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VOL. XXIV.

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ETHELIND THE FAIR:

THE EVE OF ALLHALLOWS

A LEGEND OF BARKING.

CHAPTER I .- ETHELIND THE ORPHAN.

At the time when the people of England, so cruelly oppressed during the reigns of their Norman conqueror, William, and his son, known as Rufus, or the Red King, were rejoicing in the marriage of Henry the First with the pious Princess Molde, the lineal descendant of the English race of kings, there lived some few miles from the celebrated nunnery of her constancy and faith. Barking, in Essex, a young damsel, who, like the new queen, was of purely Saxon descent, being distuntly related to that Edric, surnamed the Forester, who gave Norman William almost as much trouble as the famous farm-houses of her serfs and tenants. patriot Hereward himself.

This young maiden was so eminently enknown by the title of "Ethelind the Fair." The purest pearl that ever lay sleeping in the deep caverns of the British seas was not whiter than her skin; amber was never more lustrous feet, a chaste and glorious veil of nature's own | fused. bestowing; the purple light of the morning seemed reflected in her deep blue eyes, and its the blush upon her maiden cheek.

Ethelind the fair was Ethelind the rich also. for her grandfather was a wealthy Saxon thane, one who was in the company of nobles who with the booming thunder. first submitted to the Norman Conqueror. In all the convulsions that succeeded, this thane. Osmund, managed to retain the favor of the Ethelind, was no less "cowardly-wise," as those among the English nobility called this

Both her father and grandfather died while Ethelind was still a little child; and she was left to the charge of one Edred, a distant stood. kinsman of her father, whose wife was a worthy and pious woman.

own land, but the poor and the sick, and the side indifferent as was its quality, was still a luxury suffering for miles around would have witnessed. She excelled in all the accomplishments of a Saxon lady; not only was she a low-roofed hall, with a fireplace in the centre, perfect mistress of that delicate art of embroidery for which the Saxon or English were bridgery for which the Saxon or English were a barbarous substitute for a chimney. Litso distinguished; and in those duties of a careesteemed below the attention of princesses and queens, but she had been taught by a learned of the wind, to carry off the smoke. priest to read and write not only her native tongue, Saxon, but Latin also; in both these might have envied; and whether carolling they were of stone or timber.

which her swineherd drove the porkers to feed, family. was her property; her cows and sheep were the best and most carefully tended in the fertile lowland of Essex.

being not only of her tenants and her serfs, but dant bedding, the walls were hung with tapesciful usage even of dumb animals.

So fair, and rich, and good as was this when she had scarce passed the period of Europe. childhood, more than one worthy youth, not Ethelind for his wife.

Edburga, that it was her one purpose, her only with its court and outbuildings. wish, to be found werthy of devoting herself to a heavenly spouse.

Like Agnes, the child-saint of the early tiful, as wealthy, and as good, had no earthward thoughts, and held her riches as a loan from God to administer to the poor.

While her kinsman's good wife Edburga, but only a few weeks after the espousals of the them to safe shelter!" king and the princess Molde, and while Ethelind was arranging the disposition of her property, ere she entered on her novitiate in the the charitable maiden foresee that the arrival nunnery at Barking, the worthy woman died. | of these travelers was the prelude to persecu-

Edred was plunged in profound affliction by tions and trouble to herself. the loss of his wife, and Ethelind, who had regarded this couple as in the place of the parents whom she had lost, could not endure to deferred, for some months, her retreat from the | daughter, and their attendants. world; and this not only with the approval of her confessor, but of the pious sisterhood, who held that it was a duty to bestow on her guardian such consolation as he might derive from her society, and bade her regard the delay in the accomplishment of her desires as a trial of

Beechdale Grange, as the dwelling of Ethelind was called, was distant, as we have said, towards herself. some miles from the famous convent; and no In truth, Sir Alberic Maltravers had been l other buildings were near, save the buts and

The places of public entertainment in those days were few and far between, and it was only dowed with the beauty for which the Saxon in the great towns that these afforded tolerable race in England were so famous, that she was accommodation. Thus it was the custom of travelers, more especially if they were people of consideration, when overtaken on a journey by night or stormy weather, to appeal for shell ter at any substantial dwelling on their road, than her yellow hair, which fell almost to her and seldom was the claim of hospitality re-

Thus, unfortunately for Etheliad, it happened that one stormy night in July, when the faint rosy streaks were not softer or purer than | blue lightning flashed through the deep woods and glared athwart the open country, and the rain beat against the casements, the blast of a horn was heard faintly at the gate, mingled

Though termed a grange, and originally nothing more than the name signified-a large farm-house, Ethelind's progenitors had so en-Norman kings; and his son, the father of larged and improved upon the original structure, that when she became the heiress, Beechdale Grange was a spacious and noble mancaution, who chose rather to lose land and life sion, well becoming the abode of a wealthy than submit to the tyranny of the Conqueror. Saxon landholder. The building took its name from the growth of magnificent becohes that overspread the hollow vale in which it

Covering a considerable space of ground, for there was but one story of upper apart-But yet a better title than to be called the ments, its walls of rough gray stone were in fair and the rich had Ethelind, though one many parts overgrown with ivy, which cluswhich her humility would have disclaimed as tered about the round-headed casements and carnestly as the other two. She was Ethelind intercepted the scanty light that was admitted rat, a drink compounded of honey and multhe good, as not only the born thralls on her through the panes of thick green glass, which, | berries.

tle apertures were therefore left just below the | dulge the innocent gaiety of her heart in her ful housewife, which in those days were not ceiling, and covered with wooden shutters, which were opened according to the direction

In this hall, where the whole household were accustomed to assemble at their meals, tongues did she exercise her powers in the art | the luxury of tapestry was not allowed; and of poesy; she touched the harp, too, with a bitterly did the winter winds whistle through skill which the court minstrels of Queen Molde | the nooks and crannies in the walls, whether

or evensong, her voice was sweet as the trill called the dais. This was the place of honor, of the lark, or the plaintive note of the night and at the table spread there sat the heads of the happy time when she should join the pious the household and their guests. Other tables, sisterhood at Barking; and Corisande, with a posal, alleging the holy vocation of Ethelind, wearings she felt.

comprehended in its careful wisdom the well- played; for, in addition to warm and abun- none in these of his daughter. articles, consisting not unfrequently of the precious metals, beautifully wrought, the Eng-

The vivid blaze of the lightning darting among the bolls of the trees gave brief glimpses of the whole valley, and in one of these gleams bordered the verge of the landscape.

"Santa Maria!" ejaculated Ethelind, in-voluntarily clasping her hands before her daz-

CHAPTER II,-THE NORMAN GUESTS.

The travelers, who were most hospitably entertained by Ethelind, consisted of a Norman abandon him in this affliction. She therefore knight, one Sir Alberic Maltravers, his only

These persons were on their way to take shipping at Harwich, for the knight had large possessions in the neighborhood of Rouen.

The wife of this Sir Alberio was dead, and the demeaner of the knight towards his daughter was so harsh and stern, that Ethelind conceived an unutterable repugnance to him, despite the exceeding courtesy of his manners

a tyraunical husband, and was an unfeeling father. There were none of the amenities of chivalry in his character; he was a fierce and tunes equally severe. rapacious soldier, and hated both his wife and her daughter, because that daughter was not

Corisande Maltravers was a beautiful girl, whose beauty was of an order distinctly different from that of the fair English heiress; and the expression of melancholy that pervaded her countenance was not the natural one of her black eyes and piquante features.

Corisande had been accustomed only to see her father take his place at the board at which her mother presided, with a scowling brow and rude speech, was amazed at the smiles and courteous attentions he lavished on the fair

Rude and unmannered marauder as he was, this knight partook largely in the insolent contempt of his countrymen for the simple customs and domestic life of the Saxons. "Gluttons and swine," he was wont to term them, sneering at the profusion of a Saxon table, the huge joints, and birds roasted whole, instead of the dainty dishes of the Normans.

Now, however, he partook not only of the chine of beef, but of roasted pork, that favorite food of the Saxon, and abhorrence of the Norman; he lavished praises on the delicate cakes and confections which Ethelind, after the fashion of the ladies of her country, had the Saxons themselves. prepared with her own hands. He quaffed ale instead of Bordeaux wine, and drank to the Saxon maiden in a beaker of the luscious mo-

Whatever was the cause of the extraordinary good humor of her father, Corisande was content with the effect; and as in the overflowing of this good humor he even had a smile and a kind word to spare for her, the poor maiden for the first time in her life ventured to infather's presence.

Ethelind was always cheerful, with the serene cheerfulness of a pious mind and benevolent heart, and the sadness of her guardian, Edred, on this evening yielded to the sallies of their Norman guests.

.The Norman maiden shared on that night the chamber of Ethelind, and in innocent confidence they revealed to each other the hopes woe, or joining in the solemn strains of matins form, raised a foot above the flooring, and lating how the recent decease of her beloved of the large, her voice was sweet as the trill colled the dair.

many a green meadow and fair corn-field was tressels, extended down the hall; and at these to so exalted a vocation, and then tearfully be would already have assumed the garb of a she mistress; the patch of woodland into tables sat the retainers and domestics of the seeching Ethelind's sympathy with her sorrow novice at Barking. for the hard usage her father had dealt to a . Maltravers laughed at these objections, and At each extremity of the dais was a door valiant and pious young knight, who had sought | forthwith attacked the Saxon with Satan's own communicating with it, that led to the upper her hand, and been by Sir Alberic most unpi- favorite weapons, alternate jibes and flattery. apartments, where, though mixed with some teously rejected because he was poor; an irre- "By mine honor as a Norman," cried he

warrior who is lord of a broad barony.

With this uncourteous sally had Sir Alberic Church, this young English maiden, as beau- Ethelind caught sight of a party of travelers dismissed his daughter's suitor; and it was with hound, and horse, and hawk, and gay galloping along the margin of a stream that with the double purpose of avoiding the poor lover, and of securing a rich one, that Sir Alberie had resolved to quit England.

It was with much confusion and many tears lived, all went well for the wishes of Ethelind; | zled eyes, "Pray for the wayfarers, and guide | that Corisande told the tale of her troubles to her dear friend. It might be, indeed, she said When, shortly afterwards, the summons for in conclusion, that Ethelind, who hoped to be admittance was heard at the gate, little did a holy nun, would deem it ill that she should so grieve over the lot that separated her from this valiant knight, but he was so good, so pious, and so true; and Sir Alberic would take her back to Normandy. Ah! in south it was no shame to pious Ethelind to pity her.

And pious Ethelind did pity her, for her had given her grace to choose the better part, that it consecrates.

So she gave the Norman maid much good and comforting counsel, and bade her hope that some chance might occur to favor Sir Roland, and even to prevent Sir Alberic's proposed journey to Rouen.

shion that in no way amended the prospects of Corisande, and involved Ethelind in misfor-

CHAPTER III,-SIR ALBERIC'S PLOT.

There is a numerous class of people in this world who under ordinary circumstances will pass through life, not only without giving any gross offence to the laws of religion or morality, but even with an outward show of piety and principle which secures for them the repute of being more than commonly excellent persons. In this outward show they are not altogether, perhaps not at all, hypocrites, not even when, as is often the ease, they condemn with great severity in others the very vices into which they themselves ultimately fall. The secret of these people's seeming virtue is in the Divine mercy which has shielded them from any great temptation. Generally they are persons of a dull and sluggish temperament; but let strong passion, whether of rovenge, ambition, love or hatred, once be awakened in their bosoms, they will pursue its gratification with pertinacity, and hardly hesitate at any crime which shall ensure success.

A man of this class was Ethelind's guardian, Edred; he was not ordinarily ambitious, perhaps he was not brave, or perhaps he was exceedingly wise in carefully avoiding the rough encounters which so often took place between the Normans and Saxons, and sometimes among

Edred was really attached to his good wife Edburga, and she repaid his attachment with the most devoted affection. Edburga was a sensi- ed by Ethelind. ble as well as good woman, indeed virtue and good sense are very rarely separated.

Despite the decorate, however, with which the youth and exact parturity of Edred had passed, his breaked his breaked his passed, which were blown into a blaze by the fierce Norman Laight, Sir Alberic Maltravers. This barbarous soldier was smitten with the charms of the fair and chaste Ethelind, as the pagan prince was enamored of the holy Winfred, and the youth of heathen Rome with the virgin martyr Agnes. This Norman knight, who lived in a Christian era, and called himthan the ignorant British chieftain who slew Winifred, or the luxurious and misguided Ro- | Sir Roland Courtenave. man who persecuted the innocent Agnes.

This recreant son of the Church, fearing Edred as the husband of Ethelind, whose grandsire he might have been.

Edred at first would not listen to the pro-

We have said that Ethelind was rich; of consisting often of smooth planks laid upon | blush and a sigh, saying that she was unequal and that but for the death of his wife, she

The gracious and gentle sway of Ethelind discomfort, considerable magnificence was dis- mediable offence in the eyes of Sir Alberic, but "it moveth me to surprise, yea, even to laughter, to look at thee, Sir Saxon, a free man, a "By the Mass!" cried Sir Alberic irrever- man, if I mistake not, with a brain to contrive. of the very brute creation; she held herself try, the chairs cushioned with stuffs delicately ently, and adding mockery to insult, in his re- and a hand to execute, and yet for twelve long responsible to the great Giver of all, for mer- embroidered, and cups, candlesticks, and other fusal of the young knight, "thou art a fool, years thou has been content to live as the hand Sir Roland Courtenaye; thou art a comely and foot vassal of a fair feolish maiden, as youth enough, and that beardless face of thine, guardian, forsooth, of her and of her lands. young maiden, it was natural that her hand lish artists of those days being so skilled that maybap, shall win thee favor with some buxom which, seeing thou art the sole remaining male should be eagerly sought in marriage; and "English work" was renowned throughout widow of these English dames, who shall enjof her father's race, should of a surety have dow thee with her land and beeves. Castles been thine. Go to; had I my will, that On that stormy night, the fair Ethelind was and lands, silver and gold, are of more worth wholesome law of France, which forbids a woonly of her own countrymen, but even of the waiting in her chamber the summons to the than all the cherry lips and bright eyes in Bri- man to wear in her own right the queenly proud Normans, indulged the hope of winning evening meal. She had drawn the curtain tain. As for Corisande, not as much land as crown, should prevent her girding her brow from the glazed easements, and was gazing, her feet would cover will fall to her portion; with the cornet of a countess, yea, even the Gently an kindly, but very firmly, never- with mingled awe and admiration, upon the it was ill-hap enough she was born a puny holding of a rood of land! And for the maid theless, the damsel refused them all, and sylvan landscape that stretched beyond the maid instead of a brave boy, but the fault of herself, seest thou not how thy half-sainted meekly told her guardian Edred, and his wife low stone wall that surrounded the grange, her birth must be mended by her wedding. Princess Molde hath overcome the fancy for a and those bright eyes which have bewitched cloister? Marry! I doubt me if she would thee must cast their glamour on some gray old now be willing to change her royal court at Westminster for the Priory at Wilton. And let thy fair Ethelind once ride forth at Rouen pages, the deft bower-maidens, the lady of Sir Alberic Maltravers, I'll warrant she will overcome her foncy for the cold choir of the pious Sisters at Barking. It shall rest with thee, man, to instruct this young maiden in the way of a better fortune; and as I look for no man to be as witless as to serve me save for his own advantage, I will show thee how to compass my ends with infinite advantage to thine own.

> The end proposed by this false and cunning knight was to persuade Edred that he had been, during the whole period of his guardianship of Etheliad, a most ill-used person; that her kindness and generosity in allowing him so pity was gentle and humane; and though God large an income from her lands was an insult. as by right of male heirship the whole estate and devote all her life and love to Him, yet ought to have been his; that the deceased she remembered how sacred was the bond of Edburga might doubtless have been a worthy marriage, how pure and true may be the love dame, but that so comely a person as Edred might well look for alliance with a Norman tady with a dowry that should enable her spouse to ruffle it at King Henry's court; and finally, Sir Alberic concluded the bargain, with the promise of his daughter Corisande's hand to the Saxon gentleman, and Ethelind's whole This chance did indeed occur, but in a fa- estate for her dowry, if Edred, on his part would give his ward to the Norman

> > Neither man nor woman who has preserved even the outward semblance of virtue for a long period, becomes avowedly wicked all at

> > A kind of terror at the internal promptings of sin, a sense of shame at stripping off the long-worn mask and laying aside with it the world's respect, the very habit even of appearing virtuous, startled and confounded the miserable Edred when Sir Alberic suggested the scheme of iniquity which finally snared the Saxon, body and soul,

> > The Norman knight was as crafty as he was treacherous and cruel. He was not discouraged by the horror and even anger with which Edred at first repulsed his offers; but he forthwith laid aside his scheme of journeying to Rouen, and remained with his daughter for some weeks a guest at the Beechdale Grange. It was during the long converse into which

> > he beguiled Edred on the night of his arrival that he hinted his abominable scheme; he laughed at the Saxon's first expressions of dismay, and left the spell to work. On that first evening that they met, the

> > sagacity of Sir Alberic sounded the vicious and feeble character of the Saxon.

> > From the time that he assumed the guardianship of Ethelind, Edred had been lord of the household, and without consulting the young maiden he offered, the Norman knight and his daughter a prolonged hospitality, an offer which in the morning was warmly second-

> > Little to the taste of the English maiden, indeed, in the days and weeks that succeeded were the worldly pastimes and pomps introduced by Sir Alberic; the hunting and hawking, the engagement of mummers and minstrels. the chase in the morning, and the feast and the dance at night.

But gentle, kind-hearted Ethelind would not, for Corisande's sake, express the weariness she felt, for the cunning Sir Alberic still held over his daughter's head the threat of proceeding to Rouen; and while the visit at Beechdale was prolonged, the poor damsel self a Christiau, was very much more wicked flattered herself that her father might relent. and that there was hope for her and the worthy

This hope she imparted to Ethelind, and though the pious maiden would fain have seen neither God nor man, proposed himself to her visitors depart, so that she could have returned to that quiet round of duties in which she so much delighted, yet out of consideration for her friend, she forebore to express the

Now had Ethelind, instead of the aspirations of a vestal, really been one of those vain maidens, those silly worldlings, whose whole thoughts are absorbed by the pomps of the world, fineries. and flatteries, the end of which is always to be marriage prosperous in a worldly sense, and wishout care or thought for that other certain end, the end of life itself,-still the suit of Sir Alberic Maltravers would have been little likely to prosper.

There is a coarse old adage purporting "that old fools are the worst of fools." Perfectly true, for age should at least bring wisdom.

