to trial?"

To this gentleman and the other English members who proved themselves above the ignorant prejudices against Ireland which prevail to such an extent among what are supposed to be the educated classes in this country, particular credit is due.-The (London) Universe.

THE IRISH COLLEGE AT PARIS.

One of the characteristics of our Irish race on which John Mitchel, in his history of Ireland, dwells with loving pride, is that affectionate memory and solicitude for the old land which the Irish exile of former times and the emigrant of later years so fondly cherished. In the whole of that noble work there is not a nobler page than that in | mained in the hands of the Treasury. Yet no Britwhich he describes the exertions which the noor people who fled to America from the famine made to help those whom they had left behind. But, as he himself observes, this was no singular trait in those fugitives, but had its counterpart already in former times. The men whom the penal laws and the national struggles in the seventeenth century had sent wandering all over Europe never forgot the land of their birth, never flagged in their interest for the weltare of their countrymen, whether in Ireland or abroad. Literally, as Davis has sung, from Dunkerque to Belgrade," establishments, or the remains of establishments, still survive to attest the solicitude which the homeless wanderers felt for those who might be still worse off than they were themselves in their banishment. Louvain, Salamanca, Lisbon, Ratisbon, Coimbra, Valladolid, Rome, are all names that held an honoured place in the history, not merely of Irish education dur-ing "those penal days," but also of theological learning,

A captions critic or an insulting tyrant may say that those institutions were not the offspring exclusively of Irish generosity. Foreign benevolence the bounty of great men in other lands, contributed to their establishment. It is only by a figure of speech, such a man will say, they can beat all described as "Irish." What an excellent plea! What then becomes of those things all over the world, in the foundation, development, arrangement of which others besides nations have had any share? According to such a theory, St. Peter's is not a Papal or Roman Church, because for sooth Michael Angelo and Bramante were its architects; and the whole Christian world contributed the funds for its erection. The French had no possession in the East Indies while the Irishman Lally Tollendal was their governor. Who won the battle of Waterloo? The British" troops were not one-third of the force arrayed against Napoleon; yet Englishmen certainly claim that victory as their own. How, then, can the Irish educational establishments that were founded on the Continent by Irishmen, for the benefit of Irishmen, be accounted any the less Irish because the liberality of men of other nationalities assisted in their establishment? Nay -to borrow an example from the present hour-at this moment the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in London, are engaged in an endeavour to complete for the common good, after the ages and generation that church, at an estimated enormous expense. The have solicited contributions from every quarter.
Will the church be any the less an English building the property of the English people, if others besides Englishmen contribute to the fund? Among the most famous of the institutions thus

established by the Irish exiles was the College in Paris. This college was founded for the education of Irishmen. At an early stage of the French Revolution, all Church property in France was declared the property of the nation. The National Commissaries claimed the property of the Irish College; but, by direction of his government, the English ambassador of the day interfered most peremptorily, insisting that inasmuch as it was the property of Irishmen, there was no ground for claiming great satisfaction that a determined effort is being it as French Church property. The plea was admade to have Gaelic taught in the Highland school it as French Church property. The plea was admitted by France; and three years later, when war with England broke out, the property of the college was definitively confiscated, as being the property of man's service in the cause; as indeed has the High British subjects. When peace was restored, the land member of parliament, Fraser Mackintosh. French government agreed to pay over to England But there are men even in the Highlands who was

a sum of money out of which compensation should be awarded to those British subjects who had been deprived of their property during the Revolution A mixed commission was appointed to consider the cases of persons so claiming compensation. The friends of the college brought its case before the commission, and it is said that its claim was so far admitted that it was placed on a register of prime facie cases for £67,000. The actual documentary Jace cases for Lor, over.
evidence of this is not forthcoming; but it is firmly believed that it could be got at under proper pressure. After three years the French government agreed to hand over to England a lump sun agreed to hand sagregate to about £5,000,000, and that France was to be discharged from all fur. ther liability. Thereupon, a Court of Claims was instituted in England, by act of parliament, to in. vestigate all claims upon this fund. The Irish College appeared before this court, and

was once met by what might be described in legal language as a demurrer. It was soon made evident that the situation of affairs had been altogether changed by the change of tribunal. While plead. ing before the mixed commission in France, it was quite reasonable that the representatives of the Irish College should endeavor to make the best of a claim that was to be satisfied out of money which was not only to come out of French pockets, but was actually in French hands. But it was quite a different matter when the fund had been paid over to English commissioners. Now, the object was to diminish, as much as possible, the claims to be astisfied out of it, so as to leave a surplus available for British purposes. It would seem that the British government was not ashamed to have recourse to a piece of chicanery, as unjust as it was most disgraceful. The college was met by the statement that, having been founded for an illegal purpose—viz., the education of Irishmen beyond the seas in the Roman Catholic religion—it had no locus standi beforo an English tribunal. Some "gentlemen" went so far as to say that the men educated in the college ought to be very thankful that they were not prosecuted for the felony of which they had been guilty. The advocates of the college insisted that however the purposes of the college might have been tainted with illegality in English eyes, they were perfectly legal in France and in the eyes of Frenchmen. The fund to be distributed was a French fund, awarded as compensation for injuries done in France to Englishmen residing peaceably in France and living in perfect harmony with French law. The commissioners were merely the distributors of this fund, and were bound to deal with as if the were sitting in Paris, and according to French law. But this reasoning was thrown away. The commissioners decided that a lump sum having been paid over to the English government, they were really administering an English fund, and bound in so doing to follow English law exclusively. They ruled that the college was an illegal foundation, and therefore could claim no benefit out of the fund, This decision was so monstrous, so adverse to all correct notions of "natural justice," that the representatives of the college appealed to the Privy Council. They urged the same arguments as before observing further that if the college were debarred from claiming compensation because it was an institution established in violation of British law, then surely England could not be justified in taking from France money intended to compensate the college. For it was only through the claimants, and as representing them, that England had any title to receive the compensation-fund. An eminent bigot delivered the judgment of the Privy Council, that the fund was English, and that out of an English fund an illegal institution could claim no compensation.

Such was the case of the Irish College in Paris, and this was the fashion in which it was dealt with according to British law and British justice. From that day (1830) to this it has not been possible to induce any English statesman to consider the true justice of the case, and make tardy amends for this national injustice. It is not that there were not sufficient funds. It was admitted the other night in the House of Commons, that, nearly 50 years ago, £200,000 had been spent out of the fund in rebuilding a house for the Duke of York, the fanatical opponent of Irish Catholics. It has been alleged that twenty years later-long after the claim of the college had been rejected—the stables of Buckingham Palace were built out of the surplus of it which reish statesman will consent to redress this flagran wrong. Some years ago the late Marquis of Clauricarde brought the matter before the House of Lords. On Friday, 30th April last, Mr. Butt brough it again before the House of Commons. But in vain. The stereotyped answer was, that the question having been settled by a "competent tributal," it could not be reopened. It was in vain that both Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Butt appealed to the case of the Baron de Bode, against whom the commissioners had decided, but whose case, nevertheless, the House of Lords sent before a select committee for investigation. But then de Bode was a Henoverian whereas the college was Irish and Catholic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refused even an in quiry; he would not again stir up a matter decided so long ago. What an illustration of English justice versus Irish wrong! Verily he is a credulous man indeed who looks to an English parliament for the redress of Irish grievances .- Dublin Nation.

THE GAELIC LANGUAGE IN SCOT-LAND.

There have been various indications lately of re newed life in the true Scots of Caledonia. A few years ago a Gaelic society was started in Inverness having as its objects, among other things, the "cul tivation of the language and literature of High-landers, the preservation of Celtic lore, the vindication of the rights, and the advocacy of the interests of the people." This society has issued two interesting volumes of transactions already, and it has third in the press. If we are rightly informed, this society has had some share in preparing that local opinion which resulted, at the last election, in returning the only really Highland representative of whom the English parliament can boast. The capital of the Highlands has also, as a further development, had the spirit to project a Highland newspaper, and, from week to week, the Caledonian Cell can now see himself reflected in prose and verse, in Gaelicand English, in the columns of the Highlands, appropriately conducted by our friend, "Finlagan," on his native heath. The Highlander aims at sinking the differences between the different members of the great Celtic family, and at bringing them to see face to face, and pull "shoulder to shoulder," during which they have been perpetrating follist and wickednesses against each other, at the bidding of their common political enemies. The Highlands is distinguished among British journals as almost the only one which has not degraded itself by distorting the facts of current or past Irish history suit the ignorant and malignant prejudices which the dominant classes in England deem it their is terest to foster against Ireland. To our people, home and abroad, we would say, "If you want truly Celtic journal in the 'Land o' Cakes,' procus the Highlander."

From the pages of this journal we gather the two other important movements have been set foot. We take the youngest first, and note will The Gaelic Society of Inverness is heart and so

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 28, 1875.

ture to throw cold water on this movement, ranked in two classes—those who think they have an inin two timesting the people, and those who seek tarest in example of the powerful by doing dishonor to them-favor of the powerful by doing dishonor to them-selves. Let us warn these that they are warring selves, nature and that although violence and seginst nature much for English sweeps the Victor against mach for English among the Highfraud may be that and nature and the Gaelic language landers, truth and mature and the Gaelle language are leagued together for the lasting good of the race.

The subject of Gaelic in Highland schools comes The subject of Gallo in Highland schools comes before parliament ere long, and petitions to the House of Commons will be getting up in different quarters where the Irish abound. Let our countryquarters which their brotherly love and true patriotism. by signing those petitions wherever they have an

by signing those persons wherever they have an opportunity of doing so.
The next fact in this Highland resuscitation is the movement in favour of a Celtic Chairin the Univermovement of Edinburgh. Years ago, the Gaelic Society of London made a move in the matter. Later, a of London made a fine historic name, Professor Mac-gentleman with a fine historic name, Professor Mac-gregor, of Edinburgh, stood forward as the apostle of the cause. But, until our old friend, Professor the cause. The cause has more than once appeared in these columns as the determined opponent of the in messe column as the Highlands, bounded forward, "clearances" in the Highlands, and took the matter up with his usual vigour and ferrour, the cause made no progress. However, five or it months ago, the Professor of Greek commencor an inverse of his mission, at Inverness, by delivering a lecture ea nis mission, ject of "The language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands." The effect was good, although the immediate pecuniary results were not great; the work of raising the fund of £10,000, required for setting up the Celtic Professorship, has gone on at the rate of about £1,000 per month; and the best thing about the movement is that it has actually put fresh life into hundreds of Highlanders who had consented in a sort of a way to give up the cause and the very ghost of the race to which their fathers were proud to belong. Subscription lists, collecting cards, circulars, lectures, concerts, and so forth, are now in use raising contributions to the fund. Last week the Professor lectured in Birmingham in aid of this fund, and the local Celts are busy at the work. In Glasgow, in London, at Barrow-in-Furness, in Manchester, and in other places, great and small, the work goes on. Our immediate concern with the matter is to urge our friends, wherever they are, to put a friendly and liberal hand wherever they are, to have doing something towards sistance to the deputation.—Daily Express. to this work. It will be doing something towards putting fresh literary life into their own country; it will be helping the handful of Celts who have sprung from the mountains of Caledonia, and it will be spanning that ugly chasm which state-craftsmen have opened between us and our Celtic brethren in the Highlands. We learn that in Greenock our hint has been anticipated, and that the Irish there have put their hand cheerfully to the work from a patriotic love of their own national tongue. We shall be glad to hear that we have been anticipated in Glasgow, in Liverpool, in Manchester, in London and wheresoever else the movement has found a footing, and that the Irish have been ready and liberal, and true to themselves, in supporting the Celtic chair for Scotland. We know that Mr. Sullivan has been working cordially with the Higland member of parliament in favour of Gaelic in Highland schools; we have no doubt he will do so in regard to the Celtic chair; and when Professor Blackie shall have netted his last shilling of the £10,000, he will have to extend his thanks to the Irish as well as to the Scottish Celts for their liberal share in the work .- Dublin Nation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. DURGAN.—The Cath olic episcopacy have sustained a sad bereavement in the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, Lord Bishop of Achonry, which took place on Saturday evening. The venerated prelate, who had attained the fine old age of 86, was during his long life in the sacred ministry distinguished for his great zeal for the honer and glory of God, the benefit of his fellowman, and a genine patriotic spirit in times when the union of priest and people was a matter indispensable for their self-preservation. The deceased prelate was consecrated in 1852, and for many years ruled over the diocese of Achonry with distinguished ability and success, winning golden opinions from all during the proceedings. classes of men. Of late years ! advanced age and failing health necessitated the appointment of a coadjuter, and the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack was some time since raised to that dignity. The Most Rev. Dr. Durcan was well known and universally respected throughout the Western province, and his death will be sincerely lamented. The funeral obsequies were celebrated on Tuesday .- Dublin Free-Mau, May 3rd.

On the 20th inst. at the Convent, Ballinrobe, Mary (in religion Sister Mary Peter) the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Daly, of Nephin, County Mayo, and nicce of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, received the black habit of the Order of Mercy Nuns. The ceremony commenced at 9.30 a.m.—the Rav. James Ronayne, P.P., officiated at the ceremony which terminated with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The young lady was scarcely seventeen years of age. After the ceremony the good Mother Superior and nuns entertained to a choice and elegant dejeuner the relations and friends of the new religiouse.

ORDINATION IN CORK .- The holy order of priesthood was on the 25th ult., conferred by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany upon the Rev. Richard Barret, who had received deacon's orders previously at the Cathedral. The new priest was ordained for the diocese of Cork, not for Cloyne as erroneously stated last week. The ordination took place in the chapel of the South Presentation Monastery, and His Lordship assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Murphy, Rev. P. Canon Riordan, Adm., Cathedral; Rev. J. Cotter, Rev. J. Fleming and Rev. T. Fleming, St. Finnbarr's. The Brothers of the Presentation Community were also present.

BELIGIOUS CEREMONY IN CASTLEPOLLARD. - A COLrespondent of the Weekly News writes :- Sunday the 2nd of May will long be remembered in the town of Castlepollard, for on that day one af the grandest and most imposing religious ceremonies ever wit-nessed there was solemnised. In order to defray tne expenses incurred by the completion of the repairs of St. Michael's church, of this town, it was arranged by our venerated bishop to hold an ordina-tion. The Very Rev. T. O. Burke, O.P., was invited to preach the sermon, but owing to indisposition was unable to attend. Father Gogarty, however, succeeded in getting one of the most eloquent of the Irish bishops, the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Ardagh, to take Father Burke's place .-The principal streets leading to the church were beautifully decorated, and when Dr. Conroy reached the town he received quite an ovation. Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremonies, but long before the hour mestioned the streets were lined with people. Mass was celebrated by the Lord Bishop of Meath, and the ceremonies generally were carried out in a most imposing manner. Too much praise cannot be given to our loving parish priest, who surmounted every obstacle and braved every difficulty in his way. We also tender our heartfelt thanks to people way. We also tender our heartiest thanks to people of distant parishes for their presence on Sunday, and to the few young men who did their best to give those people as well as our loved bishops a fit and proper reception.

