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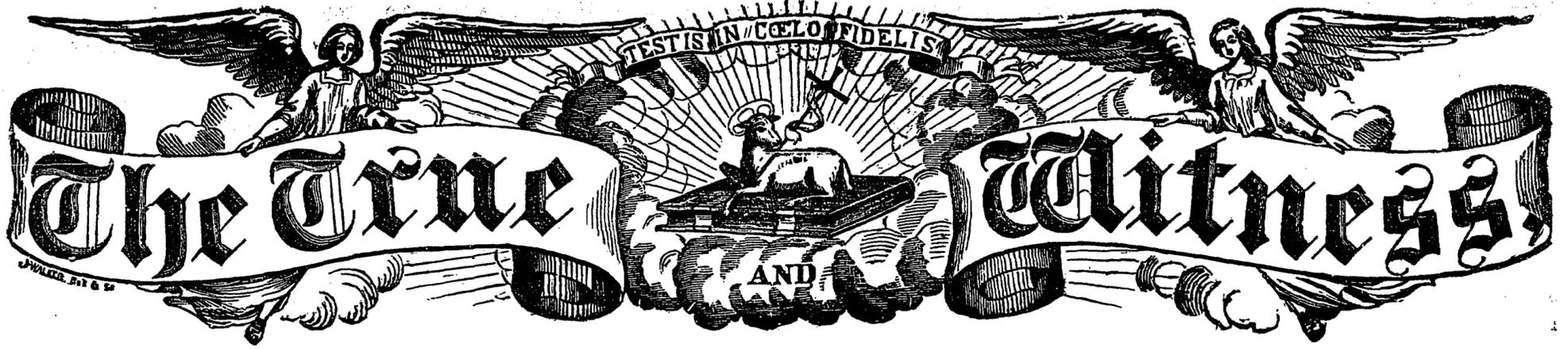
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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No. 38

RASH PROMISES.

BY JACQUELINE.

(From the Morning Star.)

As the dancing was well under way, he said: 'May I ask, Miss Lambert, your true reason for refusing to join in the dance? I saw that there was a more serious feeling involved in your refusal, than your words implied.'

'I am sorry,' replied Laura, 'that my face is such a tell tale; but the truth is, I don't like to engage in any amusement while traveling, that would produce a double reproach for myself, or a sadder association for my friends in the event of an accident. They are so frequent and so fatal on the river, that I never like to lose sight of being prepared for the chance.'

'It is certainly a very sensible and Christian motive,' replied Mr. Hagan, looking admiringly at her blushing face. 'There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly than the mania the American people have for rapidity of motion and action in all things. Destructiveness seems to be a distinct feature of their organisation.— Poor old Father Time has but little chance to perfect his work here; no sooner does he lay his mouldy fingers upon the face of an old friend to perpetuate his glory—to bellow its decay, than the hand of the spoiler drives him off, and substitutes for the sanctity of years the tinsel of some ephemeral, modernized idea.'

'Your observations are only too true. But if this dismembering spirit stopped at the material only, it would not be so bad; but, unfortunately, even human life comes under its influence; and people are hurled by thousands into eternity, with as much recklessness and little accountability, as a balloon is inflated, or a machine set in motion. But the dancing is over, and it will not do for us to be the only philosophers.'

'Allow me then, Miss Lambert, to accompany you to the piano. You can have no fear even of death when thus engaged; for St. Cecilia will be near to take you with her, to be a member of her choir in Heaven.'

'Take care, Mr. Hagan, or I shall begin to believe that you have met with the Blarney-stone in your travels.'

'Friendship formed in traveling cultivate rapidly, and end as speedily. Laura thought of this rule with a sigh, when she retired for the night, and hoped that for her it might be reversed.'

Mr. Hagan availed himself of every opportunity to visit the ladies, but always devoted himself most particularly to Laura, though never wanting in politeness to all. She had discovered in one of their conversations, that he was going to stop at the same town as herself, and he expressed a wish that he might be so happy as to meet her again.'

The morning of the next day brought her to her river destination—a small town principally supported by the trade of the neighboring planters. Here resided two maiden ladies, who had been old friends of her mother's. They had gone to the South a few years previously, to open a school and had not seen Laura since she was a child.

To them she brought letters and met with a cordial and affectionate welcome.

The plantation of Mr. Lock, to which she was destined, was situated ten miles back from the river. As Col. Chamberlain had sent him a telegram, they were on the look out for the new governess, and much to the regret of Laura and to the old Misses Brandon, they sent the old fashioned carriage for her the day after her arrival. She bade adieu, with many regrets, to her new friends, who already appeared like old ones, and promising to visit them whenever opportunity should offer, placing herself under the charge of the two old darkies sent as her escort, took her way to her strange new home, with the first really sad feeling she had known since her parting with the old one.

The country, though appearing very flat to her, by companionship with the mountain hills she had been accustomed to, was not without interest. The freshness and verdure of the vegetation was beautiful in her eyes; but the long expanse of garnered cotton fields gave rather a dreary look to the general aspect. In about two hours she found herself approaching a private domain, the gardens of which gave every evidence of cultivation and taste, but were in strong contrast with the primitive style of architecture. The house was of rough frame, with a wide hall running through, and open at either end both day and night. On either side were ranged the rooms; the general effect reminding Laura more of a livery stable than of a family residence.

She was ushered into the parlor, which struck her as a cheerless-looking place, evidencing neither wealth nor taste. Just as she was about breaking down under the memory of her own

sweet home, beautiful even in its present comparative poverty, a stout, rather good looking, middle aged woman entered the room, and accosted her brusquely, with:

'Well, Miss Lambert, I am glad to see you. We thought you a long time a coming, but now you're here, it's all right.'

Laura told her that she had left on the first boat; but as the river was very low, she believed that the trip had been unusually long.

'You look very young,' said Mrs. Lock, scrutinizing her closely.

'I am eighteen, madam,' replied Laura, coldly, feeling very much as if there was a small rock in her throat.

'Is that all? Why, bless me, I don't reckon you can know much about teaching by experience.'

'No, madam, I have never taught as yet; but I hope to be able to fill my engagement with satisfaction.'

'Experience is a great thing,' continued Mrs. Lock; 'and a governess must know how to manage children. Now, how do you know that you can do all this?'

For a few moments Laura could scarcely speak; but summoning all her pride and courage, bravely replied:

'I have, within a few months, Mrs. Lock, had many trials, and have undertaken duties that were newer, and harder to accomplish than teaching what I already know. I succeeded to every one's satisfaction, and that is the reason why I believed that I should not fail in this.'

Mrs. Lock was an illiterate woman, and knew but little of the usages of society; but she was not bad hearted, or wanting in appreciation of worth. Laura's dignified answer, with all its implied, touched her, so she changed her brusque tone somewhat, and said encouragingly,

'Yes, yes; I dare say you'll do first-rate; so, come, now, I'll show you your room; then you'll get acquainted with the children, and can begin their lessons to-morrow.'

As soon as the door was closed and Laura, found herself alone, she burst into a flood of tears, and wished herself again playing the part of scullion in her mother's kitchen. Anything, she thought, would be preferable to the money-value of her present situation. But, again, she recalled the object of her sacrifice—her father's pale, wasted face rose before her: so, with a prayer for endurance, she forced back her tears, and began to survey the room.

'What a barn of a place!' she mentally exclaimed; 'and the furniture is that of a Western back woodsman.'

And yet she had heard such marvellous tales of the wealth of these Southern planters.

'What!' she thought, 'can Mr. Lock do with his money, if he has such a comfortless home for his family as this?'

(To be Continued.)

LECTURE

ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

BY THE REV. H. BRETTAGH.

(Concluded.)

But now, my friends, I must bespeak your greatest attention. We come now to Dr. Mattison's crowning argument. The Catholic Church is annihilated! Its life is not worth a moment's purchase! Listen to the good Doctor:—

'The Roman Catholic Church has never yet published a Bible; nor can there be found in any Catholic book-store in the land a copy of the Bible in the spoken language of the country. A Bible is a copy of God's word, pure and simple, without note or comment; but "Popery"—(at your hard names again Doctor)—has never yet printed such a book. What "Romanists"—(uncorrigible Doctor!)—call "the Bible" is in fact but a copy of the Douay version with Papal notes—(what notes are those, Doctor?)—appended; and is no more a Bible, than was Wesley's or Barnes's notes, or Clark's, Benson's, or Scott's commentaries.'

What do you think of that now! Well, to say the least of it, it is amusing. You've all heard, I suppose, of the celebrated defence set up by the English lawyer, who was called upon to defend a Yorkshireman, accused of horse-stealing: "Gentlemen of the Jury," said the lawyer, "we are prepared to prove that when our client stole that horse, he did it unintentionally"—(all Yorkshire horse-stealers do!) "In the second place, we shall prove that when he stole it, he thought it was his own. And in the third place, we shall prove that 'there was no horse stolen at all.'"

Now Dr. Mattison is very like this lawyer.— He first accuses us of allowing only 'a select few' to read the Bible, and then he accuses us of having no Bible to read! Truly Dr. M. is fit only for the waste paper basket after that! How can 'a select few' read the Bible, when we have no Bible to read? and what is the good

of Bible Societies to print bibles, when we have no bible to print? But in all sober seriousness, is it not lamentable to hear such arguments brought forward by intelligent men? Here is a man of Dr. Mattison's standing affirming in the 19th century that a Bible with notes, is not a Bible at all! A horse with a saddle on its back, is not a horse at all—it is a donkey. Poor Dr. Mattison!

Consigning Dr. Mattison to the waste paper basket, let us come now to our immediate subject: Do Catholics Read the Sacred Scriptures? I feel that I ought to apologise to you for having detained you so long with such trashy objections as those you have just heard urged by the New York Professor. The only excuse I can offer is, that seeing that Dr. Mattison is one of the most prominent dissenting clergymen in the United States, I thought it well to let you see what intelligent Protestants have to urge against your Church; and in the second place, I felt that the truth of Catholic doctrine was best proved by the trashy nature of the objections urged against it. Our adversaries must feel that if no stronger proofs can be brought against us, our doctrines must remain triumphant.

What then is the practice of the Catholic Church with reference to the reading of the Sacred Scriptures? The Catholic Church places no restriction upon the reading of the Catholic Bible, as witness the unrefutable fact referred to by Father Hecker, and the Catholic store-keeper of Trenton, that in most Catholic stores, and in all Catholic book-stores, the Catholic Bible is publicly exposed for sale, and any one can buy them without let or hindrance. This is a fact, and let any one get over that fact, that can. Poor puss! be careful! The only precaution that the Catholic Church takes with regard to the reading of the Bible is that very salutary one, that the Bible read shall have been proved to be a correct copy. And for this reason, it must contain a written guarantee from some Bishop or Bishops. Catholic Bibles are never allowed to be sold, nor even printed until they have been examined by competent persons as to their correctness. When this has been done, a printed permission from some Bishop or Bishops is affixed thereto, in order that Catholics may know that they have got a correct and not a corrupted Bible. This is the only precaution that the Catholic Church uses as to the reading of the Sacred Scriptures, and a very necessary one it is. We have just seen the disgraceful fact of the Protestant Reformers—the apostles of the Reformation uprading each other with their bad translations of the Bible—Bucer and Osiander and Tungle, rising up against Luther's translation—Luther in his turn against Tungle and Munser—Beza against Castalio's—Castalio against Beza's—Calvin against Servetus—Illyricus against both Calvin's and Beza's. We have heard them calling each other harsh and unchristian names—foes! asses! act christ! deceivers! We have heard them accusing each other of adding to, subtracting from and corrupting the text. We have heard one Protestant writer declaring that the English translators of the Old Testament perverted the text in 848 places.— We have heard this same writer affirm that this has been the cause of sending millions of millions of souls to hell: what wonder then if the Catholic Church, ever watchful over the sacred deposit, which the Holy Ghost has confided to her care, should warn her children not to read any Bibles until they have been first proved and declared by her most learned men to be true and correct copies of the original Scriptures. Do you blame her for this? I do not. Thank God it cannot be said of our Catholic Bible that it has perverted the text in 848 places, that its incorrectness has sent millions of souls to hell. No! the Catholic Church has watched over it too carefully and too piously. She has not given it to Luther and Tuigles and Bezas and Calvins to be added to, subtracted from, and perverted from its proper meaning. It is too sacred a deposit to be thus abused—it is too precious a pearl to be thrown to swine. It was Jesus Christ who gave it to her; and it is for Jesus Christ that she preserves it unchanged, uncorrupted, without addition or subtraction. It is her intense love and veneration for the Sacred Scriptures that has made the Catholic Church guard it with so watchful, so zealous an eye. It is from Jesus Christ she has received it, and she expects to give it back at the day of Judgment to Jesus Christ, the Great Judge, intact, unaltered, unimpaired, and unsoiled. We have faith in our Bible, my friends, because we know and feel that it must be, that it is the Word of God, so zealously has our Church preserved it for us.

It has always appeared strange to Catholics, that Protestants will persist in printing bibles so recklessly. They give no authorisation for them, by which those ignorant of the original Hebrew and Greek can tell whether they are correct and have not been 'added to, subtracted from, and perverted from the mind of the Holy Ghost.'

And the wonder is, that people so shrewd in all other things will act so foolishly in this. A strolling pedlar comes the way with Bibles to sell. He will sell you one for ten cents. The farmer will buy one, because it is not respectable to be without one, and ten cents is not much.— What guarantee has he that it is a correct copy of that sacred Book, which has been given to the world by the Apostles and through which we are to earn salvation? This same farmer if he were buying a horse would not take it on the guarantee of a strolling pedlar. He would look at its mouth—he would examine its knees—he would run his hands down its legs to look for splints and spavins and ringbone. He would trot him out to see if he could detect any lameness or defect of wind. And if it so happened that he was no judge of horse flesh (but every one thinks he can tell a good horse) he would go across lots to his neighbour and say 'Come friend! and tell me what you think of this horse the pedlar wants to sell. I'm afraid he is too cheap to be sound.' My friends it is a bad thing to buy a bad horse, but it is far worse to buy a bad Bible. The one can only break your neck, but the other may lead your soul to Hell.

But would you, or would you not as a Catholic Priest recommend all kinds of persons to read the Bible?

As a Catholic Priest, I answer; 'I would not'; and I have, I maintain the authorisation of no less a personage than the holy Apostle St. Peter for saying so. In his 2nd General Epistle St. Peter uses these words 'Knowing this first, that no prophecy is of private interpretation.' And at the end of the same Epistle, speaking of St. Paul's epistles he says 'In which (epistles) are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest as also the other scriptures unto their own destruction.' When Peter has spoken what need of more? What Peter taught, I also teach. Let others think they know better than Peter, I do not. He says it, and therefore I (at a great distance behind him) say it also. I would not give St. Paul's Epistles, nor indeed any part of the Sacred Scriptures to the ignorant or unstable, lest as the Apostle expresses it, they wrest them to their own destruction. I would not give the Bible to every ignorant child, any more than I would give it Locke's Essays or Blackstone's commentaries on British Law; and every sane man will I think applaud my conduct. We believe with Protestants that the Bible is inspired; but we 'do not' believe with them, that it will necessarily inspire all those that read it. We reverence the Sacred Scriptures as much as others and in all reason; but we do not believe that they will make all that read them, into expounders of the Law, into Apostles, into Evangelists. There is a reverence for holy things that amounts to superstition. It is superstition of the basest kind, to expect that every simpleton is to become an Expounder of the Law and the Prophets, by merely reading the Bible—a book of all others the most abstruse and difficult. If a lawyer's clerk were to expect to make himself forthwith into a first class Barrister by simply holding in his hand a copy of Blackstone we should say in simple but plain language that he was a fool for his pains. And so we think of those, who expect to convert the world by the mere distribution of Bibles. It is superstition of the grossest kind to expect that any book has of itself power to save. And yet is not this what our adversaries profess that it will do? Every man must have a Bible whether he can understand it or not, because without that saving book none can be saved.

Our opponents have common sense! Is there one of them that pretends to say that he understands the whole Scripture? or even the greater part? and more especially so, if, as Dr. Mattison contends, it is to be read without note or commentary. It took Cardinal Wiseman that most learned Priest, who knew more languages than any other man of his time except perhaps Cardinal Barnabo—it took him, I say, the best part of his life and the study of innumerable languages before he could fully interpret a certain passage of the Sacred Scriptures, containing only four words. And is this the book for every ignorant child in our Common Schools to read? A schoolmaster goes into his school and finds a child of eight years trying to read a fifth reader. With a gentle tap on the head the schoolmaster takes away the book saying 'Child! keep to your primer! this fifth reader is far too difficult for you to understand.' Would you call that Master an 'Enemy to all learning' because he did this? Surely not. And yet as well might you call him so, as accuse the Priests of God's Church of 'enmity to the Sacred Scriptures,' because they do not think that every ignorant person can read so as to understand the Sacred Scriptures. Oh! no my friends, it is their reverence and deep love for the Bible, that makes Catholic Priests warn their flocks not to be too rash in their interpretation of the Bible, 'lest they wrest them' as the Apostle says to

their eternal damnation. We are not, we Catholic Priests are not the fools and scoundrels you love to represent us—we are not 'the miserable bankrupts of truth' which a certain Methodist Preacher accused us, only the other day, of being. We have the salvation of our people as much at heart as your Preachers have—we have denied ourselves wives and the pleasures of the home circle, in order that we may the more fully devote ourselves to the service of our flocks—we know that we shall have to answer before the judgment seat of God for each and every soul confided to our care—and if we warn them to be careful how they read the Sacred Scripture, it is because we love our people and fear lest like children playing with a razor, they may injure themselves by the too sharp a weapon.