So old sinners are the worst of sinners, and Sir Alberic Multravers was both a sinner and

Setting apart all his ruthless deeds in war and peace, his avarice and his cruelty, he was a sinner, in that in his latter days, when he should have been thinking of the grave and a true repentance for his offences to God and man, his thoughts were of marriage with a maiden more youthful than his own daughter; and in this respect, with folly that almost exoccded his sin, he actually thought that with his sixty years, his scarred, bronzed visage, his scowling brow, his gray hairs, clumsy, sinewy frame, and rude demeasor, he would, by dint of shows and feasting, and glittering attire, actually win a fair, pure maiden to love him and willingly become his wife.

Had Ethelind been as much a maiden of the world as was Sir Alberic's own pretty daughtor Corisande, it is probable he would have encountered sore ridicule when urging his suit; but the meek and pious aspirant of the eloister was restrained by compassion and pity, by a respect for Sir Alberic's years, which he was himself wanting in, or else surely even she would have been provoked to laughter by the spectacle which the knight presented when he flung himself at her feet, like a huge mummer burlesquing, in a Christmas mystery, the charactor of some griffin or monster who has carried off a Christian maid. Ethelind was pained and shocked for Sir Alberic, that he should have provoked, for a suit so ridiculous, that rejection which, couch it in what terms she would, must necessarily be bitter and humiliat-

Ethelind then spoke gently, but so very firmly, that the wicked old knight could not fail to be certain that of her free will the maiden would never become his wife.

He was not the less angry with her because of her kindness and forbearance, and starting from his kneeling posture in a sudden fury, he forgot that hard fighting and hard living had made his joints stiff and his person unwieldly, and toppling over in the attempt to rise, he rolled at Ethelind's feet, clutching at the rushes on the floor, sputtering and swearing big Norman oaths, and altogether presenting so absurd a spectacle, that even the decorous gravity of the Saxon maiden was overcome, and she ran out of the room, unable to control her laughter.

It was in a sitting apartment contiguous to the great hall at Beechdale that this preposterous scene occurred, and on the threshold she stumbled over her guardian, who expressed surprised at her unwonted mirth, but was not ultogether unconscious of the cause, as, his own evil propensities having been now fully evoked by the suggestions and advice of Sir Alberic, he was hand in hand with all the designs of that pernicious colleague, and it had indeed been arranged between them that the Norman should that very morning proffer his suit to Ethelind herself.

Well satisfied, before seeing Sir Alberic, as to the and elderly admirer, Edred hastened to console him,

Edburga with the youthful Corisande, and take the Norman damsel for his wife, but avarico was his master-passion, and mindful that the lands of Ethelind, which Sir Alberic promised for his daughter's dower, would pass into the keeping of the Church should the project of the double marriage fail, he gave an eager assent to all the proposed villanies of the savage Norman.

(To be continued.)

SWISS TRADE IN ITALIAN APOSTATE

PRIESTS. The so-called Reformation of the sixteenth con-

tury was not conspicuous for the strict morality of its founders and abettors. Hency VIII. was not a pattern of conjugal fidelity, and Luther's relations with the apostate nun appeared even to his fellow apostates a herrible scandal. When Elizabeth determined to extirpate from Ireland the Catholic Faith, the sent over from England and Scotland pretended Bishops and clergymen, men of vile reputation and scandalous lives, to take the place of the Catholic prelates and priests whom she trust out of their benefices and tried to banish or destroy by torture and the scaffold. The same policy was pursued, in a modified form, in later periods, and so bad was the character of the Irish Establishment dignitaries in the time of Swift, that the witty Dean asserted that Highwaymen used to intercept the coaches conveying new Bishops from London to Holyhead on their way to Ireland, murder the ecclesiastics, possess themselves of the papers and clothes of their victims, and proceed to Dublin to occupy the ecclesiastical preferments intended for English or Scotch divines. In no other way could the Dean of St. Patrick's account for the profligate conduct of the Bishops and Deans who plundered the ecclesi-astical revenues of Ireland. Yet there was the plea of necessity to be urged in behalf of the English monarchs who attempted to put heretical pastors over the Irish Catholics. It is not easy to procure upon a sudden a sufficient number of apostates, qualified to assume an ecclesiastical position in a Catholic country, and respectable enough not to disgrace it by crimes and immorality. In the present day the Swiss Government has been able to eject and remove a great number of Catholic priests in the Berne Canton. But it has not been able to supply the place of the ejected. It finds itself, like the Government of Elizabeth and James, obliged to import from abroad suitable clergymen of the propor stamp, The Irish benefices were filled by clerical reprobates, imported from England and Scotland. Italy has been selected by the Swiss Reforming Government as a recruiting ground where clerical candidates for Berne parishes may be econmically obtained. The traffic in Italian organ boys was lately prohibited by Victor Emanuel's Ministry, but the traffic in apostate priests is still open. The President of the executive Council, and Director of Worship at Berge, Herr Teuschur, has despatched to Turin, one M. Renaud Thurman, Professor at Luclergymen and hire them for the Jura, where seventy parishes are new vacant, in consequence of the rethe idol which the Swiss Nabuchadnosor has set up, er to abandon their true pastor, Mgr. Lachat, Bishop | responsible to the Irish Parliament."

of Bale. The arrival of M. Thurman at Turin was duly announced in the journals of that city, and among the action-bills and other advertisements in Gazetta del Popolo of February 20th, appeared the following notice:—"The acceptation of the Law of Organization of Worships in the Canton of Berne makes it necessary to fill a number of incumbencies and curacies in the Catholic portion of the B-rnese Jura. By the terms of the law these posts can be filled only by members of the Bernese clergy. But foreign ecclesiastics will be admitted to the ranks of the Bernese clergy without previous examination, if they produce proof, birth, enjoyment of political rights, and of good conduct. They must also show certificates of having passed the theological examinations and the preliminary studies, and of having discharged for a certain time clerical or educational functions. Swiss or foreign ecclesiastics, desirous of joining the Bernese clergy, are requested to make application in writing, and to forward the necessary documents to the undersigned Director of Worships, who will furnish applicants with all particulars which can be desired in reference to the appointments and stipends." This decument bears date, "Berne, 28th January, 1874, and is subscribed by "The Director of Worships, Teuscher." This advertisement does not, however, supply all the informa-mation which would enable candidates to appreciate correctly the position of the future apostate rectors and vicars in the Jura. The author of an article in the Unita Catholica of the 22nd of February had in his possession a letter written by Herr Teuscher to a Swiss clergyman, from which more ample details may be collected. The Catholic priests who seek employment from him must, in addition to other qualifications, professa "frank acceptances of Old-Catholicism, and absolutely break with Bishop Lachat." That is to say, the successful candidates for State preferment in Switzerland must be schismatics and heretics. They must moreover accept their nominations solely from the State without consulting their parishoners. The Catholics, it may be inferred, are not disposed to welcome the intruding nd imported incumbents. The new priests must have, according to Herr Teuscher, "courage, firmness, and enthusiasm for the cause, as at first th-y will have many conflicts to sustain, and difficulties will be created by the parish priests who were deprived." The civil Government pledges itself, howover, to give every support to the new comers. Governo li appoggiera, in tutto e per tutto." Those Catholic priests who may take into consideration the Teuscher proposals will probably to what Bishop Mgr Lachat being ignored we will be expected to homage. The head and chief prelate is of course the Government personified in Herr Teuscher himself. But Herr Teuscher has already a Vicar-General, one Herzog, the schismatical Rector of Olten. have every reason to hope—so writes Herr Teuscher -" that the parish priest of Olten, Herzog, will charge himself with the exercise for our canton (the Catholic Jura) of a certain episcopal (sic) jurisdiction, which will be the only jurisdiction recognized by us." The reward offered for apostasy to the Turin Catholics is plainly stated. The lowest stipend is 3,000 francs yearly, with house and fuel, and to defray travelling charges, a quarter's pay will be given in advance. Altogether, the sum which the Swiss Reformers hold out as a bribe for abandoning the faith, is a pretty fair temptation to men of the Paul Grassi type. Apostates are not popular in Turin or in any part of Italy. The men who are not disposed to take the thirty pieces of silver are generally not worth purchase. Not long ago a Milanese journal contained a very significant advertisement from a School and Governess Agency.-We have demands," so said the advertiser, " for tutors and teachers, and are ready to receive applications from priests or unmarried ladies. But we are compelled to refuse to receive applications from married priests or friam and from nuns with broken vows, because our clients will have nothing to do with them." What success Professor Thurman may experience in his Turin Mission is at present unknown The very fact of his publicly advertising for apostates would leave one to infer that he has undertaken a somewhat difficult errand. But it is consolatory to find that the so called Oldmode in which the maiden had replied to her rude | Catholicism in Switzerland is forced to maintain itself by foreign aid. Like the Protestant Establishand found the knight less discomfitted than enraged. | ment in Ireland, it must be fed and fostered from He stormed and swore that King Honry, King | without The imported heretical clergymen must Philip of France, and the Pope combined, should be supported by State pay and protected by the not say him may in making Ethelind his wife. He State soldiers. It is not likely that the Swiss Goventered into a new compact of evil with Edred, who ernment will be able for any length of time to per- did it; and how the first and most solemn words he dis part was very willing to replace the matronly severe in a course so plainly iniquitous as that of utters strike straight to the point, saying: "In the urga with the youthful Corisande, and take the compelling a Catholic population to receive the ministrations of excommunicated priests. The attempt to introduce these hirelings will only render stronger theattachment of Catholics to their true pastors. Persecution has always failed to destroy the faith. A few bad clergymen in Italy or olsewhere may indeed be found willing to take the price of infamy offered by the corrupt agents of a wicked Government, but although they may receive the wages, they will not be able to perform the work for which they are hired. The Bernese Catholics need only to continue firm in allegiance to the Church. God has promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And as long as Catholics preserve their belief in the Divine promises, they need not fear that the Holy Catholic Church, which has outlived so many persecutions, will yield to the puny attacks of Messrs. Teuscher, Thurman, and the small band of schismatics salaried by Swiss gold. The Professor's expedition to Turin seems a sign, not of the strength, but of the weakness and shamelessness of the sect of Old-Catholics in Switzerland. Nor would that expedition scem a whit more for-

supply their dupes with wives, as well as with salaries, houses, and fuel. "WHAT IS HOME RULE?"

midable, were the agents of corruption to effer to

Mr Denvir the well known Liverpool publisher, is now bringing out a series of little volumes on national topics. The last contribution to this "Penny Library" of Mr Denvir is entitled "What is Home Rule?" and is from the practised pen of Mr Hugh Henrick a gen leman who has already done reoman service to the popular cause. Mr Henrick, in the brief limits of the space allotted to him, answers his self-put question with a fulness, an ability, and a ludicidity which leaves nothing to be desired. In his opening. pages he formulates the principles and demands of the Home Rule League in a few seniences which ought to be as a flood of light to those English politicians and journalists who profess to be unable to understand what Home Rule means The essential and fundamental principles of the League as of the Home Government Association are Mr Henrick says.—

"To obtain for the Irish nation the right and privilege of managing its own anairs by a parliament assembled in Ireland, and composed of the Sovereign the Lords, and Commons of Ireland. To secure for that Parliament the right of legislating for and directing all the internal interests of Ireland. To leave the Imperial Parliament (in which Ireland should be represented as in the present Imperial Parliament, but under the limitations before pointed out) the power of dealing with all Imperial affairs-ie, the Crown and Imperial Government-the colonies, intercourse with foreign states, advising the Crown, through the Imperial Ministry, in matters of peace and war; or, as it is put in the printed principles of the League, in all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the empire at large,' and also granting and providing the necessary supplies for gano, as an agent to seek out apostate Catholic Imperial purposes.' To accomplish this under the provisions of a Federal arrangement, guaranteeing to Ireland all legislation and administration in

common with all sane and patriotic Irishmen, holds that as corollary to these demands must be understood the principle that the reforms enumerated above are to be sought only by constitutional paths. The great lesson of O'Connell has sunk deep into the Irish mind—the lesson that blessings which would be "sought in vain by violent and bloody revolution may be obtained by peaceful and legal reform." Having then explained what Home Rule is Mr. Heurick turns to discuss what Home Rule would do. In the history of the past he finds a full and most satisfactory answer. During the eighteen brief years for which Ireland enjoyed the blessings of Legislative Independence she exceeded in intellectual brilliance and in the growth of material prosperity every contemporary nation. The world was filled with her manufactures. Her ships were in every sea. Splendid edifices, worthy of the genius of Palladio and the munificence of the Medicis, were, by Irish hands, raised in the Irish Metropo-Her Senate attracted the wondering and delighted gaze of Europe. Within its walls there took place encounters of genius and wit, bright as those which lit up the Forum of Athens when Demosthenes and Æschines contended for the Crown. Ireland lost her self-Government, and the result has been an unbroken tale of material retrogression and intellectual decay, Mr. Henrick says:-

"In 1799-the year before the Uni on-the population of Ircland was somewhat less than it is to-day and yet at that period 1,200,000 of the population were either engaged in or living by manufacturing Industry. The number so employed in 1862 was only 37,872, showing that while at the period of the Union over one in five of the population were engaged in the manufactures, in 1862 there was only 1 in 140, showing a decrease of 2,800 per cent in 62 years; and since that date there has been no material increase in manufacturing industry, while the decline of agriculture is marked by hundreds of thousands of acres annually, and the decline of population by tens of thousands. The decline of the former in 1872 was 134,915 acres, while the decline in population in the same pear was over 70,000. There is not a third of the available land of Ireland under cultivation to-day, and not half the population which the Island would contain in the ratio of increase from 1835 to 1845, nor one-third of what land is capable of maintaining under a well-ordered naive system of Government."

The grand task of an Irish Parliament would be to restore Ireland's lost prosperity, to develope and nurture her agriculture and her mines, her fisheries and her manufactures. Such a task would be as beneficial to the Empire as to Ireland herself and forms the aim, end, and design of Home Rulers. Mr Henrick has answered the question, "What is Home Rule?" with ability and moderation, and his pamphlet will do good, especially in England.

AN EPISCOPALIAN MINISTER TEACHING UNITARIANISM.

Onegon, March 4, 1874. Editor Catholic Sentinel:

Although the above assertion may appear rather trange, nevertheless, it is true, a striking proof of which can be found in the issue of the Churchman of February 15th, in an article under the heading of Lent," which, in its general terms and features, as well as in the absence of regulations for it, says very little to the purpose. But to the point. The learned editor of the Episcopalian organ cannot be ignorant of the fact brought down to us by tradition, that, when the heretics, Cerinthus, Albion and others, began to deny the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ the Bishops, clergy and faithful of Lesser Asia earnestly begged of St. John, the beloved disciple, to give them, before dying, his own evidence and convictions on that momentous subject. In compliance with their petition, and after much fasting and prayers, made by all at his request, he he began and wrote his gospel, the last of the four, about the end of the first century, relating many important subjects omitted by the other Evangelists, especially that contained in the sixth chapter, the long and important discussion of Christ with the Jews, in which He tries to convince them he would give them His real body and real blood for food and drink; which promise He fulfilled two years after at His last supper. And our learned minister, as a daily reader of the Bible, knows perfectly well with what noble and sublime language he God, and the Word was God. All things were made by Him; and without Him was made nothing that was made. And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we saw His glory, the glory as it were of the only begotten Son of the Father. full of grace and truth." By which words the beloved disciple solemnly and emphatically declares, and incontrovertibly establishes the eternity and divinity of the second person of the august mystery of the most adorable Trinity. And, now, as the utter-ance of the words, "and the Word was God," proves the divinity of our Lord, so also the omission or subtraction of the same import a denial of that great fundadental Christian truth. And lo! this is what the learned editor of the Churchman has done, in the aforesaid article; for, in speaking of the new-born King," Jesus Christ, instead of saying, "He was God," he says, "the wonderinl works of His miracles have called us to acknowledge that God was with Him, and that He was true,"—thereby entirely omitting the words proving His divinity, and using in their stead such as would only make Him a holy man like Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Moses; that "God was with Him" as He was with them, and no more. Now, can it be supposed that this has been done accidentally or unintentionally? No, it cannot; the learned minister, an assiduous reader of the Bible, must have known what he said and meant; and what he said, is it not the teaching of pure Unitarianism, and the denying of the eternal

God-head of our Lord? But why should any one be astonished at this? Has not that Episcopalian minister the privilege granted by the "glorious Reformation," of interpreting the Bible as all the rest, according to his own private judgment; and also as much right as Dr. Cummins to secede or join another denomination. And who can blame him for that, since, in doing so, he walks in the footsteps of his spiritual fathers, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and others of the Committee in England, for the "Revision of the authorized version, who, knowingly and by choice, associated themselves with one who not only denies, but in a recent publication, is also the open assailant of that fundamental doctrine of faith as well as of the inspiration of the Holy Scripture itself; and who," furthermore, "was permitted by these high dignitaries to receive the holy Sacrament, on that occasion, without reciting the Nicene Creed." (See the remonstrance of Rev. John W. Burgon, B. D., in a pamphlet, "An Unitarian Revision of our Authorized Version Intolerable," dated Friday, March 22, 1872.)

Besides these examples from abroad, there is another one at home, of recent date, which is to be found in the declaration of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in a convention assemsembled in Baltimore, October 11, 1871, by which they pronounced that " regenerate" means " no moral change in the subject of Baptism;" and this, contrary their fundamental articles of faith, in which we read, "Baptism is also a sign of regeneration, or new birth." Therefore, I say, there is a "moral

We need scarcely say that Mr. Henrick, in crament by "the laver of water in the word of life."-[Eph. 5, 25.] In virtue of the blood of Christ, here applied to our souls; and by virtue of the same, we receive a new birth, by which we are regenerated and renewed, being born again of water and the Holy Ghost [St. John 3, 5] to a new everlasting life; and are made children of the living God and heirs to His eternal kingdom. New does all this mean no moral :hange?