FUNERAL OF FATHER MATHEWS .- On the 20th ult.. all that was earthly of the late Reverend Thomas Mathews, C.C., Tenure, county Louth, was laid to rest in the beautiful churchyard of the village of Louth, eighteen miles from Drogheds. The funeral was the largest seen in that part of the country for

oak coffin, in the Catholic church of the village of burned on either side of the coffin. An office and tion. The remains, which were in a plain lead in-High Mass de Requiem at which his Grace the Lord ner coffin, were conveyed to a hearse in waiting and Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Cettigan, officiated C.C., Dundalk, being celebrant. The attendance of the clergy was very numerous. After the religious ceremonies, and the last absolution for the dead having been given by his Grace the Primate the coffin containing the remains of the deceased were borne to the village churchyard, and there, close by the ruins of an old Franciscan monastery, with the bones of his fathers, he was laid to rest in his narrow bed, amid the sincere regrets of all who knew ism, and sterling worth.

On Sunday, 2nd inst., in accordance with arrange ment decided upon by the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop, a collection was made at the churches throughout the diocese of Waterford and Lismore in aid of the truly national work of celebrating with becoming pomp and magnificence the centenary of the great O'Connell. It was with satisfaction, indeed, we witnessed the cheerful readiness with which even the poor people gave from their humble means.

Previous to the departure last week of the Redemptorist Fathers from Castlebar for Limerick, a deputation of the townsmen waited on the reverend gentlemen at the Presbytery, and presented them vith an address in recognition of their labours during the recent mission.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Arthur Moore, Esq., MP. for Clonmel, a the recommendation of the Right Hon, the Earl of Lismore, lord lieutenant of that county.

MINING IN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT .- A deputation of Irish members of parliament waited upon the Under Secretary of the Treasury on Friday week to ask the government to assist local efforts in making borings in Ireland to ascertain the nature and extent of its mineral strata, as is done in England in the case of the Sub-Wealden borings. Mr. Smith, in reply, said that if the enterprise were once started, and a sum of money locally subscribed, he believed the government would grant some as-

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE ENGLISH PRESS. Owing to the systematic exclusion of the speeches of the Irish members from the Parliamentry reports of the London papers, the Secretaries of the Home Rule party have appealed to the correspondents of the Irish journals for assistance. They declare that their exertions in Parliament will be useless if they cannot rely upon their own journals to secure for them an adequate record in the press, and they suggest that the Irish papers should organize a system of special reports, which will keep their readers fully informed of the views of the Irish members. and the progress of Irish business in the House of Commons.

VOTING ON THE COERCION ACT .- The Home Rule members were supported in their opposition to going into Committee on the Peace Preservation Bill by the following English and Scotch members: Mr. Potter, Sir W. Lawson, Sir Henry Havelock, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Cowen, (Newcastle,) Mr. Eustace Smith, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. M'Ar-thur, Mr. Richard Macdonald, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. Mundella, Mr. William Holms, Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Serjeant Simon Mr. Dodds, Mr. O. Trevelyan, Mr. Watkin Williams, and Mr. Hopwood.

A large mountain, the property of Colonel Bernard took fire near Kinulty last week, and owing to the extreme drought for some time past the heather burned fiercely, the fire spreading with great rapidity. Large quantities of game were destroyed, and the damage is said to be serious. It is not known whether the fire was malicious or otherwise.

A special meeting of the Queen's County branch of Irish Bakers' Union was held in Maryborough on Sunday, 2nd inst., for the purpose of arranging to have the association represented at the Centenary of O'Connell about to be celebrated on the 6th of August next. Great enthusiasm was manifested

A fire which threatened the destruct thousand pounds' worth of property broke out last week in a portion of the large mills of Messrs. Russel, in Limerick, but with the aid of the military it was suppressed before any considerable amount of damage had been done.

In Mullingar on Tuesday week a young man named Joseph Glimer threw himself from his bedroom window, a height of over 30 feet, into the street. He was immediately brought into the house and medical aid procured, but he expired shortly after. It appears he became delirious, and suddenly jumping from his bed, in spite of all the efforts of his attendants to restrain him, succeeded in throwing himself out of the window.

It is with sincere regret we (Dundalk Democrat) announce the death-in the morning of her days. and the dawn of a brilliant and happy future-of a late pupil at Sienna Convent-Ellie (in religion, as a professed tertiary of the Dominican Order, Sister Mary Catherine), second and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. James H. and Ellen Magill, Brooklyn, New York.

On the 22nd of April there was a meeting held at Williamstown, in the county Galway, of the inhabit-ants of the town and neighbourhood, to take steps to preserve their petty sessions court, which they fear is in danger of being removed to Ballymoe. The principal persons in the neighbourhood were persent among whom were observed the Rev. P. O'Connor. P.P., Captain Bodkin, proprietor of the town, Mr. Morgan, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. M'Dermot, B.L., Dr. Lynch, and Mr. Timothy.

At the last meeting of the Castlecomer board of guardians, it was proposed by Mr. W. Murphy, seconded by Mr. J. Ryan, and carried unanimously. That the clerk do write to the two members of Parliament for this county to express to them the request of this board that they will support the second reading of Professor Smyth's Sunday Closing of Public-houses Bill."

At the presentment session held at Tipperary last week, for the barony of Cianwilliam, a large number of applications were received from persons residing in that town for compensation for injuries to property they sustained from the breaking of their windows and shop fronts by mob violence during the election riots on the 16th February and 12th March. The compensation sought for amounted to £120, and the court in almost every instance allowed the full amount applied for.

A memorial from a large number of merchants of Belfast was on Saturday presented to the Belfast town council, praying that body to endeavour to procure for Belfast the advantage of a local bankruptcy court, so as to relieve merchants in that city from the necessity of going to Dublin to enforce their claims against local debtors.

Mr. John Houston, auctioneer, Omagh, set up by auction in the courthouse, Omagh, on Saturday lact, a fee-simple property in Mullaghbane, containing eighty-four statute acres, yielding a profit rent of £71 88 4d yearly. Mr. Edward Boyle became the purchaser at £1,725.

Dr. Molony, of Ennis, has been unanimously elected medical officer, registrar, &c., of Dromahair dispensary district. Manorhamilton union. The other candidates for that office were Dr. A Jolly, of Irvinestown, and Dr. Ayres Moore, of Athy.

many years. The body lay in state, enclose in an Mathews, JP, arrived at Drogheda by the Drogheda oak coffin, in the Catholic church of the village of steamship Colleen Bawn, and a considerable num-Louth, his native place. Funereal wax lights ber of the inhabitants assembled at the disembarkaner coffin, were conveyed to a hearse in waiting, and a funeral procession formed, consisting of the Cathas presiding prelate, was celebrated immediately be- olic clergy, two and two, other relatives, also chief fore the funeral ceremony, the Rev. James M'Gann, mourners, the members of the corporation, and genbrother is P P. The funeral was largely attended the following day.

The death is announced of Thomas Cantwell, Esq, J P, Clonmel. Mr Cantwell was one of the oldest members of the Clonmel corporation, by which body he was elected to the office of mayor. High Mass and office for the eternal repose of the soul of the him and appreciated him for his sincerity, patriot- deceased was celebrated in SS Peter and Paul's church. The attendance of the townspeople was very numerous. The funeral cortege was an exceedingly large one. The immediate relatives walked in procession after the hearse. Next were the clergy and medical gentlemen, followed by the mayor, aldermen, town councillers, and town clerk, wearing crape, and accompanied by the sword and mace bear-

The remaining number of the unhappy tenants on the now famous Killeacle and Dineens portion of Mr. Crosbie's property were summoned to the estate office on Tuesday last (says the Tralec Chronicle), and were there informed that Mr. Crosbie adhered to his intention of insisting on the large increase of rent which he first demanded from them over three years ago; and, furthermore, that the three years' arrears of this increase must be paid up. They were allowed until next day to consider their position, and I am informed, though not on authority, that they deputy-lieutenant for the county of Tipperary, on all refused to submit to the grinding terms. An honest industrious body of men, of whom any landlord may be proud, their lot is a pitiable one, whether they assume the crushing rent or the alternative of exile.

> On Saturday evening a farmer named Michael Walsh and his wife were returning home from the market of Kilkenny with seed potatoes. A cart was filled with potatoes and Mrs. Walsh was seated on the sacks. Coming down Garnaman Hill the breeching gave way, and the horse taking fright started off. The husband, who was walking beside the animal, sprang to catch him, but was thrown down and narrowly escaped death, the wheel taking a part of one of his ears off. The horse then ran furiously down to the turn at the bridge, dashing himself against the parapet. The sudden stop from an impetus of such velocity, upset Mrs. Walsh, hurling her and two sacks of potatoes over the wall, and precipitating them to a depth of more than twenty feet into the river, where she was almost immediately drowned.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF THOMOND'S DIAMONDS -Vice-chancellor Hall had before him on Saturday the case of Montagu v. Lord Inchiquin, which was a suit instituted by the excutors of the will of the Marchioness of Thomond to obtain the opinion of the court with reference to bequests of family diamonds, "four bog oak tablets with the history of Brien Boroihme," some pictures, &c. By her will the late Marchioness gave family diamonds which had been given to her by her late husband, the Marquis of Thomond, to Lucius O'Brien, Baron Inchquin, the before-mentioned bog oak tablets, together with some pictures, &c. Lucius O'Brien, Baron Inchquin, having died in the lifetime of the testatrix, the questions were whether the gift of the diamonds had lapsed, and, if not, whether Edward Donough, the present Baron Inchquin, was entitled to them absolutely, or whether he had only a life interest in them, and they were to be treated as heirlooms; and also whether the tablets, &c., passed by the will to the present Baron Inchiquin. The Vice-chancellor held that the gift of the family diamonds had not lapsed, but passed to the present Lord Inchiquin, to whom they must be handed by the executors on his giving them an inventory thereof; but that decision was without prejudice to the question whether anything more than a life interest in the diamonds was given to the present Lord Inchiquin. As to the tablets, pictures, &c, his honour held that the gift thereof lapsed by the death of the late Lord Inchiquin in the lifetime of the testatrix.

The death is announced of Miss Mary Marmion, sister of the late Anthony Marmion, Esq., of Dun-dalk. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. Anthony Marmion, a very extensive merchant in Dundalk, whose tragic end forms (says the Dundalk Democrat) one of the saddest epochs of our local history. This ill-fated gentleman, with his equally unfortunate fellow-townsman, Mr. John Hoey, was accused of being a United Irishman, and hanged on the evidence of an informer. We are loth to make this brief obituary the occasion of dwelling on a family episode so melancholy in its details, and which after the lapse of three quarters of century seems to have lost none of its pungency or bitterness, and to which may be mainly attributed the determined and uncompromising policy of his, son, the late Mr. Anthony Marmion, author of the "Maritime Ports of Ireland," a gentleman of undoubted energy and considerable talent. The earlier part of this gentleman's public career was exclusively devoted to improve the social and political condition of his native town. In 1824 he first mised the question as to whether the commons and other town property, which had been, by charters, conveyed to the corporation for the improvement of Dundalk could have been legally transferred or usurped by individuals; and to his untiring efforts and organizing powers are due, to a great extent, the political victory of Alexander Dawson in 1826. For many years Mr Marmion was the active and energetic leader of every public movement calculated to promote the prosperity of Dundalk, while his rank and education gave his advocacy an effect which few in his day could command. Therefore, it is not without feelings of sadness we can look upon the passing away of the last representative of those ancient and respectable families whose antecedents are so interwoven with the mercantile as well as the political history of our town. Here where Miss Marmion was so we known, here where she spent a life of over three score years and ten, we are not going to enumerate her virtues or her charities. Few have gone whose memory will be treasured with more affectionate regard than that of the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary Marmion. On Thursday her remains wer conveyed to their last resting place in Louth, followed by a large and respectable cortege, anxious to pay this sad tribute of respect to the last of a family so long and so favourably known in Dundalk.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"AND JUDAS ISCARIOT, WHO ALSO BETRAYED HIM."-Mr. Suffield, the appostate friar, has been relieving himself of some of the gall and wormwood which form part of his portion for ever as a traitor to the Church of God. At West Bromwich, a few days ago he took the opportunity of the opening of an Arian conventicle to make a venomous assault upon the faith which the judgment of Heaven has taken from him, and also upon those who, from their position in the Church and on account of their gifts, their virtues, their many noblenesses, their high standing in the estimation of their fellow-men, are by an inevitable and Satanic impulses, objects of horrible aversion to a soul in the wretchedly-deplorable condition of the unfortunate man from Croydon. He was not in any way called upon to come out of his present natural and fitting obscurity. He was asked to preach a sermon for the Unitarians, and he did so. It was a wild pouring forth of words upon the subject (in itself a contradiction) of "free On Tuesday week the body of the late Alderman | thought in religion." But freedom of every de-

scription was what Mr. Suffield went in for when he threw off his religious habit and violated his religious vows; and therefore the subject was quite in keeping with the man to whom it was assigned. We have nothing to say about it; we leave him, as an apostate priest, and his work; since "Satan entered into him," to the judgment of another day and to the sentence of no earthly tribunal. But if out of eral inhabitants. In this order they proceeded to respect for sacred things, though horribly profaned, St. Mary's Catholic church, of which the deceased's we prefer to follow the respectful course of silence, we have a right (nay, more, it is a duty) to com-plain of the conduct of those who, as we read in the Daily Post, cheered on this traitor when, at the public tea-meeting, held the same evening, he showed himself, like Calvin, "possessed of the disease of evil speaking as with the poison of a mad dog." It does not say much either for the honesty or the manliness of the 300 gentlemen who were present that they listened with pleasure and approbation to this unfrocked monk while doing his little best to tear into pieces the noblest reputations, and to heap insult and disgrace upon the fairest names of men, too, who were absent. Why even Mrs. Suffield herself can scarcely have felt proud of her Lothario at such a moment. Of course, to Cardinal Manning and to Dr. Newman it can signify nothing what Mr. Suffield may say. The world knows them, and it knows him, and when its passions are not aroused the world will give a very fair verdict. The Morning Post may, in this instance, be taken as a very tolerable specimen of what Englishmen will say when Suffield is the accuser, and of such men as the cardinal archbishop and the venerated superior of the Birminghum Oratory:—Such charges we hold to be alike insulting and unjustifiable. This method of attack renders controversy impossible; it is what Dr. Newman, on a memorable occasion, described as "poisioning the wills." To use Mr. Suffield's own language, and applying it to himself, we may say "that if such a line of writing and speaking once came to dominate they might as well dissolve all social intercourse." We trust that we have done with the unhappy man for ever; the very mention of his name—the very thought of his existence—is to us an indescribable horror.—The Uni-

> The May session of the Central Criminal Court, London, was opened on Monday morning 3rd inst. The first edition of the calendar embraced the names of 54 male and 10 female prisoners, and the charges included 5 for murder, 2 of attempting to murder, 3 of perjury, 1 of robbery with violence, 4 of feloniously wounding with intent to murder.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE DIOCESE OF BEVER-LEY.-The Very Rev. Canon Robert Thompson has been appointed to Carlton, near Selby, vacant by the death of Canon Heptonstall; the Rev. W. A. Wilson to Nun Monkton; the Rev. L. M'Gonnell to Stokes-ley; the Rev. George Pearson to Goole; the Rev. Dr. Van Canwenberghe to Barnsley.

STRANGE PLACE FOR A NEST .- The familiarity of redbreasts has formed the subject of many interesting narratives in all countries where these little birds are known. At present a remarkable trait in their liking for the haunts of man has come under notice at Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland. A pair have actually built their nest of moss, without leaves and grass, inside an inhabited cottage, and within a jug hanging from a peg on a wall. The birds get ingress and egress through a broken window-pane, and seem "quite at home" in their snug tetreat, which is duly protected. The process of laying and incubation promises to proceed without molestation, as the redbreasts are great favourites with the house occupants.