Again there is another reason why I would not advise all to read the Bible. I appeal to those fathers and mothers here present, who wish to keep their sons and daughters free from the least taint of impurity, whether there are not passages in that most Sacred volume, that must of necessity whenever read bring impure thoughts before the mind? I assure you that there are in that sacred volume, innumerable passages, which I would not dare to read aloud to you in this Church unless I had previously requested every young man and every young woman, who valued his or her purity—to leave the Church.

And is this the Book you would put indiscriminately and without a word of warning into the hands of hot youth? I have seen the Protestant Bibles on our Tavern tables, and when I have examined them, I have found them well thumbed and used at every passage where a sin of impurity is related—but clean and stainless in all other places.

Again, I suppose there are very few here who can understand thoroughly Latin and Greek and Hebrew. And yet I defy any one who does not 'thoroughly' understand all three—to understand 'thoroughly' the Sacred Scriptures, without a knowledge of the original languages in which the Scriptures were written, it becomes necessary to have recourse to a translation.— But what translation however correct, can give the force of the original language. Every linguist knows that no two languages are sufficiently alike to be able to give the full meaning of each other. Else what would become of the curse of Babel? How many words are there in Irish that cannot be translated into English? and how many in English that cannot be rendered in Irish? Now if no translation can give the true meaning of the original, how can our English translation of the Bible give the true meaning of the Hebrew and Greek originals?— You are not therefore reading the real Scriptures but only the English translation thereof.

But, my friends, why beat about the bush? The question is not surely about 'reading' the Bible, but about 'practising' its precepts. If we receiving our interpretation of the Bible from the Church of 18 centuries 'practise' the precepts of that Bible, as closely as you do, surely we are not to be condemned because forsooth some of us do not, and others cannot read it.— The Irish servant girl, just out from the old country, who cannot perhaps read and therefore has never read the Bible,—if she, taught by her Church, practices its precepts better than you and I, my friends who read it so frequently; is not she better than we? She will not steal—she will not tell a lie—she will not detract her neighbour—she will not bear false witness—if she hears an indelicate word, she immediately blushes (which so few of our young people 'can do') if you tempt her virtue, she throws a dipper of scalding water in your face, that all the world may know you as a seducer—if she does these things in the spirit of the Gospel surely she is as good as you and I my friends, who make such a parade of our Gospel reading? Oh no! oh no! prove us worse Christians than you, and then indeed you have proved your case. But beware! Christ has said 'Who to you Scribes and Pharisees! hypocrites! because you shut the kingdom of heaven against men, for you yourselves do not enter in; and those that are going in, you suffer not to enter.'

But you will perhaps tell me, that there is something in the book itself—some innate virtue—some supernatural influence by which every child as he reads this book, is preserved from error and becomes forthwith inspired into a Bible expounder—into an Apostle and into an Evangelist. I tell you this is superstition; and superstition of the grossest kind, and though I may respect your conscientious opinions, I totally deny your assertion. That the Sacred Scriptures are inspired I admit; but that therefore they will of necessity inspire others I totally deny.

That Protestants hold some such superstitious doctrine as this in regard to the Bible is very evident. To them it is the only means of salvation, and they will tell you that every sincere Christian reading it will be preserved by God

from all error in its interpretation. Let no one accuse me of inventing this, for listen to the Protestant version of the Psalms published in verse in the Bible of 1683.

Psalm 119—Verse 130.

When men first enter unto thy word They find a light most clear And very idiots understand When they it read or hear.

The strangest part of all this is, that whereas Protestants blame Catholics for claiming for their 'Church' infallibility in interpreting the Scriptures they yet claim for themselves 'individually,' ('idiots' as well as 'wise') this same power. The great objection urged against the Catholic doctrine of infallibility [or preservation from error in the interpretation of the Scripture] is, that the Catholic thereby claims for his Church a prerogative, that belongs to God alone. But if it be a crime in a Catholic to claim for 'his Church collectively' immunity from error in the interpretation of the Scripture, surely it is a greater crime for Protestants to claim for 'themselves individually' this same divine prerogative.

The whole difference between Catholics and Protestants in this matter of the Bible, arises from their difference or 'first principles.' 'Protestants' maintain that God inspires each individual Bible reader so that he cannot interpret erroneously. Catholics maintain that God has not promised this immunity from error to the 'individual' man, but only to the 'collective' Church. In other words Protestants maintain that every man must be his own Bible expounder—the Bible—the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible; no notes—no commentators as Dr. Mattison from our waste paper basket cries out. Catholics on the contrary believe, that as you would go to an approved Doctor and not to a quack, for medicine—to an approved Lawyer and not to a pettifogger for Law, so in matters ecclesiastical you must apply to the Church.—What was the distinctive doctrine of the Protestant reformation of which people boast so loudly? That every man was henceforth to be his own Bible expounder. And to what has it led? We have at this day upwards of three hundred Protestant sects each claiming to be the only true Bible interpreter. Upwards of 300 religions!—a fresh religion like a change of linen for every day of the year!

- January 1—Lutheranism.
2—Calvinism.
3—John Knoxism.
4—Wesleyism.
5—Swedenborgianism.
6—John Bockhold-the-tailor-king-of-Zionism,

and so on until we finish up at the latter days of December with Mormonism and the Latter Day Saints.

And what did this Bible expounding by private individuals do for John Bockhold the Tailor King of Zion? He and his followers ran naked through the streets of Amsterdam crying—Woe to Babylon! Woe to the wicked! And he quoted Scripture the while.

And what did it teach Herman? To fancy himself the Messiah and to call upon his followers to merit heaven by killing the Priests. [Just what Garibaldi does now-a-days] 'Kill the Priests! repent! your redemption is at hand!

And what did it teach Swedenborgia to do? To say that she had conceived of the Holy Ghost—that the Holy Ghost was the father of the child she bore.

And what did it teach Calvin to do? To cry out, 'Sin lustily, that grace may abound.' But perhaps you will say; 'These people were crazy.' Granted. I firmly believe they were. But they had at least a method in their madness, for they did these things strictly logically from Protestant premises.

And what did it lead Luther to do? To add to the text of Scripture. In the Catholic version Luther found the 28 verse of iii. c. of the Epistle to the Romans, to run thus: 'We account a man justified by Faith without the works of the Law.' But Dom Luther who wished to get to heaven without troubling himself about good works, was not content with this reading and forthwith by force of private interpretation, added the word 'alone' to the original text—'We account a man justified by Faith alone' without the works of the law.' Melancthon his friend and mentor told him that that was not the true reading. What did this zealous Bible expounder answer. 'So I will. So I command Let my will be instead of reason. I, Martin Luther will have it so.' 'The word 'alone' shall remain in my New Testament. Although all the Papists run mad; they shall not take it thence. It grieves me that I did not add two other words.' He wished it to read. We account a man justified by Faith [alone] without [all] the works of [all] the law. Such ought to have been Luther's bible.

What wonder then I ask you, that the Catholic Church warns her children to beware how they presume to interpret the Bible unaided by the guiding spirit of the Holy Ghost, acting through the Church of God. But this is not to be enemies of the Sacred Scriptures; it is to be their preservers their protectors.

No! no! my friends, the Catholic Church and Catholic Priests are not the enemies of the Bible. It was she and they that received it from the Apostles and Evangelists—it was she and they that kept it from the fury of the Pagan Romans—it was she and they, who during the continued wars of the Middle Ages, when King was constantly warring against King, Baron against Baron, preserved it intact and uncorrupted—it was she and they that preserved it amidst the constant incursions of the barbarians, and taught those northern savages at length to love and respect its precepts—it was she and they that ere printing was discovered multiplied and adorned it through the pious labours and skill of the Catholic Monks—it was she and they that gave it to those Protestant sects which now revile her so ruthlessly—it was she and they that ever have and ever do watch over it to shield it from addition, subtraction and perversion—It is she and they that guard it so strictly for Christ, that ignorant men deem this vigilance, enmity—it will be she and they that at the last great day

will return that Sacred Volume into the bosom of Jesus Christ the great Judge, to be placed with his cross near to the eternal throne of the Godhead as sacred mementoes through all eternity of the redemption of mankind.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of Cloncurry, in a state of mental aberration, was killed by falling from a window. Dr. Hynes, Bishop of Demerara, is also dead. Captain McDonald, a candidate for the Queen's County at the late election, has committed suicide.

The probable extent of the ensuing flax crop in Ireland is now estimated at 250,000 acres, being nearly 50,000 more than that of last year.

Ireland has 171 persons to the square mile. Such density of population would give Pennsylvania forty millions of inhabitants.

A man named Neligan has been incarcerated in Tralee on charge of endeavoring to seduce soldiers to become Fenians. On being brought before the magistrate for examination the Crown demanded, and of course obtained, his remand for a week.

The Right Hon. Baron Deasy, attended by the High Sheriff, James Sullivan, Jun.; Esq; and the Mayor, William Kealy, Esq; opened the commission for the city of Kilkenny on March 15, at one o'clock. The Grand Jury, having been returned, His Lordship congratulated them on the excellent and peaceful condition of the city of Kilkenny. Only two cases of crime had occurred since last session and they were of a petty and unimportant character.

A road contractor named Bryan Rudden, engaged in the construction of a road at Tulnash, near Carradoogh, barony of Ionishowen, county Donegal, found three threatening notices on going to work on the 23d ult., attached to some of the wheelbarrows. He had some fifty men working with him up to Saturday when the greater number of them struck for higher wages. The notices not only threatened him, but any man who should work for him under 14s. per week. About ten men only returned to the work.

Mr. Downing, a gentleman residing in the county Cork, was prosecuted at the present assizes for sending £200 in a letter to Lord Fermoy, lord-lieutenant of the county, to induce him to get the writer appointed to the Commission of the Peace. He pleaded 'Guilty,' and expressed great regret for his indiscretion. On Thursday Mr. Justice Brian pronounced sentence. His lordship commented in terms of just severity upon the serious character of the offence, and said it would have been his duty to sentence the prisoner to a long term of imprisonment if medical evidence had not been given that confinement would be dangerous to his health. Under these circumstances he thought the ends of justice would be satisfied by sentencing Mr. Downing to pay a fine of £200.

The Kells correspondent of the Northern Whig writes as follows:—The house of a comfortable farmer, named William Bryan, residing in the townland of Shanacraan, near Moynalty, county Meath, was visited on St. Patrick's night by two stalwart fellows with their faces blackened, while the owner of the house and his family were sitting round the fire place. One of the men took a valuable blunderbuss which was hanging to the wall, telling Bryan he wanted a loan of it for a few days. The family were afraid to offer any resistance, and the intruders departed, being joined outside by two others.

THE CHURCH PARTY AND REPEAL.—The Conservative organs pretend to attach great importance to the threat of a Repeal agitation, uttered in blustering speeches and disloyal letters by a few hot supporters of the Establishment. Here it excites little more than ridicule. The speakers and writers know full well that, though they might be used, they never would be, never could be, trusted by the old Repeal party.—Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

CARDINAL CULLEN AND THE PROTESTANT REPEALERS.—In Cardinal Cullen's letter, which is a call upon Catholics to celebrate the second Sunday after Easter, the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope, he makes reference to the Church Bill, thus:—'Most important measures are now pending before the Legislature. If the great and wise statesman now at the head of affairs carry them successfully through both Houses of Parliament, we may hope that a new era of peace and prosperity will dawn upon Ireland, and that our past sorrows and afflictions soon will be forgotten. However, we should not put too much trust in human power or wisdom; the best considered undertakings of man are frequently defeated, and in the present case private interests undoubtedly will be preferred by men of influence to the public welfare. Indeed, the votaries of ascendancy are threatening everything violent if their monopoly be interfered with, and they are so foolish and fanatical as to declare that they, in their own defence, will oppose, the Imperial Government, or kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne.'

The surge of Repeal is rising high and still higher. Now English statesmen begin to admit what formerly they refused to credit. So we find Lord Stanley, Earl Derby's heir, making the avowal in Glasgow. The 'Establishment' must go and Repeal must come. Lord Stanley says:—'I fear that the desire for legislative independence, at least, is far stronger and more general in Ireland than people on this side of the water are willing to admit.' 'I certainly would not say,' he adds, 'I would rather not indicate what, in my belief, the result would be if a popular vote were taken upon it.' Well, but whether he say it or not, whether he indicate it or not, the world knows it. He does, in fact, admit that the Will of the People of Ireland is for a legislative independence—and the inference is, that she is governed contrary to the Will of the People.—[Dublin Irishman.]

'Repeal of the union,' has been discussed we are told, at the Derry diocesan synod, Mr. Foster, of Belleisle, observing that in this age, emphatically one of turbulence, great changes were being effected. They acknowledged with England the same Sovereign, but held it was their right to legislate for themselves. 'In 1782 the Parliament of Ireland declared that none other save the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland could legislate for this country. That Act had never been repealed.' He maintained that Mr. Gladstone was a repealer and had violated the Act of Union. They were not, however, the speaker went on to declare the Fenians: they were 'loyal to their gracious Sovereign of England.' They were supporters of ascendancy in the sense that they wished to have the ascendancy of the Protestant principles in Church and State. 'Without ascendancy there would be a vacuum which could not be allowed to exist. Mr. W. O'Leary, D.L. and J. P., followed, avowing himself a repealer. This statement was cheered. Among the delegates chosen to the Dublin conference were Lord Lifford, Lord George Hill, Major Ellis D. L. S. B. Beresford, D. L., the Mayor of Derry, and Major Montgomery, D. L. The dioceses were divided into districts and four laymen and four clergymen selected for each.

The first annual meeting of the North Westford Protestant Defence Association was held on Saturday at Gory; the Earl of Conyngham presiding. The Rev. Mr. Ormsby, the first speaker, began his address with the timely and befitting request that not a word would be spoken unorthodox of Christians. They must be alive, he said, to the injustice sought to be done them, but there never was a time in which they required more the grace of God to bear all kinds of trial with patience. This tone is a decided improvement upon that which some of the defenders of the Church have adopted. The rev. gentlemen went on to encourage his audience with a hope that notwithstanding the great majority on the second reading of the Bill, a reaction would be produced in England by the efforts of the Association. Other

speakers followed, and resolutions were passed, expressing 'alarm and dismay' at the Ministerial scheme, protesting against it, recommending that no steps be taken towards making any compromise or accepting the provisions of the Bill. Meetings of the same kind have been held in Mohill and other places.

DEATH OF DR. MAURICE COLLIS.—Dr. Maurice Collis, who has been known in Dublin for a considerable number of years as a skillful surgeon and physician, died at his residence, 25, Lower Baggot-street, on Sunday morning. The short illness from which he died had its rise in a slight accident which occurred to him on Monday last. It appears that he was in the act of extracting a tumour from the neck of a patient, in the Meath Hospital, when the instrument with which he operated slipped, and inflicted a small wound upon one of the fingers of his left hand. He did not consider the scar important, and accordingly took little or no notice of it until Wednesday, when he became subject to a serious illness. It was then found, by several of the most eminent medical men in the city who attended Dr. Collis, that he had become subject to a malady resulting from blood-poisoning of an exceedingly venomous nature. Every possible effort was made with a view to the lamented gentleman's restoration to health, but without effect.—Dublin Evening Post.

ONE OF THE 'REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE'—A curious incident happened in the trial of an appeal case at the Limerick assizes on Saturday. The respondent on the appeal Mr. Henry Trench, had obtained at quarter sessions a decree of ejectment against a tenant of his named McKeeney, whose lease was alleged to have expired by the lapse of the three lives named in being, and this became the substantial issue. On Saturday a witness was produced for the respondent to prove that the disputed life had expired, and the first thing he stated was that he knew nothing at all about the matter, but that he had been promised money by Mr. Trench's bailiff to swear that the man named in the lease was dead. It further appeared that the bailiff who had sworn this extraordinary witness had himself been convicted of perjury on a previous occasion. Mr. Justice Keogh commented in strong language on the proceeding, and expressed his astonishment that a decree should have been granted by the chairman of quarter sessions on the evidence of a 'convicted perjurer.' His lordship reversed the decision, with costs.—[Cork Examiner.]