Therefore, in view of the facts of the versatility and elasticity of private judgment; I conclude and judge: "the people of this Episcopal denomination, together with the Right Rev. Bishop who presides over that sect, have to bear with the peculiar views and doctrines of the editor of their organ, and cannot prescribe him certain limits to his way of understanding the Bible, as he is also a doctor in Israel: however, I sincerely pity the people who have such guides and such doctors in sacred matters as these which pertain to fundamental articles of faith, the helief or disbelief of which must unavoidably lead either to an eternal happiness, or to an eternal misery or damnation. A CHRISTIAN.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Home Rele in Ingland .- The following members voted in favor of Mr. Butt's motion-minority-

Biggar, J. C., Blennerhassett, R. P., Bowyer, Sir G Brady, J., Brooks, Right Hon. M., Browne, G. L. Collins, E., Conyngham, Lord; Dease, E., Dunbar J Ennis, N., Errington, G., Esmonde, Sir J., Eyton, P. E., Fay, C. J., French, Hon. C., Gourlay, E. T., Gray Sir J., Henry, M., Lewis, H. O., M'Carthy, J. G., M'-Kenna, Sir J. N., Martin, J., Meldon, C. H., Montagu, Rt. Hon. Lord R., Moore, A., Morris, G., Murphy, N. D., Nolan, Captain; O'Brien, Sir P., O'Byrne, W. R., O'Cleary, K., O'Conor, D. M., O'Gorman, P., O'Keeffe J., O'Leary, W., O'Shaughnessy, R., O'Sullivan, W. H., Power, R., Redmond, W. A., Ronayne, J. P., Shaw, W., Sherlock, Mr. Serjeant; Simon, Mr. Serjeant; Smyth, P. J., Stacpoole, W., Sullivan, A. M., Thompson, T. C., Tighe, T., Tellers., Butt, I., Synan,

The Freeman, writing in the interests of the Home Rule League, professes to regard the proceedings with satisfaction. It sees no ground for despondency in the defeat of the Amendment by so large a majority, but states that the result was anticipated, and that the object of the leaders was only to exercise their forces and show the discipline of the Party. It predicts that when the "tug of war does actually come, and the crucial struggle is joined, the foes of Ireland will be pressed far closer than they were at the first feint made against them." It eulogizes Mr. Butt's speech as "remarkably power-

THE " PALL MALL" ON IRISH NATIONALISTS. - The Home Rule party in Ireland would do well to meditate and lay to heart an article which appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette of Saturday. They will there see what they have to expect from the advanced guard of English Liberals. "The Home Rulers," says the writer, "seem to take for granted, as requiring no proof, that the Irish members who had made themselves impossible at Westminster would have been allowed to meet in Parliament at Dublin." Not at all; if the Union is not maintained, there is no reason, thinks the Pall Mall Gazette, why the institutions of Ireland should be "of the English and constitutional type;" and to the assertion that England would not dare to leave Ireland under any system of Government not parliamentary, it is, in its opinion, "a sufficient general answer to say that there has never been a single instance in the history of the two Islands in which this country has refrained from doing anything which it strongly wished to do from fear of Irish resentment"-witness the war undertaken against the Continental coalition, in spite of Irish disaffection, the existence of which was acknowledged, the remedy for which was known, and to remove which no attempt whatever was made. The fact is, that neither of the great parties in the Imperial Parliament will at present pay any attention to the Irish grievance; the Conservatives will not, because they do not want the support of the Home Rulers, and the Liberals will not, because that support would be of no use to them towards regaining their position. The adherence of the whole body to the Opposition would leave the Ministerial majority intact. The fact may be disagreable, but it is a fact, and must be faced. London Tablet.

Sr. Patrick's Day.-From an early hour on Tues-

day morning there was much more than usual bustle and stir to be observed in this town. About nine o'clock, or shortly after it, the Lurgan contingent, with a number of drums and two flags, came in out of Shankhill-street and passed up Edwardstreet, and then by the Long Plain on to a place called Boyd's Turn. Here all assembled, there having been contingents from Lurgan, Lisburn, the Moyntaghs, Piper Hill, Glenavy, and many other parts. After all had formed into order they proceeded into the town, and having passed by the railway station, the procession took down by the corner of the Railway Hotel, and passed the Model School, went up Mary-stret, around St. Peter's Church, and up North-street. At the Court-house and corner of Church-place the soldiers of the 6th Regiment were lined across the street, four deep, so as to prevent either party from passing further into the town. At the Edward-street side of the town a large number of police were similarly situated. The procession then, headed by the Lurgan Hibernian Brass Band, having reached the head of North-street, marched at a slow pace down Church-place and into Edward-street, and thence into Derryboyle, where a regular demonstration was to be held. It need only be said that the procession was by far the largest of the kind that was ever witnessed in this part of the country, and certainly, from its orderly and respectable appearance and bearing, completely surprised all who had the pleasure of beholding it. The front was brought up by a monstrously large and really magnificent banner belonging to Lurgan, and which had to be borne in a "brake," which also contained the members of the band and some others.— The flag bore the sunburst, with the harp and crown and the wolf dog, with a round tower and so forth. The color was green and red, with white fringe .-The second and third flags belonged to Lisburn, the first having upon it on the top, "God Save Ireland," with an excellent likeness of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien; and underneath the words, "Home Rule," while on the other side was an admirable likeness of Wolfe Tone, with the words, "Ireland a Nation," and "Amnesty." The third flag had the word, "Lisburn," with the letters, "A. O. H.," and the usual harp. The fifth flag had the words, "Piper Hill," with the likeness of Saint Patrick on one side, and a harp and crown on the other, and it was really in other respects splendidly got up. The Derryclone flag was also much admired. There were also two handsome flags from Gilford, with the words, "God Save Ireland" and "Home Rule," and at the same time having the harp without the crown conspicuous thereon. The last flag was a common green one with a crownless harp and the words "Ballyenesh" and "God Save Ireland." During the time the procession was entering the town, Rodolphus Harvey, Esq., R. M., drove on a car at the head of them, and H. E. Redmond, Esq., R. M., rode on horseback in the rere, and at to the Scripture and to the twenty-seventh article of | times up and down through the procession. As the procession was passing by the corner of Hill-street, a Protestant locality, a few parties who were standing there hissed, shouted "No Home Rule," and change," inasmuch as we, who by our natural birth made other demonstrations of disapproval; but the fusal of the Catholic incumbents to bow down before purely Irish affairs, and this according to constitution of processionists having taken no notice of it, all passed purely Irish affairs, and this according to constitu-tional principles, and by ministers constitutionally wrath, slaves of Satan, and liable to eternal damn-versionsible to the Irish Parliament.²

wrath, slaves of Satan, and liable to eternal damn-ation, are element from sin and sanctified in this sa-sion left the town all was characterised by the most

perfect quietness, though the soldiers during the remainder of the day continued to retain their places in the streets; their services, however, proved I am happy to say, a superfluity. It was roughly estimated that there could not have been less than forty to fifty thousand in the entire procession and its accompaniments, and their neat, orderly, and respectable appearance was the subject of general remark even from their opponents. The procession returned into the town about six o'clock, when they they were unmercifully attacked by a large number of the Orangemen who ran at them in Edward. street with sticks and stones, and beat them severely, besides tearing the sashes from several of them. A large number have been badly beaten, and several prisoners have been taken. Among those who have been beaten are a Mr. Kearns, Catholic school. master in Lurgan, and Mrs. Kearns, and a large number of others whose names it was impossible as yet to ascertain. For a while the scene was of the most fearful character. After some time Mr. Harvey, R. M., read the Riot Act, and then the soldiers and police, with fixed bayonets, were ordered to clear the streets. A number of houses have been badly wrecked, but especially the Free School in North-street, which has been completely riddled. Several arrests have been made.—Ulster Examiner.

Dublin, March 18.—The case of "O'keeffe v Moran," an offshoot of the litigation between the parish priest of Callan" and Cardinal Cullen, came on for trial yesterday before Mr. Justice O'Brien, at Kildare Assizes. It is an action for libel in which the plaintiff claims 6,000% damages for injury done to his character by the defendant, his Bishop, in sending a letter to the Commissioners of National Education, containing the following statement:-When the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe (meaning the plaintiff) was appointed parish priest of Callan in 1863, a document was forwarded to the secretaries of the Board of National Education, in the name of the committee, and bearing the signature of its members, nominating the said Rev. Robert O'Keeffe manager of the Callan schools. We beg to inform you that that document is not genuine, and that the signatures to it are forgeries." A statement to the same effect was sent in a circular to every member of Parliament. There were six counts in the summons, and plaints setting forth the alleged libel with inuendos put in various forms and on each count 1,000% damages were claimed. The defendant's pleas were no fewer than 30, many of them being only formal traverses of the plaintiff's statements. The defences, stripped of technicality, amounted substantially to a denial of the facts of writing and publishing, of the defamatory sense imputed, and of the charge of libel, with special pleas of privileged communication. The jury after two hours' deliberation, reterned into the court, and the foreman announced that the jury had found the publication did not impute that the plaintiff had been guilty of forgery, or that he uttered a falso document. They could not agree whether it imputed that that the plaintiff had made a false representation to the Commissioners, and they thought the signatures to the document were genuine. They found that the publication was made by the defendant bona fide believing the statements to be true. His Lordship directed the jury to retire to consider the question on which they could not agree, The jury again retired, and at half-past 5, being still unable to agree, were discharged.

One of the most distinguished, as well as the most austere of the Irish prelates, is the Most Rev. Dr Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor, but at the same time, he is an earnest Irish Nationalist. His character is of the unbending type, and his picty, zeal, and learning are so greatly revered in Ireland. Anxious to honor the festival day of St Patrick, he did what he does only on special o casions, and almost as a special duty. He appeared at the soirce held in the Uster Hall, Belfast, and presided. In proposing the toast of "Our Native Land," his Lordship said :- " It is our duty, in the exercise of that virtue of patriotism, to love Ireland (loud cheers). The language in which this toast is written before me is such as to make me feel the importance of the question, and I am free to admit that I would not consider myself a genuine Irsishman if I did not desire to see Ireland free and happy (loud applause). I would not consi ler it reasonable that in any country or nation, strangers are qualified to govern a country better, or even as well as those who were natives (loud applause). When all Irishmen shall agree in demanding home government-which shall be likely to advance the prosperity and interests of our country—there is not a power on earth that can resist them (loud and continued applause). But I must be candid. I must say that I am not one of those who would wish to see Ireland govern herself while her people would remain divided. I would have Catholic and Protestant to come together and acknowledge from a common motive of patriotism the love of our common country. With civil and religious liberty, home government would be a blessing. How or when that was to be brought about it is not for me now to say. I may add this one remark that it is the duty of every one who is a true patriot -a patriot in the true sense of the word-that he should be tolerant and intelligent, and endcavor to spread intelligence amongst his neighbours. If this was so I am sure that this great event would be sooner brought about."

THE ACTION OF THE JRISH MEMBERS.—There is considerable discussion in the public press at present as to the course which the members ought to adopt in the British Parliament, at the present crisis. No doubt, it is a very grave question, and one which ought to attract even more attention than it has done up to the present from the Irish Press and people; but we suppose political life is no exception to the rule that after great excitement there follows the usual and inevitable collapse of re-action. However, Ireland cannot afford to remain long inactive; and therefore we are glad to observe that Mr. P. J. Smyth, with his usual patriotism and caraestness, calls for immediate action, and does so in that tone of moderation and gentlemanly bearing which has been always distinctive of his political career. He entertains certain opinions on Home Rule, with which we may here frankly say we do not agree; but at all events he is not disposed, as an Irish member, at a grave crisis in the history of his country, to sit with folded arms, and wait till the tide passes by! He thinks, as we think also, that if Ireland be now a power in the Imperial Parliament, the sooner she exercises that power the better, even though we may not expect great results from it for some time to come; and, so far at least, we think Mr. Smyth's views right, and trust they will receive the support of the country. He is a Repealer, pure and simple, but he does not press, his view—he asks that an abstract proposition be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, indicating the demand of Ireland for B domestic legislature; and, while we give credit to others for their good intentions, we are thoroughly in accord with Mr. Smyth, that the power which is allowed to remain inactive will soon degenerate, if not into rust and corruption, at least so as to lose its influence over the people who have enthroned it. Why should a session be thrown away without making a bold and manly effort in the cause of national justice, even though that effort may fail? We believe it is a universally recognised axiom that no effort in a good cause was ever lost or thrown away, and that even should it fail it may yet serve as the germ of future success. We believe this principle was truer of any cause than with reference to the national demand of Ireland. The people have made a great, a noble effort—their representatives must follow their example, or else forfeit the confidence of the people. The cause of Ireland cannot at ford to lose a single session, no matter what the predence of leaders may suggest, and our business is with "measures not men." The question of Home Rule

cannot afford to wait the convenience of parties, or of individuals—it must be pressed forward to the front, and at once, even though we may be outvoted by the abettors of British opposition; but no great cause was ever without effort, and even failure in the first instance. But, at all events, let us not rest idly on our oars; let us show that if we aim at freedom we have at least the courage to strive for it, even though it may be a forlorn hope; and the men who have the chivalry to lead the forlorn hope are the surest to triumph in the end! We are not disposed to take an over-sentimental view of this question-quite the contrary; but the result of action may indicate to the priesthood and people of Ireland as to what other groove they may direct their energies-to achieve even in the shape of instalmentsthe redress of pressing Irish grievances.—Kilkenny

AN IRISH BLOOD RELATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Mr. John O'Hart, or, as his more fitting title would read, John V., has added a short chapter to the " Vicissitudes of Ancient Families." He has just concluded the labor of a lifetime. The result is embodied in a five-shilling pamphlet called "The Last Princes of Tara." In this historico-genealogical brochure, he proves that the O'Hart family is in the first place the "royal stem" of Ireland; and, secondly, the source from which the House of Hanover is escended. Queen Victoria and our author are, by the conditions here demonstrated, blood relations, and this interesting and important fact Mr. O'Hart has ventured in terms of the most respectful loyalty to convey to her Majesty, who has, we are told, been graciously pleased to accept the same. We dare not pursue the learned and lineal representative of an ancient and renowned dynasty through his elaborate investigation. He has performed a task of gigantic dimensions. It could have been achieved only by an erudition which puts to shame the whole Herald's College, and has not merely elucidated many obscurities of our national chronicles, but has absolutely supplied a good deal that was deemed hopelessly lost. His work, however, was a work of love, a duty to his illustrious ancestors as well as to himself and his successors. Mr. O'Hart shows the gradations of his descent from Arturius-Ein-Pheir, King of Ireland at the close of the second century. It is no small matter to run a perfect genealogical cantena over an interval of seventeen hundred years or so. But Mr. O'Hart has no more difficulty here than in passing from Arturias back to Heremon, who was the thirtyseventh in descent from Adam. Heremon was also in the direct line of the O'Harts. Time was and the consciousness of Royal right would have bred troubles in the State. Only the other day a claimant appeared for the throne of France. Mr. O'Hart claims nothing except recognition of his princely lineage. He is content to belong to a family which, besides giving to Ireland fifty-three of its High Kings, gave to Scotland all its monarchs, and to England many of its most powerful and illustrious sovereigns. This is, indeed, glory enough, and preferable to the unensiness which belongs to the purple. Mr. O'Hart exhibits what seems to us an excessive sensibility with regard to the misfortunes of his house. But it is better be the dethroned heir of kings than be a king oneself, and then beg oboli, like Belisarius, or die like either of the Napoleons. Besides, Mr. O'Hart has not a monopoly of adverse change to bemoan. It is not long ago since the direct descendant of Roderick O'Connor, the last Monarch of Ireland, was discovered in the person of a poor laborer mending a ditch. The whirling of time has treated our author, we are rejoiced to say far more tenderly. Could these potentates—Milesius, Heremon, Art-Ein-Pheir, and the numberless heroes of the House-revisit the pale glimpses of the moon, they would be consoled for very considerable family changes by the knowledge that one of their race and blood still survived to rescue their history from oblivion, and, it may be, to renew through his posterity the glories of the past."-Free-

There are now five election petitions pendingnamely those for Athlone, Drogheda, Leitrim, Mayo and Kerry. As regards the last, it is stated that it is likely to fail, in consequence of the Sheriff not having been made a respondent. The one lodged against the return in Monaghan has fallen through, the security for costs not having been entered into tinct 1614), Earl of Northampton (created 1604, extension to the security for costs not having been entered into tinct 1614), Earl of Northampton (created 1604, extension) the security for costs not naving ocen entered into the form of tinct 1614). Various members of the ducal house in sufficient time. The election for the borough of tinct 1614). Various members of the ducal house for the cost rendered vacant, by succession of howard have at various times and for shorter or Galway, for the seat rendered vacant of Lord Howth to his present rank, has ended in longer periods held the Baronies of Kerdeston, the return of Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Callan having elected to sit for Dundalk, there is a vacancy in the representation for the county of Louth. Mr. Callan and some of his friends, including Mr. Digby, M. P., desire to hand the seat over to Mr. Bernard Molloy, a Home Ruler, who was defeated in the King's County, but a number of the electors object to this ar- mentioned above or to moieties of the same. His. rangement. Last evening a meeting of the county electors, convened for the purpose of selecting a candidate, was interrupted by a body of non-electors and others, who mustered in great force, rushed into the room when the doors were opened, and obtained such an ascendency that the conveners of the meeting and their supporters, including several priests were obliged to retire. After they left Mr. Molloy was introduced with a commendatory speech from Mr. Digby, and gave a statement of his political fopinions which was deemed satisfactory. Meanwhile the seceders had withdrawn to another place, and selected Mr. Harley Kirk, a tenant-farmer.

BAND PLAYING IN DERBY .- Some time ago the Derry Bench of Magistrates issued a proclamation against any band-playing processions in the city. The respect with which this order has been observed has led to relaxation of the restraint, the justices now thinking that the good sense of the people may be depended upon. The Mayor has, therefore, announced that the justices will tolerate public processions, with band, on the 17th March, 12th August, 15th August, and 18th December in each year, and they hope that this indulgence will be characterized by good order on both sides.

Mysterious Case of Drowning,-A farmer named O'Connell, who lives some distance from Kanturk, returning home from the pig market held in that town on Monday, left his horse to a servant to go by the road, and took a short cut across the fields. Not arriving in due time, a search was made, and he was found drowned in a small stream he had to pass over. He took no breakfast in the morning, and only drank half a glass of whiskey in the town and complained to the servant of feeling very weak when parting.

Ireland's Anniversary was celebrated this year with all the old enthusiasm and unfaltering fervor of attachment to our native land, which have characterised previous celebrations. There was, however, an uehappy display of Orange intolerance in the North, and in Dublin we were not treated to the usual silly display at the Castle, called "trooping the guard," owing to the absence of our Chief Governor. -Dublin Irishman.