About half a gallon of gin, which had leaked from a jar on board a steamer lying in the Liverpool Docks, was found by two lads, aged 16 and 17 respectively, who drank the whole of the contents between them. They became insensible, and one of them died the same evening.

A correspondent of a contemporary writes from Rome:—" On the 1st of May an Englishman by birth, named the Marquis Stacpoole, received the holy orders of subdeacon in the Roman Catholic chapel within the palace of Prince Massimo. Marquis Stacpoole is a widower, with two children, and

is very wealthy." THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND .- To the Editor of the Universe.—Sir,—A few days ago I was conversing the Government. with a travelling tinker who informed me that at a very early age he "had all England for a play-ground." We Catholics have all England not for "a playground," but as a place in which to work hard for God and His Church, and if we only do our duty, we shall fill a page in the future history of our country.

I cannot help feeling that since the death of the saintly Father Ignatius (the Passionist), no one appears to have taken up his peculiar mission. would fain quote the burning words attered by the Bishop of Birmingham at the obsequies of the second

apostle of England :-"'Pray for England; pray for her conversion.'-Dearly beloved brethren, now often in his Missions and in his ministries has he written those words upon your heart? Let them not die out. Let them live on with something of his flame of charity. Be you as his missioners; carry these words to your children and your brethren. He prnys yet and will over pray until the work be finished. Even in the presence of his God neither the awe nor the majesty of that unspeakable presence can I conceive as interrupting the prayer which has become a portion of nature. 'O God! have mercy on England .-Turn, O Jesus, thy meek eyes upon that people. Let pity drop from Thy glorious wounds and mercy from Thy heart. In what she is blind, in what she sins, forgive her, for she knows not what she does. Have mercy on England!"-Yours, &c., F. X.

PROTESTANT HOLIDAYS OF OBLIGATION. - To the Editor of the Universe .- SIR, -Some of the Protestants of this well known and romantic locality have been sorely exercised in their minds by the proclamation of a "holiday of obligation," and no less than three days of abstinence," in the parish conventicle yesterday. They are puzzled to know whether this is a result of the Prince of Wales having become grand master of the Freemasons or of the Protestant vicar having an attack of saints'-day-on-the-brain. Some of them being highly educated and musical, trace a connection between "obligato" and "obligation," and suppose the must abstain from music until Thursday! Others "don't believe in total habstinence; no, nor hobligations neitherleastways, parson's hobligations—and finds a little drink comfortin' in the 'ot weather !" While a third party go in for fish dinners with champagne accompaniments and curates, to conclude with croquet, gossip and the Benediction. The vicar himself, being rather alarmed at the result of his grand 'coup," has given himself a dispensation, and is open to any number of invitations to dinner, provided always the cuisine be irreproachable and the wife sufficiently tonic to suit the Ritualistic palate. -Yours, &c., JOHN O. W. St. Mary's College, Richmond. JOHN O. W. HARRIS-BURTON.

CHURCH OF NOTES DAME DE FRANCE, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON .- During this month (May) there are devotions nearly every evening at the above church. On Sunday last, at High Mass, there was and interesting discourse on the necessity, efficacy and advantages of prayer. It is truly (said the rev. preacher) the end all faith to consider ourselves as utterly poor and needy and dependent on God for our existence, health, wealth and salvation, and if we ask He is pledged to give us even more than we ask of the good things of this world and the next: but if as children we should ask for sweets unwholesome to the stomach we need not be surprised that He should refuse our foolish requests, and by refusing manifest: His greater love.

NIPPED IN THE BOD-AN EXAMPLE TO THE METRO- fund to the credit of internal revenue.

POLITAN POLICE.—By their vigilance the county police stationed at Northampton have exposed what may turn out to be an attempt to swindle. The resident inspector had his attention called to the following advertisement which had appeared in the columns of a daily paper: "Two and sixpence per hour easily earned by beginners (either sex) by preparing carte de visite papers at their own homes, at 8d. per dozen. Employment permanent. Trial packet and instructions, 1s.— Davis Brothers, Hardingstone Northampton." He immediately made inquiries at the Hardingstone branch post office, and discovered that a stranger had called several times for letters, and had actually received forty-eight. On Saturday he was brought before the county magistrates at the County Hall and remanded. From the evidence it appeared that there are about 300 letters now lying at the post office addressed to Davis Brothers.

A CHEERFUL FATHER-IN-LAW.—The son of a devont old Scotch elergyman having married without his father's approbation, the old man took occasion, in the very first family gathering when the bride and groom were present, to insert his opinion of the affair in the midst of a prayer in this wise: "Thou hast added, O Lord, to our family. So has been Thy will; it wad never hae been mine. But if it is of Thee, do Thou bless the connection. But, if the fule bath done it out of carnal desire, against a' reason and credit, may the cauld rain o' adversity settle in his habitation."

UNITED STATES.

THE GREAT JESUIT MISSIONARY .- Father Damen, the celebrated Jesuit Missionery, is a man of indomitable will and energy of purpose. This carries him successfully through every enterprise he undertakes. how great soever may be the difficulties or embarrassments in the way. St. Ignatius' College, Chicago, may be regarded as the crowning work of his life's labour in a material point of view. Uniting to great powers of oratory a physically imposing and impressive presence and demeanor, he is enabled by his force of language and intense earnestness to sway and move a congregation or an audience at will. Father Tom Burke alone excepted, no pulpit orator of our day and country has been able to exercise the power over an audience equal to that wielded by the Rev. Father Damen. His great lecture on the "Popular Objections to Catholicity," has time and again drawn immense audiences in the largest halls in the East, and is still in great popular demand. The success of his missons is unparalleled. His converts are counted at every mission, and the number of tepid and indifferent, or as Father Damen would call them, "Hickory Catholics," restored to the faith, is beyond computation. - Catholic Standard, Pa.

THE COLLIER STRIKES-A despatch from Osceola Pa., says determined efforts are being made by the operators to bring the strike in the Clearfield mining region to a close this week. Since the men in this region turned out, many of the heaviest operators here have had to and are daily purchasing coal to supply customers whose orders they contrive to fill at \$5.75 per ton. No compromise will be accepted by the operators, and if the old men go back to work they must do so unconditionally. The leaders will not be permitted to work in any of the mines in this region. Of fifty men arrested and taken to Clearfield, none yet have been bailed, and no bail short of \$500 for each man will be accepted. A proclamation was issued by the sheriff, in which he announces that every man who wishes to go to work will be protected.

THE STIRES. - TYRONE, Pa., May 19. - Strikers' meetings were held at various points last night, but were poorly attended. The strikers are demoralized, and it is thought that the strike is nearly over .many men have gone to work, and all is quiet to-

Fire. - Galveston, Texas, May 19. - A fire at Waco destroyed property of the estimated value of \$125,000, with \$50,000 insurance.

REVENUE FRAUDS. - New York, May 19. - The Post's Washington despatch says an official telegram from Chicago says that Goltzen and Eastman, rectifiers, and Watson and Rutishauzen, two gaugers, have been arrested there, on the charge of defrauding

The Postmaster-General has issued an order modiregulations by striking out that part providing that no subscriptions to newspapers for less than three months shall be considered a regular subscription within the meaning of the law.— The effect of this order is to allow newspaper offices to send papers to subscribers at regular rates, whether for one week or three months. Heretofore, subscribers for less than three months have had to pay transient rates.

At Gilroy, Cal., a few days ago, a child less than three years of age drank nearly a pound of quick-silver from a bottle to which it gained access.— Though quite ill for some time, it has since recovered perfect health.

A writer in the N.Y. Evening Post gives the following hint to ocean steamship lines :- "Can you inform me, through your paper, whether the Atlantic steamers carry any such contrivance as the mortar and life-car, which are attached to the life-saving stations on shore? We have been told that but for the delay in communicating with the mainland the majority of the Schiller's passengers could have been saved. Would it not be possible to shoot from a mortar on the deck of a steamer a grapple of some kind, with a line attached, so that it would catch on the top of a rock, and thus establish a communication with the land, by which the passengers could be transferred before the vessel went to pieces? Time is everything in such cases, and we cannot depend upon life saving stations being ulways near enough to respond at once."

The Eufaula (Ala) Times says a gentleman who is cultivating a piece of land about seven miles from that city, in one of the Cowikee bottoms, assures it of the presence there of the genuine buffalo gnat, which is now killing so many horses and mules in the Mississippi bottom lands. He says that he and his neighbours are compelled to give their horses and mules the closest attention, by keeping the ears, flanks, and other parts of the animal well coated with tar and grease, and they also keep fires burning in their stock lots at night. He attributes the presence of the unusual number of the dangerous insects to the great amount of wet weather had this season. The Mississippi buffalo gnat is about half the size of a common house fly, and jet black. They have a hump back or shoulders, like the buffalo, and hence their name. Those in the Cowikee bottom are about half the size of those in the Mississippi River bottoms, but are identical in shape and colour.

RAVACES OF THE GRASSHOPPERS .- ST. LOUIS, May 19.—A Kansas City special to the Republican says farmers from various parts of Jackson and Clap Counties continue to bring in News of the ravages of the grasshoppers. The grass has been nearly destroyed, and wheat and oats have suffered terribly. The only salvation for the crops is the departure of the grasshoppers, which many of them are taking. Thousands also are dying, the ground in many places being covered with dead ones. The crops in many places beyond the western tier of the above counties are excellent.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has received a package from Baltimore containing \$3,400, which, the sender writes, is due the Government on account of internal revenue tax on manufactured goods. The money instead of being handed over to the Conscience Fund, was handed to the Treas urer with directions to place it in the general

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the

News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription

shall be Three Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid Thus "John Jones, Aug. "71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subcription FROM THAT DATE.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1675.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1875. Friday, 28-Of the Octave.

Saturday, 29-Of the Octave. Sunday, 30-Second after Pentecost. Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi. Monday, 31-St. Angela Merici, V. JUNE-1873.

Tuesday, 1-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 2-Of the Octave. Thursday, 3-Octave of Corpus Christi.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the prepayment of newspapers from publication offices must begin on the 1st October next, our subscribers are warned not to make prepayment of postage at the receiving offices beyond that date. In the meantime we request such of them as are in arrears to remit at once, and all him. others to renew their subscription, as after that date we shall, without exception, discontinue sending the TRUE WITNESS to all who are in arrears. and also to those who have not renewed their subscriptions.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The proceedings with a view to the pretended deposition of the Prince-Bishop of Breslau have already commenced in the "Supreme Ecclesiastical Court" at Berlin at the instance of the Governor of Silesia, and the Breslau Court of Appeal has been requested to appoint a judge to undertake the preliminary investigation. In Switzerland the iniquitous act of the Cantonal Government of Berne has been successful in altogether suppressing Catholic worship in the capital of the Confederation. The Monde publishes a notice warning all Catholic travellers not to stay over Sunday at Berne in the belief that they will be able to hear Mass there. For consecrating the holy oils necessary for the administration of the Sacraments in the Diecese of Gnesen, Mgr. Cybichowski Cathedral clergy, who distributed the holy oils to que. the parochial clergy as usual, have been fined 25 declaring that the exercise and practice of the Catholic religion is in nowise restricted or interfered with.

How equitably judicial sentences are at present executed in Germany may be learned from the example of the Rev. T. Pauly, the editor of the Gazette of Fulda, who was sentenced to four weeks detention on a charge of having offended Prince Bismarck. "Detention" legally only involves deprivation of liberty in an apartment different from ordinary cells; it allows those who are subjected to it to occupy themselves as they please, to read books or write letters, to receive visits and lastly to take exercise in the prisonyard at least four hours aday. But what's the case with the Rev. T. Pauly? He was nut into a cell, the most unindurable of all. over the common sewer, and next to him was a murderer of his wife, and a woman who had committed infanticide? He was forbidden to engage in any occupation, as if permitted to select the occupation he would-said the Public Prosecutor -occupy himself with editing his newspaper. He was at first not even allowed to keep his Breviary with him, and, when in the first days of his deten, tion he wrote a letter to his mother, it was stopped and revised. At first not even his counsel was allowed to visit him; afterwards he got leave to receive, during one hour in the evening, only one person at once, and the same hour is also the only one during which he is permitted to take exercise in the yard. It was not before many a delay, that Bill which subjected all the clergy to the obligasuch cruel hardship were even partially withdrawn tion of military service, and a few days before the

which an imprisoned priest is compelled to lead in the common gaol of Baden. He writes thus ?-"On Wednesday in Holy Week I was put in prison. On Maundy Thursday I was informed of my having been condemned to a further period of seventeen days' imprisonment. On Saturday I got a summons to appear before the Court on the Sth of April, where I shall be condemned to six the intended effect of which is to force the Minis. months' imprisonment at least. So I shall have plenty of retirement. The inspector of the prison | Prince Bismarck's crusade against Catholic Chrisseems rather unfriendly towards me. When I asked to be once a week, visited by a priest, he replied: 'Are you not yourself one?' and refused my request.. So I have to live on the principle of Doctor! cure thyself! My request to be exempted from manual labour was likewise refused. I was hardly allowed to say my office. So I am now, practising the honest trade of a shoemaker ! and have to-day succeeded in finishing, my first

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provide for my own bed and food. Visits are not to be allowed within the next four weeks. I make the bed myself, I sweep the room, and fetch water just like the criminal prisoners. Farewell, I get no light, and it is already so dark that I must stop writing. Now I have got to swallow my evening soup, to prepare my bed, and then having said my rosary I lay down to rise to-morrow at an early hour and to resume my trade."

At Cologne the "Liberal" magistrate of that Catholic town has delivered over to the New Heretics the Church of the Minorites, one of the most beautiful Churches of the place, which was restored and decorated by the Catholics some ten years ago at great expense. It may be imagined that there is immense indignation and excitement amongst the Catholics at this new act of injustice.

In the advertisement columns of the Germania, Herr Blum, the editor of the Westphalischer Volkszeitung, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, a very clever man, begs for a situation beyond the frontier of Germany, as he is banished by the Government from his native soil, and deprived of his income, and reduced to penury with all his family. The Catholic editors of newspapers are pursued everywhere. Many of them leave the country when they see that they are on the point of being condemned to prison. Thus Herr Kosioleck, one of the editors of the Germania, and Baron Von Wendly, who belongs to the editorial staff of the Westphalischer Mercur, are both pursued publicly with a writ of arrest. Dr. Siegl, the editor of the Baierische Vaterland, who has been condemned to ten months' imprisonment, went unhappily to Salzburg, in Austria, where he was arrested for having offended the Austrian Emperor, and it is reported that he is to be delivered over to the Bavarian Government.

A Subaltern officer in a Rhenish regiment was recently reported to his superiors as an "Ultramontane." He was immediately summoned before the colonel when he openly and decidedly confessed his Catholic creed. The colonel, after having used all his power of persuasion in vain, declared to him that men with such views were of no use in the army, and that therefore his services must in future be dispensed with. The officer thus found himself constrained to give up his position and to ask for his dismissal which was granted to

The application for a new trial, of the noble ladies of Westphalia, punished for having congratulated the Bishop of Munster on the firmness with which he bore Bismarck's persecutions, has been refused by the Berlin Supreme Court.

The Catholic nobility in the Duchy of Posen have determined upon providing for the priests proceeded against by the civil authorities. These clergymen will be lodged in the houses of the tenantry of these noblemen or in the small towns on their estates. The official papers hint that Bismarck will, if necessary, follow up all that he has hitherto done by still more coercive measures, if he should consider them necessary.