It is satisfactory to find that the Bishop of Cork has disavowed the extraordinary observations attributed to him in all local reports of his speech at a meeting on Tuesday. A correspondent writes to the papers to contradict the statement, and the bishop accounts for the error by the great rapidity with which he speaks. It is a pity the reporter was not immediately corrected, and that the journals were allowed to comment upon it before it was corrected. It is stated that the words used were that Mr. Gladstone and his Bill might go 'to the wall,' not to the destination which the reporters supposed. The Cork Examiner has the following remarks on the subject:—

An anonymous correspondent of the Constitution states that Dr. Gregg's 'vituperation' with regard to Mr. Gladstone's Bill has not been correctly represented by the reporters. Instead of saying that 'Bilby Gladstone and his Bill might go to the wall,' his Lordship's allusion was to those useful members of society, the bill-stickers, and he said the Bill might go to the wall. A somewhat similar explanation was given by his Lordship himself yesterday, and he attributed the mistake to his talking too fast. He certainly does talk fast—so fast that his tongue usually outruns his direction. We are very glad to receive this explanation of what seemed an outrageous breach not merely of the decorum society expects from a clergyman, but of the common decency that every gentleman is bound to observe in public. It gives us sincere pleasure, indeed, to be informed that the bishop did not make use of the shocking expressions attributed to him, and that his worst offence against good taste was the pardonable one of making a feeble attempt at a poor joke. But in justice to ourselves we must observe that we did not comment on the matter without having reasonable grounds for believing the words to have been used. There was a singular occurrence in the three reports. The only material variation was that while one assigned Mr. Gladstone and his Bill to—'we'll say Jericho, the other two represented the bishop as pitching the Premier and his measure to the wall, a gentleman politely known as the 'old boy,' but in none of the reports was there a word about bill-stickers.

The correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Mullingar on March 23, says: 'I hasten to inform you of another attempt at assassination near this town. On Saturday night a man named Brennan, who lives with his wife's mother, at Dysart, about five or six miles from this, was fired at as he entered the door, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening. Brennan is a small farmer, but it is not supposed that the offence is of an agrarian character, but more of an attempt at intimidation than anything else. The police are very active in their efforts to discover the offender; but though the act was committed at an hour not quite dark, Brennan cannot give any particulars as to the number or appearance of his assailant, or assailants, he having entered the house and his back being to the door—nor have I heard that he made any effort, by going outside to discover them, probably through fear.'

Amongst the anecdotes of English and Irish martyrs, we have the glorious confession of the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. O'Hurley. Of whom a dispatch in the Public Record Office, dated March 7, 1584, advises, that he should be executed by martial law, as 'the best lawyers in the land could find no ground on which to arraign him,' and if brought to public trial, 'the innocence of his conduct would be made manifest to the ill-affected, who in truth, have no small admiration for him.' Before his martyrdom an eye-witness relates, that they placed his feet and calves in tin boots filled with oil, fastening his legs in wooden stocks, and then placed fire under them. The boiling oil so penetrated his feet and legs that morsels of flesh fell off and left the bone bare. From the sole of his feet to the crown of his head, all was tortured, his whole body being burnt and tormented with boiling oil and salt. But no torture could wring from him aught but a profession of the Orthodox Faith, and his only cry was, 'Jesus, son of David! have mercy on me!' His daily prayer, as he told the Catholics who flocked round him on his way to prison, had been for strength in the hour of trial.

MR. OF THE 'LIONIZING.'—The London correspondent of a Dublin morning paper, in a dispatch dated March 21, says:—The recurrence of agrarian crime and other outrages in Ireland, as well as the violent language used at public demonstrations by some of the released Fenian convicts, have caused the Government within the last few days to alter their determination with respect to any further extension of the Royal clemency. Mr. Maguire and Mr. McCarthy Downing, who had given notice of questions in the interest of political prisoners still confined in our convict depots, and of the Fenians who had fled from justice, were respectively asked by the Irish Chief Secretary and the Attorney General for Ireland to withdraw them, and to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, on the understanding that they were not indisposed to consider it favorably in all cases where guarantees of assurance could be given of the convicts and refugees resolve not to renew their attempt against the public peace. The Irish Executive had actually commenced an inquiry into the circumstances connected with three of the convicts not comprehended in the first batch who received pardon. But the fat has gone forth that further liberation cannot be sanctioned, and Ministers refuse listening to all representations on the subject.

Unfold and incalculable mischief has been done by the Fenian cause by the silly vanity and love of being 'lionized' which has fearfully and wonderfully afflicted almost every Fenian who has done himself the honour of suffering imprisonment for Ireland's sake. We have known good men and true in the Fenian Brotherhood, in Ireland and America, who would willingly risk their lives a thousand times over for the success of Fenianism, or for the rescue of a Brother from the hands of his English captors; yet who nevertheless found themselves wholly unable to resist the opportunity of indulging in a little untimely and vicious 'sun-burestry,' and of enjoying the weak luxury of being 'lionized' by their admiring friends, even though the gratification of their vanity in this respect were to result in dire evil to the cause or which they had sacrificed their liberty or in the infliction of additional pains and penalties on their still endangered brethren. This vice—for it deserves no milder name—seems to be gaining ground every day and it is full time some steps were taken to check its further growth. We have refrained hitherto from commenting upon it, because of our unwillingness to hurt even the vanity of any good man around whose head should the faintest halo of suffering borne for Ireland's sake. Our sense of duty, however, compels us to cry aloud at last, against the evil we complain of, nor can we wholly acquit ourselves of blame for having permitted our too tender regard for men's personal feelings to keep us silent on this subject heretofore.

FENIANS IMPRISONING FENIANS.—If the released Fenian prisoners had the slightest consideration for their fellow-sufferers still captive, they would have taken a very different course from that which we regret to say, some of them adopted. Violent speeches asserting their adherence to their old principles, and defying the Government, was hardly a prudent course even as regards themselves; but it became simply monstrous and cruel towards those whom they left behind in Portland and Pentonville, and it required no prophet to foretell what the result would be. Col. Warren, at the Cork banquet, said he had still faith in the sword as the means of regenerating Ireland, till even the Nationalist Mayor had to express his dissent, declaring his belief that 'the true policy for Ireland was to stand by Mr. Gladstone's Government.' Of course, language of this kind at once found its way to the Orange Press, and thence to Parliament, till the Government were twitted and denounced by Tory lords for their mistaken clemency, and on being pressed to answer if they intend to release any more prisoners owing to the outcry prevailing throughout England, as well as in Parliament, on this subject, they had to reply in the negative, though we sincerely trust that general tranquillity and moderation on the part of the released prisoners may induce them to reverse their decision ere long, and open the prison gates to all who are now suffering for political offences. We trust it may not be too late to put a stop to those demonstrations which are barring the prison doors on those who are still pining in cruel captivity, and that their release may be shortly expected.—[Kilkenny Journal.]

The supporters of the Established Church in Ireland are violently denouncing the Government measure and threats of joining in the demand for a repeal of the Union have been uttered. On the other hand collections for the Fenian prisoners lately discharged are being made, notwithstanding Cardinal Cullen's prohibition, and meetings of sympathy are held in many parts of the southern counties.—[Times.]

THE CHURCH DEFENDERS.—The long-talked-of conference of the representatives of ascendancy from the united dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough was opened in the chapter-room of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. To maintain ascendancy in Ireland, thank goodness, has become a 'forlorn hope.' It is a desperate effort, and few even of the more notable of its advocates, venture on it, even in conference. But an effort—a great effort—is to be made, and Tuesday's was but preliminary to the great throes which is to take place in a few weeks. The archbishop seems to have become most dovish and full of Christian benevolence, and from the tone and temper of his remarks, might be described as 'open to terms.' We cannot, however, commend some of the other speakers for the modesty of their language; and we think, to say the least of it, that the taste which prompted the Honorable David Ploquet to speak of 'puppets' was bad, and that such observations were sadly out of place coming from him. He, surely, has not forgotten the Marionette position he recently occupied before the public and he might have applied his talents and attainments to something more serviceable to the cause he seems to support than calling names to persons in high places, and indulging in safe incensures where particulars might lead to disagreeable explanations. We may remark that it did not require a close observer to recognise the presence of something antagonistic in the two elements—lay and clerical—which constituted the conference. There was an absence of confidence—no visible reciprocity—while many would say the action of the laity was stimulated by something of suspicion as to the sincerity of their clerical brethren in the course they were pursuing.—Freeman's Journal.

There is one feature in Mr. Gladstone's Disendowment scheme which is of peculiar significance, as indicating a probable solution of the Land Question—and which evidently bears the impress of Mr. Bright's hand. The Glebe lands—with the exception of ten acres which the new 'governing body' of this establishment will be empowered to purchase for each parsonage, if so disposed, at a fair valuation—and all the church lands are to be transferred to the commission appointed to wind up the Church revenues, and by them disposed of—the right of pre-emption being reserved for the tenant in possession. This would form a precedent for a redistribution of the land on the principle sketched out by Mr. Bright when in Dublin, and which has been found to work so beneficially in Germany. The provision is plain and simple. The tenant is expected to pay down one-fourth of the purchase-money—the remaining three-fourths to be left on the security of the land, to be liquidated by instalments extending over a period of twenty-two years. The Premier does not mask the intention of the Cabinet in proposing this scheme for the disposal of the land property held by the Church. It is trying the 'experiment on a limited scale of breaking up property in a manner perfectly safe, easy and unexceptionable.' And he is so confident of the 'economical effect of his scheme'—in other words, so confident of the industry and enterprise of the tenant when he finds himself about to become the proprietor of the land he formerly tilled at a rack rent—that he has no doubt of 'materially improving the price to be got for the land.' This is a testimony and an augury; a testimony of the confidence reposed in the energy and self-reliance of the people, with the immediate possession of the land before them; and an augury that the progress of public opinion is sapping the foundations of the feudal system, and that it will impel legislation on the radical principle of land tenure at no distant date.—Dublin Nation.

DARING OUTRAGE IN KERRY.—About eleven o'clock on Thursday evening last an outrage was committed within eight or nine miles of Killarney, which has evoked much dissatisfaction there. At that hour The M. Gillycuddy of the Reeks, aged about 17 years, who has succeeded to the property on the death of his father, heard some noise outside the hall door of his residence, and proceeded to ascertain the cause. Having been unable to discover any persons near the house, he was in the act of going to a more remote part, when a shot was fired from behind. Happily it had not the desired effect, notwithstanding that some of the slugs grazed the hair of his head. Nothing daunted, he was about proceeding to discover by whom the shot was fired, when a second was discharged at him from a different direction. This like the first, had but a similar effect, as it had merely

penetrated through the lining of his coat, above his hip. The cowardly parties then made off, and though an active search is still being instituted by the police, under Mr. Smith, County Inspector, and Mr. W. Colombe Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, no information whatever can be received that would lead to their arrest. The outrage is not at all attributable to an agrarian dispute, as was surmised through the town, but is ascribed to a desire on the part of those persons who made the attack to commit a robbery through the whole premises. This and no other is the opinion of Mr. M. Gillycuddy himself. The property, which is estimated to amount to about £4,000 a year, is managed by Mr. Daniel De Courcy M. Gillycuddy, J. P., of Tralee, in such a manner as to leave but little cause to the tenant for grumbling.—Cork Examiner.

THE ASSASSINATION IN TIPPERARY.—FULL PARTICULARS.—The scene of this tragedy is the quiet townland of Killoconnell, hidden away in a valley of glorious fertility and beauty of landscape situated some four or five miles from the town of Fethard, and about fifteen from Clonmel. The victim is, as announced by telegraph, a Mr. Richard Topham, occupying a farm of about fifty acres on the townland. The main facts of the murder are these:—On Wednesday evening Mr. Topham left his house, a comfortable thatched cottage, with a view to procure the services of a ploughman for the following day from his brother-in-law, Martin Fitzgerald, who occupies a farm quite convenient. After transacting his business he returned in the direction of his house about half-past eight in the evening, accompanied by Fitzgerald, who having seen him a short distance parted with him, and returned home. The path which Mr. Topham took from 'be point where he parted with his brother-in-law led by the head of Buffana Wood, to his own house. He appears to have reached in safety a point about three miles from home, where he had to pass close to a ditch topped with a rather thick thorn hedge. It is supposed that it was from behind this hedge the fatal shots were fired. About nine o'clock two shots, in rapid succession, were heard in the direction by a farmer living close by, but not wishing, perhaps, to expose himself to peril, he went to bed without making any inquiries as to their origin. The absence of the deceased from his house that night alarmed his relations, and early in the morning a search was instituted, which resulted in the discovery of the dead body of the unfortunate man lying in the ditch I have mentioned. On examination it was found that his head was penetrated by two bullet holes, entering from behind and giving colour to the supposition that he was shot at from behind. No other marks of violence were perceptible on the head, so that it may be taken for granted death was almost immediate on the reception of the wounds. What seems utterly inexplicable is that no valid cause can be assigned for the dreadful deed. As far as I can learn from searching inquiry, Mr. Topham had had no cause of quarrel with any of his neighbours. During the seventeen years he occupied his present holding he seemed to have lived on peaceable if not on cordial terms with the people of the locality, and his personal character seems to have been in every respect above scrutiny. He was married to a Miss Fitzgerald, a Catholic, and, although he was himself a Protestant, permitted his children to be reared in the faith of their mother. His relations with his brother-in-law were on all occasions most friendly.—The only circumstance that gives the faintest clue to the mystery was this—some seventeen years ago, while Mr. Topham was in the position of a land agent, he purchased some ten acres of land over the head of a man named Fitzgerald, who, it is said, from that nourished an implacable enmity towards the deceased. The grandsons of this Fitzgerald—three brothers, John, James, and William, first cousins to the people-in-law of Topham—as present occupy a small farm on the townland of Buffana, and towards them the suspicions of the authorities pointed as the probable authors of the murder. It is only justice to these young men, who are loud in their protestations of innocence, to state that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the suspicion against them is based solely on the supposed enmity that existed between Mr. Topham and their grandfather, and on the fact, taken for what it is worth, that their house is situated on the path the deceased travelled on the night of the murder. However, on these suspicions, after vigorous search for any marks of the murderer, those three brothers were taken into custody, nothing of a compromising nature being found on their persons or premises.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. J. J. Shee, J. P., one of the county coroners, held the inquest on the body at two o'clock to-day (Friday) at the residence of the deceased. The house was surrounded by police with loaded rifles, and many of the people also were present, evincing considerable interest in the proceedings. The three prisoners were on the premises in charge of a body of police, but as there was no criminatory evidence, they were not present at the inquest. After the jury had viewed the body, which lay in an outhouse, the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, and the evidence elicited established the facts narrated above. Without a moment's hesitation the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The body of the deceased man was interred during the day, and was followed to the grave by a large number of persons. The prisoners were brought up at the Coroner's petty sessions on Saturday, but they were discharged.—Cork Herald.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND IRISH LABOURERS.—Sir George Grey, ex-Governor of New Zealand, has addressed a very long letter to the Daily News on the wretched condition of the agricultural labourers in Ireland, consequent upon landlord absenteeism, and the total neglect of those duties which the owners of large landed estates are in conscience bound to perform for the protection and general well-being of their tenantry. By way of illustration, he takes the case of the district of Parney, in the county of Monaghan, consisting of 68,000 acres granted by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1576 to the Earl of Essex, without the least regard to the rights of the then occupiers. On the death of the third Earl of Essex in 1646, his property was divided between his two sisters, and for 267 years the descendants of 2 families who originally had not the smallest claim or right to the soil, drew large incomes from it, which they spent in England, rarely condescending even to visit their estates in Ireland. They knew nothing of, and cared nothing for the poor people who had brought their moors and morasses into profitable cultivation—who had in two centuries increased the value of land from a rental of £2,000 to upwards of £40,000 a year, but who are not allowed to retain as the reward of their industry sufficient food and clothing to raise them above a state of semi-starvation. They could save nothing to meet seasons of dearth, and when want pressed sore upon them they lay down and died of starvation without a struggle; for they knew there were none to help them. 'And yet these people,' writes Sir George Grey, 'are the race who possess the faculties of legislation and administration in an equal degree with any other nation on earth. They are people who, removed to a new shore, where fair scope is given to their talents, have yielded many men who have governed the outlying portions of the empire with dignity and success.' From all this Sir George Grey infers that, till the land laws in Ireland are changed, the customs regarding the descent, tenure, and entail of land in Ireland are thoroughly reformed, and the tenant-class properly protected, comparatively little good will be done by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Sir George Grey is right in his premises, but somewhat mistaken as to his conclusions. It is quite a mistake to regard the Irish Church question as final in any sense. It is merely the key-stone of the arch of Irish misgovern-

ment. National abuses are like beads on a string; cut it to allow one to be removed, and unless hindered, they all roll off. When the people of England, and what is more, when the sensible class of Protestants in Ireland, experience how much good and how little inconvenience has resulted from disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, they will immediately unite with Catholics in demanding the settlement of the Tenant-right question. Justice to Ireland in ecclesiastical matters will be soon followed by the ready and cheerful concession of justice as regards the land the school, and the University. There will be no halting after the gigantic impediment of the Established Church, supported by the religious prejudices and terrors of the English people, has been removed out of the way. English statesmen and Irish patriots of all classes and denominations will combine to make the union between Great Britain and Ireland a reality—a source of prosperity and happiness to the people of the three kingdoms, and of durable glory and strength to the Empire.