There were Nationalist demonstrations in the North on St. Patrick's Day, which generally passed off quietly, but in some few instances disturbances were cause by the opposition of the Orange party.— Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England is richer and more varied in her clubs than has been generally supposed. The club movement has certainly been developed of late years to a very considerable extent. From the peer to the humblest peasant, from the great capitalist to the meanest mechanic, musicians and artists high and low-all have their clubs now. So much indeed has the word "club" become popular that we find what used to be called in days gone "the tap room"

room." The latest development of our social pro- married in 1817, Charlotte, eldest daughter of a Prus- ernment before the 26th September, and then divided gress is a "thieves' club," but we hardly think that sian King, Frederick William the Third. In the the latter will be permited to become one of our children of Nicholas, through the marriage, the permanent institutions, if the fate of the Glossop [Hanoverianised] blood of the Stuar's blends with Thieves' Club can be taken as a criterion. Four the blood of the Hohenzollerns and the Romanlads, whose ages varied respectively from ten to offs (female line). The Duchess Manie is the daughthirteen, pleaded guilty at Derby, the other day, to ter of one of these children, the Czar Alexander Sehaving burglariously entered a shop and stolen cond. As there is what may be called a Stuart kintherefrom two whips and a spirit lamp, and to hav- ship between the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, ing committed a similar outrage on another shop, extracting six pounds of lemon p el. It turned out that these young gentlemen belonged to a thieres' club, by the rules of which they were bound to steal something every week or to be fined one penny, to be spent in sweets for the benefit of the club. On the strength of this revelation the four young worthies were sentenced to fourteen days' hard -labour and five years in a reformatory, whercupon they set up what has been described as "a lamentable and melancholy howl," and they were removed loudly protesting their innocence of the very offence to which they had just pleaded guilty It is to be presumed that the next step to be taken-if not already taken-is to fercibly break up the thieves' club of Glossop, and subject its remaining membars to the wholesome exercises of a good "birching."-The Universe.

PURELY SECULAR STATE EDUCATION A DELUSION .-A great part of civil history," says the Westminster Review," consists of the history of religious controversy, and of events arising out of religious controvery. It is impossible to conceive any teaching of civil history from which a history of such controversies could be excluded. Such history as that of England, Scotland, Ireland, or of any other country, would be unintelligible without the history of religion and religious controversies." The secularists know this as well as we do, who advocate denominational schools. It is difficult to believe them to be honest and sincere when they speak of Government schools as teaching "purely seculiar" knowledge to the exclusion of all religious instruction, supposing civil history be taught in these Government schools at all. What sort of education would that be which excluded civil history, or reduced it to a dry catalogue of names, dates and events? The fact is, Government schools do teach much about religion, and religious controversy, and the events arising out of such controversies. They cannot avoid doing so: they cannot avoid teaching religious tenets of some sort, directly or indirectly, and we may rest assured that such teaching will not be favorable to the Catholic religion. Uneducated Catholic parents cannot see this. Their children, therefore, are, and must be, exposed in Government schools to great danger of imbibing religious error unconsciously. It will be insidiously instilled into their unsuspecting minds by the Government teachers, who, for the most part, are the sworn enemies of every Catholic. There may, of course, be some exceptions. Every Catholic parent who sends his child to a Government school while there is ever a moderately efficient Catholic school within reach, can have very little repect for his faith or Church, and the spiritual interests of his offspring, and must be a mere nominal, not a real Catholic. Such reflections should animate Catholics everywhere to make strenuous efforts to establish and keep up efficient schools of their own. This will often be difficult, yet may be done with

THE HOWARDS.—The elevation of Admiral Howard to the peerage as Lord Lanerton raises the number of the Howard family who at present hold seats in the House of Lords to seven. These are the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Suffolk, Effingham, Wicklow, Carlisle, and Barons Howard of Glossop and Lanerton. In fact, the seven peers hold eight coronets between them, for the Earl of Sunolk is also Earl of Berkshire by virtue of a separate creation. Lord Howard de Walden is not a Howard paternally, but an Ellis, though the first Lord Howard de Walden was a grandson of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Besides the above titles, various members of the Howard tamily, all descended either from the first Duke of Norfolk or from his kinsmen, have held in past years the following titles :- Viscount Howard of Bindon (created 1559, extinct 1610), Baron Howard of Castle Rising (created 1669, extinct 1777), Baron Howard of Esrick (created 1628, extinct Beauchamp of Bletsoe, Furnival, Strange of Blackmere, Talbot, Mowbray, if not others. The present Duke of Norfolk is also Earl of Arundel, Earl of Surrey, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, Baron Fitzalan, Baron of Clun, Baron Oswaldestre, and Beron Maltravers, and co-heir to some of the titles grandfather, too, was called to the Upper House in his father's Barony of Maltravers in 1841. The Earl of Carlisle is also Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron D'Acre of Gilesland, and co-heir to a moiety of the Barony of Greystock or Greystoke : the Earl of Effingham is also Baron Howard of Effingham: the Earl of Wicklow (whose ancestor Sir Bernard Burke styles "a scion of the Howards of England") is also Viscount Wicklow and Baron Clonmore in the Peerage of Ireland; the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire is also Viscount Andover and Baron Howard of Charlton. It is probable that even the long list here given does not exhaust the catalogue of the honors which during the last four centuries have been showered down upon this family since the day that the eminent Yorkist General, Sir John Howard, was raised to the Peerage, just fifteen years before he fell fighting by the side of Richard on Bosworth Field. The dukedom, though three times forfeited by attainder, has about it a singular vitality, having been three times revived; and the Peerages tells us-though after the ruling in the case of the Barony of Berkeley the statement might possibly not be held to stand good in law-that "the Earldom of Arundel belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, not only by creation, but also as a feudal honor, by possession of Arundel Castle only, having been so adjudged by act of parliament, 11th Henry VI." But, at all events, speaking roughly, it may be said that the Howards own or have owned in the English Peerage one Dukedom, nine Earldoms, three Viscountcies, and at least twenty Baronies, as well as an Earldom, a Viscountcy, and a Barony in the Peerage of the sister kingdom. Nearly forty coronets in four centuries form a roll of honors never equalled by any other English house in ancient or modern times.—Times.

Scoto-Celt, writing to the Daily News says :- It does not seem to be gennerally known that the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Edinburgh are both the decendants of Mary Stuart. Ernest Agustus, Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg, and afterwards Elector of Hanover, married Sophia, the daughter of the unfortunate Frederick, Elector of the Palatinate, and of Elizabeth, James the First of England's daughter. Of Sophia's children, one was he who as George the first, ascended the throne of England, and another was Sophia Charlotte, that became the wife of Frederick First, who, after being Elector of Brandenburgh, assumed, in the first month of the first year of the eighteenth century, the title of the King. Frederick First's son, Frederick William First, married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, the sister of George Second of England, and had by her besides Frederick the Great, and other children Augustus William, the father of Frederick William Second, Frederick the Great's successor. Federick William Second was succeeded by his son Frederick William Third, who, in his turn, was succeeded by his son Frederick William Fourth, whose successor was his brother, the present Emperor of Germany. Nicholas, the brother of the Russian Emperor, Alexis now, to a great extent, designated "the club ander First, and ultimately made himself Emperor,

it is unnecessary to say that exactly the same kinship exists between the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Germany.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS ON INTEMPERANCE.—It seems that even in England such a thing as intemperance is known, and it seems, moreover, that there, as here, the highest doctors disagree as to the best mode of handling this delicate complaint. Here is how the subject was treated the other day in no less a distinguished assembly than the convocation of the Province of York:—"The Convocation of the Province of York met on Tuesday, March 10, at York Minster. There was a discussion of some length on the evils of intemperance, introduced by the Dean of York, who moved that her Majesty should be prayed to ask Parliament to give the fullest power to the magistrates, to take away licensing authority from the magistrates, and limit in a definite manner the hours of sale. The Dean of Carlisle seconded the motion. The Bishop of Manchester supported the motion, but said he thought there was a danger of over-legislation on the licensing question, as there was also a danger of paying too much court to the grumbling of the publicans concerning present legislation. He himself confessed that he did not rely so much upon legislation as upon moral influence and the growth of education. The Archbishop of York also supported the motion, and ultimately an address praying that Parliament would maintain and improve the laws upon the subject of intemperance was adopted unanimously

AN ENGLISH MOTHER.—BURYING & CHILD ALIVE.— At the Middlesex Sessions, Mary Anne Eastland, twenty-three, described in the calendar as a married wo man, was indicted for having abandoned and exposed a child under the age of two years, whereby its life was endangered, and its health likely to be permanently injured. About a quarter to ten on the night of the 3rd instant, Charles Thrift, a footman, was in Wimple Mews, near Portman-square, and heard the cry of a child proceeding apparently from a dung heap. He could see nothing on the dungheap, but sent for a police-constable, who, turning over some of the dung, found beneath it an infant apparently about six weeks old. It was lying on its face, was tightly tied up in an old skirt, which covered it face, and its month was full of dung. After hearing the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Her punishment was penal servitude for

An ingenious fraud, by which wine costing about welve shillings a dozen in France was "translated" so as to sell for two guineas a dozen in England, was exposed recently in one of the London Police The prosecution was instituted by several well known champague manufacturers, including Roederer and Moet & Chandon, and the evidence they brought forward went to show that the prisoner, or his accomplices, were accustomed to buy champagne of the poorest quality in France and ship it to London: there the corks were drawn and replaced by others branded so as to resemble genuine ones, the original labels were removed, and forged labels were pasted on the bottles, and a transformation was thus effected which would deceive even experienced buyers. The bottles could not be told externally from those containing highpriced champagne, the imitation of one of Moet & Chandon's brands being especially clever. The justice, indeed, considered the fraud so dangerously ingenious that the prisoner was sentenced to hard labour for the term of twelve months.

"The Church in Danger!" is the cry now raised by the leading journal. On this occasion, for a wonder, it is not "l'opery" that is assailing the Establishment, but Churchmen themselves. Nor is the assault open and above-board like Mr. Misll's, but is rather an internal rottenness sapping the vitals of the offspring of the loins of the lewd King Henry VIII. In fact the Times intimates that the parsons themselves are at the bottom of the movement, that they are the culprits, and that the Protestant Church is breaking up because her own will not obey her laws and cannot be compelled into submission .- Catholic Times.

There is more than one way of talking on the subect of religion, and a better way, evidently, than the old lady had found whose husband lay wasting under lingering disease. The rector expressed a hope that she sometimes spoke to him of the future. "I do, indeed, sir. Often and often I wake him in the night and say, "John, John, you little think of the torments as is preparing for you."

The Times acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New York and Vienna have been visited, combined with the depressing influence of the India famine. It says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former time.

THE CLAIMANT'S PROSECUTION .- Mr. Hawkins is reaping the fruits of his successful conduct of the Tichborne case. He has been retained as leading counsel in six election cases, the fee in each case being a retainer of six hundred guineas and a "refresher" of a hundred guineas a day.

Chorus of ladies (to come!y curate, who is ascending the ladder to hang decorations)-"Oh, Mr. Sweetlow, do take care! Don't go up! So dangerous! Do come down! Oh!" Rector (sarcastically) -"Really, Sweetlow, don't you think you'd better let a married man do that?"

THE TICHBORNS COSTS .- A supplementary estimate was issued on Saturday, presented to the House of Commons, of additional sums to the money already provided for 1873, required to be voted for the year ended the 31st of March inst., in which appears a sum of £40,000 to defray the further costs of the prosecution "The Queen v. Castro."

LONDON, April 8. — Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, having received an application for a new trial of the Tichborne claimant, asks on what legal grounds the lemand can be made.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was observed in Glasgow by the most magnificent demonstration which the Irishmen of Glasgow have yet achieved.

UNITED STATES.

On March 11th, the Bishops of the Province of St. Louis assembled at St. Louis, Milwaukee and Santa Fe were made Archbishoprics, subject to the approval of the Holy Father. Chicago diocese was divided, and Peoria made the seat of a new Bishopric. A Vicar Apostolic was appointed for Minnesota, as the diocese of St. Paul is to be divided. A coadjutor to Bishop O'Gorman of Omaha was also named, as likewise a successor to Bishop Melcher.

On the 21st of last month, Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour conferred Tonsures upon Charles V. Chevraux; to the same Cleric, and to Henry Dorner, James Hunt, J. W. Klute, N. M. Kolopp, J. F. Lang, he gave Minor Orders; on the same day he raised Rev. F. Metternich to the Diaconate.

The Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D. Bishop of Burlington, Vermont, arrived home last week from his native France. Bishop Goesbriand, we believe, lost two brothers in the late Franco-German war. They were officers in the French

army. The Mixed Commission which has been sitting at Washington has finished its work. Its total awards to British claimants amount to a little less than \$2,000,000, which will be paid to the British Gov- ous faith of their parents.

amongst the claimants, or their legal representatives. —Herald.

PAPER CHURCHES .- A church has just been crected in Bergen, Norway, built entirely of paper, or rather of papier mache Even the relievos on the outside, the statues inside, the roof and the steeple, which rally an edifice of this description is looked on as unsafe in case of fire; but we are further informed that by means of a peculiar chemical process it is not only rendered fire-proof, but also water-proof We are not to suppose that Norway is to hold a monopoly of this sort of thing, and in due time we may look not only for paper churches in New England, but paper hotels and paper dwellings. Very likely we shall have then what the Japanesce have -paper overcoats and paper pocket handkerchiefs; we shall ride in paper horse cars, sail in paper yachts, carry paper umbrellas, shoot at predatory cats with paper revolvers, and when our sands are sifted out. we may be borne to our last resting place in paper way. but who can doubt but that we are just about cutering the age of paper.—Boston Globe.

A young girl of Philadelphia, who is now on her travels, went to Westminster and condescended to admire the great abbey. With admiration came the desire of possession. The whole abbey was too large to be removed, so she quietly took a pen-knife from her pocket and cut out a piece of the chair of Edward the Confessor. She was arrested, and as she was very pretty, they let her off with \$500-the price would have been higher had she been plainer. Not content with this, she serenely journeyed to Dresden, in seach of new worlds to conquer. While visiting a church there she attempted to possess herself of some flowers from a shrine. In pulling them off she overturned the image of the Virgin, to the infinite horror of the custodians of the church. For this pleasing freak her father paid \$2,500. Her beauty probably made the fine small on this ocea-

In the House of the Ohio Legislature, on Feb. 16th, bills were introduced amending the justice code so that there shall be no stay on any judgment rendered for labor performed by employees; to amend the act exempting specific articles from execution, so as to exempt one-half the personal earnings of a debtor and one-half the earnings of in advance of the trial before the court. If they pronounce the person sane, he shall at once be put ipon trial; but if insane, then he shall be commit ted to a lunatic asylum, and put upon trial when pronounced cured.

A new disease, affecting the horses of the stage and street lines, in New York, has made its appearance. A large number of animals have been prostrated but the morality, except in the case of one of the stage lines, is small, and in most instances the disease yields rapidly to medical treatment,-The symptoms are loss of appetite, swollen eyes, which discharge yellowish matter copiously, and swollen legs; stupor follows, with great weakness. Rapid recovery follows a return of the appetite.

HEAVY LICENSE LAW .- The Common Council of Jeffersonville city passed an ordinance, on the night of March 31st, by only two majority, requiring liquor dealers to pay \$500 for a license. The proscriptive manner in which the temperance element is thus brought to bear is driving several German citizens to Louisville.

An Indianapolis editor is responsible for this :-" A young lady in Indiana sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: 'Come gaze upon my dust, false one.' But the compositor spelled dust with a

"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat whom he overtook a few miles from Little Bock. "I am going to Heaven, my son. I have been on the way eighteen years." "Well, good-by, old fellow, if you have been travelling toward Heaven eighteen years, and got no nearer to it than Arkansas, I'll take another

Lapeer, Mich., has had a dramatic entertainment. The "Union Spy" was produced, and the local editor's ecstatic feelings on the occasion may be inferred from his allusion to "a billowy ocean of foaming skirts, which in their virgin and uncontaminated purity, rolled and surged and puffed in the gaslit air."

A good wife is like a snail. Why? Because she keeps in her own house. A good wife is not like a snail. Why? Because she does not carry all upon her back. A good wife is like a town clock. Why? Because she keeps good time. A good wife is not like a town clock. Why? Because she does not speak so loud that all the town can hear her.

During the year 1873 seven persons died in Philadelphia who were over a hundred years of age .-Among the number there was Bridget M'Quaid, aged 106, a native of Fermanagh; Ann Harkins, aged 101, a native of the county Donegal: Margaret O'Neil, aged 100, a native of the county Tyrone, and Catherine Clark, a native of the county Wexford.

The Brooklyn Eagle is responsible for the following: "Pimpleville, Vt., is evidently not a good field for an independent, outspoken journal. The Pim-pleville Post lately published this item: 'Those who have lately been engaged in sheep-stealing had better stand from under. We know of whom we are talking about.' The result was a loss of sixty subscribers, and the paper will go into bankruptcy.

A man in Hartford has stopped his newspaper because his name was printed in a list of advertized letters, and his wife happening to see it first went and got it for him and found it was from a young lady, who complained that he didn't meet her at Worcester, as he promised.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Gilpin, of Philadelphia, has been probated.—It makes provisions to carry into effect the will of her late husband, Mr. Henry D. Gilpin, who has donated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be equally divided between the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Chicago, and the Pennsylvania Society of Fine Arts.

The estates of Stephen and Abbey Kelly and Foster, Sarah Wall, and Marrietta Flogg, who have re fuseded to pay any taxes until women are granted the right to vote, were offered for sale by the tax collector of Worcester, Massachusetts, on Friday, February 20th, to pay the taxes for the year 1872 The last named estate was bought in by a a friend, but no one bid on the others.

A young lady in Ohio, writing to a friend, says "I am not engaged, as you insinuate, but I must confess that I see a cloud above my domestic horizon about as big as a man's hand."

A little Boston girl joyfully assured her mother the other day, that she had found out where they made horses-" she had seen a man in a shop jus finishing one of them for he was nailing on his last

Josh Billings says, "I will state for the information of those who haven't had a chance to lay in sekrit wisdom az freely az I have, that one single hornet who feels well can break up a whole camp-meeting.