The Union of Paris comments on the fact that the death of the late Venerable Brother Olympe took place, day for day and hour for hour, on the anniversary of his election to the high dignity of Superior-General of the Christian Brothers.

The fete of the Sacred Heart at Paray-la-Monial will be celebrated on June 3, with great splendor in consequence of the recent elevation of that sanctuary to the rank of basilica. The Cardinal Archhas been condemned as guilty of an illegal exercise bishop of Paris will preside. The festivities will months' imprisonment; moreover, two of the of the Saviour to to Blessed Margaret Mary Alaco-

A correspondent of a French paper, writing from marks each. And Prince Bismarck persists in Madrid, says there can no longer be any doubt that the Emperor of Germany is favourable to the Revolutionary party. In reply to the demand formulated by the present Madrid Government. for the extradition of the infant Don Alphonso de Bourbon d'Este, falsely accused (as even Madrid generals have admitted) of cruelities at Cuenca. Bismarck has replied that he will have that Prince captured if he sets foot on German soil, and send him, under a strong guard to Madrid, under the treaty of 1860. If Bismarck is as good as his word, grave political complications will arise, the Infant having been recently an honoured guest of the Austrian Royal Family with which he is connected.

In receiving a large body of French pilgrims to Rome the other day, the Holy Father addressed them in French, and told them in the course of his speech, that it was not sufficient for Catholics. to express respect for the Holy See, but that it was necessary for them to practice obedience to the Syllabus and to the Infallibility.

The Unita Cattolica informs us that sixty Italian ship-owners have already denationalised their vessels, and sail them under a Foreign flag to escape the excessive taxation of their own country. The movement, it adds, is a growing one.

The impassioned appeal of the Holy Father to Victor Emmanuel, and the petitions of so many Bishops and priests, have induced the Italian Senate to throw out that clause in the Conscription The following letter gives us an idea of the life Lower House, had rejected almost unanimously Signor Petruccelli della Gattina's motion for a modification of the Law of Guarantees. The rear efficiency, however, of that law as a permanent guarantee for the independance of the Holy See is illustrated by the fact that no sooner had Signor Petruccelli della Gattina's motion been thrown out than Signor Laporta prepared an "interpellation.", try to resign if it will not take an active part in tianity.

The Catholic ladies of Rio de Janeiro have signed a petition to the Empress of the Brazils, in which they entreat her imperial majesty to induce the emperor to put a stop to the present religious persecution, and to liberate the bishops. Seven columns of the Apostolo are covered with their signatures, which number many thousands.

A despatch to the Times from Vienna says a

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the town of Indenburg, Province of Tyrol. A ferry boat, having on board a number of Catholic pilgrims, en route to visit the shrines on the other side of the Mur from Indenburg, sank in the middle of the stream. Fifty-nine of the pilgrims are known to have been saved, but seventy-six are missing, all of whom are believed to be drowned.

In the British House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Disraeli, replying to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said it was the Government that had advised the Queen to make representations to Germany repecting the relations between that power and France. These representations were of such a nature as to correct misconceptions and assure peace. England had received a satisfactory reply, but it could not be to the public convenience to lay a copy of the correspondence on the table of the House.

The Anniversary of the Queen's Birthday was celebrated all over the Dominion on Monday, very successfully.

LIBERALISM.

The Liberal party in Europe at the present time are earning for themselves a notoriety of which they may well feel proud. Many well meaning persons who do not consider the value of names as applied to political parties are naturally captivated and their sympathy secured by the big-sounding title of Liberalism. To any one who has watched carefully the course of events on the Continent of Europe, it must be evident that the toleration which these people preach about is all very well when applied to themselves, but that no despot ever exercised greater tyranny than the so-called Liberals against those who differ from them in their religious or political views. These remarks are suggested by a reprint that has recently come to hand in one of our exchanges concerning the conduct of the anti-clerical party towards a procession of Catholic pilgrims who were performing the exercises of the Jubilee in the city of Liege .-The journal giving an account of the barbarous conduct of the Liberal party evidently tries to render the Catholics and their clergy responsible at least in some measure for the disgraceful occurrences which took place, on the ground that they should not have made the demonstration, and thus excited the ire of their opponents. A strange pretension in all truth. But for all that, the conduct of the "Liberals" was so outrageous that the journal in question, "La Meuse," after stating the facts of the case, has to express its reprobation of their assailants. The pilgrims, who were proceeding peaceably from one church to another, singing hymns and reciting prayers, were followed in the most insulting manner by about 20,000 persons .-They were hooted and greeted with cries of "a bas les clericaux," etc., etc., and finally violence was resorted to and several of the processionists were unmercifully beaten-in the words of the writer "It was a frightful cherivari." Of course there is nothing new in this; in fact it is an outbreak of Liberalism in a very mi'd form. But it merely serves to show that those who complain of the tyranny of the Church, and who claim for themselves the monopoly of liberality, are to-day what they have been in all times, the most intolerant and most merciless oppressors of all true freedom, either religious or political.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL CELE-BRATION.

A meeting of the General Committee was held of episcopal functions, and sentenced to nine also record the second centenary of the apparation in the St. Patrick's Hall on Friday night. There herein we are not so much blaming those who are was a full attendance; Edward Murphy, Esq., occupied the chair. The Sub-Chmmittee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up a programme of the celebration, recommend the following:-

First-That in the celebration of the O'Connell Centennial in Montreal the programme published in Ireland for the same object, in so far as the religious Ceremonial is concerned, be followed. The said services to consist of a grand religious function in St. Patrick's Church-an act of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for graces and favours bestowed on Ireland through the Life and Labours of O'Connell. Second-That the day be celebrated by a Grand Procession after the religious services in the Church. Third-That the proceedings of the Celebration wind up by a Grand Concert.

To commemorate this celebration the Committee further recommend the erection of a Monument to the memory of O'Connell on the most suitable site that can be obtained from the Corporation of Montreal, and as a means to that end that a collection be taken up after the Procession, and the proceeds of the Concert to be held in the evening be devoted to that purpose; in the meantime subscription lists might be opened. An address to the Irish People of the Dominion was also presented asking for subscriptions to defray the costs of the erection of the monument. This address is to bear the signitures of the Presidents of all the Irish Societies of Montreal, and will be published in a few

Edward Murphy, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, to whom all remittances are to be sent.

The Chairman stated that the Rev. Father Dowd informed him that he would leave nothing undone to make the celebration in Church worthy of the occasion-this intimation was received with loud cheers. After the adoption of the Report of the sub-committee the meeting adjourned for a fort-

Judging by the perfect unanimity existing betwixt the Irish Societies of Montreal, we have not the least doubt that weather permitting, this celebration will be the greatest ever participated in by our Irish fellow citizens in this city. We hope that when the address is published the Irish People of the Dominion will not be backward in responding liberally to the call made upon them, and that the Irishmen of Montreal may have the proud satisfaction of seeing at no distant day, with the assistance given them by their fellow-countrymen throughout the Dominion, a monument in this fair city worthy of their great Countryman-Daniel O'Connell.

We are happy to say that there is a decided imshoe. I profit, you see. I was not allowed to dreadful accident occurred on the river Mur, at provement in Mr. Clerk's health.

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OUR CHOIRS: What they are, and what they might become.

(Continued from our last.)

Many of our choir-singers we know, from personal observation, to be very respectable and hongive no scandal elsewhere. Many of them are quite conscious of their own deficiencies in matters of which we have yet to speak, and doubtless fault of theirs that matters are as they are.

Again, it may frankly be acknowledged that, in many cases, there is no reason for finding fault with their singing; as far as their numbers will learnt anything from his lecture, it is certainly not with their singing; as far as their figures. any greater reverence for the words and integral allow, they do justice to the Mass music with Though a man of reading and extended information, he has exhumed the long dead and stinking the strength of the st their duties; whence it is evident that no blame attaches to them for the dissatisfaction which is so generally felt at the present state of our choirs.

What, then, is the evil of which we complain: ping and tasting and smacking his lips and tasting wherein are our singers unfitted for their office, if, again in most approved counosieur fashion he at What, then, is the evil of which we complain? as we have just said, there is no fault to be found with their singing? What right, it might be said, have we to require more than singing from singers? To this we reply, that under ordinary circumstances we require no more than this: that in a concert room we look to them for good singing and nothing more; but the case is very different when a singer enters a church choir; for there he has to take part in holy functions; he is no longer a mere singer, but a minister of Holy Church, and therefore it is that we are bound to ask questions which elsewhere would be beyond our province.

In the first place let us proceed to consider a complaint which may be made against most of our choirs as at present constituted. This is, the ignorance which so generally prevails among them as to the duties they have to perform, and the functions in which they have to take so important a part. Few persons who have had any experience in these matters can have failed to observe the truth of this complaint. The miserable disorder which prevails when anything has to be done by the choir, the confusion which they create in processions, their utter helplessness in finding out introits, graduals, antiphons, and commemorations -who has not noted these things? which, did they concern less holy rites, would be simply ludicrous. There is, it must be confessed, a most pitiable ignorance of the functions of the church choir in many who take part in them; and to this must be attributed much of the disorder and confusion which attend most great functions. How far this ignorance extends, and to what classes it is limited, it does not concern our present purpose to inquire; enough that few, if any will venture to deny its general prevalence among those to whom the duties of the choir are intrusted. Of course we do not mean to say that all are thus ignorant of this important part of their duties; for there are, doubtless, many whose zeal is only equalled by their knowledge; but these are the exceptions, which serve but to prove the rule.

It is but right, however, that we should explain more fully what we mean, lest any who may feel themselves involved in this charge should misunderstand the ignorance of which they are accused; and, moreover, it is but justice to ourselves to remind our readers of what we have before said, that involved in this ignorance, as the system which has kept them in it; or, we should rather say, the utter want of system which has left them in it, which, neglecting the due fitting of proper instruments for this especial office of the church, has been content to snatch at anything when the need urged .-We will not be so unjust as to blame those who are thus pressed into a service for which they have had no preparatory training; but we desire to expose the evils which necessarily result from this nosystem; and we invite those who suffer especially through it to aid us in carrying into effect the plan we have to lay before our readers for remedying this evil, which afflicts all classes alike-choir singers and congregations, priests and peoplethose who exemplify in themselves the want of due training and instruction, and those who suffer through the ignorance and inefficiency of what misrepresents the Church's idea of a Catholic choir.

Having thus, as we hope, removed a wrong impression, which might influence the minds of some to regard us as opponents, when, in truth, we are making common cause with them, and when, instead of attacking them, we are fighting on their side against a neglect under which we all alike suffer, let us proceed to consider the ignorance of which complaint is made, and for which it is our object to suggest a remedy.—(To be Continued)

"THE SUN."

The initial number of this new daily was issued on Puesday last. Its general appearance and makeup is highly creditable. It editorials are well written and in a truly Catholic spirit. We congratulate the Proprietors on having succeeded in obtaining the services of so able and talented a gentleman as Mr. Stephen J. Meany for Editor .-We are conviced that the interests of Catholicity will never suffer in his hands. From the first number we take the following:-

"In religion we are Catholic-pure and simple; not Catholic disfigured by adjectival distinctionnot French Catholic, nor English Catholic, no, nor Irish Catholic-but as representing an idea of unity and allegiance, Roman Catholic in its broadest acceptance and most comprehensive meaning. On this subject we know of no compromise save that which charity commands. Never aggressive on other creeds or men, we shall always be prepared to defend from attack those of our own household of faith; we would not, if we could, usurp the functions of the pulpit and teach theology in the press, but when the secular sword is drawn against the men and the principles dear to us alike in sentiment, in respect and in judgment, we will be ready with the worldly weapon, too, in defence of the right and donunciation of the

Holding such principles as those above given we hope for The Sun a long and prosperous career | versy. Few Protestants understand Galileo's true

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POPE URBAN AND GALILEO. Dean Stanley is a literary free lance rather than

a regular trooper; and as such his utterances however polished and brilliant must be accepted with caution. Though a clergyman and a dignitary of the Anglican Establishment, any very definite creed sits lightly upon him; indeed he appears to take an especial pride in being above all forms and formulæ. Though doubtless occasionally reading that great command of the Great Master Go teach orable members of society, who behave themselves all nation . . . teaching them to observe all with all propriety in church, and by their conduct things whatsoever I have commanded you, &c., he appears to interpret community the middly the more than the community and the community pears to interpret somewhat mildly the words " all things" and to take them to mean anything or nothing. Like the athlete he throws away all his garments lest any should get hold of them to throw would gladly avail themselves of any instruction him, and stands before the world in all his native

which might be afforded them therein. It is no makedness. This may be convenient, but is neither modest nor creditable to a dignitary of any church that professes to have any definite creed to defend. Glasgow has invited him to lecture; and to Glasgow he has accordingly lectured. If Glasgow has story of Galileo's troubles; and what is more astonishing still has given greatest prominence to that part of the Galileo calumny which is most evidently a lie. Galileo he affirms was tortured. In the early days of dry champagne Canning was

asked to taste and give his opinion of it. After siplength said "Well! if any man sayshe likes dry champagne he will say anything." We say to Dean Stan ley with Canning Well! if any man says Galileo was tortured he will say anything. It has become of late the fashion with a certain class of literary men to make the most astonishing historical assertions. Whether Mr. Froude of ridiculous memory initiated it we know not; he certainly brought it to its most finished proportions; and Dean Stanley has adopted the garment, little clerical though it be

Was Galileo put to the torture? We think not. In the first place; what necessity was there to torture him? He denied nothing; he recented even before he was asked and more than he was. All he was expected to recant was the unscriptural deductions which he drew from his astronomical proposition. His trial commenced on the 12 April 1623; during which trial the most spacious and pleasant apartments in the Fiscal of the Inquisition were assigned to him. Galileo says Mr. Drinkwater was treated with unusual consideration. Sir David Brewster states that "during the whole trial Galileo was treated with the most marked indulgence."

On the 22nd April the commission declared itself ready to begin the investigation, but Galileo asked a delay on account of ill health. This was granted. On the 30th April he declared himself ready and opened the proceedings-not by defending his system but by reading a recantation. Here the matter ended for the day; but Galileo voluntarily returned and reopened it by reading a fuller and more sweeping recuntation. What need therefore of torture? we don't flog a willing

In the second place. The whole story is so illcontrived that it will not hold together. We are asked to believe that an old man of 70 years after having undergone any amount of hardships and imprisonments in the cause of science-after kneeling an hour on his knees in a penitential attitude to hear his sentence, this same man was able to jump to his feet to stamp furiously on the floor and to shout at the top of his voice in a paroxism of scientific ardour. " But it does move.

No! whatever Dean Stanley may do-we cannot bring ourselves to believe that Galileo a man of 70, who on June 24 was conducted by Niccoline from the Fiscal of the Inquistion to the Nilla Medici, and who on the 6th of July was able to walk four miles as he himself asserts, had all his old bones drawn out of their sockets by the rack on the 21st of June-just fifteen days previous. That is certainly past our philosophy, unless indeed it was a decided case of Canadian Pain

Lord Brougham after a careful examination of the case ; says the supposition of Galileo having been tortured is entirely disproved by Galileo's own account of the lenity with which he was treated" (Do not I pray thee, good Dean, torture Galileo in spite of himself) the German Protestant von Reaumont says. "Those who undertake to accuse the Inquisition on this point are forced to have recourse to fiction" (a polite way of telling a man he lies, good Dean.)