HOW THE TORNS MADE APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.—One conspicuous example of the spirit of party carried to its most vicious extreme is to be found exhibited in its naked deformity in a Parliamentary return moved for by The O'Conor Don, including particulars of the public appointments in Ireland to which the late Government made nominations in the interval between the 1st December, 1868, and the 10th of the same month. Within that period twenty-two substantial offices in the public service were filled up, fourteen barristers were made Queen's Counsel and a board of twenty-one governors were established to preside over a county lunatic asylum. On the 2nd December Mr. Dierriell issued his famous circular to the Conservative party in which he announced that his Cabinet had determined on resignation. Mr. Gladstone at once was consulted by the Queen, and when his arrangements had been completed, on the 10th December Mr. Dierriell and his colleagues formally resigned their offices, and the new ministry entered upon their functions. Thus the appointments to which we have alluded were actually made while the late Government retained, but a temporary and nominal power, awaiting the completion of the new ministerial arrangements. There are two ecclesiastical appointments for which the warrants were signed on the 9th and 2nd December respectively—the one of the Rev. A. W. Edwards to the deanery of Cork, in succession to Dr. McGee, translated to the see of Peterborough; the other of the Rev. L. Biddam to the rectory of the Fenagh, vacant by the resignation of the former incumbent. It is unnecessary to point out how unjustifiable and almost indecent was the action of the Tory Government in taking advantage of its formal tenure of power to prevent the incoming administration from carrying out the policy indicated in the Suspensory Bill. These ecclesiastical appointments, however, though scandalous enough, are by no means the most remarkable in the singular list which The O'Conor Don has very properly disseminated. On the 2nd December warrants were signed, appointing Mr. J. P. Hamilton, Q. C., and Mr. Darley, Q. C., chairman of quarter sessions for the counties of Sligo and Wicklow respectively, with salaries of £200 and £700; to the chairmanship of the county of Carlow, from which Mr. Hamilton was promoted, with a salary of £700, was conferred on Mr. J. A. Wall, Q. C.; Dr. Kaye was appointed revising-barrister for the city of Dublin, in succession to Mr. Shaw, Q. C., promoted three days before to the chairmanship of the county Monaghan; Mr. Hugh Lane was appointed Master of the Queen's Bench with a salary of £1,200 a year, and Mr. D. O'Connell was nominated Mr. Lane's successor as Clerk of the Crown for the county of Londonderry. These appointments were all of them made by warrant on the same day. On the previous day Mr. Maurice Keatinge had been nominated Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, with a salary of £400 a year, in succession to Mr. Anderson, promoted to the Crown-Solicitorship for Waterford and Kilkenny, and Mr. Paul Dine had been appointed Clerk of the Crown for the county of Wicklow. The batch of fourteen barristers who received 'silk' from the outgoing Lord-Chancellor were gratified with the same hot haste at the precise moment when Mr. Dierriell was announcing to his adherents in London the downfall of his administration. With equally precipitate anxiety, the Right Hon. R. Warren, Mr. Dierriell's Irish Attorney-General, was elevated to the office of Judge of the Court of Probate with a salary of £3,500 a year. Judge Keatinge had officially informed the Under Secretary for Ireland that he had fixed the 6th December as the day of his resignation; but whether it was that some intimation from headquarters determined his precipitate action or not, he anticipated the time he had himself chosen. He sent in his resignation on the 2nd of December; Mr. Warren was raised to the Bench on the same day, and was succeeded in the little brief authority of a week's office as Attorney-General by Dr. Ball. The remaining appointments of various kinds bear the same stamp as these ecclesiastical and legal nominations above cited. Two medical gentlemen were appointed superintendents of lunatic asylums on the same remarkable day—the 2nd of December. One Tory baronet succeeded another as lord-lieutenant of the county of Sligo; one education commissioner and one ecclesiastical commissioner were selected to fill vacancies of long standing. But, perhaps, the most audacious of all these attempts to grasp with hasty hands as much as possible of the patronage that was so quickly passing away was the course pursued in the case of the permanent inspectors of fisheries. Notwithstanding that the act of Parliament under which these officials were to be appointed had only just come into operation, although neither the salaries nor the duties of the inspectors had been definitely fixed, and that although grave doubts were felt as to the working of the statute, between the 1st and the 4th of December four gentlemen were appointed to the newly-created office. Even in Ireland, where unfortunate jobs have not been rare, this proceeding was looked upon as a piece of very sharp practice—the more so that since the question of the legality of the nomination has been raised, two of the appointments have been pronounced invalid by the law officers of the crown. Of the other two inspectors, the appointment of one was cancelled at once, and the other, Mr. O'Connell, resigned the day after his nomination, being promoted, as we have seen to a valuable legal office.—[Star.]

ing between Spain and the United States. It also represents the seizure of the 'Mary Lowell' in British waters as a mad act which will embroil the British and Spanish governments unless an apology and reparation are instantly tendered. The London Owl, of the same date generally speaking one of the best informed papers in England, says that Grant is mad on Cuban affairs and that England and France would likely declare war against the United States if he attempted to acquire the island by forcible means. The Owl goes on to say that Grant is desirous of engaging in a foreign war for the purpose of satisfying the intense feeling of hatred displayed against England by nearly all the American officials. At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, on Wednesday, a discussion took place on a report recommending the council to petition in favor of the Irish Church bill. A motion was made for the approval of the report, and two amendments—one to the effect that the council should take no action in the matter, and the other that the council should petition in favour of the bill, with a reservation to regard to Maynooth, indicating in the petition that the same principles ought to regulate the settlement with the priests of Maynooth College as with the ministers of the Established Church. On a division the latter amendment was carried. In Parliament the course of the Irish Churchmen and their English allies is clear. On the principle of the Bill there can be no compromise whatever. The Church must be disestablished, and its endowments which adhere to Establishment must be many things open to criticism, and hot debates will give opportunities for successful interposition. To speak in plain terms, the Irish Church must be content to direct its efforts to keeping as much of its property as possible, and to the action of the Opposition must come at last, whatever protestations and denunciations may be indulged in at present. The Government would probably be willing to conciliate the Irish Churchmen and would yield more, perhaps, than strict justice demands. The Catholics will get their Maynooth money, their right to which is very doubtful, simply because there is a disposition to content everybody in such cases as this. So the Protestants may even better the very liberal terms which the Government has offered them. On the other hand, 'No Surrender' will be utterly ruinous in Committee. We may as well inform our Irish friends that the present House of Commons will not tolerate for a single evening Amendments the object of which is plainly to defeat or delay the Bill. If the House be provoked by any such tactics, it is quite capable of rejecting the Amendments of the Opposition in mass, and Irish Churchmen will have only their own misdeeds to thank if they receive but bare justice.—Times.

The notorious Murphy has again been exciting riots and bloodshed in the North. It does seem an extraordinary thing that the so-called lectures of this man cannot be stopped by the law. As surely as a lighted match thrown into a barrel of gunpowder will cause an explosion, so surely will this apostle of batonage inflame the sensitive natures of the Irish. Were any great religious or moral principle advanced by the fellow, we might wish his tongue unfastened; but as his only eloquence is abuse, and his only arguments are lies, the Government might advantageously try the experiment on the boasted common sense of Englishmen, of forcibly suppressing a noxious creature whom neither prosecution nor persecution could elevate into a hero.—Tomahawk.

WHAT PROTESTANTISM HAS DONE FOR SCOTLAND.—Although Scotland is, as every one has heard, more pious than any other portion of the United Kingdom, there is one circumstance constantly brought to light by the Registrar General's reports which is seldom commented upon by Scotch divines. These authorities often boast of the superior intelligence of their countrymen and women, but they never explain the cause of an awkward proportion between the number of legitimate and illegitimate births in that part of the country. Last year, for instance, 115,673 children were born, and of these 11,266 were illegitimate. In the north-eastern division the young women who became mothers without being wives were in the proportion of 15.2 per cent. At Kirkcaldy it was 17.3 per cent. And yet at Kirkcaldy all the pious forms and ceremonies (save marriage) are rigidly observed, and a man dare not even brush his hat on Sundays. The improving influence of the Scotch example of national character is, unfortunately, diminished by the irregular and crimes of their population. Have the writers and divines who reprove immorality in the darker parts of these islands nothing to say about the little failings of the 'uncle good'?—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

THE RITUALISTS ON EASTER SUNDAY.—On Sunday the services in London churches where Ritualism prevails were of a very advanced character. At all of them there were processions with banners and processional hymns, processions being held to be the Christian way of obeying the injunction of the Psalmist, 'Oh, praise God with dances.' At St. Alban's, Holborn, the banners were of a very rich character, and the procession a very large one. Mr. Mackenzie and other clergymen were habited in gorgeous eucharistic vestments, yellow being the prevailing color. Some of the choirsters wore red cassocks. Arrived at the church, Mr. Mackenzie, who was the celebrant, with his deacon on his right, and his sub-deacon on his left, took his place before the altar steps while the choir sang the Introit. The altar itself was adorned with flowers—the trumpet lily, the cyclamen, the ciceraria, the szalea, the hyacinth, the hydrangea, the pelargonium, the red and white camellias. At the previous service, morning prayer only, a large number of tapers were burning on the altar, but these were extinguished before the commencement of the Communion office. The celebrant and his assistants did not kneel during the consecration prayer but they bowed so low at various portions as nearly to prostrate themselves. At the close of the consecration prayer the bell tolled sixty-eight times—a novelty, of which there is at present no public explanation. Comparatively few persons partook of the Holy Communion, as there had been four previous celebrations during the morning; namely at six, seven, eight, and nine o'clock. At the churches of St. Michael, Shoreditch; St. Paul's, Walworth; St. Ethelburga, and Bishopsgate; St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, and other Protestant churches, the services were of a similar character. The modification of Ritualistic practices which was observable at All Saints' Church, Lambeth for some time after the judgment of the Privy Council in the Mackenzie case, has at length subsided and there was full service, with advanced Ritualistic observances of even a more pronounced character than previous to the decision. The altar was profusely decorated with flowers and the chancel with floral ornaments, and reading desks and altar-rail being ornamented with floral devices. At the commencement of the service a procession entered the church from the restry, and paraded slowly down and up the side and centre aisles to the altar. The procession, which consisted of the celebrant priest, assistant priests, acolytes, co-singers, and others, to the number of forty, bearing banners, flags and other ecclesiastical insignia, was headed by a youth bearing the processional cross on high, supported on either side by an acolyte carrying large lighted candles. The processional banner was followed by the center-bearer, from whose coffer was made to ascend clouds of incense as the procession slowly proceeded to the foot of the altar. The sermon was preached by the newly appointed curate, the Rev. Patrick Levey. Holy communion was celebrated by the Rev. F. Lee, the vicar, and during the consecration prayer the patent and cup were elevated on high, the celebrant genuflecting low at the conclusion. After the service the procession moved out of the chancel in the same order as it entered,

and Kent street in the Borough, the streets leading back from the London road, some streets off the Kent road, and some leading from the railway station at the Elephant and Castle are emphatically the worst neighbourhoods in London. A few offensive men and women of the chief classes of offenders against the laws may be found here in abundance—men and women who are literally looked up to with a dull sort of professional admiration as proficient in their trade. Murderers as murderers, of course, you never see. Murder is a crime among the companionship of thieves which is taboored not so much as a crime, but as a blunder. It attracts too much notice, and its supposed perpetrators are too keenly sought after to make the usual thieves' abiding place quite comfortable for the rest of the community. It, in fact, unsettles all their little domestic arrangements for a week or more, and there is generally some timid member of the fraternity to be found to say whether it was 'Surrey Johnson' or 'Dark Bill' who threw the man on the cushions and fractured his skull after having garrotted him, and got his watch and money. Yet, though murder is as much as possible avoided among professional street robbers of a night, they make not the least scruple of using such violence as will secure their escape, and, if possible, leave their victim senseless for a time. But the lice to be drawn between cunning a man for an hour and killing him outright is so exceedingly fine that, in thieves' parlance, it is no wonder that 'accidents' often happen. In the haunts in the South of London I was shown many men who were suspected to be garroters—that is to say, men whom the police had never caught in the fact, but of whose nightly occupations closely as they watched them, they had very little moral doubt, though the legal proof was wanting. I was shown in the East and South sides of London what I may almost say were scores of three men, about whom the detectives expressed grave doubts as to my life being safe among them for a single hour if it were known I had £20 or £30 about me; and, above all, if the crime of knocking me on the head could be committed under such circumstances as would afford fair probabilities of eluding detection. I don't mean to say that these desperate criminals are confined to any particular quarter of London; unfortunately they are not, or, if they were, there is only one particular quarter in which we should wish to see them all confined, and that is Newgate, but, no matter how numerous they may be elsewhere, there is certainly one quarter in which they are pre-eminently abundant, and that is around the alleys of the Borough. Here are to be found, not only the lowest description of infamous houses, but the very nests and nurseries of crime. The great mass of the class here is simply incorrigible. Their hand is against every man; their life is one continuous conspiracy against the usage, property, and safety of society. They have been suckled, cradled, and hardened in scenes of guilt, intemperance, and profligacy. Here are to be found the lowest of the low class of beer-shops in London, and probably in the world, the acknowledged haunts of 'smashers,' burglars, thieves, and forgers. There is hardly a grade in crime the chief representatives of which may not be met among the purlieus of the Borough. There are people who have been convicted over and over again, but there are also hundreds of known ruffians who are as yet unconvicted, and who, by marvellous good luck as well as by subtle cunning, have managed up to the present time to elude detection. Nothing impressed me more during the many visits I made than the organization that evidently exists among thieves' quarters. They have their own set of 'leaving-shops,' publichouses, and tradesmen. They are, in fact, a distinct community, and the thief who 'penches' upon another—as they will sometimes do from anger or disappointment in their share of booty—must leave the community for ever. Apart from his being not safe, he would never be trusted again, and, under an assumed name, he must seek his life by crime in Liverpool, Birmingham, or Manchester. As our party went round the South of London our coming was generally known at all the haunts we visited, but it made no difference. They knew we had only come to see them, and though perhaps they might have left off 'larking,' they were otherwise much as they usually are. The first house we entered was at the end of a narrow, villainous looking alley off Kent street, and at the door of the house were some half dozen 'roughs,' who in a verbal telegraph instantly passed downstairs the notice that we were coming. Before we entered my conductor told me that I should see nothing but the most notorious and convicted thieves. Had he sworn to me that I should see nothing but honest men I could not have believed him. We passed through a low doorway, and down into a sort of cellar, or underground basement floor, which had been turned into a kind of kitchen, and here were assembled, to the number of about 30 or 40, some of the worst types of the most criminal classes in London. They were essentially of the criminal class, and any one who is familiar with the aspect of the inmates of Portland and Dartmoor will learn at once what is meant when I say this. They had the same low, retreating foreheads, the same eager cunning of their deep-set eyes, the same hard-set, yet shifty contour of the mouth—a kind of mouth that you could almost see was one that could whine for mercy in one breath and refuse it in another. There was not one of all those present whom a respectable person would not instinctively have shrunk from meeting in the day or night.—They were mostly young men and young women—or, I had better say, young girls. Not one single one, from first to last could give any account of himself as to saying where he worked, what he worked at or who had ever employed him. Some said they lived 'by odd jobs'; some said they worked 'down the river.' The girls said they sold matches, some said they sang in publichouses, some that they 'berged'; but not one man or woman could name an employer, not one could name a single piece of honest work he had been engaged in, and there was not one who did not deny that he had got a penny that week. And this was Friday night, and the men were all smoking and drinking beer, and the women, I was told (it was then past 10 o'clock), had their suppers more than two hours ago. I spoke, to many with a view of ascertaining if they had ever been in Casual Wards or Refuges. Of the scores that I questioned, I only met with one who had ever been in a Refuge, and this was the conversation that passed in the presence of my friends and my conductor. My witness was a young man of about 25, a convicted thief, a known rough, and associate of regular thieves. I asked him had he ever been in a Casual Ward. He said, as all the rest said, 'No,' and I believe quite truly 'that he liked getting his own living and not going to a workhouse.'

increase being freely turned by the way, most of the processions in addition to being habited in the most advanced Ritualistic vestments. RELIGION IN ENGLAND.—Christianity, as we understand the term, has lost its hold upon the masses; though we admit that you will seldom meet an Englishman, as you will an American, in an omnibus or on a steamboat, who will blantly assure you, without any introduction, that he holds no religion; 'Sir, I am not religious, I'm not.' In England this would be bad tone. Indeed, it is happily undeniable that the great mass of our countrymen admit and respect the idea of a Supreme Being, the immortality of the soul, and certain broad principles of morality. But they have less 'religiosity' than Mohammedans, and their moral code is inferior to that of the Heathen Epicurean and to the teaching of Confucius. Probably not one half of the English people are baptized. Baptism has come to be considered little more than an ancient and respectable rite for imposing a name; but it is found by experience that this can be done with equal efficiency at the Registrar's office; and the highest Anglican ecclesiastical Court has declared that the doctrine of baptism is an open question; and so the large majority of the English people go unbaptized. But the Catholic Church teaches that the unbaptized are not Christians. Another test of Christianity may be the observance of Good Friday. Till within late years this day was one of religious observance. The nation closed its shops and offices in order that the day might be spent in prayer and commemoration of the great solemnity. But now Good Friday inaugurates the season of excursion trains, and is spent in every kind of amusement and dissipation. Good Friday conveys no other idea to hundreds and thousands than a day of recreation. It has been observed that the sole effect of the Oracifixion upon a large part of the English nation has been to give them one additional holiday. Yet it would be deemed a national insult to say that the English people are not Christians. The unbaptized and the pleasure makers of Good Friday consider themselves religious, and no doubt, when it is a question of Education, they go with their minister in favour of Denominational System. But as to particular dogmas, distinctive religious tenets, except that we are all probably redeemed and shall certainly all go to heaven, the English people are bewildered and sick of them. This is eminently the temper of the House of Commons. And the present House, more than its predecessor, is averse to sectarian differences and the religious difficulty. The gates of the Universities are to be thrown widely open to all; middle class educational bequests are to be ag in converted, and turned to the purposes of the most latitudinarian instruction. Application to the schools of the poor of the principles applied to the Universities by the rich must follow. Then will come the completion of the severance already begun between Church and State.—[Tablet.]