The Senate of Minnesota has passed a bill which provides that children confined in the Reform Schools of the State shall be educated in the religi-

"BEST FOOD FOR BEST BODIES."-Mrs. Dr. Everett recently delivered a lecture in New York on the above subject, and in which she said :-" Beauty is, after all, only skin deep. We would all resemble this were our cuticle removed. You will observe that the manikin has not a Grecian bend. In my estimation, the Venus de Milo and net the Venus contains a bell are composed of that material, which appears to the observer as solid stone work. Natu- stoops, all her organs acquire in time a morbid position. If the chin naturally protrudes, learn to draw it in. Women who stoop and who do not carry their heads erect seldom bear life's burdens heroically. Women should be five feet six inches high; men six feet high. In New York, sad to bay, throngs of women may be met on Broadway only five feet in height, or a little over; some of more diminutive stature. The Lacedemonians fined one of their kings for marrying a short woman. Little women should go out of fashion. This physical diminutiveness can be avoided by right methods in the use of food. Although Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, he did not dream of the wonderful circulating apparatus belonging to the coffins. Iron and steel may be very good in their stomach, pancreas, and liver. All the blood in the body is circulated through this portion of the system from three to four times in twenty four hours. I will indicate the spinal column because it connects with the brain, and food must be chosen with reference to the brain. Notice the multitude of muscles in the back. There are seven for keeping the head erect. Pains in the neck and the spinal column can be obviated by eating brown bread. As one-half of nervous matter is phosphorous, food must tend to produce phosphorous. I must ease my mind on the question of teeth. Children under sixteen years of age should be reared largely on brown bread and milk; then they will possess pearly teeth, brilliant eyes, healthy complexions. Condiments are abominations. Mustard, vinegar, and catsups should be discarded, and salt indulged in sparingly. Sugar and molasses come under the head of condiments. Although some chemists and physiologists advocate sugar as an article of food, et, because the body makes sugar from the starchy food eaten, the pure article is unnecessary. Necralgia is an indication of deteriorated blood, and should be cured by eating brown bread catmeal porridge-anything containing much bran. No variety of wine should be drunk. Ever since the world was created, women have been men's tempters, and should avoid encouraging them in the use of liquor. Women who in any sense of the word indulge in his minor child or children. In the Senate a bill alcoholic stimulants seem to lack refinement and was introduced to provide that when a person is true womanliness. Perhaps, because of my Quaker indicted for a crime and the defence pleads insanity, education, I hold this idea. In the good time coma special jury shall determine the question of sanity | ing, when women shall live sensibly, dress rensibly, cat sensibly, morally speaking, they will have more influence over their husbands. Perhaps, could we look into the remote causes of the late panic, the fault would be found to lie with those women who did not feed their husbands sensibly. For speculation, for thought, for business, men need the proper kind of food. Let women feed their husbands on oatmeal porridge and apples. Food should be chosen with reference to the season. In the spring, vegetables; and in the summer, fruits should take the place of heartier food. Men do not wear well in New York; they are at their prime at 38 instead of at 50, because their eating is not properly regulated. If dinner must be served at six, seven, or eight o'clock, let it be light, and the heavy meal caten in the morning. I am not a vegetarian. Vegetarians are often from necessity gormandizers, because they must cat so much in order to obtain a sufficient amount of nutriment. I believe in an occasional piece of good roast beef. Fish is an excellent article of food; but oatmeal is the food par excellence -The Scotch, possessing the largest brains, the highest degree of intellectuality, and a fine physique, are a nation of oatmeal eaters." AN OVER-RATED MAN.-Washington's birthday is

a sort of factitious holiday. We are not a sentimental people, and we revere the name of Washington about as much from a sense of outy and the force of early education as for any reason. It must be confessed that, judged by our standards, Washington was not a very great man. He happened to be the first President, that only entitles him to stand as a sort of historical landmark. No one would concede more readily than his warmest admirers his entire lack of the qualities which would have raised him to eminence now. He never atd a caucus, much less manipulated a primary election in the interest of his employers, and to political strategy he never turned his attention -Among us he might aspire to a seat in the Legislature in some "off years," when no senator was to be chosen, or when the lobby was not very flush, but higher honors we reserve for different men. He would not cut much of a figure at Long Branch, and he was altogether too "stuck-up" to have for friends and advisers such men as General Grant finds congenial. Fancy the courtly Virginian in the United States Senate, sitting between Hipple, of Oregon, and a carpet-bagger whose stolen money bought him a certificate of election. He would long for the tenement of Mount Vernon, and we should all rejoice that such an impracticable was no longer to sit among our Carpenters and Camerons. The party could find more useful men. The distribution of patronage, according to our methods, he couldn't be expected to comprehend. Honesty and efficiency were the only things he looked for in a public official, and the demands of "the workers" would be something he would not duly respect. Great monopolies would pronounce him an every to progress, and no plausible gentleman would get much of a mortgage on his vote for a few shares of stock in a corrupt corporation. He was an old fogy. His notions of women would hardly allow him to be an active friend of female suffrage, and he would as soon have gone on a filibustering expedition as a praying raid. He never ectured, and his earnings, in office, or out, would look ridiculously small to a Government contractor. He was not what we call a practical man, but had too many notions and crotchets in his head. We are saying nothing against his personal purity, but he wasn't just the kind of a man to get along with easily. Great men were not as plenty in the early days of the Republic as now, or we shouldn't be compelled to have business interrupted out of respect to the memory of a man whose spotless inte-grity and entire forgetfulness of self, when his country needed his services, are his chief claims to remembrance.—Boston Herald.

GEORGE BREMEN'S TWENTY DOLLAR HORSE.-George Bremen, on a dirt cart going to the dumping ground, drove against a West street car and smashed a panel. He was arrested, and recently tried in the Special Sessions on a charge of malicious mischief. The theory of his defence was that his horse couldn't smash anything.

"What kind of a horse was he?" asked Justice

Sherwood. "Very pad, your Honor," replied Bremen.

"What was his condition?" "Schin undt bone. He was going deadt pooty

soon. "But that doesn't explain the broken panel."

"Vell, I tell you how dat was. It was a going down hill—right away close to the track—mit a scnowbank. Vell, de cart was loated, undt it push de horse right doundt dot scholope place, undt hit de car. He vas a veak horse, your Honor, undt he couldn't holdt pack pooty vell."

"How much did you pay for the horse?" "Twenty tollars."

"Well, we will fine you twenty-five per cent. of his value—five dollars."

"Gootness gr-r-acious."

A new town has been laid out two miles south of Strasburgh, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1874.

Friday, 17-St Leo, P. C. D. (April 11.) Saturday, 18-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 19-Second after Easter. Monday, 20-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 21-St. Anselm, B. C. D. Wednesday, 22-SS. Soter and Caius, PP., MM.

Thursday, 23-St. George, M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The troops on their return from the Ashan tee expedition met with an enthusiastic reception, which they deserved. The chief result of the war is the capture of the negro monarch's State Umbrella, which has been presented to the Queen-an event commemorated by Punch's Poet Laureate in spirited stanzas, which in every respect are superior to the wretched doggerel of the Queen's poct on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh bringing home his bride. It is to be feared that Tennyson is nigh played out.

Luie and Capt. Brown, the notorious witnesses for the defendant in the Tichborne case. have been tried for perjury, found guilty, and sentenced, the first to seven, the other to five years penal servitude. Whalley is still at

The tighting in the vicinity of Bilboa still continues. The Carlists are badly supplied with artillery; but in all other respects, especially in the morale of their troops have the advantage over their enemics.

Late telegrams from Spain tells us that Marshal Serrano commanding the revolutionary forces in the North of Spain, has made proposals for a settlemen:-nature not given-to the General commanding for His Majesty Charles VII. These proposals the Royalists have definitively

Latest news from India assure us that the famine is subsiding, and that the measures taken by the government have been found adequate to the emergency.

Here in Canada, the question of the week has been, what will Riel do? and what will the last such language as to the impossibility of sin in the justified man who was to judge solube by an internal sad business, and has been made much worse by bad management from the beginning of the North West troubles.

The remains of the late Dr. Livingstone in a good state of preservation, have arrived in England, and will be received with public honors.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT .- The Parliament met at Ottawa on Tuesday the 7th inst. The Hon. M. Dorion moved to bring in a Bill for voting by ballot, and it was read a first time. M. Dorion assured the House that it contained stringent provisions against the malpractices too prevalent at elections. In reply to a ques. tion from Mr. Palmer, the Hen. Mr. Mackenzie stated that it was not the present intention of the Government to apply for an amnesty in the case of the North West troubles of 1869.

On Tuesday when the House of Commons met M. Riel was not in his place, neither did he make his appearance during the sitting .-The Order of the Day was postponed to Thursday, and after some unimportant business the House adjourned.

On Thursday the time of the House was taken up with the discussion of the Riel question. Mr. Clarke, Attorney-General of Manitoba was examined at length, but nothing new was elicited. After a somewhat desultory conversation Mr. Bowell gave notice that on Monday he would move, seconded by Dr. Schultz, that Louis Riel being a fugitive from justice-a warrant for his arrest on a charge of murder being out against him; and having failed to obey the orders of the House to at tend in his place, be expelled from the House-Mr. Bowell cited as a precedent justifying his proposed mode of procedure, the action of the Imperial House of Commons towards the notorious Sadleir.

in Woodstock, Ont. Not so bad for a small town. | -c. vi.

The object of the annexed communication, addressed, and sent to the Montreal Witness more than two weeks ago, but which that journal has refused to publish, is to show that, even if false, the charges urged by a "Jesuit Father" against the moral tendencies of Luther's writings and preachings, are not Jesuitical per. versions of history-since they have been made by Protestant historians of the highest standing. To calumniate Romish priests in the columns of his journal, and to refuse to them, or their friends, the opportunity of justifying themselves, is however perfectly consistent with the career of the Montreal Witness. It is the object of the conductors of that journal, in so far as they can, to prevent their readers from hearing both sides of the story:-

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.

Sin,-I crave permission to offer a few remarks through the columns of your widely circulated journal, on the strictures of your correspondent Lutheran, upon a sermon lately delivered by "a Jesuit Father. on the life and teachings of Luther; and in which sermon the preacher charged the great refermer of the 16th century-1st, with having held and taught the rankest Antinomianism; and, 2nd., with baving formally sanctioned vice and immorality amongst the high placed and powerful on earth. These accusations your correspondent denounced as Jesuitical Perversions of History"

As against the general morality of these Protestants who call themselves "of Luther," or against that of those who in Montreal are known as Lutherans, I have not a word to say; and I beg it to be distinctly understood that I repudiate all intention of giving offence. No! The morality of Protestants of the Lutheran denomination, is not the question I propose to discuss.

Neither do I pretend to enter into the question as to whether the allegations made by "a Jesuit Fa-ther" against the moral teachings of Luther be "Perversions of History?" but I ask whether they can in any sense be called "Jesuitical Perversions of History ?" that is to say. "Perversions" which have the Jesuits for their authors and propagators. This is the question I propose to consider.

1. Luther taught the rankest Antinomianism, or, in other words, the liberty of dispensing with the obligations of the moral law.

2. Luther sanctioned,-in the high placed and politically influential at all events,—the filthiest im morality, as not incompatible with the highest professions of Christianity.

Such, in substance, were the charges urged against Luther by the "Jesuit Father." The question at issue is, not-Are these charges true; but, if false if "Perversions of History," are they "Jesuitical Perversions?" or perversions for which the Jesuits in general, or the Jesuit proacher in particular, are or is, responsible?

The reply I would offer to this question is: that the charges against Luther have been made by Protestant historians of the highest reputation for candor, critical acumen, and extensive erudition; and that therefore, even if false, they are not "Jesuikat Perversions of History." In support of my thesis, allow me to cite the Protestant historian Hallam, whose works justly rank amongst English classics I might cito many other Protestant writers, but I fear to trespass too much on your columns. Now, speaking of the first effects of Luther's preachings, Hallam thus expresses himself. Sec Introduction to the Literature of Europe.

"A more immediate effect of overthrowing the ancient system was the growth of fanuticism, to which in its worst shape, the Antinomian extrava-gances of Luther yielded too great encouragement.'

Alarmed at the fierce outbreak of licentiousness with which his doctrines were swiftly followed, and which found practical expression amongst the Anabaptists, Luther, listening to the counsels of the more wary Melancthon, permitted, so Hallam tells us :-"his early doctrine upon justification to be so far modified, or mitigated in expression, that it ceased to

give apparent countenance to immorality."-1b. Yet was this modification, or mitigation of his extreme Antinomian doctrines, more apparent than real on the part of Luther, since, as Hallam conti-

fied man, who was to judge solely by an internal has not been seen, and no one knows where he assurance as to the continuance of his own justificais, or where he is likely to turn up. It is a tion as would now be universally condemned in all our churches, and is hardly to be heard from the

lips of the mcrest enthusiast."-Ib. Again, in c. iv. of the same work Hallam thus sums up the peculiar doctrines of Luther—

"In maintaining salvation to depend on faith as a single condition, he not only denied the importance, in a religious sense, of a virtuous life, but asserted that every one who felt within himself a full assurance that his sins were remitted (which according to Luther is the proper meaning of Christian faith) became incapable of sinning at all, or, at least of forfeiting the favor of God, so long, but so long only, as that assurance should continue. Such expressions are sometimes said by Seckendorf and Mosheim to have been thrown out hastily and without precision; but I fear it will be found on ex-amination that they are very definite and clear, the want of precision and perspicuity being rather in those which are alleged as inconsistent with them, and as more consonant to the general doctrine of the Christian Church."-c. iv.

I might multiply the quotations, but I fear to be tedious; and I have given enough to show that, if it be a "Perversion of History" to charge Luther with having taught rank Antinomianism, the perversion is not a "Jesuilical Perversion." Let us pass to the next head.

The "Jesuit father" said that Luther deliberately sanctioned, amongst the great and powerful, the filthiest immorality. But Protestant historians have done as much; for they have admitted as true, that Luther and the other leading reformers, did formally and deliberately sanction polygamy or adulterous intercourse amongst professing Christians; eg., in the case of the Landgrave of Hesse. If this be a "Perversion of History" it is certainly not a "Jesuitical Perversion." Your correspondent Lutheran prudently abstains from any allusion to it.

But he cites a passage from the Augsburg Confession of Faith on "Good Works" to show that the early Protestants did not ignore the necessity of holy living. This does not touch the question at issue, and the document cited is of no value as evidence either as to the teachings of Luther, or as to the apprehension of those teachings, by his first nominal followers. Since 1530, the year when the first Confession was drawn up, it has—(such at least is the verdict of competent critics)—been subjected to several alterations. Again we cite the testimony of the Protestant Hallam, c. vi. of the work above

"The Lutheran princes who the year before had acquired the name of Protestants, by their protest against the resolutions of the majority in the Diet of Spire, presented, in 1530, to that held at Augsburg, the celebrated confession which embodies their religious creed. It has been said that there orious Sadleir.

Rifteen taverns, two saloous and eight grog shops

their religious creed. It has been take there are material changes in subsequent editions, but this is dealed by the Lutherans. Their denial can only be as to the materiality, for the fact is clear."

And that it is so, Hallam in a foot-note shows, by placing in juxtaposition extracts from the edition of 1540, with others from one of an earlier date, but both on the subject of the Lord's Supper. If then the allegation that the text of the original Confessi n of Augsbury has been doctored, be a "Perversion of History," it is not at all events a "Jesuitical Perversion.

Montreal, March 30th, 1874.

A FALSE ALARM.—That reverend wag the Rev. Sydney Smith expressed a strong opinion on the difficulty of driving a joke into a Scotch head; indeed he opined that without a physical operation, the thing could not be done. As difficult, to say the least, is it to make a Protestant understand what is the essential characteristic of the religious system, to which he applies the name of Romanism; wherein consists the formal difference betwixt the Protestant and the Catholic. They, that is Protestants, are so exceeding obtuse on this subject, that they all assume that by merely adopting some of the religious practices of Romaniststheir style of church decorations, their ecclesiastical costumes, their liturgical language, their mode of worship, their Eucharistic and other doctrines, they the Protestants aforesaid by this process of adoption, approximate, or draw closer to Romanism, and cease to be distinctively Protestant.

Never was there a grosser blunder or one more dangerous in its consequences. That any should fall into it, is but a proof how intense is the ignorance of the Catholic, or "Romish" religious system that obtains amongst Protestants. To disabuse them there fore if possible, to comfort the hearts of timid low churchmen and evangelicals, and to repress the absurd ecclesiastical snobbery of their high church opponents, we beg to assure them that in the eyes of the Catholic Church, that in sober fact, the most extreme Ritualist in the Anglican communion, though he may go in for lights on his communion table, for vestments, for gaily communions, for fasting, for confession, for prayers for the dead, for the invocation of saints, &c., &c., is quite as far from the Romish Church as is any of the spiritual subjects of Brigham Young is as sound a Protestant as Mr. Newdegate, or as Mr. Whalley himself; and that all his apings of Romish ceremonics and doctrines have not brought him nearer to the portals of the said Romish Church by one single hair's breadth; have not given to the evangelical world the slightest excuse for suggesting doubts as to the soundness of his Protestantism. Indeed the staunchest Protestants, the most remote therefore from the Romish church, are generally to be found amongst the extreme Ritualists. For what is it to be a Protestant?

It is no matter what, in matters of religion, a man may, or may not, hold or believe; so long as he adheres to the principle of private indement he is a Protestant. Not the what a man believes, but the why he believes, is it that constitutes the essential difference betwixt the Cathelic and the Protestant. We can conceive of one who by the study of history, of the Fathers, and the Bible, should convince himself of the truth of all the several articles of the Catholie faith; but such a man would still be as far from the Catholic Church as the heavens are from the earth, as the East is from the West, unless he believed those articles upon the grounds-and upon none other than these -that the " Catholic Church so believes and teaches." In a word, Romanism consists in this: that its " Rule of Faith" is the teaching of the Church, whilst Protestantism asserts the right of private judgment. Until, by an act of faith, a man makes absolute, unqualified submission to the authority of the Church, as the one divinely appointed, and therefore infallible medium, whereby God's revealed will is to all communicated, he cannot take even the first step towards the portal of the Romish

The low churchmen of Toronto have therefore no cause to doubt of the sound Protestantism of their ritualistic brethren, although the latter do publish and circulate books of devotion, in which certain ceremonies and modes of cultus, objectionable in evangelical eyes, do prominently figure. What though as the Globe tells us is the case, a book com piled from a Catholic work known as the Garden of the Soul "is given to the children in Toronto," and is distributed among "the children of a Sunday school;" what though in this book, the making of the sign of the cross, the cultus of the saints, prayers for the dead, the duty of confession, transubstantiation, the Real Presence, and the adoration of the consecrated host, are insisted upon! As it does not seem to be taught in this book that these things are to be done and believed because they are taught and commanded by one living, visible, infallible Church, there is no danger that thereby the holy Protestant faith will be undermined, or that by its perusal one soul will be brought one hair breadth's nigher to Romanism than it is at present.