· But dismisses the matter thus—there is here such a conjunction of improbabilities as to exclude all reasonable probability of such a suspicion.

The French feuilletonists epitomise the affair in these plain terms, thus then Galileo was not put to the torture. Of that we now have the fullest cer-

Certes thou art in a parlous state good shepherd Stanley.

But sir, I ask you; did not that horrid Urban condemn Galileo's doctrines as heretical?

There is a gentleman in England named Tibbs. and from his name and occupation we should not be astonished, if he is a crusty old bachelor. He takes up all his time in disproving all those grand old ballads and tales we learnt in the nursery.— He has just disproved Chevy Chase; he long ago demolished King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table; he will probably upset honest old John Gilpin next; and then what will become of us? We don't like Mr. Tibbs! We think he is a horrid man!

Now we fear, that our Protestant friends will thank us, as little as we thank Mr. Tibbs, if we demolish this Jack and the Bean Stalk story of Galilco's condemnation. It is really too bad to have to unlearn in one's old age, what one learnt with so much trouble in our boyhood days; these stories which our nurses taught us with our prayers; which our mothers taught us to keep us quiet o' nights; which our papas taught us between those delightful whiffs of their cigars; these tales which every body believes, because they are against the Papists; really it is a shame to have to give them up. But give them up, I think, we must; Dean Stanley, to the contrary notwithstanding. We have seen that Galileo was not put to the torture. Let us now see whether his opinions were condemned as heretical.

1. Did not Pope Urban condemn Galileo's opinions as heretical? We answer No; and for this reason. Urban persistently refused to sign the decrees of the Inquisition and Galileo was set at liberty three days after the termination of his trial. 2. Then did not the Church of Rome condemn

Galileo's opinions as heretical? Again we answer No; for the Inquisition formed

no part of the Church of Rome.

3. Then did not the Inquisition condemn Gali-

leo's opinions as heretical? To this we answer both Yes and No. The Inquisition condemned Galileo's theological opinions

as heretical; his astronomical ones, never. It is very evident from the whole history of this controversy that Galileo did not content himself with the discussion of the purely astronomical question. Like professor Tyndale he stepped down from the chair of the scientist to ascend the pulpit of the theologian; but unlike Professor Tynedale he had not the good sense to desist from his ascent when he found that his usurpation was

resented by the whole religious world. And there was another element in this contro-

character. The prejudices of their education and their haured of Popery alike prevent them from viewing him in his true colors. To them he appears only as " the martyr of science;" whilst in pears only as the marryr of science;" whilst in reality though a philosopher he is also a low political disturber. The Edinburg Review speaks of him as "in connection with a political party as unriendly to religion as to the Papal Government" kind of Prussian Bismarck doubtless, who sought to gain his political ends by first overturning the power of the Clergy. The North British ing the Pov. 1860) refers to the men of this party Sarpi (Fra Paolo) Antonio de Dominis, &c., as "That band of sceptics, who hounded Galileo on to

Here the matter assumes a political as well as a religious aspect; and a political aspect of the very worst kind; wherein men seek to obtain power by

first dethroning God. That the Inquisition had no intention of condemning the purely astronomical question is, to demning the party assistantial question is, to our mind, sufficiently evident from this fact. Galileo was far from being the discoverer of the Solar System. Though he receives so much credit, from a false idea of his martyrdom, our modern Solar System has not even received his name. Long before Galileo two learned and eminent Churchmen fore unined and tentiled and entirement of directmen had already propounded it. The great theologian had alleady Proposition of St. Victor (of whose scienard scientist Richard of St. Victor (of whose scientist Richard of St. Vi and scientists included by the very speaks in the highest praise) had long before asserted it. Cardinal Cusa (commonly called Nicholas the Cusan)—who, in 1436, at the Council of Basic proposed the reform of our calendar—had already written: "The sun is at rest—the Earth moves. Add to these celius Calcagnini (1479) Novara the preceptor of Copernicus - Copernicus himself - Jerome of Tallavia whose papers are said to have fallen into the hands of Oopernicus—and Leonardi-da-Vinci—all these men—good Catholics, had already broached this theory. Now if this doctrine was heresy in Galileo, why had it not been so in Richard of St. Victor? in Cardinal Cusa? in Celius Calcagnini? in Novara? in Copernicus? in Jerome of Tallavia? and in Leonardo da Vinci? If these men could broach this opinion and remain unwhipt of the Inquisition—why could not Galileo do so too?— The answer is obvious. They had kept away from politics and had treated the purely astronomical question. Galileo was hounded on by a band of scep-

The adversaries of Catholicity in order to make good their point and to meet this obvious objection are forced to have recourse to a very violent supposition, i.e., personal enmity on the part of Urban. Well! as far as Catholicity is concerned there is no great necessity to defend Pope Urban's character. But the facts are against them. It was a rather Christian mode surely of shewing that en-mity—1st, to refuse to sign the decree of the Inquisition by which alone it could become binding; 2nd. to set his enemy at liberty; and 3rd. to continue in 1633 a pension for good services already granted in 1624. All praise to Pope Urban if such

was his Christian enmity.

But this one fact which anyone conversant with the workings of the Inquisition, is aware of, will put the matter at rest. It never was in the power of the Inquisition to declare an article of faith. As well might one of our Judges attempt to pass an Act of Parliament. The Inquisition might give its opinion as to whether such and such a teaching savoured of heresy; and its opinion would be valuable as the opinion of a certain number of learned men-ecclesiastical barristers in fact—but it could never decree an article of faith. That this was the accepted opinion of the age in which Galileo lived is proved from a letter of Cardinal Magalotti (Sept. 4th, 1632) to Galileo-"It is not in the power of the holy office (the Inquisition) to declare it or any other doctrine heresy; it would take an Œcumenical Council for that." And even Descartes six months after the trial declares that the decision of the Inquisition had never received the ratification of either Pope or Council.

So we think, good Dean, this violently sensational and anti-papist nursery story will have to go with honest John Gilpin and good Cock Robin to the flowery but unreal realms of fiction.

Noticing Mr. Clerk's illness last week, our esteemed contemporary The Irish Canadian had the following :-

This gentleman-who is known to thousands of the Catholic population of the Dominion as the courteous and accomplished editor of our able contemporary the True Witness—has, we regret to say, been suffering from serious illness for some weeks past. So critical had his condition become latterly, that with painful anxiety the public expected at any moment the announcement of his death; but our apprehensions of such a lamentable event have been allayed by our confrere of Thursday last, who informs us that there is an improvement in Mr. Clerk's health since its previous issue. We are sure this intelligence will be gratefully and joyfully received by the many friends of the TRUE WITNESS and its talented and gifted editor; and that their most fervent prayers will ascend for the speedy and complete restoration to health of one to whose zeal, ripe culture and profound theological research they and the Cathotic Church in Canada owe so much.

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday last His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis (Mgr. Fabre), held in ordination in the Chapel of the Grand Seminary and conferred the following orders :-

Priesthood.-Revs J Levville, and A Houle, DIACONATE.—Messrs. W Duckett, M Emard, C Seguin of Montreal; M Sheedy, Boston; M J Galvan, Brooklyn; M Larkin, Kingston; M G Mahon-

ey, Providence. SUB-DIACONATE.-Messrs A Colaneri, Rome; C Viger, J Callaghan H Charpentier, E Ecrement. P Beauchamp, E Corteau, P Brady, A Corbell, D Leduc, J Charleboise, R Prudhomme of Montreal; Delaney, T Cusack, Boston; D Sullivan, E Maloney, Burlington; P McCabe, T Mulveny, M Byrne, Hartford; J Ryan, M McGrath, London; M Lonergon, Providence; M Lynott, Scranton; M B

MINOR ORDERS -- Messrs L Lajennesse, M Bisson of Montreal; F Voirec, Burlington; Prestor, J Gleason, Hartford; M F Coffey, Scranton. Tonsure—Messrs J B Brasseur, T Descarie, Pe-

Burke, Springfield; J Lefloch, M McGarry, Congr S

TONSURE—Messrs J B Brasseur, T Descarie, Pepin, J Roy, J B Durivage, J Beauchamp, P Pelletier, Montreal; P McDermott, J Smith, Albany; J Grow, C Manuel, Alton; J Buckley, G Conley, D Wholey, Boston; J Mitchel, Brooklyn; J Doherty, Buffalo, S Boudreault, Charlottetown; H Briakmeyer, Cincinnati; W Fitzgerald, Columbus; C Ellis, Halifax G Brohman, P Cassin, P Gayin H Balean, I McGuing T COLUMN LOVE CONTROLLED Gavin, H. Halson, J. McGuire, T. O'Reilly, J. O'Leary, Hamilton; M. McKeon, T. McMahon, Hartford T Fitzpatrick, Kingston; N Downey, J Molfey, London; J Kelly, Marquette; W McClure, New York; C Feynes, New-Orleans; B Marren, Ogdensburg; J. Doherty, S. Murphy J. O'Connor, Portland; J Aylward, B Boylan, J Coyle, L Dendy, J Gormley, T Kenly, J KcDonough, P O'Reilly, W Pyne, J Rowen, Providence; T Coffey, Scranton; P Henry, T Joyce, J Lee, J McCloskey, J Tuite, Springfield, F Design, F Fillersuit, S Savient Springfield; E Dacier, E Filiatrault, P Saureth, St Hyacinthe; T Belliveau, St John; A Christie, P Gallagher, P Kenny, St Paul; J Teefy, Toronto; A

Total 114 ordinations, representing 29 dioceses.

4.25 7. 33

glory she is of our people. In this day, which the Lord has made, let us rejoice exceedingly.

PASTORAL LETTER.

HIS LOBDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL CONCERNING ELECTIONS.

IGNATUIS BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE FAVOR OF THEAPOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF MONTREAL, ASSISTANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONE

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and to all the Faithful, of the Diocese, Health and Blessing in the Lord, who is forever the True Health and

§. That it is a pastor's duty, when his flock is menac-ed with danger, to warn it of the same. As soon, Beloved Brethren, as we see, even from afar, any peril threatening your souls, we, as is our duty, hasten to warn you thereof, to the end that, being upon your guard, the peril may be avoided. Accordingly, at each arrival of these Elections whereby from time to time you have to choose your Representatives in the Legislative Chambers. We never fail to raise Our voice. It is Our duty. For, a little experience proves, only too cogently, that these elections are sources of disorders which we must all condemn and of calamities which we must all deplore.

Wherefore, whatever it may cost Us, We must now speak out without disguise and without fear. Were We act otherwise, the Holy Ghost would class Us with the careless Pastors likened by Hely Writ | New Publications. to dumb dogs that bark not when robbers come to despoil their maeters. Canes muti non Valentes

latrare. Now, all these paternal admonishements which We, from time to time, have given you, are found in those various Letters of Ours which your Parish Priests, as Our representatives, have read to you and explained. And not Our voice only were you enabled to hear; you heard moreover the voices of the archbishop and bishops of this province whether speaking severally, from the different stations, or, as one body collected in Council. In themselves these pastoral voices merit your respect. But with still larger majesty do they speak when their decrees, defining your proper conduct in election times, have been sanctioned by the Voice of the Sovereign Pontiff himself, the supreme Pastor of all. Hearing the voices of so many venerable men, all in harmony, all in concert, all announcing as one, your due course of conduct during your election times, you cannot fail to recognize, in this voice of your Pastors, the majestic Voice of God making himself heard with power and splendour. Deus majestatis entonuit.... Vox Domini in magnificentia... Vox Domini confringentis cedros Libani.

§ A Summary of the Instructions for Election Times. We do not doubt, Beloved Brethren, that, these instructions; in themselves so important; emanating from such high authority; inculcated so frequently by your Parish Priests; have made deep and lasting impressions upon your souls .-The holy finger of the Lord has, we may merely hope, written them within you in characters not to be effaced. And therefore on the eve of the Elections now approaching, the line of conduct which you ought to follow will be seen with sufficient clearness, if you only, in the depths of your souls, ponder well upon your memories of Our past instructions. Nevertheless, We are about to give you, though in substance only, these instructions, anew. And this We do, to the end that you may be able to sec, at a single glance, the course of conduct which in all elections you are henceforth to follow. Our sole aim, be well assured, is the fulfilment of Our own duty and the promotion of your good. To all party spirit We are a stranger, and to no party flag do We pay obeisance. Our great desire is that your Chiefs and Leaders in worldly affairs, be men of good sound and healthy principles; men enlivened by the spirit of God; men who seek not their own interest to the ruin of yours; men who are so sincerely independent, that, rather than sacrifice the good of the public in general or the good of their constituents in particular, they are resolutely determined to resign the

with befitting ability. In making your choice it is easy to be deceived. But you should endeavour to prevent deception. And this you will do if you act in accordance with the following rules.

§ Rules for Making a good Election.

FIRST RULE .- Prayer. Before and above all, have recourse to fervent orayer and thus put God upon your side. He alone it is who sounds the hearts and the reins of men. Apply to Him, and He will lend you His divine light to see clearly those whom, because He calls them to represent you, you yourselves ought to elect. Ostende quem elegeris. Consider seriously that the act of voting is and act of grave importance to be solemnly determined by your own conscience. If to a candidate whom you know to be either unworthy or incompetent, you give your suffrage, for all the evil which he, in his character of your representative, causes, you yourself will God call to

most rigorous accounting. SECOND ROLE .- Calm Reflexion.

It is not when your ears are filled with election cries, and your minds disturbed by election tumult, that your choice should be made. Sometime previously should you come to determination while your soul as yet possesses itself in steady calm. It is an every day experience that from the common when stormy meetings and lying speeches begin to exert their evil influence, the voice of Duty, which is the voice of God, is heard no more. Non in commotione Dominus. During an election a kind of mad enthusiasm seizes on the popular mind, whirls it onward like a torrent which no dam can restrain, and sweeps many and many a carless man over precipices of the utterest fearfulness and utterest

THIRD RULE-Consideration of the Disorders to which Elections give risc.

Be well assured, Beloved Brethren, that these dreadful precipices to which We have just referred have actual existence. They are simply the vast disorders which elections breed, and for which God has surely punishment in store. And, these disorders, what are they? Quarreling, revenge, animosity, hatred, drunkenness, false swearing, calumny, detraction, cheating, caballing, fraud, corruption; besides many more which make one shudder and which make one shudder, and which prove only too clearly, that, in such noisy and guilty elections as We deplore, it is the Spirit of Evil and not the Spirit of God which

FOURTH RULE-The Avoidance of Bribery. Take good heed neither to buy nor to sell votes. Take good need neither to buy nor to sell votes.

To do either is strictly forbidden both by the law of God and the law of manand is certain to entail a dreadful malediction, not only on the men who do are with the weight of package. All papers a dreadful malediction, not only on the men who do it, but on the State where it is done. Where such shameful venality obtains, public morals are corrupted and public legislation is corrupted too. How can men that sell their suffrages, be honest; and how can legislators, who buy the votes of others or sell their own, be expected to think highly of upright legislation? "To sell one's vote is vile and degrading; it is a piece of sordid avarice:

May 21.—The ceremony of swearing in Hon. D. A.

Per it is a treason against the public good; the man guilty of it deserves to be deprived of all right of of the late Hon. John Crawford, took place this p.m. 1.50.

Blessed be Mary conceived without sin; the voting forever. And what makes its guilt still in the chamber of the Legislative Assembly. A more detestable is that it is, often, the child of intemperance and, nearly always, the father of perjury."—(Circular of the Archbishop of Quebec 26th April 1875.)