GOLD DIGGINGS IN CAITHNESS.—We have mentioned repeatedly since the discovery of gold in Kildonan that there was every appearance that gold would be found in this county, especially in those districts which adjoin and run from the auriferous regions of Sutherland. Several 'prospections' on a limited scale have been made, with a highly favourable result, especially about Dunbeath and Berriedale where some very fine specimens of gold of first quality have been obtained with exceedingly little trouble. What may be done at Dunbeath and neighbourhood remains to be seen, but at Berriedale the Duke of Portland has authoritatively ordered that any attempt at digging for gold shall be prevented, and has established a posse of watchers to carry his orders into effect. This resolution has raised considerable excitement, both in the immediate neighbourhood and among the diggers at Kildonan, and from the indications which were manifested on Friday, when a band of 22 men, accompanied by a fiddler, visited Berriedale, and prospected, it is feared, that some disturbance may occur. Hints were given that the whole body of Kildonan diggers would cross the hills on Monday, headed by an enthusiastic Welsh digger, but the fears of such a raid turned out vain, as the day was too fine to admit of their leaving the diggings and there were no indications of any attempt from other quarters. We believe that on Monday the Duke presented a petition to the Sheriff for an interdict against about 30 persons from Dunbeath, Lathron, and neighbouring districts, who had either visited Berriedale, or threatened to do so, and the petition has since been served upon them. Meanwhile, nothing worthy of the name of disturbance has occurred; but it is not to be denied that there is a strong popular feeling, which is greatly increased by the liberal manner in which the Duke of Sutherland has behaved towards the diggers, greatly to the good of the district and to the whole north. We would fain hope that no collision may occur, and that in a matter of such vital public interest the Duke of Portland will devise liberal things, so as to admit of the district being freely prospected. In the event of popular anticipations being disappointed, the amenities of Langwell will be far more effectually preferred by a full survey than if the estate were hermetically sealed against all investigation, and the populace were allowed to dream dreams of gold nuggets, and be tempted to violate the law and break through all order.—[Northern Knight.]

THE CRIMINAL HAUNTS OF SOUTH LONDON.—To the Editor of the Times.—Sir,—I should not be doing my duty to you, or through you to the public, if I failed to give some short notice of the dens of infamy in the South of London. The East-end is bad enough, but it is, so to speak, mottled here and there with equal districts, the inhabitants of which only offend against the Poor Laws by becoming paupers, and districts like Tiger Bay and Burgate Fields, which though to outward seeming clean and respectable enough, are, nevertheless, the haunts of inveterate criminals. The Queen or Christiness, of this last-named abominable locality is known in the neighbourhood by the sobriquet of 'Cast-iron Poll.' Our party were curious to see her, for in her way she is a celebrity, having been convicted, as was proved at her last trial, 'no less than fifty-three times; yet from the time that this infamous woman was 15—and she is now near 50—she has seldom been much more than a month at a time out of prison. We were not gratified with a sight of this strange heroine of the place, as one of her companions (who our detective assured us had herself been convicted nearly 20 times) said that Poll who at her last sentence got three years' penal servitude for a daring robbery from the person, would not be 'out on the spree' for nearly another month. It may seem incredible, but I was assured it was the fact, that the police of the district almost dread the release of this woman, so much trouble does she give them. She has got so accustomed to, and apparently enamoured of, the goal life that she will literally do anything after a short 'spree' at the East-end of London to get back to it. She will go to an East-end police station and insist on being locked up; but, of course, as there is no charge against her, her usual request cannot be granted. 'No charge, she says, 'well, I'll soon make one!' and out she goes and attacks with teeth and nails the first man or woman she meets, or breaks the windows of a public-house, or, as she has done over and over again, the windows of the station-house itself. Then when she is brought back she coolly asks the Inspector why he did not lock her up when he knew she was going to commit her offence, and the same question is likely to occur to many of your readers, not alone in the case of 'Cast-iron Poll,' who has an idiosyncrasy for violent outrages, but in the case of the hardened thief, who are ready to turn their hands to anything that is criminal, and become passers of bad money, floggers of watches or seizers of the throats of belated pedestrians who are quietly walking home of a night. The East-end is, as I have said, very bad; but on a calm consideration, I am bound to confess that the south side of the water—those parts round the Mint

vessels at the Portsmouth and Charleston navy yards to be got ready for active service immediately. The World's special says: A Pacific coast Senator says an extra session of Congress will be called within sixty days to fix issues on the Cuban business, and reports vaguely a programme of annexation, if need be by force. If by force a reconstruction of the Cabinet will be necessary, as Secretary Fish is opposed to all designs calculated to embroil the United States in war with Spain. As if to illustrate and confirm our assertion in another column that a transfer from religion to politics is looked upon by ministers as a sort of promotion on account of superior intelligence, we find an anecdote going the rounds of the papers to the following effect: 'A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and had found him an apt pupil.—After the lessons had finished, he had not been able to call at the cottage for some time, and when he did he only found the wife at home. 'How's John?' 'He's canny, sir,' said the wife. 'How does he get on with his reading?' 'Nicely, sir.' 'Ah, I suppose he'll read his Bible very comfortably now.' 'Bible, sir, I bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the newspaper long ago.'—Irish People.

Is THERE AN EMPEROR AMONG US?—Perhaps the most startling event of the week just passed is the announcement that two papers are to be published in the interest of a new programme looking to a change in the form of our government. Such a thing has been predicted, as an event in the far future, but we were not prepared so soon for the startling announcement contained in the prospectus before us, that on the ruins of our republic shall be raised the structure of an empire. One of these papers, the Imperialist, avows its programme to be revolutionary, and contains:

The conductors of this journal believe democracy to be a failure. Though theoretically possible, in its practical workings it has been found totally inadequate to the wants of the American people. We believe that the national faith, left in the keeping of the populace will be sullied by the sure repudiation of the national debt, and that an Imperial government can alone protect the rights of national creditors. We believe that an Imperial government, in its paternal relation to the people, will care equally for all citizens, and, while guaranteeing equality to the rights of capital, will jealously protect the interests of the industrial classes. We believe that the republican lawlessness, corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public creditors and civil war; that the empire means law, order security, public faith and peace.—Northern Star

THE TRIUMPH OF OUR NEW IMPERIAL COURT.—As each great court has a system of court rules of its own, it is well for those who aspire to high positions at Washington to study the ways and modes of President Grant and his republican Senators. The following, from the Herald's correspondence, under date of Washington, April 12th, has been published, and the general correctness of it has not been disputed: Ross (Rep. Senator from Kansas), was admitted at the same time as old Zerk Chandler, but had the first chance to speak to the President: 'I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations that may not harmonize with my desires if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least' To which General Grant laconically and interrogatively responded: 'Well, sir?' This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator. 'Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intention to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?' inquired the Senator. 'This is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude?' inform me, and then I can reply,' rejoined Grant. Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first; but having come for enlightenment, he was determined not to go away in a fog. The Senator, therefore, with suppressed rage, explained the appointments to which he had reference. 'Frankly, sir,' said Grant, 'I intend not to make those appointments.'

'What, sir, you scorn to accommodate me in the least?' exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage. 'Sir, I believe I have given you my answer, firmly but sternly replied Grant. 'This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President; nor as one gentleman should treat another,' uttered Senator Ross. 'I have no intention to be dictated to, sir,' said Grant sharply. 'Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President,' exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat. 'I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject,' muttered Grant between his teeth, 'and desire that the interview should terminate.' 'You and your desires may go to hell roared out Ross. 'Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!' thundered Grant. Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capitol. President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed, and wiped his brow with his pocket-handkerchief, evidently much agitated. Old Zach Chandler approached, and was thus addressed by the President: 'Excuse me a few moments; after that interview I must take a little time to cool off.' 'Such is the account which I have learned, and which I give substantially as it came to me. I do not vouch for its truth, but have good grounds to believe it is not very different from the actual occurrence.

CAN A STATE SEcede?—Chief-Justice Chase, sustained by a majority of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Texas Bonds case, which is very important in its bearings on many other questions. The purport of this decision is that the States that pretended to secede never at any time lost their legal status as States in the Union. That no State can secede, in the sense of withdrawing its territory and population from the jurisdiction of the United States, we hold to be sound constitutional doctrine; but that the States passing secession ordinances and joining and forming a confederacy hostile to the Union and making war on it, retained, all the time, their legal character as States in the Union, and, therefore, equal rights with the States that did not secede, we must say, with all deference to the nisi prius lawyers composing the court, strikes us as very extraordinary. Such a decision legitimates the several State governments of the States that seceded, declares that there was no rebellion, no resistance to the authority of the Union, for the Southern people throughout acted in obedience to the legal authority as their State governments, which remained an integral part of the national sovereignty. This decision virtually condemns the late war as an act of wanton tyranny and injustice, on the part of the General Government, and wholly without excuse. It declares that Government wrong, and revolutionary in treating, after the Confederates laid down their arms, the several State Governments of the Confederacy, as illegal, and setting them aside, as no Governments at all. It also implies the unconstitutionality of all the Reconstruction measures of Congress, declares, in its logic, the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution to be void, for they evidently were never adopted by the requisite majority of three-fourths of the States, and probably it imposes on the Union the obligation to pay all damages done, by both the Federal and Confederate Armies, and the debts contracted by the Confederacy, as well as those contracted by Congress.—N. Y. Tablet.

New York, April 17.—The Daily News Boston special says: Orders were received here yesterday from the Secretary of the Navy directing all the war

UNITED STATES.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1869.

Friday, 30—St. Catherine of Siena, V.

MAY—1869.

Saturday, 1—SS. Philip and James, Ap.

Sunday, 2—Fifth after Easter.

Monday, 3—Rogation. Finding of the Cross.

Tuesday, 4—Rogation. St. Monica, W.

Wednesday, 5—Rogation. Vigil of St. Pio, V.

Thursday, 6—Ascension.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Whether Mr. Gladstone's Bill for disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Protestant Church will in any degree allay Fenian disaffection is doubtful. That it has provoked the disaffection of the Protestant and Orange party is certain; and the latter make no secret of their intention, should the Gladstone policy be consummated, of going in strong for a Repeal of the Union. The language indeed, both of the Protestant laity and of their ministers, is so violent as to be scarce distinguishable from treason. The fury of their "pulpit denunciations" of the Prime Minister and of his supporters, surpasses that of the "altar denunciations" which it was the custom of the Protestant press to lay to the charge of the Catholic clergy: and the essential, what we may call congenial disloyalty of Orangism is now so clearly put on record by its own organs of the press, that never again can it be called in question. What has provoked this? Is it proposed then to enact Penal Laws against Protestants—to subject them to political disabilities because of their religion, or to treat them to a taste even of the discipline beneath which for so many generations have groaned the Catholics of Ireland? Not a bit of it. All that the measure now under discussion contemplates is the repeal of some of those unjust laws which put it in the power of the Protestant minority to insult, and trample upon the Catholic majority. Menaced with the loss of their Ascendency, threatened with being put upon a footing of political and social equality with their Catholic fellow-subjects, the Protestants of Ireland at once break out into sedition, and advocate the disruption of the British Empire! Are not these pretty fellows to taunt Catholics with disloyalty. If Mr. Gladstone's Bill should effect nothing more than this—the showing up of the Orange and Protestant Ascendency party in its true colors, and the exposing of the utter falsity of its loyal professions—it would still have accomplished a great result and rendered precious service.

Negotiations between France and Belgium on the Rail Road question are reported "suspend ed;" and the conclusion thence drawn is, that the Emperor is bent on war, as the only means left to him, for allaying the formidable disaffection against his government that is fast spreading all over France.

Though the truth is not easily obtainable in the affairs of Italy, enough has leaked out to show that the position of Victor Emmanuel is very precarious, and that the extreme republican party, represented by Mazzini, are intent upon precipitating a crisis. Weighed down by a load of taxation unknown to them when beneath the rule of their ancient princes, the people of Italy are ripe for a revolt: the notorious personal vices of the King have rendered him contemptible as well as hateful in the eyes of his subjects; and everything denotes that the country is on the eve of another revolution. The political fever rages strong, and will not be subdued without a copious letting of blood.

The Spanish revolutionists having overthrown and destroyed the monarchy, are still intent upon setting up a monarch—or so-called King. Their folly is almost inconceivable in this respect, for how can they expect that having broken down the column or shaft, they can still keep up or sustain the capital? Men may make Dictators, or Emperors, or Presidents; but it is impossible for them to improvise a legitimate King, in the modern European acceptation of the word. A King is, in that sense, essentially an hereditary dignitary; but all that a revolution can make is an elective chief executive, a very different sort of thing indeed from a legitimate King. Every form of government, except monarchy is possible to Spain; but the revolutionists seem to have set

their hearts upon that one impossible thing. The poor wretch who may be so rash as to accept the bogus Spanish crown will have a sad time of it whilst it lasts, which, however, will not be long.

The Alabama question is where it was last week. Mr. Mottley the new U. States representative to London goes out it is said, with very stringent instructions, and so we suppose that in a few weeks more the matter will be decided one way or another.

The ice in front of Montreal broke up on Thursday night. During the previous day the water had inundated the greater part of Griffintown, but soon subsided after the ice had given way. A great part of the snow has also melted, and we may soon look for a return of Spring.

If we may believe the United States papers filibustering expeditions against the Spaniards, and in aid of the Cuban insurgents, are being fitted out on a great scale in New York.

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, was one of the guests at the select dinner party given at the Vice Regal Lodge, on the evening of the 7th inst., in honor of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Certainly the world moves. The reception given to the Prince by the citizens of Dublin seems to have been respectful if not warm. We hear of another murder in Ireland—that of a magistrate. This probably will turn out to be a crime in some way connected with land.

Prim and Serrano, are said to be at loggerheads, and the Spanish revolutionists will soon be cutting one another's throats. A report is in circulation that the British government is about to recognise the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. This seems doubtful, for as yet there is no analogy whatsoever betwixt their position, and that of the Southern Confederates when Great Britain recognised the latter as belligerents. Spain has not yet proclaimed Cuba in a state of blockade, or claimed for herself in consequence belligerent rights on the high seas. When she shall have done this, Great Britain will be compelled to adopt immediately one of two courses. Either to recognise the proclaimed blockade, to admit the claims of Spain to be a belligerent, and therefore also the belligerent status of the Cubans; or else to ignore the blockade, to refuse belligerent rights to both Spain and Cuba, and therefore to incur the risk of open hostilities with the former. Had Great Britain for instance hesitated for one moment, after the proclamation of blockade by the Northern States, of the Southern ports, to recognise the Confederates as belligerents, she could not have accepted the fact of the blockade, or conceded belligerent rights on the high seas to the Northerners; for the recognition of the one party as belligerent involved the necessity of recognising the other party as also belligerent, and only a belligerent can exercise the right of blockade.