No! The particular sect or denomination of Protestants known as Anglicans may be endangered by the dissemination amongst its mem- St. Ang. De Cura Pro Mortine Geranda.

bers of books inculcating such anti-Anglican customs and doctrines; but the great cause of Protestancism in general, cannot be affected thereby. The fundamental, or formal principle of Protestantism, to wit, the right of private judgment is not assailed; the principle of authority, and of absolute submission thereunto, is not insisted upon; and the reader of the denounced book is not referred to one Catholic Apostolic Church as to the living, infallible teacher of all nations, to whose authority all learned or unlearned, are upon peril of eternal damnation bound to submit themselves without reserve. There is in fact no taint or flavor of Romanism to be found in the book; it is thoroughly Protestant, for it does not assert the supreme authority of one visible Catholic Church.

What shall we do with our dead? is a question that is now provoking much discussion. In view of the crowded state of our urban cemeteries, and of the dangers to the living from the poisoning of the waters which percolate through a soil composed in great part of the decomposing animal matter, it is by some seriously proposed to revert to the ancient practice of cremation or burning. By others this proposal is condemned as anti-Christian.

From a purely material or hygienic point of view much may be said in favor cremation, if only any process could be discovered, and made easily and generally available, whereby the poisonous gases of the body might be speedily given off by the action of intense heat .-From a sentimental stand-point, nothing serious can be said against it; but the religious difficulty, that is to say the objection that cremation is anti-Christian, is more serious.

This is a question for theologians to discuss It is certain that with Christians inhumation has ever been the favorite means of disposing of the dead, whilst cremation was in vogue amongst the heathen. For this uniformity of practice amongst believers in the resurrection of the body, there should we think be some powerful motive; still the Church has not pronounced any formal decision upon the subject and we cannot therefore actually call "cremation" anti-Christian, though it may be said to be un-Christian, or contrary to the Christian

Simply as a matter of taste, but one of perfect indifference in so far as the spiritual welfare of the deceased is concerned, * most men we think would prefer, after death, to be burnt up at once, to slowly rotting, and stinking, and breeding corruption amongst the living, always endangering the health of the community. But then cremation if generally adopted would be very expensive, though perhaps science might discover some means by which the cost of the process would be diminished.

The question is not yet of much importance in Canada, but will become so. In England it pupils who had died under pretended suspicious is of supreme importance, for we doubt if in England there be a river, stream, lake, or spring, whose waters are not more or less contaminated by having passed through soil charged with the rotting, corrupting remains of former generations.

A very important meeting of the Board of Health-at which His Honor the Mayor presided, was held in the City Hall on the afternoon of the Sth inst. The topics discussed were the ravages of small-pox in the City and suburbs; the means of stamping it out; and the erection of a special hospital for the reception of those stricken with, after leprosy, the most loathsome plague known to man. The opinions of McGill, Victoria, and Bishop's Colleges represented by their respective delegates were received. Of these three institu tions, the first advocated the erection of an isolated small-pox hospital ander Corporation control, and compulsory vaccination. The second was in favor of allowing the Ladics of the Hotel Dieu to erect an isolated hospital on their own grounds, and to be under their control; compulsory vaccination was also recommended by the delegates. Those from Bishop's College adopted the views of the McGill College Faculty, and added that a small pox hospital need not be solidly built, since in a short time its materials would be contaminated and it would have to be pulled down; and in our opinion all the materials should be burnt as utterly polluted or unclean. The site of the proposed hospital was not mentioned, but it should be remote from town.

On the question of making vaccination compulsory there was great unanimity of epinion. Dr. David cited as an argument in favor of the process statistics of small pox mortality. During the month of March there were in all 71 fatal cases, but of these 65 had no marks of having been vaccinated. Dr. F. W. Campbell stated that he had made a few years ago a house to house visitation, and that of 2,000 persons examined by him in the St. Lawrence Ward alone, scarce ninety per cent. could show a good vaccination mark. Another medical gentleman, Dr. Campbell who had practised for forty-one years in Montreal stated that

amongst those whom he had vaccinated, he had never had one fatal case of small-pox. The City medical officers then gave their opinions Dr. Dugdale endorsed the views of the McGill College Faculty in favor of an isolated hospital under Corporation control, but doubted whether it would be possible to carry out a compulsory vaccination law. Dr. Larocque was in favor of accepting the offer of the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu to erect on their own land, and at their own cost a small-pox hospital on condition of receiving a share of the Civic grant made for the erection and maintenance of small. pox hospitals. The meeting separated without having arrived at a decision.

After a somewhat protracted trial, the editors of the Montreal Witness, in spite of the exer. tions of two of the ablest lawyers in Montreal Messrs. Doutre and Devlin, were on Saturday last found Guilty of libel. Sentence was de. ferred, the prisoners being held to bail in the

The libel complained of was contained an in article that appeared in the Witness of the 17th of February last, accusing M. Mousscau, M.P. of indulging in ("renewing") orgies at a place of entertainment in this City; and of having there tried to decoy a young woman with whom one of the guests, or other parties to the soealled "orgics," cohabited, and to whom thelat. ter seems to have been much attached. Of the publication of the article there could be so doubt; on the other question, whether the article was libellous, it does not seem easy to understand how there can be two opinions. If it be not libellous to accuse a man of good standing in society, a married man, and head of a family, of indulging in orgies, of attempt ing to debauch another man's paramour, and of treachery to a guest, we must confess our. selves ignorant of what the word "libellous" means. The jury after a short consultation came to the conclusion that the article was libellous; and we see not to what other con. clusion twelve honest and intelligent men could possibly have come.

In the course of the trial several of the wir. nesses testified that they had often before the appearance of the article of the 17th February, read articles in the Witness which, in their opinion, were libellous. This is strictly true: as, for instance, in the case of a Scotch nobleman whom the Witness some years ago accused of having cruelly shot two little children; and for which libel the editor of the only "daily religious paper in the world" had, under threat of legal proceed. ings, to do public and most ignominious penance. Again, but a short time ugo, the Witness published another false and malicious libel on the Director of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution of this City; accusing him of having been privy to the claudestine burial of one of the circumstances, and without an inquest on t body; the truth being, that the Coroner, Dr. Jones, was himself called in by the Director. For this wicked libel, again under the memons of "legal proceedings," the editor, or editor of the Witness had again to make public and abject apology. In short, libelling, or slander ing is, and long has been, the habitual practice of the Witness.

The name of Brother Arnold is familiar to the Catholics of Montreal, who are also as quainted with the strenuous and hitherto wer successful exertions of the good Brother, to establish and extend the La Salle Institute

Yet great as has been Brother Arnold's sur cess, he has had, and still has many serious of stacles to overcome. The site for the building of the Christian Brothers, and the edifice erected thereon have cost very large sums money, of which the whole has not as yet bee paid. To meet the deficiency, and to clear all debts of the property, it is now intended hold a Bazaar in the month of June next, an in aid of this undertaking Brother Arnold a peals to the public, to whom tickets for the coming Bazaar are offered at the trifling rate of 50 cts per ticket. We hope that Brothe Arnold's appeal will be generously responde to; but indeed the appeal is not in behalf that good Brother, but in behalf of the Ca tholics of Upper Canada, who in the La Salk Institute possess a first rate educational institu tion, second to none in the Province of Or tario. We direct the attention of our reader to an article on the subject in another column clipped from the Irish Canadian.

The Montreal Gazette confesses itself startle by a remark that fell from the lips of Lor Montagu during the debate in the Imperia House of Commons on Mr. Butt's propose amendment to the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. "Liberalism means Centra isation," said Lord Montagu; now this twis the Gazette finds opposed to all its preconceive

And yet what truth was ever more obvio to the readers of history and to him who will impartial eye, takes cognisance of what is goin

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 17, 1874.

on before him. Centralisation ever has been in the past, as it is in the present, the charac- dle it. Is your conscience tender? would it the tendencies of modern democracy. Begin- degrees. He suggest that you should steal ning with 89, when first the spirit of Liberal- in small things in order to lead you to greaterism burst upon an affrighted word, what was The illusion of their being trivial, he knows the first step taken by the triumphant party? full well will quieten your conscience, whilst France, of all local privileges and right of self- well, be strengthened by each indulgence. We government, and the fusing down of all France do not mount a tower by a single spring—slowint a homogeneous mass of Departments.-French democrats, was the essential principle and exertion to acquire it. To the sinner only—that the once free and independent lowest depths of crime without similar efforts. Kingdoms and States into which the Italian | This the devil knows, and he approaches you Peninsula was politically divided, having passed accordingly. Ah, Christian soul, again I ask through the Liberal crucible, have been melted down into the centralised Kingdom of Italy. So has it fared with Germany since the Tcuten have been smitten with the plague of Liberalism. So in Spain, the battle betwirt the Royalists under Charles VII. and the Liberals, is a battle betwixt the supporters of the Fueros or right of local self-government on the one hand, and the advocates of centralisation who will if they succeed, set at naught the peculiar privileges of the Biscayans. In America it is the same; it was by the Liberal party in the United States that the death blow to States Rights was struck; and in Canada it is from the same party that danger to the cause of Provincial autonomy is to be apprehended .-Centralisation is the very life and soul of Liberalism.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 55.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."-Tth Com.

We have seen, Christian soul, that he who steals in small things with "the spirit of stealing," sins mortally even though some accident should prevent him from continuing his thefts. He sins mortally, not by virtue of the value of the thing stolen, but by reason of his intention of doing what at length would constitute mortal sin. And remember: in thus stealing with the intention of continuing his thefts, this man sins mortally the first time he steals, howover small the things stolen may be. Hence those children who steal from their parents; those servants who steal from their employers these merchants who by short weights steal from their customers, even though stealing only small things at a time, still siu mortally, if they do so with the intention of continuing these thefts; and they sin mortally the first time they

"Ah: but though I often steal in smallthings it is not with any intention of continuing these thefts: I only do it on the spur of the moment, without any thought of the future."

And yet perhaps, unhappy man, even your sins is mortal. Remember it is the last feather that breaks the camel's back. If your thefts inaccompanied as they may be by any intention of continuing them, are still committed against the same person, and if when added together, they would at any time be equal to "a notable sum" (we have already seen what a notable sum is, you sin mortally the moment the last small thoft has rendered them in the aggregate notable. Here the sin arises from the fact of the thefts being cumulative; from the aggregate value being notable, irrespective of any

But what must be said of those who steall in concert? A troop of boys or a regiment of soldiers enter an orehard, and although each boy takes only a few apples, yet the apples taken by the whole troop amount in value to a notable sum, what sin committed by each boy; by each soldier?

If each boy, or each soldier, could have entered the orchard ignorant of the thefts of his fellows, none would have sinned mortally; for although the damage to the owner would be notable, the sin of each would have been per_ feetly disjoined from its fellows. But if either either entering together by common accord, or being cognizant of each others act, they caused a notable loss to the owner, then each one sinned mortally; and each one is bound to resti. tution of the whole, or such part of the whole as the others fail to restore.

Viewed in the light of these principles, Christian soul, can we ever say that there is such a thing as a small theft? when the value stolen is small, the intention perhaps comes in to ronder the theft mortal:—when the intention does not render it mortal perhaps the thefts being cumulative render it mortal; -when each steals only a little, perhaps the fact of it having been done in concert renders the small theft grevious. How dangerous then is this sin! How rash he who allows himself to be carried away by that most terrible of concupiscences. -"the concupiscence of the eyes," the desire of having even in small things. Hold yourself others. My wife's soul I give because I acted then ever on your guard Christian soul. It is unjustly to satisfy her vanity. My children's great inconvenience, and perhaps to their serious at Bedford, P.Q., on the 2 the devil's own weapon—this desire of having souls I give because they will be enriched at annoyance? Certainly not. But what is to be very, aged 72 years—R.I.P.

-and right skilfully does he know how to han. teristic of Liberalism, meaning by Liberalism revolt against a grave robbery. He begins by lution. The stamping out of all Provincial liberties in the "desire of having" will, he knows equally ly and step by step we reach its summit-Centralisation though not originated by the It is with vice as with virtue; we require time of the Republic, One and indivisible. Or if the grace of God, and the relies of our primitive we but look at what is going on around us, is innocence are as the water that buoys the simnot centralisation, or unification everywhere mer. The swimmer requires as many efforts to the mark of the triumph of the Liberal party reach the bottom of the lake, as to sustain him and of Liberal principles. It is by that triumph on its surface, The sinner cannot reach the you can any theft be trivial? with such dreadful consequences attached to it, is not even the most petty theft most carnestly to be dreaded?

"But I steal only through necessity."

And what kind of necessity, unhappy soul? If your necessity is absolute—if you steal to save yourself from starvation, I have already told you, that under certain circumstances you do not sin. But if your necessity be not absolute; alas! what an iniquitous means you have taken to attain your ends. To lessen your toil; to obtain a slight enjoyment, to gain some little indulgence, you break the Commandments of God. Calculate carefully the profit and loss of your transaction. You gain a chattle and lose a kingdom; you gain a little case and lose the grace of God. You enjoy yourself for a moment at the price of an injustice which will cling to you even in Hell; in saving yourself from toil here, you give yourself up to the flames of Hell or at least of purgatory hereafter; your gain then is your loss. Your desire of having destroys your hope of having. Your riches are poverty. Your accumulation is scattering. And not only is this true in a spiritual sense; it is true likewise in a temporal one. What says the proverb "Ill gotten, soon gone." This is the teaching of human experience, and human experience is the oldest institution of the world. But if, unhappy man, you have yet left any remains of human feeling, consider that thus stealing from your neighbour you make your gain his loss-in lessening your toil you increase his; -in gaining a little ease for yourself you bring pain to him ;-in making yourself rich you make him poor.

"Ah but I steal only from the rich." And what then? unhappy man! Alas again the devil is at work with his specious arguments. again he whispers "you shall not die the death." But of what avail is your excuse? By stealing from the rich man you make him poor in the article stolen. Stealing from the rich is steal. ing still. When the great St. Austin governed the Church of Hippo there arose therein certain misguided Christians, who thought it allowable to steal from the rich to give to the poor. Against this unholy doctrine the holy Doctor protested with all his learning, with all his energy, and with all his zeal, and yet you do not steal for the poor but for yourselves; to ease your labour, to add to your enjoyment, to satisfy your desire of having. If their conduct was reprehensible, what must yours be? Reproving the false zeal of these unhappy men-St. Austin cried out: "You expect a recompense for your alms. Alas! your recompense will be eternal stripes. Beware, unhappy men! Take care of your souls! for know you are attested in the constantly-increasing numbers not that this is only a device of the wicked one by which he seeks to deprive you of such recompense as God has already in store for you. life. Your alms, instead of lessening your fault, will only make it the greater. 'You steal in order to give alms.' What! you would violate a the buildings and appurtenances was large, yet it positive and absolute command of God in order did not much more than cover one-half the actual to give alms.' What! you would violate a to fulfil one only of counsel! What right have you to do evil that good may come of it?" If and suitable to their purposes even at the risk of then, Christian soul, those men who stole from going somewhat into dobt. Time and a little assistthe rich in order to give alms to the poor were thus reproved by this holy Bishop, how much more reprehensible must the conduct of those men be who steal from the rich, not indeed for the poor, but for their own enjoyment-for their own case—for their own aggrandisement? Give ear, Christian soul, in fear and trembling large their facilities for instruction and recreation; to what is recounted in the lives of Illustrious at once submitted to the tender mercy of the pickaxe men of the Cistercian order. A certain man on the point of death sent for a notary to make his will; on the notary's arcival, "write," said the sick man to him, "these words: My body I give to the earth whence it came. My soul I give to the demons to whom it belongs." "No," said the friends, "do not write that, the man is raving." "No," said the sick man, "I am not raving, nor have I yet finished my will. Write as I command you: My soul I give to the demons, and the soul of my wife, and the souls of my children, and the soul of my confessor. My own soul I give to the demons because I have acquired unjustly the goods of

the cost of others. My confessor's soul I give | done? There are no funds "No matter," said the because he encouraged me by giving me abso-

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE. The monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 7th inst. in Toupin's Buildings, Edward Murphy, Esq., President of the League in the Chair. The attendance was large and great enthusiasm displayed. The President distributed the camps from the Home Rule League, Dublin, to those who had subscribed (previous to the remittance of the 13 Feb. last) the sum of \$5 each and upwards to its funds. (These cards constitute the holders members of the Parent Association).

The President addressed the meeting stating some interesting facts in reference to the advantages Home Rule would confer on Ireland, among others, that previous to the Union over one million of the populaion of Ireland were engaged in, or living by Manufacturing industry; whilst the number employed in 1862 was less than 38,000. He also stated that Ireland had an enormous amount of water power running to waste, no country in the world was better watered. The late Dr. Kune estimated the water power of Ireland at equal to 1,452,000 horse power, which could be increased to three million by careful management and economy. Were this waste water power utilized, and manufacturing industry incouragd by a judicious system of protection, something like what Canada has enjoyed for over thirty years under which she has so greatly prospered, Ireland would become one of the most successful manufacturing countries in Europe; and situated, as she is, on the extreme west of Europe, she would intercept much of the American and Canadian trades now monopolized by her rich neighbours. He announced that the enthusiasm in Iroland was unalated and that all but one of the members elected in Ireland on Home Rule principles had repledged themselves, since the elections, not to relax their efforts till Ireland obtained her rights again in a full measure of

The National Roll was then organized, a large number subscribed their names to the "Roll" and paid the fee viz., (one shilling sterling) or 25 cents currency. All are invited to enroll themselves, without distinction of age or sex, on the "National Roll," which is a branch of a similar organization got up in Ireland for the purpose of proving to the people and Government of England that the Irish people are thoroughly in carnest on the great question now before them and to show them that a rast majority of the people as well as a majority of their representatives are Home Rulers. It was announced that the subscriptions would be regularly forwarded to the parent association and the names of the Montreal subscribers carefully registered (with those of the rest of their countrymen) in the Great Book of the NATIONAL ROLL in Dublin, this announcement

was received with much applause. A number of subscriptions were paid in, among which was a small amount in coin-one dollar and eighty cents, handed in by the President, this sum he stated had been in his possession for over 27 years and was the balance remaining on hand at the time of his fathers death-the late Mr. Daniel Murphy, who was Treasurer of the Irish Repeal association of this city from its organization till his death at the close of the year 1846. In handing in the above sum the chirman remarked that as Home Rule is the legitimate offspring of the "Old Repeal Association of Ireland" this sum, small as it is, keeps up the succession and serves as a connecting link between the Repeal Association of the past and Home Rule for Ireland of the present, and is another proof that the Spirit of the Irish Nation never dieth" and is as vigorous and buoyant to-day as it was in 1782 or any other period of its history.

This interesting little episode was received with the greatest enthusiasm and was followed by pro-longed cheers for the predecessor (Repeal) of Home

After remarks by some of the gentlemen present and the transaction of routine business the meeting then adjourned.