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

The first Jubilee procession from St. Patrick's Church took place last Sunday. The processionists visited the Bishop's, Jesu, and St. James' churches

Last week we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Patrick Mungovan - better known as the "Rambler"—the indefatigable Agent of our good friend The Irish Canadian. He looks well.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"LE CANADA MUSICAL."-M. A. J. Boucher, 252 Notre Dame Street, has sent us a copy of "Le Canada Musical," a literary and musical review, published the first of every month. It will be welcomed by those who receive it as an interesting monthly visitor.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD for May. Philadelphia: Hardy and Mahony, Publishers. Contents:—A Practical Consideration of the Public School Problem; Unto these least; The Temporal Power of the Popes; Lilies and Roses; The Belforest Bank Failure; Life; Talk Stoppers; The Two Pictures; Letters to a Protestant Friend; The History of Galileo; May; Eldine's Dream; My Father's House; The Church's Wisdom; Editorial Notes;

We have received from Messrs, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame Street—"Too strange not to be true," and "A Stormy Life," by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. We need scarcely remark that any work coming from the pen of this lady will be found interesting. They can be had from Messrs. Sadlier & Co., free by mail, for \$1.25 each.

"THE MEN OF '48."-We have been also favored by the same firm with a copy of "The Men of '48," by Col. James E. McGee. It gives a brief history of the Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation, with biographical sketches of the leading actors in the latter organization, their principles, opinions and literary labors. The book is very neatly brought out and can be had, free by mail, for 90 cents.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW - April, 1875. - London : Burns, Oates & Co., Montreal; D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

The following are the contents:—Cardinal Manning; Miracles: the Objections against their possibility and antecedent probability; Fair-Play in Literature-William and Robert Chambers; Bishop Fessler on Infallibility; The Use and Abuse of Ritual; Supernatural Religion; The Protestation of 1789, and the Irish Catholic Oath; Days near Rome; Mr. Gladstone and his Catholic Critics; Notices of Books.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW-May, 1875 .-London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

Contents:-The Jubilee of Boniface VIII. (1300); A Vacation Ramble in Germany-Part vi.; The Ethics of Cremation; Sonnet in Memory of the late Sir John Simeon; Structure and Origin of the Athanasian Creed-Part iv. Its language concerning the Incarnation; Chapters from Contemporary History-III. The Persecution in Switzerland-Part iii.; The Moral Theologian of the Quarterly Review—Part iii. Restitution and Charity; A Chapter from the Reign of Terror.

CATHOLIC REVIEW—I. Reviews and Notices; II.

Old English Devotion to our Lady-Eye, Suffolk-Hilbury, Cheshire.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-April, 1875 .-New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.; Dawson Bros., Montreal.

Contents of the current number :- The first article is a long and interesting review of " Macresdy's Reminiscences." Article II, is an exposition of the work of Indian Missions. Article III. "Lord Shelburne-First Marquess of Lansdowne." These memoirs, which describe the period between 1787 and 1766, seem to be similar in character to the "Greville Memoirs." Article IV. "National Education in the United States," has office whereto they have been called. In a word, the men whom you elect ought to be both worthy of your confidence and competent to represent you cational System. Article V. "Dr. Newman, Car-Sourisms of the American Educational System." dinal Manning, and Monsignor Capel." Article VI. "Last Journals of David Livingstone." Article VII. "The Statute of Memnon." Article VIII. "The Transition from Medieval to Modern Politics." Article IX. "England and Russia in the East" shows the relative positions of those nations in Asia, and discusses the probability of further advance on the part of Russia making it necessary for England to prepare to hold India by force of arms.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-June, 1875. - D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Terms: \$4.50 per annum in advance; single numbers, 45 cents. Connum in advance; single numbers, 45 cents. Contents:—Specimen Charties; The Blind Beggar, (Poetry); Are You My Wife? "Chiefly Among Women;" A Charge Answered, (Poetry); Stray Leaves from a Passing Life; The Cardinalate; On the Way to Lourdes; Brother Philip; The Lady Anne of Cleves; In Memory of Harriet Ryan Albee (Poetry); The Roman Ritual and its Chant; New Publications.

We have received the Young Crusader for June, and heartily recommend it as a choice magazine for the little ones. It contains nothing that the most scrupulous father or mother need fear to put into the hands of their young charges.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Bishop Fabre, on Sunday afternoon, assisted by Canons Moreau and Mougeon, laid the corner-stone of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, corner of St. Catherine and Fullum strests, in the presence of some two thousand people; sermons in English and French were preached by Rev. M. Renaud, and a collection was taken in aid of the building fund. The bishop, with a number of clergy and citizens, were seated on a carpeted platform, from which floated the British, French and Papal flags.

MGR. JAMOT.—His Lordship Bishop Jamot, having spent the winter months in collecting funds to enable him to make a beginning in his new diocese, has taken his departure for home. We rejoice to learn that, owing to the generosity of the people to whom he appealed his Lordship has been successful beyond his expectations, and that he carries with him in addition to the prayers and best wishes of the people, the means wherewith to commence active operations in the establishment of churches and schools. All correspondence intended for his Lordship will in future be addressed to him at his See, Sault St. Marie, Algoma, Ontario.-Irish Canadian.

CANADIAN POSTAGE.—Our readers will do well to weighing less than an ounce are charged one half cent; those weighing an ounce and over up to four ounces, are charged one cent; over four ounces, two cents up to eight. Nearly every paper a person mails will cost a cent, as few publications weigh less than an ounce or more than four.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.-TORONTO.

guard of honor was mounted by a detachment of the 10th Royals, with three officers and the regimental color and the band. His Honor, who wore mourning attire, left the Queen's Hotel, where he is temporarily resising, at 3.20 p. m. in an open carriage, drawn by four gray horses, attended by Hon. O. Mowat, Major Jarvis, Queen's Own Rifles, and his Secretary. The Toronto Field Battery, stationed in the vicinity, fired a salute of thirteen guns. Among those present when the ceremony commenced were the members of the Executive Council of Ontario, the Judges, Grassett, Hon. Geo. Brown, Archbishop Lynch, Dimond, M. P., Lauder M, P. P., Master, M. P.P., Hon. W. H, Howland, J. E Simmers, German Consul, M. C. Cameron, M. P. P. Hon. Wm. McMaster, Hon. G. W. Allen, M. P., Lieut.-Colonel Durie, Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut.- Col. Denison, Brigade Major, Major Allgar, District Paymaster Major Shaw, 10th Royals; Sheriff Jervis, Col. Gzowski and a few ladies. The Commission appointing His Honor having been read, the prescribed oaths were administered by Chief Justice Draper. His Honor then shook hands with and received the congratulations of Judges and other gentlemen present, and returned to the Queen's Hotel.

SAD ACCIDENT AT ST. PETERS' CATHEDRAL .- Shortly after seven on Monday morning, two workmen engaged on the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, Dorchester streets, fell from the top of one of the towers, a distance of about 100 feet, and were picked up dead. One was named Israel Forget dit Depati; the other. Joan Daptiste D'Amour.

The house of M. Bastien, of Ely, E T., was struck by lightning last Suncay, the windows beink broken and the beams being displaced, the roof fell in; happily no one was killed.

Judge Lafontaine on Saturday rendered a decision in the Hull municipal election case annulling the election of Aldermen of that city. OTTAWA, May 19.-To-day the Hon. Edward Blake

was sworn in an Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Fournier, who arrived from Quebec to-day, as Postmaster-General. Mr. Blake's entry into the Cabinet gives universal satisfaction.

Mrs Cassmore, of Sheffield, has completed a quilt containing 15'018 pieces. She was three winters in working this quilt, and was 61 years of age when she started it.

Preparations for changing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway are being made on a large scale in the Government shops at Moncton.

Sir John A Macdonald sppeared in Court in Toronto on Saturday last for the first time as a Barrister, for 2I years, and the occasion was the presentation of Mr. John Macdonald, a son of Sir John's former partner, to the bar.

QUEBEC, May 23 .- The Revs. A. Rheaume, B. A., B. T., C Gagnon, B. T., O. Godlin, F. X. Belay, A. Blanchet, B.L., B.T., of the Quebec Seminary. C. Richard, B. S., B. T., F. X. Garneau, of St. Anne's College, Archdiocese of Quebec, were ordained priests this morning at the Basilica by the Archbishop. His Grace also ordained Sub-Deacons the Revs. F. H. Belanger, E. Carrier, B. S., and P. Roy, B. A.

Mr. Calixa Lavalle, a musician from this city, is reported to be making great progress in Paris where he went during the past year to complete his musical education; the Mayasin des Familles, s Parisian journal, speaks of him as a musician of talent, his works being full of nerve and originality M. Lavallee is expected to arrive next August.

TORONTO, May 22,-A man named John Harvey broke a pane of glass in the window of a grocer on Saturday morning and abstracted two bottles of liquor, which were found on him when arrested He had cut his hand severely in breaking the window, and though prompt surgical aid was obtained, the unfortunate man died from the loss of blood before noon.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:-

Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood—Mr T. M'Govern. Parish of Mount St. Patrick .- Mr. Patrick Fitz

Ste. Brigide-Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr.

Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Mahonev. Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville.-Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.-Mr. Andrew Prout.

Roblin,-Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed,-Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc .- Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.-Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar .-- Mr. James Armstrong.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING .- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills," -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Fpps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA. — "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS .- Owing to the increasing cost of vanilla beans used in the manufacture of Extract Vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting to be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Tonqua beans. This nauseating substitute costs the manufacturer less than one-twentieth part as much as the genuine vanilla bean. It can readily be detected by its odor. It is used principally by tobacconists for perfuming snuff and cigars, and was never intended to be used as a flavoring for the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. Burnett's Extract of Vanilla 18 prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonqua or other deleterious substances.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Newmarket, J K, \$2; Aylmer, J F, 2; Toledo,

Ohio, U.S. Rev F. G., 3.75; Jarvis, T. H., 2; Port Mulgrave, N.S. Rev A.C., 2; Vankleek Hill, Dr W. H. 2; Ste Anne des Chenes, Rev L R G, 2; Melrose, Minn, U S, M A, 2; Mill Point, M F, 1; Roman Valley, N S, P R, 2; Truro, N S, R McD, 2; Barrie, W D, 2; Caper anso, N S, P McN 2; Toronto, Rev J M L, 4; Stayner, D McD, 3; Richmond, Rev P O'C, 2; Oka, Rev D 4; Calumet Island, C McD, 3.17; Galt, P L, 2; Hamilton, P S McH, 1; Kars, J D, 2; Sherbrooke, H M, 2; Harper's Corners, J H, 1; Port Hastings, N S, J C, 2; Belegit, Mgr L, 6; St Andrews, P E I, Rev D J G, 2; Renfrew, J D, 2 St Andrews, P. E. I., Rev D. J. G., 2; Realtews, D. J. 2; Meteghan, N. S., Rev J. D., 2; Fallowfield, T. D., 2; Eganville, T. S. 6; North Onslow, Rev B. C., 2; Brooklyn, N. Y., W. P., 50 ets; L'Assomption, P. F., 2; St Hyacinthe, Rev F. G., 1; Dundee, D. J. McR., 2.

Per P. L., Allumette Island—Rev M. L., 2; J. F., 2; J. C., 2; T. D., 2; J. R., 2; T. K., 2; W. L. G., 2; T. B. 2.

Per M O'N, I'owneyville-Rev B C, 2; J McG,

Per P M, St Raphaels-A McD, 2.

Per D MoR, Milleroches-Self, 2; Dundee, DR McR, 2.

Per Dr H, Vankleek Hill—Rev F S M, 3.

Per F O'N, Antrim—Self, 1; Amprior, J M, 2.

Per P M—Marysville, P K, 2. Per D W, Lindsay-J D, 2 Per D A C, Alexandria-N McD, 2; Lochiel, M M, 2; M D, 1; Grenfield, A K, 2. Per P H, Osceola—Lake Dorc, T D 2.50. Per J N Kingston-J S, 2; J W, 2; Portsmouth, Died.

In Sherbrooke, May 15, 1875, Mr. Henry Mulvens, aged 72 years. He was born in Belfast, Ireland; came to this country in 1828, and settled in Sherbrooke in 1853.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS (Gazette)							
Flour # brl. of 196 h.—Pollards \$2 20 @ \$2.55							
Superior Extra							
Extra Superinte							
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Strong Bakers' 4 65 @ 4 85							
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U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2 20 @ 2 25							
City bags, [delivered]							
Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 555 @ 565							
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs							
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 105 @ 106							
do do do for May delivery and and							
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.85 @ 0.00							
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Pork—New Mess							
Thin Mess 21 50 00 00							
Ashes-Pots							
Firsts 0.00 @ 0.00							
Pearls—Firsts 6.70 @ 6.70							
Butter-Market quiet; rates are 14c to 18c, no-							
cording to quality. Roll at 15c to 16c; New at							
20c to 21c.							

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J. H. SEMPLE IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCEB, 53 ST. PETER STREET.

(Corner of Foundling,)

MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St Alexander and Craig Streets, on

TUESDAY EVENING next, the 4th of May, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. M. MACNAMARA, Sec.



SECOND ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE

Tom Moore Anniversary Will be held in the MECHANICS' HALL,

FRIDAY Evening, 28th May.

THE REV. FATHER MURHPY will deliver an ADDRESS.

A choice Musical Programme has bee prepared. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at o'clock.

J. McGARVEY, Sec.

NOTICE—To meet the convenience of His Emily nence Cardinal MacCloskey, Archbishop of New York, who has consented to be present, the Con-MENCEMENT at Mr. St. Mary's College, Emmitteburg, Md., will be held this year on WEDNESDAY, 23rd, INSTEAD of WEDNESDAY 30th, JUNE.

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pres.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN. 252 GUY STREET.