Latest reports from Italy describe the Mazzinian conspiracy against Victor Emmanuel as having assumed very serious dimensions.

There is nothing new with respect to the Alabama claims. It is said that any future negotiations on the subject will have to be opened by the U. States' government. The proposition that in satisfaction of the claims against her, Great Britain should cede Canada to the United States is scouted as absurd.

The port is now clear of ice, and a few steamboats, and small vessels, have already made their appearance.

THE USUAL WAY.—The Montreal Witness of the 17th April publishes a letter from Spain of the 10th March describing a remarkable Protestant demonstration in the City of Seville.—This celebration is worth noticing, as it is almost a literal transcript of one of the Feasts of Reason celebrated in France during the Revolution.

The chief feature of the late Seville, as of the more ancient Paris, demonstrations—was a procession in which females—for reasons on which we need not insist—were made to take a prominent part. "The prettiest girls, and those dressed the nicest were the bearers of pure white flags." Of course "not a priest was to be seen in the street," for from the foul orgies of these Spanish Protestants, perhaps infidels would be a better word, all Christians—all modest people kept aloof. Most significant of all however were the mottoes: "Freedom in Religion—Jesus Christ has made us free" and "Jesus was the first Republican." The letter concludes "It was a noble sight."

Nothing novel about it however. That "Jesus was the first Republican" is merely a poor translation of the well known saying of another distinguished Protestant—Camille Desmoulins—to the effect that "Jesus was the first sans culotte;" and the whole affair was but a sorry caricature of the inauguration of the worship of a Goddess of Reason fitly symbolised by one of the "prettiest girls" of Paris on the High Altar of Notre Dame. No doubt in the eyes of evangelical editors of 93 that too "was a noble sight;" a sight to make the devils rejoice, and the angels weep. What of that though! It was a mighty protest against Popery!

The applause which that same evangelical party lavishes upon every filthy, immodest, and

blasphemous demonstration against Catholicity is, to all who will consider, a proof of its diabolical origin. To the Christian such displays as that recorded in the columns of the Witness, with their blasphemous outrages upon the name of the Holy One, are disgusting beyond the power of expression; but to the Witness and its party "it is a noble sight," to see Jesus proclaimed as the first Republican!

One characteristic of Catholic colonisation has always been its tender care of the aboriginal races with whom it came in contact: and whilst by the Protestant colonist, the natives of the strange countries wherein he set his foot have invariably been hunted down as wild beasts, reduced to slavery, and in a short time exterminated, or "improved off the face of the earth," the Catholic Church invariably took these races under her protection, and insisted upon the recognition of their rights as beings destined to an immortal life, and for whom Jesus Christ had shed His blood. She sent her missionaries amongst them, to instruct and baptize them: she gathered them into communities, and taught them to practise the arts of peace: and jealous of their temporal and spiritual well being, she watched over them with the loving eye of a parent, to preserve them from the peculiar vices of the white man to which they were unfortunately only too prone. So it happened that whilst in the adjoining country settled by the cruel and unprincipled Pilgrim Fathers, the aboriginal races were persecuted, degraded, and exterminated—in Canada the same races were carefully cherished, Christianised, and preserved to this day, both from the rapacity of their white neighbors, and from the consequences of imported vices. This was the work, not of Frenchmen, but of Catholics; not of the Bourbois kings, but of the Pope, and the Catholic Church.

And so long as the Indians remained under the shelter of the Church, and docile to the gentle teachings of her pastors, it was well with them. They grew in numbers and in wealth: they were as a rule remarkable for their good behavior, their morality, and their piety. In an evil hour for them alas! the emissaries of the devil, the proselytizers, the preachers of error found their way amongst them, and obtained access to their simple ears. A marked change for the worse has been the consequence. They have been to a certain extent reasoned out of their faith, the "Romish superstition" into which they had been baptized—in which they have lived contentedly, and innocently, and died peacefully in the full expectation of a glorious resurrection to a life in which there shall be no distinction of races or of condition, but in which all men shall be one in Our Lord Jesus Christ. With their old faith, they have, and exactly in the same ratio, discarded their old morality, their temperance and other valuable qualities. Drunkenness, especially, as we see by some late reports from Caughnawaga where they are absolutely their own masters, and where it is to be feared that the de-Catholicising process has been extensively carried out, is becoming rife amongst them: and the moral influence of the priest having been thrown off, they are lapsing it is to be feared into the sad condition from which the Catholic priest reclaimed their fathers. This is the direct, indeed inevitable result of the insidious teachings of the emissaries above alluded to: for when the Indian ceases to be a Catholic, he again, in his inner nature, relapses into the savage, even though he may wear in part European costume, and adopt some of the vices of the white man—to which however he adds all the worst vices of his own race.

As Catholicity, as the priest alone saved the Red race, or what remains of it on this Continent from destruction, so it is the priest and none other than the priest, that can save it from the moral degradation, and consequent extinction, with which it is now seriously menaced by its contact with Protestantism. As the influence of the priest over the Indian wanes, so will the effects of that interference—effects visible in his preservation, whilst in Protestant communities his brethren have melted away and disappeared from off the earth like last winter's snow—disappear likewise: the Christian Indian will be reconverted to heathenism by the swaddler: and the heathen Indian will soon fall a victim to his vices, to the intemperance, and impurity which will inevitably follow his loss of the Catholic Faith that saved his father.

REVIVALISM.—A correspondent at Mount Brydges, quoted by the Montreal Gazette of the 27th inst., tells a sad story of the fruits of one of those religious orgies known as Revivals. A young man named David Stamm had attended one of a series of revival meetings held at Caradoc. There he fell a victim to the excitement, or in the cant of the conventicle, 'got religion.' In a short time insanity declared itself. 'He fancied himself,' so says the writer 'possessed of a large share of faith, that he could perform miracles, raise the dead, &c. He became more and more violent;' and his conduct was so outrageous that at last it was found necessary to have him removed to London jail for safety.

THE FREEMASONS.—Published by Patrick Donahoe, Boston.—This is the title of a little work, translated from the French of Mgr. Segur, to tell us, What Are The Freemasons—What Are They Aiming At? The writer answers these questions as they have been answered by the Church, and by many modern non-Catholic historians. The Freemasons are a Secret Society, which under the guise of a convivial and benevolent association entraps unwary men; but whose real object is the overthrow of the Church and of the State—of the entire existing religious, political, and social order of Europe. That this is the fact is admitted by the well known Louis Blanc, the great French Revolutionist: * and in his Life of Lord George Bentinck, we find the Hon. Mr. D'Israeli asserting the same thing. Of course the reader will understand that the words "Semitic Revelation" in the following extract apply to Christianity as well as to Judaism: for as Mr. D'Israeli is never weary of telling us, that Judaism is but an inchoate Christianity, and Christianity is merely the consummation of Judaism. The "Semitic Revelation" therefore includes Calvary as well as Sinai.

This premises the reader will be able to understand the significance of the following extract which we make from D'Israeli's Life of Lord George Bentinck, c. 27, when speaking of the events of 1848:—

"The origin of the secret societies that prevail in Europe is very remote. It is probable that they were originally confederations of conquered races organized in a great measure by the abrogated hierarchies. In Italy they have never ceased, although they have at times been obliged to take various forms: sometimes it was a literary academy, sometimes it was a charitable brotherhood; Freemasonry was always a convenient guise. 'Inquisition in its great day boasted that it had exterminated them in Spain but their activity in that country after the first French revolution rather indicates a suspension of vitality than an extinction of life. The Reformation gave them a great impulse in Germany, and towards the middle of the eighteenth century, they had not only spread in every portion of the north of that region but had crossed the Rhine.

"The two characteristics of these confederations which now cover Europe like a network, are war against property, and hatred of the Semitic revelation. These are the legacies of their founders; a proprietary despoiled, and the servants of altars that have been overthrown. Alone, the secret societies can disturb, but they cannot control Europe. Acting in unison with a great popular movement they may destroy society, as they did at the end of the last century. The French disturbance of '48 was not a great popular movement it was a discontent which required nothing more for its solution than a change of Ministry: but the sovereign and his subjects were in sudden confusion; the secret associations are always vigilant and always prepared; they took society by surprise, but having nothing really to rely upon except their own resources, the movement however disastrous has been an abortion.

"It is the manœuvres of these men, who are striking at property and Christ, which the good people of this country, who are so accumulative and so religious, recognize and applaud as the progress of the liberal cause."—Vide pp. 397, 398.

Without vouching for the accuracy of all the details given by Mgr. Segur as to the initiatory rites of Free Masonry, we may be assured that when his views as to the nature and ultimate objects of the Society are confirmed by the authority of such men as M. Louis Blanc, the French Revolutionist, and of the Hon. Mr. D'Israeli, the English Conservative, they are substantially correct.

* See his History of the French Revolution, vol. ii c. 3.

It is proposed to appoint officers with authority to inspect all meats offered for sale within the City limits, and with power to confiscate all meats that may be unhealthy or unfit for food. Public abattoirs on slaughter houses are to be set up, at which all animals are to be inspected, and their condition certified by the Health Officers, before their flesh is to be exposed for sale on the markets. This proposition is ably advocated by the Montreal Herald.

Strange that we, enlightened Christians of the nineteenth century should only now be talking about doing, and that in a very imperfect manner, that which the Jews have done thoroughly from time immemorial. An inspector of meat is a sworn official of every synagogue, whose duty is to ascertain and certify the condition of every animal whose flesh is to be offered for sale. If he, in accordance with certain laws laid down for his guidance, certify that the slaughtered animal was in a healthy condition at the time of its death, that it was slaughtered in the proper manner so as to secure the proper effusion of blood, and that therefore its flesh is healthy, the several joints or parts of the animal are marked or ticketed as "clean;" if otherwise, they are declared to be unclean, or altogether unfit to be used for food by the children of Israel.

The proposal therefore of the Herald, even if carried out, would not deal efficiently with the evil complained of—to wit, the sale of unhealthy meat—and for this reason: That we have not, as have the Jews, a clear, uniform, and all comprehensive rule as to what constitutes healthy meat, and as to what renders meat unhealthy, or at all events dangerous. We have no recognised standard; and without such a standard to guide them, the mere appointment of Health Officers, or Meat Inspectors would be of little use. That meat, stinking and in an advanced state of decomposition is unhealthy, or unfit for food, every one can tell: but long before it exhibits these signs it may contain within it the germs of disease to the consumer. Besides, not always from the

inspection of the flesh alone can an index to its fitness for human food be obtained. We must know what was the condition of the animal from whence it was taken; and this knowledge can only be got by a careful exhaustive post mortem examination of the slaughtered beast. Now that doctors differ is proverbial; and scarce can we hope that meat inspectors shall be free from the infirmity of difference of opinion, so long as the question as to what constitutes healthiness or unhealthiness be left a matter of opinion, or in other words, be not determined by a rigid standard. When we appoint an Inspector of Weights and Measures we make his task possible by furnishing him with a fixed standard by which the question of fact may be determined at once. We do not leave it to his opinion to determine whether a certain thing be more or less than what the law calls a pound, or an imperial bushel. In like manner must we deal with the Meat Inspectors whom it is proposed to appoint. If these are to be of any use, or to serve any purpose save that of increasing our doubts and difficulties, we must first of all, and above all things, agree or determine upon some fixed, unquestionable rule or standard, by the application of which all questions that may be raised as to the healthiness or the unhealthiness of any given piece of animal food may be determined. What we want to know, is not what this medical man, or that medical man thinks about said piece of meat, but what it really is.

This standard the Jews have: and if we carry out the proposed scheme of having as they have, an Inspection of Meat, we perhaps would do well to adopt their standard, unless indeed we can discover a better and surer one for our own use. But to appoint Meat Inspectors without such a standard for their guidance would, we repeat, be as absurd and as useless as it would be to appoint Inspectors of Weights and Measures without having first determined the questions—What is a pound? What is a bushel?

The administration of justice in Ottawa is provoking some unpleasant, and not altogether ill-deserved comments. Last week we had to chronicle the discharge of Buckley, Doyle, and Kissella, because when brought up for trial it was found that there was not the shadow of any evidence to convict them of complicity in the McGee murder; and Buckley, we are told, has become insane since his long imprisonment.

This week we learn that the entire Jury panel was objected to by Mr. Boyle, publisher of a Toronto paper, the Irish Canadian, and that the objection was sustained. It seems that Mr. Boyle is prosecuted by the Ottawa jailer, a Mr. Powell, for libel, in that he, Mr. Boyle, had said in his paper that the death of a prisoner lately confined in Ottawa jail under the said Powell's charge, had been accelerated, if not caused by ill-usage whilst in prison. Now it turns out the Sheriff who selected the jury to try this case, is a brother, or near relation of Powell the jailer—so it is said at least—and therefore interested in the issue of the trial. It is also pretended that the number of Catholics on the Jury panel was ridiculously out of proportion with that of their actual numbers in the County of Carleton; and we are therefore by no means surprised, or pained at the decision that the Court has come to, or Mr. Boyle's objections to the jury appointed to try him.

As to the merits of the case we know nothing. Whether the charge urged in the Irish Canadian against Powell the jailer be true, in whole or in part, or whether it be altogether false, is no matter at the present moment; but it is of moment that the accused should have fair play, no matter how objectionable may be the political opinions that in his journal he advocates; but it is of moment, that the integrity of the administration of justice amongst us be not questioned, and that trial by jury be not degraded into an instrument of legal oppression. The thing does not look well as it stands; and we have heard strange stories about the manner in which Mr. Boyle was arrested in Toronto and carried like a felon to Ottawa, on a simple charge of libel. These high banded measures are much spoken of, and do much harm.

The Montreal Daily News is of opinion that the acquisition of the Red River Territory is a capital thing for Upper Canada, since it assures to that Province political ascendancy in the Dominion Legislature:—

"Ontario may well rejoice, and award all praise to the delegates. Those who conceived and carried into execution the project of acquiring the Hudson Bay Company's possessions evinced statesmanlike qualities of the very highest order. The grand prerequisites which the Dominion has assumed cannot blind us to the fact that political power must, and will in future years be vested in Ontario, and that every representative from the Red River or Saskatchewan who takes his seat in the Commons will swell the accumulating power of that Province. A few years hence she will be supreme in the Privy Council, and dictate the policy of the Dominion."

Truly this is a pleasant prospect for Lower Canada, and one for which no doubt her people must feel truly thankful.

Mr. Howe has carried his election by a majority of from three, to four hundred.

Amongst the many accidents caused by the floods none has been so fatal to life as that which occurred at Granby on the 21st inst. On the afternoon of that day a number of persons, including several of the first citizens of the place, were standing on the bridge watching the progress of the flood, when suddenly the masonry of one of the piers gave way, and one end of the bridge thus deprived of its support fell, and the people who had been standing on it were at once thrown into the river, which was then dashing with great violence at a distance of about 25 feet beneath their feet. The names of the victims of this terrible accident are given as follows:—P. Hackett, Esq., J.P., and one of the leading magistrates of the district; Mrs. S. Minor, together with her mother and daughter; Mrs. John Bradford, her sister, son, and daughter; Mr. G. Harvey; Mr. E. B. Gilmour and son; in all eleven persons.

Some of the bodies have since been recovered, much bruised and lacerated by the rocks on which the furious current had dashed them. It is needless to add that this calamity has caused a strong sensation, not only at Granby, but all over the country. The loss of Mr. Hackett, will be long deplored by his neighbors, and fellow citizens, by whom he was universally respected as an able and upright magistrate, as a warm friend, and a good Christian.

MARRIAGE A SACRAMENT.—Certainly it was not in the columns of the Montreal Witness that we should have expected to find this Catholic doctrine asserted. Yet to our surprise in its issue of the 23rd inst., and in a selected paragraph we find the following:—

"Marriage is in our judgment a sacrament as truly as baptism or the eucharist." Perhaps however if we were to look closely into the matter, we might find that in the judgment of the writer, neither baptism nor the eucharist is a sacrament.

A large number of emigrants from Sweden are reported as having just arrived in the United States, of whom many are bound for the Mormon settlement at Utah. It is only from amongst Protestants that converts to the Mormon sect can be obtained.

Our Agents in the country will have the kindness to remit to this office any monies they may have collected on account of the True Witness, as several of our subscribers have written us stating they have paid, and asking why their remittances were not acknowledged.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW—April, 1869.—The number before us is one of the best that has appeared for some time; at all events to the general reader, the several articles it contains will be found more than usually interesting. We annex a table of contents:—

- 1. Mr. Foulke's Letter to Archbishop Manning; 2. F. Newman's Parochial Sermons; 3. St. John Damascene; 4. Catholic Controversies; 5. The Convent Case; 6. Perez and Longfellow's Dante; 7. Ritualistic Divinity and Law; 8. Mr. Gladstone's Irish Policy; 9. Notices of Books; 10. Correspondence; 11. Roman Ecclesiastical Documents.