We append the names of the subscribers :- Messrs, P. S. Murphy, \$10; John Hatchette, 10: Denis Tracey, 5; P. Kearney, 1; Michael Moore, 5; John Walsh, 3; Louis Hughes, 5; Michael Walsh, 1,75; Miss Sarah Raue, 5; 1,86 balance on hand from the

THE DEBT ON LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

(From the Irish Canadian.) The Catholic population of Toronto, among the many religious and educational establishments creeted and held in trust in their name, take no little pride in the splendid structures-both old and new -at the corner of Dake and George streets, owned and occupied by the Christian Brothers. It is one of the most valuable blocks in the possession of that zealous Community in the Province of Ontario; indeed there are few buildings connected with any religious or educational class in this city that can vie with t in magnitude, in style of architecture, or in comfort and accommodation to the requirements of a large attendance of pupils. La Salle Institute is now ranked as a Commercial Academy of the highest character, and its remarkable efficiency and success who seek within its walls the elements and perfection of that education which properly prepares the student for the active duties of a thorough business

How pleased we all were when the good news came upon us that the old Upper Canada Bank premises had been purchased by the Christian Brothers. Although the price paid for the ground and value of the purchase; and therefore the good Brothers were justified in securing a position so ample tempting offer of the Bank trustees, once refused or neglected, could not again be recalled.

So the Christian Brothers bought, and thus made themselves "masters of the situation"—they made an investment that at this moment would pay them 50 per cent at least on their outlay, were they disposed to sell. Once in their possession the Brothers resolved to utilize every foot of their land and en-The vacant lot to the east of the old building was and the spade; and the architect and the builder did the rest; they surmounted what used to be the Bank garden with what is now La Salle Academy-a de scription of which it was our great pleasure to publish when the building was completed in 1871. is enough to say here that it is an ornament to that part of fhe city, and a monument to the industry of the Christian Brothers and the generosity of the public

This valuable acquisition might be deemed sufficient for the wants of the Christian Brothers, in the matter of education as well as for domestic purposes; and so indeed it would, were that, Community to rest on their oars and wait for the current to carry them along. They are no such laggards, how-ever, but wide awake gentlemen, with an eye to business, and a spirit in consonance with the pregress of the age. They saw another valuable prize lying right beside them—a magnificent house and lot, behind which part of their property already considerably extended. Would they be so feelish as to allow a stranger to ledge next door to them, to their

friends of the Christian Brothers; "purchase, by al means; the funds will come sooner or later."

The Director of the Community, Rev. Bro. Arnold accordingly took the advice thus tendered, and the consequence is that, albeit the owner of the most eligible property in East Toronto, he is yet heavily burdened with what it cost, that a restless pillow must behis for many a day to come. He hopes notwith-standing the weight of his liabilities, soon to pull down a part of the debt for which he is now responsible. He proposes to hold another Bazaar towards the end of next June, and asks his numerous friends once more to come to his assistance. We have no doubt that his appeal will be cheerfully responded to by those whose chief pride it is to see the Cathelic youth, as well as many of the other religious denominations, growing up and excelling in all that constitutes moral worth and good citizenship. No individual will begrodge a half-dollar- the price of a ticket for this Bezaar-when the person reflects that that small coin, gathered in reasonable numbers will place the success of the enterprize beyond the shadow of doubt. All doing their duty makes the labor light on the whole, and the effort is thus insured against the possibility of failure.

We shall say no more, then, for our good friend, Bro. Arnold, than that his sacrifices in behalf of education entitle him to the gratitude of a community ever willing, ever ready to reward meric in what ever form it appears. He is in want of money to pay off, in part at least, his liabilities-incurred not for his own special benefit, but that the Catholic Youth of Toronto might have a seminary in keeping with the rules of health as well as compatible with all the requirements of study. This through the energy and enterprize of the worthy Director we posess. He has acted well his part-more than his fair share has he taken in much that concerns, not merely us of the present day, but those who are to follow us. We should remember this, and now that we have an opportunity of showing our appreciation, convince him that those who labor for us and ours, labor not in vain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Tounin's Building, 223 McGill street, on Tuesday evening the 7th inst., for the election of Office bearers for the ensuing twelve months, and the transaction of other business, Michael Donovan, Esq. President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and confirmed. The Auditors' Treasurer's and Committee's annual reports were also read and adopted, after which the election for office-bearers, was proceeded with, and the following is the result of the ballot :—

President-B Devlin, Esq.

First Vice President-Alderman James McShane, Second Vice President-Mr. P. O'Meara.

Treasurer—Mr. Daniel Lyons, (re-elected). Corresponding Secretary—Mr. James Kehoo. Recording Secretary-Mr. Samuel Cross, (re-

Assistant Recording Secretary-Mr. Matthew

Chaplains-liev. Father Dowd, and the Irish

Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. Physician-Francis O'Rourk, Esq., M.D.

Committee of Management - Messrs, Terence Gillese, R. P. Burke, John Patton, John Lyons, S. J. Quinn, P. O'Donoghue, M. Tracey, T. Quinn, Geo Murphy, Patrick Rowland, Wm. Sullivau, Michael Mullin, James Kinsella, Denis Coghlan, John Pho- Carrots nix, Geo. Craven, Thos. Fyfe and H. Mooney.

Grand Marshal-Mr. James Neville, Jr. Assistant Marshals-Messrs, P. Hushen, W. J

Kearns, P. Connolly and J. Markum. The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, the 20th inst.

"PROTECTION" FOR GERT!-Grip only asks fair-play. He claims protection for everything. Casting a business glance around he finds he is suffering from competition with foreign vandals. Your buttonmaker wants an unknown per cent, to enable him to sell home-made buttons at a profit. Your flannel-maker also wants a high tariff. Grip strikes hands with the cotton-manufacturer, and claims protection against foreign prints! Why, by all that is reasonable, should Panch be permitted to show old Repeal Association of Montreal, handed in by his detestable phiz in Canada? And those nasty worth 10 to 11c; in stores 15c to 17c. the President.

Meat.—Beef, 8,00 to 9,00; grain fed, none they be suffered to come in? Grip says they should all be excluded by a moderate protective duty of \$18.00; Matton from 6 to 8c. to 90c. Veal, none, about 10 per cent.; and he, on his part, in consideration of such daty, will solemaly promise not to exact more than 25 cents per copy from the public Can any patriotic Canadian have any objection to True, the farmers may complain, and may urge that they desire to get their fancies tickled and to buy their guffaws as cheaply as possible, But who cares a copper for the farmers or anybody else? Grip must be protected. He is one of the great industries of the country. He gives employment more or tess permanently to at least two full grown men and one boy, and puts into circulation an immense number of five cent pieces. If he is not protected, how can Canada ever expect to become great or practically independent of foreign influences. If the Reform Government dare refuse Grip protection, he knows how to put on the pressure, Caw! Caw!! Caw!!!-Grip.

DR CODERRE'S WORK ADROAD .- FROM FALL RIVER. -THE SMALL Pox .- (Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)—There are now in the city thirteen cases of small-nox, which the authorities are using every endeavor to overcome. No doubt exists but that it was introduced here from Montreal, as it is confined almost strictly to the French Canadian population, By orders of the Mayor the turnpike and flint mill schoolhouses were closed to-day one of the teachers of the latter school being prostrated with the disease, contracted from her Canadian pupils. Extra physicians have been engaged and every possible precaution is being adopted to overcome the scourge.

·WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.-The Rev. E. C. Bolles, the eminent miscroscopist, will give three lectures on the above subject in the Mechanic's Hall on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. These lectures will be illustriated by a series of beautiful experiments, taking the living object and magnifying it upon a screen 36 feet in diameter. We clip the following from a report of one of the lectures; "Specimens of the common red ant, the ant lion and other insects were also shown together with several interesting pieces shown how insects breathe through holes in the circles of their bodies. The silkworm's intricate structure was skillfully shown, and the itch parasite was vigorouslff applauded."—Herald.

The St. John News is told that there have been forty fatal cases of small pox in the parish of St. Athanase this winter. The lower classes of the peoplc there are very indifferent about it. Some of them, a stranger would think, almost court the discase. They certainly take little care to guard against it. They consort together in small ill-ventilated houses where the small pox is virulent, they neglect or refuse vaccination, and we have heard of instances where inoculation has actually been prac-

TORONTO, April 13 .- Small-pox was very fatal last week; there were five deaths, and six patients discharged from the Hospital this morning, leaving nine still in that institution.

The Catholics of Amherstburgare erecting a Separate School to cost \$6,000.

DIED. At Bedford, P.Q., on the 22nd of March, P. McCal-

Chisholm's International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for April received, and, as usual, contains a large amount of usetul information.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Beloil, J A G, \$1; Shamrock, J H, 1.50; Harrison's Corners, J. McL, 1; Alexandria, A. McD, 2; Keysers, J. L, 2; Richibucto, N. B, P. Q, 4; St Albans, Vt, Rev G. N. C, 5; Broad Cove Marsh, N. S, D. McL, 2; Glace Ray, N. S, Rev J. S, 4; Hopefield, J. M., 1.50; Sullivan, P. M., 2.

Per J M, Low—Venosta, M K, 1.
Per D O'S, Picton—Bleomtidd, J McG, 4.
Per A B Mcl, Chatham—D F, 2.
Per T H, Milton—W R, 2.

Per L 8, Sheenborough—Self, 1.75; J 8, 1.75; R, 1.75; P M, 1.75; J S, 1.75; T H, 1.75; G M, 7.5; J M, 2; M M, 3.50; Chichester, W J, 1.75. Per L M, Scaforth-O O'R, 1. Per A A McD, Fenelon Fails-J McG, 2.

Per P L, Escott-Farmersville, J II, 2.

Per D O'S, Picton-Rev J B, 2.

Per P H, Osceola-S R, 2.

Per A B, Mayo-M L, 1.50.

Per W C, Cornwall-Self, 2; Rev C M, 2; Avon-

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET	5.
Flour & brl. of 196 th.—Pollards\$3 50 60	\$1 00
Superior Extra	6.30
Extra 0.00 @	0.00
Fancy 000 @	0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @	0.00
Supers from Western Wheat f Welland	0.00
(anal	9.06
Camada Supers, No. 2	0.00
Western States, No. 2 0.00 @	0.00
Fine 4.80 @	4.90
Unitimary Supers, (Camada wheat)	0.04
Strong Bakers 5.75 @	5.90
Middings	4.50
U. C. bag tlour, per 100 lbs. 2 co @	2.80
City bags, [delivered] 2.90 @	2.95
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 1.10 @	1.20
Lard, per lbs 0.11 @	0.114
Cheese, per lbs 0.124 @	
do do do Finest new 0.13 @	0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.42 @	0.13
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.10 @	5.25
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.70 @	0.75
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs. 0.771@	0.15
Pork—Old Mess	19.00
New Canada Mess	10.00
	00.00
TORONTO FARMERS MARKET.	
Wheat, fall, per bush	1 21

Burley do 1 20 Outs do 1 46 1 48 0 00 0 67 0 00 0 70 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 7 50 8 50 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 06 0 08 " fore-quarters " 0 04 Mutton, by carease, per lb 0 68 Potatoca, per bus..... 0 50 Butter, 1b. rolls...... 0 30 0 35 large rolls..... tub dairy..... 0 30 0 33 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0-16 0 17 packed..... Apples, per bri..... 2 50 do 0 50 0 55 Parsnipe do Parsnips do 0 60 Turnips, per bush 0 30 0 75 0 40 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 50 1 0€ Onions, per bush..... 1 00 Hay..... 18 00 Stra w 15 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs and Fancy \$3.50.

Grain-nominal; Rye 72c. Barley \$1.15. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,15. Pens 70c. Oats 40c to 45

BUTTER-Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 24 to 260 per lb.; print selling on market at 00 to 00c. Eggs are selling at 17 to 18c. Cheese

Hams-sugar-cured, 13 to 15c.

POULTRY.—Turkeys from 80c to \$1,50. Fowls per pair 50 to 80c. Chickens 00 to 00c. Hay steady, \$14 to \$16,00. Straw \$8,00 to \$10,00.

Woon selling at \$4,50 to \$5,00 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$3,50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$8,00 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quant-Hips. -- Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.00 for No. 1

untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 00cforgood Fleeces, little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 12c. Tallow 6 to 00 c per lb., rendered; 4c tough. Dekin Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,25 to \$5,50 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.



Persons in the country desirous of sending remittances to the Home Rule Association, Montreal, will please address ED. MURPHY, Esq., President, or the undersigned,

JOHN F. FENTON, Sec.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address, (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stating experience and where last employed). P.O. Drawer No. 438

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMEND-MENTS. In the matter of JULIA CUTLER, of the City and

District of Montreal, Trader, widow of the late THOMAS DAVIS, An Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of her estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet

at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the room wherein proceedings under the said Act, are usually held on Monday the Fourth day of May next at Eleven o'clock, A.u., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignce.
A. B. STEWART,

Interim Assignee. Montreal, 14th April, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GERVAIS DECARY of the City of Montreal, Plasterer and Trader, Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Es-

tate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 171 St. Elizabeth Street, on Monday, the 20th day of April instant at 10 c'clock A. M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee G. H. DUMESNIL

Montreal, 7th April, 1874.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.—PARIS, March 18.—This is a date of miserable memory. None who were in Paris three years ago will easily forget the gloom and anxiety of that gray Saturday; the groups in the streets, the closed shops, the sudden panics, the vague forebodings of danger at hand, the general air of depression and fear that hung over the city-forerunners of a period of the greatest shame the capital of France has ever known. The 18th of March is the feast of the Commune. Dearly have the merry-makers of the numerous killed and wounded, together with since expiated their sinister revelry, but the hydra, although scotched, is not killed. Yesterday, the festival of St. Patrick, was the saint's day of Marshal MacMahon, whose godfathers, when naming him did not forget his Irish descent. It is unnecessary to remind you whose birthday was celebrated on the 16th of March. The three days are eventful in the recent history of France, and the curious sequence suggests many rhflections. Foremost among these is a mournful one on the never-ceasing political strifes and animositics which prevent this fine country, still bleeding and weary from deep wounds and rude shocks, from consolidating her institutions and recovering her strength. Take a post of vantage and look down upon the arena, and there you see them hard at it, Republicans inveighing against Monarchists, Bonapartists biting their thumbs at Orleanists (for Orleanists there are, in spite of broken-down and bootless Fusion), Republicans and Bonapartists ready to fly at each other's throats, and Radicals and Legitimists on the point of coming to blows. In a florist's window I lately observed a sign of the times. There was a Royal boaquet of lilies, with "Henri V." in gold letters over the flowers, and by its side was a hugh nosegay of Imperial violets, with the words "16 Mars, 1874, Napoleon IV," also in golden characters, surrounding it. I looked in vain for a bunch of red poppies, with " Vire la Commune," and for the tricolored garland the notion that the soldier in Italy is underfed has of the Constitutional Monarchists and Con-servative Republicans, which should have been in the other day startled the Chamin the other window to complete the picture of the political situation. It is sad to see so much division where harmony is so great by needed. The manifestations at Chislehurst has exci-

hersion it may be considered to prove that the Fmpire has in Faance, some effect to pooh-pooh it while others declare the speech to be a platitude and a failure, or laugh at the presumption of the schoolboy who declares that he is "ready to accept the responsibility the vote of the nation may impose upon him. The demonstration of the 16th of March, says the overgrown force is merely a weakness. The ex-Gambettist organ, "is more of a bravado than perience of the battle of Novara, in 1840, and that Gambettist organ, "is more of a bravado than of a conspiracy; and on the journey to London of ex-Ministers ex-official candidates. and-exfunctionaries of the 2d December will certainly not cause much anger or alarm in France." We are reminded of the well-known irasoible gentleman who protests he is perfectly not be suffered to exceed 185,000,000f. (£7,400,000.), cool while inwardly boilling with anger, and who, at the very height of his protestation, bursts out into uncontrollable fury. Not ex. actly knowing how to get at the Bonapartists, who are good at hards knocks, the Republique Française falls foul of the Ministers—"such feeble politicians, so humble before the insosoon become imperative. No nation can endure an short result is only natural that the human will soon become imperative. No nation can endure an short result is only natural that the human will soon become imperative. No nation can endure an short result is only natural that the human will soon become imperative. lent, incapable of defending themselves against unbroken series of deficits and a constant accumulaa faction which reckons only 17 deputies in Parliament"—and lays at their door all the shame and scandal of the "outrage" of the 16th March. What would M. Gambetta and his friends, sup- now established upon a sure foundation, and the porters of the liberty, and even of the license, of next labour of its rulers should be to see that it the Press, have the Government do! It for pays its way.—Times. bade its functionaries to visit England for the 16th inst., and the Mayor of Ajaccio, who disregarded the injunction, may reckon on dismissal from his office, but it cannot prevent 20,061. The emigrants of 1873 are thus classified non-official Frenchmen from crossing the channel when they please.

ted the wrath of the other political Parties.

Its importance consisting in the amount of ad-

I last night fell in with a friend of strong Orleanist proclivities, in whose conversation I always find pleasure, even when I cannot altogether sympathize with his sentiments or approve his views. He was for suppressing the Bonapartists with the strong hand, and was evidently indignant at the friendly feeling shown in England to the Imperial family.

What is wanted from Marshal MacMahon, in the interest of France, is a declaration of a far more decided nature than any he has as yet far more decided nature than any he has as yet the Anglican clergyman, asked him to preach on made. To those who persist in taxing him Sunday. The Hon. Mr. Walpole, who is well-known with want of energy and decision, his friends here, finding what was in store for the congregation, here, finding what was in store for the congregation, and admirers reply that, if the enemies of order went to Mr. Grant and said that if the bishop, who were to carry their subversive designs too far is notoriously Low Church, were allowed to preach, be should leave the church before the carryer be were to carry their subversive designs too far and the hour of action struck, the Marshal would be found firm and decided enough. Nobody doubts this. The Duke of Magenta's begged him to retire, saying that he found his whole career is there to prove that when it opinions were so entirely adverse to those held by comes to fighting he is first-rate. But that is the congregation that he feared his sermon would not be acceptable. But the histon said that that not exactly what is wanted, and no one would not be acceptable. But the bishop said that that grieve more than himself if open rebellion against | would not lose so good an opportunity of delivering the established Government were to compel him his testimony against Ritualism, Papistry, and the to fire upon Frenchmen. It is civic cournge rest. Well, the church was crowded to excess, but and political decision which are needed in the present conjuncture. He should not suffer the extent and duration of his power to be called in question.—Times Cor.