CONSULTATION HOURS-8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.-[4] READ STREET THE Publisher, NATIONAL MAGAZINE. THE Sample Copies. FREE. Off motorice is the makes of the

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH RADICALS AND THE NEW REPUBLIC. M. Gambetta made a great speech to his constituents at Belleville on St. George's Day. It filled sixteen col mns of his organ, La Republique Francaise, and has excited even more attention than the utterances of so prominent a leader usually do even in France. It has marked the attitude and sketched out the policy of the Red towards the Conservative Republic and completely justified the misgivings with which the majority of the Assembly voted in their late momentous division. On the other hand it indicates a change in the views of French Radicals. Their leader has certainly profited by the criticisms and alarm which his unguarded words at the enterrement civil of M. Edgar Quinet had excited. The ex-Dictator is no longer aptly described by the epithet which M. Thiers hurled at him in the moment of terror and conflict. If he then deserved to be called un fou furieux, he is now a sincere convert, not perhaps to the Republique sage, but to the absolute necessity of yielding so far to circumstances as to seek the accomplishment of Radical ends by means exclusively Conservative. It is true that he told the Communists of Belleville, whom he thanked for his first introduction into public life, that he was come among them once more to show himself unchanged as ever -one of themselves, untainted by his long contact with Conservative preponderance in the Assembly; not having been induced, as he phrased it, to "cut off his tail," and as firm as ever against any such base compliance with the prevailing fashion; but it is reassuring to be able to detect the senatorial aims thinly veiled under the conventional claptrap of the demagogue; to find himself stigmatizing "revolutionists" as " a class worthy of execration; and setting before an audience commonly supposed to be at war with society such political objects as "social peace, a domestic and foreign policy, education, morality, and order." A party that cares for these things, even in its own acceptation of the terms. is less an object of suspicion and fear to reasonable, well-to-do citizens than M. Gambetta's following has been heretofore. We see that their political education has commenced, and they will not be formidable if they cease to slaughter, to plunder, and to burn, and turn to constitutionalism with a sincere heart, though they remain Red still. They were taught on Friday how to view the Conservative checks devised for the safety of the new Republic as so many means for securing the attainment of their cherished ends. By the recent enactments Republicanism is definitively established, at least in name, and no man now dare call himself a partizan of Henry V. or Napoleon III. Those hopes, together with the Septennat, "have withdrawn into the dark-ness." If the President of the Republic is to be chosen by the Chambers that is a guarantee against the calamity and disgrace of another Imperial plebiscite. The Senators are to be chosen, not by themselves, not by the Chief of the State, but partly by the National Assembly, and partly by the Communes, that is to say, by the councillors whom the Com-munes elect. Thus the municipal constituencies will at length develope into political constituencies and become emancipated from the dictation of the maires and prefets. What better could a Communist ask? Let not Radicals then be lazily indifferent to the Senatorial elections, nor regard the new institution as a hostile bulwark, or as a Vendome column, marked for abolition at the first gleam of Radical ascendancy, but let them determine to utilize it as an excellent means of attaining the complete realization of the "conquests and principles of '89." In one word, let the Commune of Paris elect one such as M. Gambetta to the Senate. Then the Monarchists will not be able to turn the new Republic to account; and as for the seventy-five Senators to be elected by the Assembly, the orator assured his hearers that there would not be a single Bonapartist amongst them. In the concluding part of his speech he threw a sop to the German Cerberus by asserting in terms plagiarized from Dr. Falck, the complete supremacy of the State over "religious matters." French Conservatives may be congratulated on these revelations of the new policy proposed for adoption by their opponents. At all events such outspoken declarations are many times less dangerous than

BARBAROUS MURDER OF A LADY.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine has just tried a band of thirteen men and one woman for a number of robberies and the murder of an old lady in Paris. The capital crime was committed under circumstances of the most strocious deliberateness. Three of the men had heard that a Mdme. Rougere, aged 76, lived alone at No. 242, Rue de Vaugirard, and possessed some property, and resolved on her death. One of them called on her under the pretext of taking the measurement of some painter's work to be done, to reconnoitre the place. Shortly after they went together one afternoon pretending that they had a bill for payment to present; she admitted them, and was putting on her spectacles to examine a paper they had given to her, when they seized her and strangled her. They then began to search the apartment, expecting to find a sum of more than 10, 000 francs, but fearing that they had been seen from an opposite window they made off, taking only about 51 francs in money, which she had in her pocket, a silver mug and her wedding ring and car This occurred on the 1st of October. The police failed to discover the criminals, but about a fortnight later four men were arrested for robbery at Clamart, when one of them, named Maillot, confessed that he and two of his companions, Georges and Thauvain, were the perpetrators of the murder in the Rue de Vaugirard. The disclosures he made led to the arrrest of the whole band and their being now brought to trial. The fact of Maillot having betrayed his accomplices did not save his life, as he and the two others named above have now been sentenced to death; two others of the accused are sentenced to hard labour for life; one to twenty years, one to fifteen years; one to fifteen years' imprisonment, one to six years and one to four years. Three of the men and a woman were acquitted.

Secret plotting .- Tablet.

SPAIN. The Carlist war is dragging on its weary length and becoming such a perfect bore to daily newspaper readers, and still more so to their ill-fated caterers, as to make them long tor a sanguinary battle, or, if possible, a solution either way as a consummation devoutly to be wished. The famous Roman General Fabius Cunctator endeavoured in his days to worry Hannibal out of his life by moving constantly here and there and everywhere and never coming to close quarters; but even Fabius would have had to come up "to the scratch" if his consulate had lasted more than twelve months. Now it was exactly a year on Monday since Bilbao was relieved by General Concha, who, within less than a month from that achievement, lost his life and fame in an abortive attempt at outflanking the retreating Carlists. Since then nearly half-a-dozen commanders-in-chief have followed one after the other in rapid successon, almost as many as the British army consumes in a century. Every imaginable stratagem has been tried to strike at the heart of the Carlist strength, Estella, and each of the generalisimoes has affixed his name to an egregious failure. The present one, Quesada has as yet done even less than the Losadas and Lazernas did before him; if there be anything masterly in inactivity and waiting for someting to turn up, Quesada may well call himself an accomplished strategist. But fortunately or unfortunately, all these old dodges have by this time become worn and threadbare, and King Alfonso cannot afford to live an jour le jour. Something or other will have to be done sooner or later,

It were done quickly.

So long as the war lasts Don Alfonso means to remain an absolute sovereign; and if Spain is to be an absolutist monarchy the people would rather have the real genuine article, in the person of the valiant Don Carlos, than put up with a chit who has no other merit than that of being his mother's son. -The Universe.

CARLIST VICTORIES .- The Secretary of the London Carlist Committee telegraphs from Ripol as follows: "April 29.-Victories by Saballs at Breda and Santa Coloma. Enemy 4000 strong under Arrando, lost five chief officers at Breda and 350 men at Santa Coloma. A great victory, reported from Aragon, by Castello. Enemy lost their artillery and many prisoners. Alfonsist General Delatre killed. May 1.—Castello's victory at Tolba is confirmed. Carlists took a battalion prisoners, a battery of Placencia guns and the enemy's baggage and music. Great rejoicing over the defeat of Arrando by Saballs."

The Papal Nuncio has arrived in Madrid. He landed at Santander from the Spanish war-vessel Ferrolano. The Spanish ships in the harbour manned their yards and fired salutes in his honour. The commander of the French gun-boat Oriflamme went on board the Ferrolano to pay his respects. The Nuncio was received on shore by the civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities, and the mayor welcomed him in a congratulatory speech. He was lodged at the mayor's residence, where a guard of honour was stationed to receive him. The balconies of the houses were decorated with draperies, and the church bells were rung. A Te Deum was chanted in the Cathedral. After the ceremony Mgr. Simeoni granted a 15 days' indulgence.

GERMANY.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOPS OF GERMANY FROM THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF ENGLAND .- The Catholic bishops of England, headed by the Cardinal Archhishop of Westminster, have, under date April 21 forwarded letters of sympathy and encouragement to the bishops of Germany. The document is in Latin, of which the following is the translation:—

To the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Cologne, Primate of Germany, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of England, peace and health in the Lord.

" Most beloved monsignor and brother, confessor of the Church of God, we salute you most affectionately, together with the rest of your brethren who are imprisoned for having defended the authority and the liberty of the Church, and with all our heart we congratulate you, and the others through you. We have read with great pleasure and approval the the letters which you have directed to the Imperial Government to combat those who cavil at the dignity of the Vatican Council and of the episcopate. What we more especially admired in them was the noble protest with which you vindicated to the Sacred College of Cardinals the free power of electing the successor of St. Peter, a power entirely free from any corcion whatever. Accordingly, dearest brother, considering that your admirable letters are highly useful to the Church and are for the instruction and edification of the faithful, we the bishops of England, have ordered that these same letters shall be given to our clergy and read to the people at High Mass; to this end which we greatly desire, that it may be rendered manifest to the faithful as well as to unbelievers, to those here in England and in other countries, that we, your brethren, with all our hearts, join with you both by word and by deed. Finally, not knowing how to send with security this our greeting to the other bishops of Germany, we pray you, most reverend brother, that by your courtesy and fraternal kindness you will take care that these our letters be communicated to the bishops your brethren.

(Signed)

"† HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Westminster.

Thomas, Bishop of Newport. WILLIAM, Bishop of Birmingham. JAMES, Bishop of Shrewsbury. William, Bishop of Plymouth. WILLIAM, Bishop of Clifton. Francis, Bishop of Northampton. Rosent, Bishop of Beverley. James, Bishop of Hexham. JAMES, Bishop of Southwark. HERBERT, Bishop of Salford, BERNARD, Bishop of Liverpool. EDWARD, Bishop of Nottingham.

-The Universe.

The revolutionary party which is paramount in Prussia, only regard the Constitution as mere waste paper, except when it is in perfect accord with their own wishes. The next measure against the Catholics will be, it is expected, a new Bill against the Religious Orders, after which all monasteries and convents will be destroyed within six months .-That time, however can be, at the option of Ministers, extended to two years, for "teaching orders." Congregations also which devoted themselves to the care of the sick, can get permission to remain in Germany, but that permission may be retracted at any time. The property of the convents is to be seized and employed for the members of the destroyed congregations, or for what the law determines—a very significant proviso. Every body understands from it that the Catholics of Germany may expect every tyrannical proceeding which a Revolutinary Government may deem fit to persecute their Church. Perhaps the time is not far when that same Government will not any longer think it necessary, to make laws against the Church. but will take its better measures against her without even the appearance of lawful proceedings. The Liberal papers give advice to that effect in the strongest terms.-The Berliner Burgerzeitung, for instance, says in one of its latest issues :—" we repeat always, "the more severe measures, the better."— By fines only we do nothing with those bishops. who swim in abundance. They must be imprisoned in the Houses of Correction, as they have deserved by their instigations and the betrayal of their country; they must be rendered innocuous for their whole lives, and they will then take no longer any pleasure in the "martyrdom" that they now undergo

with great comfort, &c." It is consoling to learn that some Protestants in the Landtag, and especially in the Herrenhaus very few ,indeed but men of the highest rank in society—spoke against the Disendowment Bill. The old Herr von Gerlach made a splendid speech against it in the Landtag, in which that loyal servant of the Prussian throne and most intimate friend of Frederick William IV.; was interrupted continually by the noise of the Liberals; in vain he said:— Gentlemen, I beg of you your kind indulgence on account of my age of eighty years, sixty of which I have spent in the service of the king." In the Herrenhaus (House of Lords). Herr von Kleist-Retzow, although a Protestant spoke also against the Bill and stated that the Protestant Church had been hurt more by the "religious-war" than even the Catholic church, which he confessed he admired on account of its strength shown in the struggle and its admirable organisation. Also the Protestant Count Zeer Lippe made a speech against the Bill. He said, "that it would, generally speaking, have no success at all; that the war against the Catholic Church would come to be finished not by laws but by guns; and that the struggle in Germany would become an International one."

On April 11th, the congregation at Kwitz (near Kahme) were hering Mass, when an unknown priest entered the Church and solemnly proclaimed, in the Polish language, the Major Excommunication against the "Government priest" of the neighboring second was on the 4th of December, 1873, when

If it were done, when 'tis done, then it where well | parish, Kahme, Constantine Kick. It ran as follows: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, amen. By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the legitimate spiritual administration of the Arch-diocese, I announce to you that the priest Kick, having, as you know left the Diocese of Breslau, notwithstanding the prahibition of his bishop, and without his permission, and having come to Kahme, has not been installed by the legitimate ecclesiastical, but by civil authority only; and has, contrary to the prescriptions of the Holy Catholic Church, and notwithstanding the explicit protest of the ecclesiastical authority, usurped the administration of the church and parish of Kahme. By these proceedings, and because of the great scandal he has given to the parishioners and to all the faithful, the priest Kick has incurred those ecclesiastical punishments, with which our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., has threatened such intruders in his Encyclical of the 19th of February of the present year;" (here followed the passage of the present Encyclical).-By virtue, therefore, of the Holy Father's own judgment, which you have just heard, the priest Kick has incurred the Major Excommunication, viz., he is excluded from the Catholic Church and all his spiritual functions, such as imparting holy Baptism, saying Mass, hearing confession and giving absolution, distributing Holy Com-munion, administering to the sick, burying the dead, and the like, are all sacrilegious; all those also, who participate in such spiritual functions of the priest Kick, though being a priest, has no faculty to absolve; therefore, if anyone of you, or anyone belonging to the parish of Kahme, has unknowingly made confession to him, such person is to know that the absolution he got from him is invalid before God, and that he must once more confess the | run. same sins to some legitimate priest. Further, I admonish you, that for the sake of your souls' salvation, you must abstain from all intercourse with this excommunicated priest, and you must also intimate the same to those who are not present here, especially the unhappy parishioners of Kahme. Yet, keep peaceful, and abstain from all attacks and excesses, by which affairs would grow but worse; the same you must also recommend to the parishioners of Kahme. Pray also immediately to God, that He may scon grant the priest Kick the grace to change his mind, and to renounce as soon as possible the usurped parish, nor delay until God's chastisement overcomes him. For I tell you, if he does not do penance and make amends for the evil he has done, Almighty God will by His tremendous chastisement orush him, as I am this moment, dashing to pieces

> this candle. That publication together with the symbolical act which concluded it, did not fail to make a powerful impression upon the bystanders' minds. And, while crying and lamentations filled the sanctuary, the unknown priest disappeared as silently as he had come, and left no trace behind him .- Corr. of Cath-

SWITZERLAND.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOPS OF SWITZERLAND FROM THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF ENGLAND.—The cardinal archbishop of Westminster and his twelve suffragans have, under date 21st ult., addressed the following letter, in Latin and here translated :-

To the Bishops of the Catholic Church in Switzerland, who combut gloriously for the faith, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of England, health and peace in the Lord.

" Venerable and very dear Brothers,-Be not astonished at the terrible trial which has commenced for you. If Almighty God has chosen you in preference to others, it is in order that you may contribute to the peace, to the strength and to the glory of the Church. You are for us a model of constancy and your conduct is a most encouraging example for our fidelity.

"It is not now against, heretics and schismatics attached to their ancient errors that you have to fight, for your enemies in Switzerland have long since abandoned all unity and all revealed truth. Those who persecute you are the children of the world and of its principles, and it is inevitable for them to do the works of their father. Their perverted minds and their depraved hearts endeavour to make the name of Jesus disapppear, and to place every obstacle to His Divine reign upon the earth. stroyed. They would dethrone the King of eternal glory in Assuredly the unhappy father of Swiss heresy, Calvin, would have great difficulty in recognizing his children. It was not without reason that he did not recognize for human liberty the right of freewill: all Calvinists deny to Christians, or endeavour to deprive them of, all liberty. Do not trouble yourselves, beloved brothers; what passes now can only serve to manifest more resplendently your faith, and to render more conspicuous that zeal for souls which so fervently animates your priests. They form, indeed, a striking contrast to that troop of feeble apostates and of simonists, already deprived according to the laws of the Church of God, of all ministry, either pastoral or sacredotal, who sully and profane the sanctuaries of Switzerland, thanks to the favour and good pleasure of the government. Their odious perfidy renders more evident to the Catholic world your lively faith and your constant fidelity to Jesus Christ and to His Vicar. That is why, venerable lords and beloved brothers, we associate ourselves daily, by our prayers, with your glorious fate and with your persecutions; we implore the Lord to restore peace to your illustrious and beloved Church. If in the midst of your grief and afflictions the love of your brethren, who fight with you with all their hearts, can afford you any consolation, hold it for certain that never shall we in any way fail in this part of our duty."
[Here follow the signatures as in the address to

the German Prelates 1—The Universe.

ITALY.