Persons resident in the country, wishing to subscribe for the Dublin Review will have the work forwarded to them for one year, by post, by Messrs. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, upon receipt of the sum of \$6.00.

PERCIVAL KEENE.—A Tale by Capt. Marryatt. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

To Captain Marryatt belongs the credit of being the best painter of life in a British man of war. He describes what he has seen; and as a sailor he does not fall into those exquisitely ludicrous blunders that meet you in the pages of writers like Charles Reade, and others, who though landsmen, try to assume the language and manners of sailors. Capt. Marryatt's novels are live like and generally full of fun; but though there are many interesting passages in this of Percival Keene, it is by no means one of his best, and the plot is to say the least very disagreeable—perhaps offensive would be a better word.

THAT BOY OF NORTHGOTT'S.—By Charles Lever.—With Illustrations. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

With whatever other faults the author may be taxed he is rarely or never dull, and as novels go now-a-days Charles Lever's are entitled to a good place, though this is not one of his best.

FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON, OR JOURNALS AND DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA, by Three Englishmen. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

This is most exquisite fooling. It is a satire on modern books of African Travel; and yet in some respects it gives a correct view of the great Continent, in so far as its mysteries have been partially revealed by modern adventurers. The story is well and amusingly told.

Weekly Report of the Saint Bridget's Refuge ending Saturday the 24th last.—Males, 375; Females, 224. English 53; Irish, 511; Scotch, 7; French Canadian, 28.

CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS.—Appleton, New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

This is a neat and cheap edition of Campbell's works, brought out in the same manner as those of Burns, Dante, and Tasso, by the same publishing house in New York.

This Address to their respected Parish Priest was presented by the Irish Catholics of Perce on St. Patrick's Day last:—

To the Rev. Edouard Guilmet, Parish Priest of St. Michel de Perce:—

Reverend Gentleman,—We the undersigned inhabitants, of Irish descent, of the Parish of St. Michel de Perce, cannot allow this festival of our Patron Saint to pass away without availing ourselves of the favorable opportunity which it affords us of making known to you our appreciation of the manifold services which you have rendered to this Parish in general, and of the favors which you have bestowed on us in particular during your residence amongst us.

Your constant and indefatigable exertions to secure the moral and spiritual welfare of your parishioners have entitled you to their esteem, love, and profound veneration. Not only have you attended to their spiritual wants, but moreover you have been ever zealous for the promotion of their temporal welfare. Independently of several other things which you have undertaken and accomplished in order to advance our temporal interests, we can confidently say that to you the cause of education, agriculture, and colonization is indebted for the very perceptible progress it has made of late in this Parish.

After having alluded in general terms to the services which you have rendered your parishioners, we cannot refrain from acknowledging in particular, with a sentiment of gratitude, the warmth, care, and paternal solicitude which you have always evinced in our behalf as Irishmen. Your presence amongst us last year, and several years before this, in this rural chapel, on similar occasions as this which unite us here this evening, is an illustration of the peculiar regard which you have always had for your Irish flock. Again, this evening, you honour us with your presence, and thereby you greatly contribute to enhance the pleasure which we feel in solemnizing this Festival of our Patron Saint. But unfortunately, the joy which arises from your being present with us, in this circumstance, becomes coupled with a feeling of sadness, when we consider that probably this is the last St. Patrick's Day which it will be your lot to pass with us. Indeed, you have already announced to us the news of your departure, in about two months from this, from Perce. We feel, but cannot express the emotion of our hearts since we have been apprized of that intended cruel separation. Nor is our emotion unexplicable: numerous reasons can account for it; suffice it to say that in losing you, we lose an affectionate and ever devoted Father.

It would be our most sincere desire that you would remain longer in this Parish, to continue to spread among us the benign influence of your words and deeds, and to consummate your work of spiritual and temporal regeneration of this Parish. But alas! since Providence has decided that you must quit those shores, the theatre of your useful exertions during twelve years, we must console ourselves with the thought that though we shall be separated in body, our hearts will still be united, and that wherever on earth, you will be called to exercise your holy Ministry, we will always have in you a true and sincere friend.

It is our most sincere hope that the Supreme Ruler of all whose will it is to withdraw you from our midst, has reserved for you a more fertile field for the exercise of your sacred Ministry and the useful employment of your literary skill and ability.

We owe you and hereby tender to you our most sincere thanks for the numerous services which you have rendered us and for the kindness which you have bestowed on us since your arrival in this Parish.

With our best wishes for your welfare, we remain your very obedient Servants.

(Here follow the signatures) The rev. gentleman was deeply impressed by the words of the address, to which he responded in the following manner:—

After having thanked them for their very kind and complimentary address he said that, although he was not Irish by birth, his heart was truly Irish, and formed but one with theirs. He reminded them of the happy St. Patrick's Days he had passed with them, during the twelve years that he had been resident amongst them, and assured them that it was a pleasure for him to take part with them in the celebration of their National Feast. He added that the joy which he felt in seeing them surround him on that occasion, gave way to a feeling of sadness, when he thought that this was the last St. Patrick's Day which he would pass with them. After a few other words which evinced the emotion of his heart in bidding them farewell—he concluded by expressing his sincere hope that they would continue to be true Catholics—and that they would remain always the faithful children of the "Cross and the Shamrock"—"those two noble banners," said he, "which have always led your fathers in the way of honor, true faith and victory."

INDEX.

THE PASSIONISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—THEIR MONASTERIES AND CHURCHES.—ADVANCEMENT OF THE ORDER.—SOME INTERESTING FACTS RELATIVE TO THEIR LABORS.—The efforts of the Roman Catholic priesthood in the advancement of their religion are being materially felt throughout the length and breadth of the United States. There are several orders among this branch of the clergy to which the palm of merit must be liberally extended in the noble work of the redemption of souls. The redemptionists, Dominicans, Paulists, Passionists and other orders, who number among them, some of the ablest scholars in the country, are working most assiduously in behalf of the Roman Catholic faith, and that labor is productive of a vast amount of benefit to their cause. Probably one of the most zealous and hard working of these classes of the clergy is the Order of Passionists. It has gained a strong foothold in the

United States and every day through its influence new fruits are being brought forth in the advancement of religion and enlightenment. This Order was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by St. Paul of the Cross, who was born in the village of Orada, Italy, on the night of the 3d of January 1694. Father Paul, who wrote a life of St. Paul, says that the saint's mother experienced sensations of supernatural pleasure and delight during her pregnancy with this favored child, and the chamber in which he was borne shone with a brilliancy which for a short time obscured the lamps and dazzled those who were present. The life of St. Paul was marked with the most extraordinary evidences of divine favor, and the Roman Catholic Church, in order to perpetuate the memory of its great Apostle, in the year 1867 went through the ceremony of canonization. Never was St. Peter's so prolific of splendor and magnificent ceremonial as upon that occasion, and those who witnessed the services in the ecstasy of their description have mentioned them as being a foretaste of the seraphic joys which entrance the hearts of the faithful in the kingdom above.

It is then the Order of Passionists, founded by St. Paul, which has within the last few years established itself substantially among us. In 1852 the pioneer priests of the Order arrived in the United States—viz:—Father Anthony, Father Albino and Father Stanislaus, with a lay brother.

They first started a foundation of the Order near Pittsburgh, Pa, where they took charge of a German congregation and soon erected a splendid church and monastery. Apostolic missions were now given and the people from far and near came to hear the gospel preached from their lips. Several more priests now arrived in this country from Italy and England, and their labors became more diffused. About the year 1859 a monastery was built in Dunkirk, N. Y., near Buffalo; one year after the fine monastery at West Hoboken was commenced and last year completed. Two years ago another house was built near Baltimore. There are now about forty-five priests of the Order in the United States, and numerous parties are being brought over to the Roman Catholic faith through their efforts.

In Ireland, where the Catholic religion flourishes with so much earnestness and zeal, the Passionist Order is looked up to with the greatest veneration, and several have been sent from the Green Isle to the United States on their missionary labors. At Mount Argus, near Dublin, is a spacious college, church and monastery presided over by the Order. Students whose vocations direct them in this line of the priesthood are here educated and ordained for their high calling. The high buildings at Mount Argus have not yet been completed, and a bar and drawing has been instituted in order to raise funds for the noble object. At this drawing prizes valued at some \$20,000 will be distributed, and some of the first gentlemen of the country have taken an active part in this most charitable enterprise. Rev. Lawrence Kieran, one of the Passionists resident at Mount Argus, has recently arrived in this country in order to induce the public to take chances in this drawing. So praiseworthy an appeal cannot fail to meet with a cordial response.

The Passionists in England have been instrumental in bringing over to the Catholic faith Dr. Newman, Father Spencer, Father Peckham—the latter being a captain in the Queen's Guards previous to his change of religion and nephew of the Duke of Wellington. When the latter came to see his relative at Mount Argus he remarked:—"Of course I can't approve of the life you have adopted, but as you have adopted it, I would advise you to stick by your colors; Father Peckham was the founder of the Dublin Institution.

Great inducements are being held out to the Passionists in various parts of the country to establish communities, and within a few years it is expected that we will have a monastery in every large city of the United States.

[We understand that the above Father Lawrence Kieran will visit Montreal in a few days for the same purpose, when we wish him success.]

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the above Society held in their Hall last Friday Evening, 23rd Inst., the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

- President—F. B. McNamee, Esq. 1st Vice President—L. Hughes, 2nd Vice do—P. Carroll, Treasurer—D. Lyons, Cor. Secretary—M. P. Reidmond, Rec. Secretary—William Walsh, Asst. Secretary—John A. Moore, COMMITTEES.—Messrs Martin Tracy, Wm Mansfield, P. McCreary, Timothy Scanlon, Michael O'Connor, R. Burke, James O'Farrell, Wm Cunningham, Michael Gilroy, Terence Gillicie, John O'Reilly, Nicholas Kinsella, John Hamal, Lawrence Morrissey, Thomas Quinn, Denis Barry, Henry Heaton, Denis Coghlin, Chief Marshal, Michael Knight, Assistant Marshals, T. Smullie, F. O. O'Leary, J. Minogue, J. Wickham.

ORANGE LOYALTY.—No more loyal people have ever been found under the sway of Queen Victoria than the North of Ireland Protestants, if their own account of the matter were to be implicitly credited. It is the one thing for which they stand forth as preeminent, and for which they claim the admiration of all mankind—this loyal attachment to British Connection and British Institutions. They have been in the habit of pointing proudly to the past, and challenging all gainsayers to point to a single blot to be found upon their fair escutcheon. Without fear, and without reproach, they have stood by church and throne, and have been the unconquerable bulwarks of Britain's supremacy and Britain's laws. Have they done this for nothing? and are they willing to continue to do it, in the days when exclusive privilege, such as they have been favoured with, comes to an end? Apparently not. It would seem from latest accounts from Ireland that these super-loyal gentlemen must be paid for their attachment, else they use language which, on the lips of their adversaries, they would have been the readiest to denounce as reasonable. We noticed some eight or nine months ago the first faint indications of the coming change. And now, if we are to judge by the vigour of the language employed, the prospects of the Irish Established Church are leading many of its friends to talk in a way which any Fenian might envy, and be only too anxious to imitate. The Protestants in Ireland have been a State pampered race for generations, in whose favour, and for whose prosperity, everything has been done, which selfishness could ask, or narrow exclusiveness could grant. The experiment has not been in any sense a success, and now when a change is proposed, when something like equality is going to be proclaimed among the rival sects, and when the surplus church revenues are to be taken for the good of all, we have the most staid Conservatives and most dignified clergymen scolding like pickpockets, and calling for a repeal of the Union, with all the vigour which passion and unreason can supply. It would not have been surprising had some of the lowest and most ignorant of the body indulged in such wild talk in reference, both to Mr. Gladstone and his message for the Irish Church, as well as about 'Repeal'; but when Bishops and Doctors of Divinity with noblemen and retired Lord Chancellors, take up the Billingsgate role, and more or less fiercely turn upon the British Legislature as everything that is vile, mercenary and false, one looking on quietly from a distance cannot but feel astonished. The Bishop of Londonderry, for instance, has been going on very wildly, and Sir Joseph Napier must have, for the time, lost all idea of what was due to himself as an ex-Chancellor, or even an ordinary gentleman, when he denounced Mr. Gladstone and all his party as if they were nothing but a collection of liars and knaves, of swindlers and thieves. Even Archbishop Trench, notwithstanding

his character for comparative mildness and moderation, has lately been roaring in a formidable way. And of all the infatuated things to propose, a repeal of the Union is the strangest. What could the Protestant minority expect in a purely Irish Parliament, chosen by all parties. They would be in a perfect hopeless minority. They would not have more than a tenth of the members as their friends and representatives. Do they really suppose that the Irish Established Church would fare better at the hands of such an assembly than it possibly could from Gladstone and his present majority? If they do, they stand solitary under the influence of a very palpable delusion. But they don't. They merely feel that the days of their unjust supremacy as the members of an Established Church are coming to an end, and like spoiled children, they kick and scratch, and scream from sheer perversity and unreasoning passion.—[Toronto Globe.]

Exports.—The following statistics taken at the Railway Office, St. Hyacinthe, of those leaving for the United States will give our readers an idea of the prevalence of the Emigration movement among our French Canadian population which is that which is mostly influenced by 'the infection.'

January	69 tickets, equal to \$425
February	140 do 848
March	408 do 2270
April to 5th	151 do 876
	768 do \$4417

—Yamaska News.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT G. T. R. BONAVENTURE STATION.—Last Saturday evening at the 8.30 train for the West was moving off from the Bonaventure Railway Station, a man named John Logan, attempted to get on board a second class car; jumped from the platform and missing the steps fell backwards on to the track and was crushed to death under the wheels of the cars. The face and body of the deceased were bruised and mangled in a frightful manner. He was unmarried, a native of Longford, Ireland, and 31 years of age. He had been in the York (Eng.) militia and subsequently enlisted in H. M. 30th Regt., from which he had received his discharge, on 22nd inst., at Halifax, N. S., whence he had a long with other three discharged soldiers arrived only that morning. They were boarding at the Franklin Hotel Chaboullier Square and had been drinking freely on the journey, also in this city that afternoon. They were bound for Kingston Ont., but three of the four resolved to remain here until this morning, which they did; but Logan, who was intoxicated, persisted in resuming his journey that night, and getting to the Railway station, stupefied with drink recklessly attempted to board the car when the train was in motion, and in so doing was killed, as already described. Mr. Coroner Jones and a jury held an inquest on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, on view of the body of deceased. Two witnesses were examined who testified to have been spectators of the manner in which the deceased was killed at the Railway station. The jury then returned a verdict of 'Accidental Death.' The remains of the body were yesterday conveyed to Mount Royal Cemetery for interment.

POLICE COURT.—Saturday.—Laurent Groulx cook, Jacques Cartier street, was brought up by detectives Lafon and Murphy, for larceny. They searched his premises yesterday and found in his possession about a dozen fowls, a tub of butter, four hams twenty pounds of soap, a bag of pork, two barrels of fish, a quantity of knives and forks, and a number of articles of clothing on which were marked the initials of their owners. All these goods had been stolen from different parties—grocers and others. The soap had been stolen from the Grey Nuns institution, from which place about 200 pounds had been taken. The prisoner has been a cook successively on the steam boats 'Montreal,' 'Champion,' and 'Passport,' and in his possession were found articles stolen from these vessels. He was sent to the Quarter Sessions.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Persons letting or hiring property in this City and executing new leases must remember that under the new School law the ordinary clause imposing on the tenant the duty of paying 'all taxes' will not cover the school tax, however broadly it is stated unless the school tax is specially mentioned thus—'all taxes especially the school tax, or all taxes, including the school tax.'—[Herald.]

INQUEST.—A few days ago an inquest was opened at Gaughran's on the body of a man named Moses Talbot who died from excessive drinking of spirituous liquors. The jury returned a verdict; 'That the deceased came to his death from congestion of the lungs, consequent upon his having drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquor.'

SNOW-FALLS OF THE PAST AND PREVIOUS WINTERS.—From a table prepared by Dr. Smallwood it appears that the total depth of snow which fell during the six previous winters was as follows:—1862 3.60, 32; 1863-4 91.37; 1864-5, 75.60; 1865-6, 91.61; 1866-7, 99.06; 1867-8, 90.82. The greatest amount of snow in one month during the last winter, was in February when 73.76 inches fell. The greatest fall in any previous six winters, was in January, '65 '66 when 43.75 inches fell.