Additional despatches give some particulars of the escape from New Caledonia of Henri Rochefort and his companions. It appears that having obtained permission from the authorities to go on a fishing excursion, they succeeded in boarding a bark and stowed themselves away in the hold, where they remained until the departure of the vessel, when they

made their appearance on deck. Le Monde publishes a sort of table of the Catholic Hierarchy, showing that "the Catholic world is divided into 865 dioceses, not including the five Delegations Apostolic, the 109 Vicariates Apostolic, and, the 28 Prefectures Apostolic. The two seniors of the Ppiscopate are the Cardinal of Angelis, Archishop of Fermo, preconized in 1826, and the Archishop of Fermo, preconized bishop of Tyr, preconzied also in 1826. The first is are becoming daily more numerous and imposing. 82 years of age and the second 87. After these two The intruded clergy are furious at seeing the people prelates, the oldest in the Episcopate is the Pope, prefer the fatigue of these long journeys to attendpreconized Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827. It can-ing their schismatical services. The Progres, like a not be denied that this Hierarchy is an organized true Liberal paper calls upon the Cantonal Governpower. It is consolidated under the control of one ment to put a stop to the people visiting these lawman, who commands almost a thousand dioceses." | full pastors.

SPAIN.

Madrid, April 9.—It is reported that Serrano will be succeeded in the field by Gen. De LaConcha, and on his returning here he will call a convention

BAYONE, April 6 .- The Carlist Junta here has received dispatches that at a council of war Marshal Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Somorrostro was decided impracticable.

The town of Gerona has paid heavy contributions levied by the Carlist General Saballa.

Madrid newspapers say that the spirit of the troops under Serrano is excellent, and that the soldiers are eager again for the attack; but a gentleman who has opportunities of judging, assures me that the reverse is the case. The greater part of the army is composed of young recruits, many of whom received their "baptism of fire" at Somorrostro, and the sight the impetous bayonet charges of the Navarrese, bas completely disheartened them. Serrano's artillery, however, is vastly superior to that of his enemy, and he trusts to this arm to render the intrenchments too hot for the Carlists. It is also said that the Carlists lack provisions, and this would be true if meat were indispensable with them; but it is not, for even at home the Basque mountaineers cat but very little meat, living mostly on bread or cakes made of Indian corn flour, which is abundant even in these unquiet times, there seems to be no lack of it around Bilbao, where large stores have been established. On the other hand, the Madrid journals acknowledge that the Government troops have on several occasions had to go with nothing but a little garlic broth and a small quantity of salt pork for several days at a time, while the wounded were actually dying of want during two days. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that much disease should be prevalent, and the number of sick taken to Castro Urdiales every day is very great, a good many being cases of malignant fever. Add to this the absence of any thing like an adequate staff of medical officers and comforts and it will not appear that the Government troops can be much better off than the Carlists. Many of the sick and wounded were lying for some days in the churches of Castro Urdiales with nothing but their blankets, some of which were in tatters, between them and the cold, damp, stone floor .- Times Cor.

ITALY.

The Italian soldiers are not at this moment well fed, well dressed, or well drilled. There was a great uproar on the part of the Italian Press when last summer The Times ventured to express some doubt about the quantity or quality of the rations allowed to the Italian rank and file. Since then, however, reduction in the rations of meat. The Deputy's assertion was contradicted by General Ricotti, the Minister of War, but Nicotera stood his ground very stoutly, repeating that he positively knew the soldiers' meat had been curtailed, at least in Naples, where he had lately been, and the Minister had to give up the point. Neither was there any answer to the statement occurring in a correspondent's letter from Milan to the Opinione, that " soldiers are to be seen about that town dirtier and more untidy and tattered than the very street-sweepers." General Ricotti will not easily be brought to admit it : but it is a fact that it is not numbers, but good of Custozza, in 1866, ought to have satisfied every reasonable being on that point; yet the other day. towards the end of the discussion of the National Defences Bill, when the President of the Council, Minghetti, engaged that, in spite of all contemplated charges, the Budget of the War Department should Ricotti threw out some hint that the expense of keeping 300,000 men as a standing army could be reduced by relieving the soldiers of the last six months of their three years' service .- Times Corr.

Italian patriots might profitably consider how most tion of debt. In the early days of the United Italian Kingdom its statesmen pardonably disregarded the equilibrium of its treasury; but those days of con-structive care are long since past, the Kingdom is EMIGRATION FROM GENCA. - It is stated by the

Economist of Italy that 26,183 persons sailed from Genos in 1873 for South America, being an advance of 6,112 over the emigrants in 1872, who were only in reference to their provinces :- South Italy, 6,298 Piedmont, 4,980; Liguria, 4,577; Lombardy, 4,051; Tuscany, 2,980; Emilia, 791; Valtellina, 670; Romagna, 501; Venice, 203; other provinces, 330; and strangers, 802. These emigrants consisted of 2,364 boys under twelve years of age-4,111 females and 19,708 adults. Of these, 3,699 were in independent circumstances, 8,705 were of the artisan class, and 13,779 were peasants or laborers.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH IN ROME.—The following extract from a private letter has been forwarded to us for publication :- "You will be amused to hear of a little scene which took place in the English Church on Sunday last. The Protestant Bishop of Cashel, Dr. Day, is here at present, and Mr. Grant, when the bishop mounted the pulpit, Mr. Walpole and several others withdrew. The sermon was a long and fierce tirade against 'Popery' and Ritualism. After it was over the bishop went into the vestry, and while he was there Mr. Grant went to him: Well, said the bishop, I hope I have hit the nail on the head, and I hope, too, that no bad consequences will follow? One bad consequence, and one that is personal to myself will at least follow, said Mr. Grant, 'I shall have to resign-I could not face my congregation after having permitted such a sermon to be preached, so there is nothing left for me to do but to give up my charge." Whether the congregation have accepted it or not I cannot tell. But I greatly enjoyed the whole story.

SWITZERLAND. AFFAIRS IN SWITZERLAND.—The Progres, a Swiss Liberal paper, is compelled to admit that the pilAUSTRIA.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.-Fresh persecutions for the Church may be said to have been inaugurated, on Monday last, by the action of the Lower House of the Reichstag, who passed the Ecclesiastical Bill by a large majority. In its peison" to Sam Buckelby. nature the Bill is of the same class as the iniquitous Falok Laws of Germany, and has indeed been modelled on those tyrannous measures. It does not, certainly, go quite so far, but it is, in itself a pretty tolerable instalment of persecution and will no doubt be brought up to the revuisite Bismarckian standard in the due course of time. The attack, of just arrived from there, and who had excellent course, commences with a full recognition of the heretics calling themselves old-Catholics, and the Liberte of Fribourg thus summaries the situation :-(1) "Catholics" who reject the dogma of Infallibility will be considered as belonging to the Catholic Church, and will enjoy the full and entire legal privileges of that position. (2) Ecclesiastical beneficiaries who do not recognise the same dogma will continue to enjoy their places and benefices. (3) The elected ministers of old-Catholic communities will be recognised as legitimate cures, and the constitution of such communities will be submitted for the approval of the State. (4) In every Catholic community where a third, or kess, of the whole inhabitants have declared to be old-Catholics, they may celebrate their services in the communal churches. The law is drafted by Dr. Kopp, and hardly differs at all from that recently adopted in

GERMANY.

Berlin, April 10.—A compromise has been effected on the Military Bill by which the most scrious obstacles to its passage are removed. Government has accepted an amendment proposed by the Liberal members of the Reichstag, limiting the total strongth of the army to 401,000 men, and the period of service to seven years.

Bismarck has been again interviewed, this time by a Hungarian, and has treated that eminent man. Herr Von Jokai by name, to some very pecu-liar views on the fitness of things from his own stand-point. On the only potentate who has the courage to resist German despotism, the Holy Father, the Chancellor was of course extremely bitter, and indeed indulged in language which, the interviewer states: "must remain unprinted." What was this language? Bismarck could not posibly say harsher, more cruel, or more abusive things than those which he has already utterred, and therefore we have no option but to believe that the "language" to which he treated Von Jokai was made up of some of those bestial expressions which the "Pomeranian hog" is known to indulge in when occasion serves.

OLD-CATHOLICITY AND DEATH.-From Olten we learn that the unfortunate apostate, Kilchmann, who usurped the living of Trimbash is dead. Before he breathed his last, he implored the clerical services of the Capuchins of Olten, and was received again into the bosom of the Church. Strange, how heresy cannot stand the test of the death-bed.

On the 6th of this month, the Feast of St. Thomas of Aquin, the Bishop of Treves was imprisoned at Treves in a building which, before the secularization of monastic institutions, had been a Dominican monastery. It is not known as yet whether the Bishop will remain in the prison where he now is. The apartments which have been allotted to him are by no means suitable for a person of his rank.-His sleeping room contains a poorly appointed bed. In his sitting-room there is a common table, a chair, a wooden bench, a stove, and a solitary candle.-'This is all the furniture," says one who has seen the rooms, "I could discover." The walls have been but lately white-washed, and the friends of the Bishop are not without apprehension that their dampness may affect his health. The Bishop's secretary wished and asked to share in the imprisonment of his lordship, but this was refused; one servant only was permitted to accompany the Bishop. His arrest took place toward evening, just as the Lenton sermon was being concluded. The Canons assembled in the sacristy to give their Bishop, who had been present at the sermon a proof of their attachment and fidelity. The Bishop, with the greatest calmness and self-possession, answered them nearly as follows: "That which Our Lord foretold securely to localize the administration of the King-would happen to St. Peter, is now my lot, 'alius cindom conjointly with that other great problem, the get te et ducet quo tu non viz,' yes, where you would should rebel when one is on the point of losing liberty, and, with liberty, one's flock, and all one's cherished associations; and to get in exchange imprisoment and its consequences. But when it is for such a noble cause-for Christ,)and for Christ's Church am I now imprisoned)-then must the human will submit in silence; nay, wiilingly and joyfully do I embrace all the discomforts which imprisoment will bring upon me, attacking as it does at once my person and liberty. And I can speak with more confidence as I am conscious that in no way have I provoked this fate either for myself or . But when it is a question of princiothers. . . . But when it is a question of principles, of principles which would undermine the very existence of the Church, depriving her as they would, if accepted, of her divine character, should such principles as these be accepted, then, except as a traitor to my office, to my flock, and to the Church of God, I cannot, as a Bishop, adopt them, and there fore do I choose imprisonment and submit to it with

confidence in God. PETTY INTERFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT .- Every day brings fresh proof of what the Government means by "leaving the Church free in its own To say nothing of the penalties that are sphere." being constantly inflicted on the Bishops and clergy. the Royal Government has not been ashamed to urge a Catholic dean to make knnwn to the clergy of his deanery that the Old-Catholic apostates, Dr Knoodt, Dr. Reusch, and Dr. Langen, were empowered (i.e. by the Government) as Catholic priests to perform acts connected with the cure of souls. The Government has also been greatly concerned to find that collections are made in churches during divine service for various purposes, and that even children bring their contributions to church. Orders have been consequently given at Treves that careful watch be kept, and the Government be exactly informed in order that by virtue of its supremacy it may protect the Catholic purse and prevent it from being devoted to other ends.

AN OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER. - Some time ago a Mrs Buckelby, who lives over in Berrin county, Michigan, directed her son Samuel, a lad of fourteen years, to take a turn at the churn. Now, as Samuel had set his heart on going a fishing at the very time "he got his back up," and flatly refused to agitate the cream. The curvature was promptly taken out of his spine by a slipper, and, "with tears in his eyes' ho went on duty with the dasher. In about half an hour, and during the brief absence of his mother, his eyes fell bpon a plate of fly poison, and a bright smart though struck him. Just before Mrs. B. came in, Samuel lifted the fatal plate to his face, and as she entered he put the "poison" from his lips with the dramatic exclamation: There, Mother, I guess you wont lick me no more!" Now what did this Spartan dame do? Did she shrick for a doctor, and fall in'o hysterics? Not much. She simply took Samuel by the nape of the, neck lifted him deftly into the pantry, beat the white of six eggs together, and told him to engulf the same instantly; he re-fusing she called the hired girl and in a twinkle Sam found himself outside the albumen. Then Mrs. B. began preparing a mustard emetic. Seeing this Sam's pluck dissolved, and he commenced begging, crying, 'I was only trying to skeer ye." But the stern mother was not to be softened, and Samuel stern mother was not to be softened, and Samuel find your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites just had to swallow the mustard. He was then forced to what you say it is. I believe it is the best preparatake a dose of pain-killer, and had his back rubbed tion in use. I am, sir, &c. with "Vigor of Life," and his stomach with the "Oil

of Gladness." Then he vomited up every thing but his boots and socks. This being over he took seven Ayer's pills, two spoonfuls of castor oil, a teaspoonful of salts, and a blue pill. And now if you want to behold the maddest boy in Michigan, just say "fly

Angels-Do we know what the Angels are? We cannot, as they are the highest order of intellectual beings and so superior to us-the lowest order-that the most gifted of human genius cannot conceive their noble attributes of power and strength, of speed, of activity, of intellect, of knowledge, of unfading and immortal youth, with which they are wonderfully They are, in the extreme, powerful en dowed. knowing, beautiful, young, spirits of the fire of undying love and beauty, whilst we, who presume to know, in our most perfect state, are far beneath them and even are he lowest order of intelligent beings, kindred to animals, little above them in our propensities, subjects of weakness, of ignorance, of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd. singgishness, hastening rapidly to old age, deformity and death. We cannot know what angels are till the hour cometh when the earthly veil will be removed from our vision, and the portals of the new Jerusalem shall be flung open to our gaze. Then we shall know. STARTLING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACT .- The husband or

wife by our side, the friend who sits at our board or visits us for an hour, and the friend or stranger we pass in the street, are all somewhat different in character because we havemet. We have come within each other's sphere, and are so affected. Apply this principle, so little recognized, so little understood, to every day life, and it will cause a decided change, not only in our own selection of associates and friends but in the selection of domestics, from the kitchen to the nursery maid. The girl who takes care of the child, into whose face it gazes, to whose voice it listens hour by hour and day by day, is imparting to it her magnetism, and thus moulding and forming its character. Will any person do to take care of your babe? as is generally supposed. The child is being educated from the first moment of its existence ; educated dy its attendants, whoever they are; educated by the looks the smiles, the voices and the subtle, the silent, but effective magnetism of their atmosphere.

SLANDER IS THE TONGUE OF ENVY .- At the court of the lion was a noble horse, who had long and faithfully served his king; and his master prized and loved his faithful servant as he deserved. This was distasteful to the crowd of inferior courtiers, and the fox undertook to undermine the trusty servant, and rob him of his monarch's favor. But his insinnations were nobly and wisely met by the king of beasts. "I need no stronger proof of the worth of my good horse, than that he has such a vile wretch as thou for his enemy."-Lessing.

When Satan perceives that all those trifling, vain thoughts that he casts into the soul do but vex it into greater earnestness, watchfulness and dilgence in holy and heavenly services, he often ceases to interpose such tritles and sinful thoughts; as he ceased to tempt Christ when Christ was peremptory in resisting his temptations.

"Here's yer nice roast chick'n," cried an aged colored man, as the cars stopped at North Carolina railway station.

"Here's yer nice roast chick'n 'n taters all nice and hot," holding up his plate and walking back and forth on the platform.

"Where did you get that chicken?" asked a pas-

Uncle looks at him sharply, and turns away, crying:
"Here's yer nice roast chick'n, gemmen, all hot;

needn't go in the house for dat." "Where did you get that chicken?" repeated the nqusitive passenger.

"Look-a-yer," says uncle, speaking privately to him, " is you from de Norf?" " Yes."

" Is you de true friend ob de culled man?"

"I hope so." "Den don't nebber ask me where I got dat chick'n again. Here's yer nice roast chick'n, all

Hold On.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use any improper word. Hold on to your hand when you are about ready

to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any i Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing

the path of error, shame, and crime. Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry about

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire. Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well, and do

you good throughout all eternity. Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price for you in all times and places.

Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ine.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-" James

Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

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

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"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

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June 12th, 1871. MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B. DEAR Sin: Having used your chemical prepara-tion of Hypophosphites, which was recommended to me by Mr. Blagdon, Apothecary of Rockland, I am truly surprised with its wenderful effects, because

for several years my health has been declining, notwithstanding every means possible, which offered encouragement, was used by me. Several alarming symptoms appeared, amongst which were dyspepsia palpitation of the heart, impoverished blood, and great prestration. Since January, when I began the use of your Syrup, my health has steadily and amazingly improved, so that now it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to others, and in this way show my gratitude for return of health. To all who require a remedy for debility, I would say they will

ELEASER CRABTREE, J. P.

INFORMATION WANTED

IF WILLIAM MARTIN, who left Maghernebely, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, Ireland, about sineteen years ago, will communicate with his friends, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOHN R. O'GORMAN,

178 William Street, Montreal. New York and Boston papers please copy -:

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Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1022 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.—2.3.4m CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1039.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintin:

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cuese on the thirtieth day of March last. Montreal 1st April 1874.
BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE.

Advocate of the Plantiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1369,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of MICHEL SANDERS, of St. Jean Bte. Village. An Insolvent. I, the Undresigned, have been appointed Assignee in

this matter. Creditors are notified to fyle their claims before me within a month. A meeting of the Creditors in this matter will be held in my office, in the City of Montreal, No. 6, St. James Street, the (1874). at two o'clock P.M., for the ordering of the affairs generally, and for the examination of the Insolvent. The Insolvent is notified to be present.

CHS. ALB. VILBON, Montreal, 30th March, 1874.

No. 6, St. James Street. CANADA, In the CIRCUIT COURT in and for the County of PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Joliette. L'Assomption.

Thursday the Fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present :- The Honorable L. A. OLIVIER, J.C.S.

EDOUARD CROZE dit PROVENSAL, burgess of the Parish of St. Henry of Mascouche in the

said County and District,

Plaintiff.

LOUIS PAYETTE, the son, farmer, beretofore of the same Parish, now traveller in the United

States of America, IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of MM. Archam-

bault & Champagne of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Barthelemy Peltier, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, Written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Dominion of Canada, constituting the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called the National," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City of Montreal called the "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(Six words ruled are null, two marginal notes are

J. Z. MARTEL, C.C.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,)

IN THE SUPERIOR District of Montreal. COURT.

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised a ester en justice.

The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her hus

A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April

Montreal, March 26th, 1874. THEO. BERTBAND,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE.

10 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. January 30, 1874.

THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.,

24-1y

NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session for an Act to amend certain provisions of

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Montreal, 3rd February 1874.

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