FRENCH PILGRIMS .- Four hundred pilgrims from the diocese of Montpellier in France are now in Rome. They went to the Chiesa Nuova on the morning of the 17th, where Mass was celebrated and communion administered by the Bishop of Montpellier. The subterranean church of San Clemente was illuminated for the benefit of the pilgrims on the 20th, and Benediction was given by the Prior (Father Mullooly) in one of the underground chapels, a function which had, probably, not been performed for the space of a thousand years before On Wednesday, the 21st, the pilgrims went to St. Paul's outside the Walls, where seats had been specially prepared in the space behind the High Alter. Vespers were beautifully sung by the choir of St. Peter's, and the Bishop of Montpellier pontificated, and gave Benediction at the close. The French Ambassador, Madame de Courcelles, and other distinguished persons, were present.

ARRIVALS.—The Bishop of Clifton (Dr. Clifford) has arrived at the English College, Rome. The Bishops of Salford and Nottingham have also ar-

THE PARLIAMENT.-The Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 20th of April refused to admit the reading of a bill introduced by Petrucelli della Gattina for the purpose of altering the famous law of the Guaranties. The mover of the bill proposed to abolish the articles 1, 2, and 3, 7, 8, 10, and 15, articles which secure to Plus IX. his sowereign rights and immunities, and which endow the Pope with a State pension, leaving them in force merely for the life of the present Pontiff. The Law of Guarantees has now been in existence for four years, and already three attempts have been made to abrogate it. The first was in Febuary, 1873, when Benedict Castiglia introduced a project, the first article of which was: The Law of Guarantees is abolished. The

Guerrieri-Gonzaga made a distinction between the Guarantees, saying he proposed to demonstrate that the Law of Guarantees was a law of public universal right in its first part but not in its second part, for no one of his political friends would have voted for it if they thought it diminished the internal public right of Italy. This third attempt, which for the present has failed, may at any time be renewed. The legal number of Deputies were got together on the 16th of April, on which day 219 out of 508 members were present. Of the 219 no less than 162 voted in favour of the new conscription law which will be such a blow to the Catholic Church in Italy. Fifty-seven Deputies voted against it. It is noteworthy that a great number of licences to be absent (congedi) were recently granted to the Deputies, and that these absent members were excluded from consideration in determining the legal number to form the quorum .- Roman Cor. of London Tab-

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 19.—Jeremiah Hamilton, a weilknown colored broker and banker of Wall Street, died here to day, of pneumonia, at the advanced age of 62. He was said to be the richest colored man in the United States and was reputed to be worth nearly \$2,000,000. He had formerly been a slave in the West Indes. He leaves two educated and accomplished daughters, and at one time offered a large sum of money to any white man who would marry one of them.

A man picked the pocket of Mrs. Towle, a milliner in Saco, Me., of \$200 at Portland, the other day, but she flung her arms around his neck and hugged him so that he was glad to give up the cash and

The N. Y. Herald, May 17, says:-Among the passengers who arrived in this city yesterday, by the West India mail steamer Alps, was the well-known Cuban patriot General Rafael Quesada, who landed the first expedition of the Virginius in Cuba. On the second and ill-fated expedition of that vessel the son of his brother Manuel Quesada, a lad of some fifteen years, met his death with heroic bravery. The widow of President Cespedes, of Cuba Libre, residing in this city, is his sister. It is reported that General Quesada has been engaged while abroad making arrangements toward obtaining material aid for the Cuban cause, and working in co-operation with his brother Manuel, former Generalissimo of the Cuban liberating forces, who is now in South America.

Lost on the Cadiz.—New York, May 18 -Among the passengers lost by the wreck of s.s. Cadiz while on her way to Lisbon for this port, was John Morse, of Detroit, Michigan.

The New Orleans Picayune says the fruit yield this season will be quadruple that of last year, and the largest ever known in the South. Peaches and grapes will be especially abundant.

THE LINCOLN SANITY CASE-CHICAGO, Ill., May 19. In the County Court the trial of the question of sanity of Mrs Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. Proceedings were based on petition filed by Robert T. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mary L. Lincoln, has property and effects exceeding \$75,000, that she is non compos mentis, and incapable of managing her estate, and praying the issuance of an order for a warrant to test the question of her sanity. The petition was accompanied by a certificate of the family physician, Dr. Isham, to the effect that he examined Mrs. Lincoln, and was of opinion that she was insane and a fit subject for Hospital treatment. Several witnesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln which commenced at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progresses. She imagines she hears voices in the wall, that strange beings beset her in the entries of her hotel, and that she was the victim of poisoning plots, &c. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited and she will be removed to the hospital at Batavia.

BUSH FIRES-St. PAUL, Minn., May 19,-Destruct. ive fires are raging in the woods along the Lake Superior and Michigan Railroad, near the North Pacific Junction. Upwards of 1,300 cords of wood have been burned and several lumbering outfits de-

The Rival Babies.

THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE RECENT BABY SHOW IN DETROIT.

Uncle Luther Beecher's grand co-operative baby show, which was to have been one of the features of the poultry and dog exposition at the Young Men's Hall, is not visible to the naked eye as yet, but it came near making a start on Saturday afternoon. Two women with babies entered the parlor set aside for the little popsy-wopseys, and taking seats on opposite sides of the room, proceeded to stare at each other coldly and suspiciously. One was a tall female with auburn hair, and the other was a little lump of a woman with very black eyes and a determined look. Although they were alone in the room, neither spoke, but they commenced to unpack their offspring.

The auburn-haired lady finally produced from the midst of innumerable wrappings a pale, scrawnylooking infant, wearing considerable gold chain and an expression of settled melancholy. The other baby was a chip of the old block, so to speak—a corpulent cherub, with puffy cheeks and big eyes who proceeded to suck its fat thumbs with much composure.

The silence was becoming oppressive when the tall woman broke it. She remarked with affected solicitude:

"What is the matter with your baby mum? The poor little thing looks quite unwell."

The little woman's black eyes snapped but she answered with forced composure: "Minerva Geraldine was never sick a day in her

life, Madame, and she is sixteen months and ten days old. Has your little one been ailing long?" The tall woman's hair began to rise up, but she pretended to be looking to see where the pin was pricking her sad-faced babe, and made no reply. Presently she wound the infant's gold chain around her finger in an abstracted manner, so that the other would see.

The rival mother produced a coral necklace with a blue locket, and carlessly clasping it about Minerva Geraldine's neck.

Then the other in tones of of alarm exclaimed Why, Alphonso, you have lost your little golding?" Alphonso who was about thirteen months ring?" old, vouchsafed no reply, but only looked sad, and his mother, after a brief search, produced the ring from a needle-case, and with a glance of triumph

forced it on his finger.

The little woman was pale, but compressed her lips with stern determination. Reaching down into her basket she brought a silver mug and a wax doll with real hair. She trembled with excitement, for she had shown her full stand. She won; the silver mug settled it.

"Did you intend to put that overgrown mon strosity on exhibition here?" inquired the fiery-haired female glaring wildly at her rival.

". Why don't you hire out your living skeleton to a side-show?" screamed the little woman, her eyes snapping with rage. Woman !"

" Creature!"

It looked as if there might be bloodshed, and a humane reporter, who had overheard the wrangle, rushed in to interfere. "Is my habe a living skeleton?"

" Is my little darling a monstrosity?"

Both interrogatories rang put simultaneously with a shrillness that drowned the yelping of the canines and the crowing af the prize roosters in the

next department.

"Ladies," said he, with an expression of great solicitude, "they are both angels. But for heaven's sake do not detain me, for I have just been exposed to the scarlet fev-"

And each exasperated female clutched up her baby and nursing-bottle and basket, and bounced out .- Detroit Post.

She Wanted a Divorce.

She was fair, robust and as fresh as a "morning glory." She rushed in upon him while he was deeply immersed in the problematic rights of land-lord against tenant. He is a prominent political lawyer; she is a beautiful young child of nature from the Platte Canon.

She blushed, he bowed; she casheed to the right and subsided into a convenient seat; he closed his half-covered volume of Illinois reports, and arose with one hand under his coat-tail and the other extended, ready for a fee.

"Good morning, Madam."

meringly replied:

"Are you Mr. T., the lawyer?" "That is my name, madam. What can I do for

you?' "Well, sir, I'm the wife of old man N., up the Platte. I married the old man two weeks ago last Friday, and I don't like it. I want a divorce. How

much is it?" The excited lady here pulled out an old tobacco pouch, round which a piece of buckskin string was coiled, and proceeded to untie it. The young "limb of the law," whose eyes had been wandering in a wondering way over the strange apparition, stam-

"Why, really, my dear misses-beg pardon, but I forgot your name."

"I ain't misses no longer. I am Miss Bella Ann P., of Littleton, and I want a divorce, and am willing to pay for it."

Be patient, my dear Miss P., and I will advise with you.

"I don't want no advice. I want a divorce against old man N. He ain't the sort of man I thought he was. He ain't rich, and is stingier than a Texan cow. So I left him and went over to Bar Creek to Arthur Beneki's mother. Arthur used to like me before I married old Jacob N., and now I want a divorce."

The lawyer reasoned with the excited young lady, and assured her that he would be only too happy to file her application. The angry young daughter of the mountains listened impatiently to the counsel of the young lawyer with the fury of a young lioness. At last she burst forth:

"Can't get no divorce unless more cause, can't I? Then I'll tell you, mister lawyer, I'll get it anyhow Arthur told me how to get it : I can send him to the Canon City penitentiary, and can get a divorce on it. He traps trout, he does, and I can prove it on him, for I got him to make the trap and helped him to do it, and I can prove it. Now," said the brilliant young amazon, "cant I have a divorce and let the old man go to Canon City?"

The young lawyer thought she could, and at once wrote a letter to the "old man" advising him to let the young girl go .- Denver Democral.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the TRUE WITNESS Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them :-

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey.

Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittleby Mills. Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at

Nobleton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at

Hawkesville.

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED-In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies or four FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English. The Schools commence on the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacant on the 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LAREAULT, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS Mc-GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangevlin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED—for School Section No, 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec. Trea.,

School Corporation, Allumette Island.

INFORMATION WANTED — Of JAMES CONO-LON, formerly of the Parish of Killyshanny, County Clarc, Ireland, who left about 30 years ago for Lower Canada; and also of Mrs. FRANCIS DAVIS (maiden name Conolon), James' sister, who is presumed to be in Upper Canada. Information concerning them or any of their family will be received by their brother Michael, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, P.Q. 39.3 Toronto papers please copy.

TEACHER WANTED-To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant must state salary required.

C. BARSALOU. Calumet Island, 25th April, 1875.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH, an THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Mont real as well individually as having carried on business as hardware merchants under the name of THOMAS BADENACH & Co. Insolvents,

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvents have filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Monday the 9th day of June the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOID Interim Assignee.

Montreal 17 May, 1875.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Boston, J. Lais Llow, New York, and 701 Cheshut-Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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MONTREAL. ong was terplands

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of ALFRED SAWTELL and ED WARD SAWTELL, as well individually as Co-partners under the name and firm of SAW-TELL BROS., carrying on business as Hardware Merchants in the City of Montreal.

Insolvents. NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Insolvents have deposited in my Office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority of the Creditors of the said Insolvents representing three-fourths in value of their liabili-ties, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no objection to said Deed of Composition and Discharge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or Creditors, within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, I, the undersigned Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge according said Deed or Composition to its terms and said Act.

EDWARD EVANS,

Assign

Assignee. Montreal, 13th May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS

THERETO. In the matter of THOMAS WILLIAM HIGGINS and ADAM JAMES HIGGINS, of the City of Montreal, Wine Merchants and Grocers, as well individually and as co-partners in the firm of T. W. HIGGINS & BBOS.,

AND Of ADAM HIGGINS, in his capacity of tutor, duly appointed to Howard FREDERICK HIGGINS, minor issue of the late Howard Egan Higgins, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, member of the firm T. W. HIGGINS & BROTHERS, and DAME JANET DRENMAN, his wife, the said ADAM HIGGINS being especially authorized, for the purposes hereof, by judicial authorization, and the said DAME JANET DRENMAN, for herself, as having been commune en biens, with her said late hus-

For the said firm, as well as each of the said individual Estates, a First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. RIDDELL & EVANS, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Monday, Thirty-first day of May instant, after which dividend will be

> EDWARD EVANS, Assignce.

> > An Insolvent.

40-2

Montreal, 13th May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of LAMBERT VILLENEUVE, Blacksmith and Roofer, of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, in the District of Montreal,

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his residence and place of business at the Village aforesaid, on St. Lawrence Main Street, Tuesday, the first day of June next, at ten o'clock a.m., to receive a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 13th May, 1875. CHS. ALB. VILBON.

ACH & CO.,

Interim Assignee. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THOMAS BADINACH and THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having carried on business together as Hardware Merchants, under the name and firm of THOMAS BADIN-

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room appropriated for matters of Insolvency, in Montreal, on Tuesday the 8th day of June, A.D., 1875, at Eleven a.m., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE. Interim Assignee.

Office of Perkins & Lajoic. Montreal, 14th May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec, }
District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR CCURT. In the matter of PAUL LAGARDE, Traier, of the City of Montreal,

On Saturday, the nineteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 12th May, 1875 PAUL LAGARDE

By FORGET & ROY, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PETER ZAMOR ROMAIN, of the city of Montreal, as well individually as one of the firm of ROMAIN and COMPANY, the said firm having been composed of ALFRED JARDINE, of Oxford, England, JAMES JARDINE, of Montreal, and the said PETER ZAMOR ROMAIN, carrying on business together as Wine & Spirit Merchants at Montreal, under the firm name of ROMAIN AND COM-

PANY aforesaid. An Insolvent, The insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and creditors are hereby notified to meet at the Court House, in the room set apart for insolvency, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the first day of June next, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an assignee. JAMES RIDDELL.

Interim Assignee. Montreal, 14 May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEECO, District of Montreal. CANADA, In the matter of EDWARD W. BARNES, of the

City of Montreal, An Insolvent. On Thursday, the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court

for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1875.

EDWARD W. BARNES,

Per D. E. BOWIE, His Attorney ad litem.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEERC, | In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. J In the matter of H. EMANUEL & CO., Insolvents. District of Montreal.

The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court, a consent by their creditors to their dis-charge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day o May next, they will apply to the said Court fo

may next, they will apply to the said down to confirmation of the discharge thereby effected HENRY EMANUEL, HERMAN HEYNEMAN, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, Their Attorneys ad literature. Montreal, 15th April, 1875.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street Montreal. January 30, 1874.

Consections from the engineering the engineering of the contractions of the engineering o

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READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

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lent for fixed periods of over three very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

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H. J. JOHNSTON. Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.Ed., Medical [Montreal, January, 23.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ALPHONSE LABELLE, of the

City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 592 St. Mary Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next, at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE. Interim Assignee. Montreal, 20th May, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 2072.

DAME PHILOMINE DUFRESNE, of the Village of St. Joseph de Chambly, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of IGNACE MOQUIN, farmer of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

The said IGNACE MOQUIN,

Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, on the 21st of May instant.

Montreal, 21st May, 1875.

ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of DAME SCHOLASTIQUE DES. MARAIS, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique (Trader), wife of François-Xavier Ledoux, of the same place, Gentleman, and from

the name and style of S. D. LEDOUX, Insolvent. the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajone, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

him, her said husband, duly separated as to

property and by him specially authorized to

act in these presents there doing business under

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE. Assignee,

Montreal, 8th May, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. rent in the first file of the contract of the of

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street.

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The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established No student will be retained whose manners and

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COURSE OF STUDIES.

July.

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

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SECOND CLASS.

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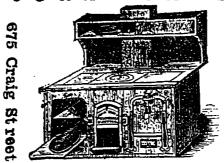
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