It is pretty safe to say that never, since the terrible crisis of 1837, has there been so much anxiety in the minds of the commercial community of Canada, as at the present moment. Go where you will, meet whom you may, a general feeling of apprehension and perceptible want of confidence prevails. Failures are frequent and disastrous, losses loom up at every turn, and what is worse than all a very low grade of mercantile morality is painfully prevalent. Disguise it as we may, the trade of the country is in a sadly demoralized condition; and the sooner the community knows the cause, realize the consequences, and discover the cure, the better for all concerned.—[Toronto Globe.]

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Carden, M. Heaphy, \$1; Granby, P. Callahan, 2; Oak Ridge, Mrs. M. Beynon, 2; Chichester, W. Jennings, 2; Leeds, T. Scallon, 3; Salem, Messrs. U.S. & Rev. W. Hally, 4; Williamstown, Rev. Mr. McArthur, 2; Three Rivers, E. Bernard, 2; Smithville, T. McKeough, 2; Merrickville, J. Roach, 1; Drummondville, Miss A. Poyart, 2; Ouebing, E. Wheelahan, 1. P. J. O'S. Elgiteid * * * Money not received. Per Rev. Joseph Pelletier, Richibucto, N. S., Self, 2; D. O'Leary, 2; P. Quilly, 2; H'Feetbam, 2; Mrs. G. McDermott, 2; Mrs. M. Sutton, 2; H. O'Leary, 2. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, A. Bery, J. Tabony, 2. Per J. S. Watt, Fort William, W. Darcy, 2; J. Shea, 2. Per J. R. Gouway, Indian River, Self, 1; J. Smith, 1; J. Sheehan, 1. Per P. Furell, Kingston, J. Hickey, 2; W. Kenn, 2; J. Hart, 3.75; D. Hagarty, 4; T. Ely, 10; H. Cummings, 5; R. Bewuppe, 1; W. O'Reilly, Waterloo, 2; A. Granger, Longbourn, 3. Per Rev. E. O. Bouchet, St. Patrick's Hill, Self, 2; E. Noel, 2; J. Williams, 2; N. Chapman, 2; T. Murphy, 2. Per Rev. R. McDonald, Pictou, H. McDonald, 3 1/3; Rev. Dr. Chevillon, Arichat, 4.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of P. Jules Godin of St. Eustache District of Terrebonne.

An Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next at three o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. 2*38 Montreal, 26 April 1869

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 26, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 60 3.80; Fine, \$3 90 to \$4 00; Super., No. 2 \$4 45 to 4.30; Superfine \$4 52 \$4.55; Fancy \$4 65 to \$4 70; Extra, \$4 90 to \$5.00; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 20 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Canned per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6 00 to 6.20. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.06 to \$1.09. Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 45 to \$5.47 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.25 to 4.30.—First Pot, 5.55 to 5.60. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.75 to 28.25;—Prims Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c to 20c,—good per choice Western bringing 21c. to 23c. Cheddar, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard, per lb.—17c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.00 to \$1.05. Pease, per 60 lbs.—25c to 30c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 26, 1869!

Flour, country, per quintal	12 6 to 13 0
Oatmeal, do	15 6 to 16 0
Indian Meal, do	10 0 to 10 6
Rye-Flour, do	00 0 to 00 0

GRAIN

Wheat, per minot	00 0 to 00 0
Barley, do (new)	5 0 to 5 6
Peas, do	5 6 to 6 0
Oats, do	3 0 to 3 6
Buckwheat, do	3 9 to 4 0
Indian Corn, do	4 0 to 4 6
Rye, do	0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do	8 0 to 8 6
Timothy, do	10 0 to 10 6

FOWLS AND GAME

Turkeys (old), per couple	8
Do (young), do	0 8 to 0 8
Geese, do	5 0 to 7 6
Ducks, do	3 0 to 3 0
Do (wild), do	3 6 to 3 9
Fowls, do	3 0 to 3 9
Chickens, do	0 0 to 0 0
Pigeons (tame), do	1 0 to 1 2
Pheasants, do	4 6 to 5 3
Hares, do	2 0 to 2 0
Rabbits (live), do	0 0 to 0 0
Woodcock, do	0 0 to 0 0
Snipe, do	0 0 to 0 0
Plover, do	0 0 to 0 0

MEATS

Beef, per lb	0 5 to 0 6
Pork, do	0 7 to 0 8
Mutton, do	0 6 to 0 7
Lamb, do	0 6 to 0 7
Veal, per lb	0 7 to 0 9
Beef, per 100 lbs	\$6.00 to \$6.00
Pork, fresh do	\$9.50 to 10.50

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, fresh, per lb	1 8 to 2 0
Do, salt do (inferior)	1 2 to 1 3
Cheese, do	0 0 to 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS

Potatoes per bag	2 6 to 3 0
Turnips do	0 0 to 0 0
Onions, per minot	0 0 to 0 0
Maple Syrup per gallon	0 0 to 0 0
Maple Sugar, per lb	0 5 to 0 6
Honey	0 8 to 0 9
Lard, per lb	0 0 to 1 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1 3 to 2 0
Haddock	0 3 to 0 0
Apples, per barrel	\$4.00 to \$5.00
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$13.00 to \$16.00
Straw	\$2.00 to \$3.00



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 3rd May. Chair to be taken at EIGHT O'CLOCK. Every member is requested to attend. By Order W. WALSH, Rec-Sec.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the 6th of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the OHUROSS and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made.

They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line. Montreal, 2nd April, 1868. 2m24

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter THOMAS MOOREADY, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 21st April, 1869. 2w38

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES.

Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Bernard Baggin, Senior, James Baggin, Baker & Confectioner, Thomas, Kate and Ann Baggin, who last heard from they were in Montreal. Any information of their whereabouts, by being addressed Care of D & J Sedler & Co. 31 Barclay street New York, will be most thankfully received by Miss Baggin, wife of William Baggin, deceased.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 1.—The revolutionary papers state that the Emperor and the Prince Imperial intend visiting Rome in May on their return from Corsica. No one here knows of, or lends credence to any such intention, especially since the conclusion of the Franco-Italian Alliance, which is a certainty. Reste a voir what are the conditions. Most people believe that a strict reserve has been made for the lifetime of the present Pope, but such a condition will not be listened to if the republicans gain the upper hand.

FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—There is a class of Frenchmen who are incessantly crying out for an extension of political and religious liberty, and who are just as unceasing in successful endeavours to convince the world that they are incapable of possessing such liberty without abusing it. Recently, various meetings of working men were allowed to be held in Paris, preparatory to next election. But instead of discussing questions bearing upon their own social position, or suggesting remedies for the grievances under which they believe themselves to suffer, the several speakers seem as if they had been convened to enact the part of possessed maniacs. Rising in succession, and with increased violence, each speaker in turn demanded the abolition of the rights of private property, of the marriage bond, of the Christian religion, and the total disruption of society. Property and women were to be enjoyed in common, subject to no restriction but the will of each individual. Proposals for re-plunging France into all the horrors of the first French Revolution were received with vehement marks of approbation.—[Tablet.]

In France, the debate on the Budget in the Corps Legislatif has been very animated, and several amendments have been proposed by the Opposition, with a view to diminish the expenditure, which they denounce as excessive. The Minister of Finance defended the Budget, and declared the impossibility of diminishing taxation at present without impairing the efficiency of the army or detracting from the stability of the finances. The general elections are to be held towards the close of next month.

PARIS, April 17.—The Corps Legislatif was to-day the scene of wild excitement.

M. Thiers, in a speech, denounced what is called the commercial liberty of France as like the political liberties of the French people, a farce. These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and M. Thiers, which lasted some time, and threatened to break up the session, but was finally appeased. M. Queris, in some remarks, demanded that the regulation of commercial treaties be vested in the Corps Legislatif instead of the crown.

PARIS AND LONDON.—The Economist Français draws the following comparison between Paris and London:—At a first glance the French capital, with its population of 1,629,274 souls [census of 1866], may appear somewhat humiliated when compared with London and its 3,150,000. But to take a just view of the case, we must bear in mind that the 3,000,000 and a trifle in question are spread over a surface of 31,563 hectares [2½ acres each], being a density of 100 inhabitants for each hectare. At Paris the 1,800,000 inhabitants occupy 7,896 hectares only; being a density of 233, or more than double that of London. Again, the average number of occupants of each house is only from seven to eight in the English city; that is to say, that deduction being made of the public establishments, nearly every family inhabits one house, whilst, with us, each contains from forty fifty inhabitants.

PUBLIC OPINION IN FRANCE.—An Englishman asked a Frenchman not long ago to enlighten him as to the state of public opinion in France. The Frenchman replied, 'Public opinion! We have no opinion here, sir, to speak of; and the little we have is not public!'

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND THE POPE.—The Archbishop of Paris, by way of replying to the State letter of reproof from the Pope, lately published by Emile Olivier, has issued a circular to his clergy, which was read from all pulpits in Paris on Sunday morning, in which, with reference to the fiftieth anniversary of Pius IX.'s consecration as priest, he quotes passages from two more recent letters, in which his Holiness speaks to him with much kindness, tells him that his sentiments are 'altogether worthy of a Catholic Bishop,' and expresses the fullest confidence that his filial piety and that of the clergy of his diocese will not fail by all possible efforts to succour his Holiness 'in his distress.' In this belief the Pope expresses his gratitude to the Archbishop.—Paris Letter in the Daily News.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN PARIS.—All Paris is talking of the tragical and mysterious event which occurred some days ago in the barracks of the Rue de Tournon. When the report of a pistol was heard in the rooms of Commandant Theret the soldiers rushed to the apartments. They found the commandant dead in his bed, with a revolver lying beside him. Beside the bed, with no dress on but a chemise, was a female who turned out to be a lady of rank and one of the leaders of the fashionable world in Paris. This lady was arrested on suspicion of being a murderess, but her husband very shortly came to claim her, and the commissary of police being satisfied that the officer had committed suicide, she was set at liberty. The story goes that the commandant, who had carried on an intrigue with the lady for the last six months, had in that time completely ruined himself by ministering to her extravagance. It was remarked that on the shoulders of the lady were some recent scratches, and these, it appears, were occasioned in the attempt which she made to prevent Commandant Theret from committing suicide. M. Theret's son, a young man of 18, was at the races, and had arrived at the house just as his father was about to expire. He was prevented from entering, and taken to the house of a military man, where the sad news was broken to him. The occurrence happened on Sunday week.

M. Theret was buried on Thursday last without the usual military honours being paid.—Express.

DEATH OF A GALLANT IRISHMAN.—The French army has just lost one of its most gallant officers by the death, after only two or three days illness, of General O'Malley. He was the son of one of the Irish emigrants of '88, who entered the French service under the Comnate. The late General, who was in his 75th year served for a long time in Algeria. He commanded a regiment in the Crimea, and got the English medal with three clasps. He served in the Italian campaign, when he got his promotion as general of brigade for his distinguished bravery at Magenta. He accompanied the French expeditionary force under General Montauban to China, and on the departure of the General-in-Chief was left in command of the troops. Subsequently he was sent to take command of the sub-division of Constantine, then of Marseille, and lastly in the department of the Nièvre. About six or eight months ago he was at his own request, placed on half-pay. He had suffered much from a wound in the ear received in China; it was never healed, and the attempt to stop the suppuration is thought to have brought on the erysipelas which carried him off in two or three days. He was commander of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, Commander of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; and had moreover the Imperial military medal and the Chinese and Italian medals. A body of military attended the religious service in the Church of St. Severin in the 11th Arrondissement of Paris, and paid him the usual honours in the cemetery of Montparnasse, where he was interred.—Times' Correspondent.

SPAIN.

The proposed new constitution for Spain, which was communicated to the Cortes on the 50th ult., and received with apparent indifference by the deputies of all shades of opinion, has one defect which generally marks the projects of revolutionary governments: it was designed to content everybody, and contents nobody. The Republicans are disgusted with the revival of monarchy, while the members of other political schools differ too widely in opinion to take a common view of any law proposed for its adoption. The Spanish journal Las Cortes calls it 'a hybrid creation,' in which the conflicting wishes of its principal authors are clearly seen. The republican organ La Discusion which considers the new project of constitution 'contradictory and absurd,' thus comments upon the 61th article, which declares that 'the person of the King is inviolable and irresponsible.'—'Why, then, did you subvert the throne of Isabella of Bourbon? Does not your own declaration condemn you? Prim and his fellows are not likely to find any satisfactory answer to this question; and, meanwhile, Spain continues to enjoy the accustomed blessings of the revolution,—discord, capidity, injustice, poverty, and dishonour.—Tablet.

PROCLAMATION OF THE RIGHT OF INSURRECTION.—Such a right was publicly defended by a Republican a short time ago in open Cortes, and with such force of logic seeing that neither the Government nor the Assembly existed by any other right, that no one had a word objection to offer. Indeed a few days later, the Minister Ruiz Zorrilla himself as publicly asserted that it was not only a right, but a duty to rebel whenever liberty stood in danger or the country in dishonour. The radicals affirm that both honour and liberty are now trampled on by the Government, and that they are as fully justified in taking up arms against its arbitrary conduct, as Prim, Serrano, and Topete were in rising up against Queen Isabella and the institutions of the country.

REMEDIOS.—It is credibly stated that Don Carlos has raised a loan of 36,000,000 francs, that the Isabelinos are very actively conspiring, that Serrano and Prim will soon be at deadly war with each other, and that if the actual political discord in the Cortes continues much longer, no pretender to the throne will have so good a chance of success as Don Carlos VII. Everybody speaks with restless alarm about the proximity of some terrible sanguinary 'denouement' of the present anarchical state of affairs, and the three per cents in the Bolso have been gradually going down during the past week. Meanwhile the Ministerial press, in its efforts to save the Ministers and the majority of the Cortes from flying off into mutually hostile factions, and thereby affording an easy triumph to Don Carlos or Prince Alfonso, allege as a motive for the union of liberals, that the late edict rising in Jerez, the mutinous female demonstration, and even the violent language of the Republican press, &c., have been all brought about by the secret intrigues of Carlist and Bourbon agents! Fear is the order of the day.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.—When all is corruption and immorality around us, the influence of the Church which has been so loudly condemned has just come to the relief of our Minister of Finance. One priest has just handed into the Treasury £166, and another £2,000, conscience money.

DON CARLOS.—That such is the only logical solution of the actual revolutionary crisis has been unanswerably demonstrated by as profound a thinker as he is an able logical writer, Don Gavino Tejado, in a pamphlet he has lately written in France, and published in Spain. And close upon that publication another has come forth, from Senor Aparicio Quijarro, entitled 'El Rey de Espana,' describing the noble character and winning virtues of the young prince and his enchanting spouse, under whose rule alone the nation can rise from its agonizing condition to a state of enviable health, strength, and moral and material greatness. He writes from Paris, where he has spent many hours in personal conversation with Don Carlos, and he confidently predicts that he is destined by Divine Providence to ascend very soon the throne of Spain, if his numerous partisans will but keep perfectly quiet, showing forth their valour in patient suffering, and allowing all the liberal revolutionary parties to devour and destroy each other till the whole country shall cism Don Carlos as its deliverer and paternal ruler.

If coming events cast their shadow before them, the wide and deep seated discontent which is fermenting in all classes of society will not tarry in giving rise to such sanguinary episodes as that which has this past week riddled with the blood of soldiers and civilians the streets and barricades of Jerez. That intense dissatisfaction and symptoms of sanguinary commotions are brewing all over the country has been solemnly announced by the Government to the Cortes; and in confirmation thereof the Reforma, a liberal paper, states that in Tarrasa (Ostalozi), the republicans of Sabadell, San Cucufate del Valles, Tarrasa, and other towns, have just held a meeting in which they took a 'public oath' to oppose the constitution even 'with their arms in their hands.' Then, again we hear of the Ayuntamiento of Port Saint Mary's having received an address, signed by several persons, solemnly demanding (in imitation, I suppose, of the Government's conduct towards the property of the Church and of civic corporations) that the landed property which the Duke of Medina cells possesses in that locality shall be seized and distributed among the neighbours. Let your readers judge what a revelation of the progress of socialism in Andalusia is contained in such a demand.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.—From Teruel the authorities have telegraphed to the Government that they will not be able to collect the taxes without the aid of military force. They are grounded rumours as to Prim's intention to make the nation swallow the blessings of revolutionary liberty with the aid of flying military columns over the length and breadth of the country. Of robberies and murders, of arbitrary imprisonments for publishing in the provinces what is tolerated in the capital, and vice versa, and of many other scandalous achievements of our 'holy and glorious revolution,' the list is interminable. Accordingly, the Government, not content with having obtained from the Cortes the other day an unqualified vote of adherence and support in its efforts to restore

order in Andalusia, was expected to demand, on Saturday from the Assembly, permission to suspend, all over Spain, the 'Habeas Corpus' Act. Depend upon it, we shall soon have a tyrannical military dictatorship, or either before or after its establishment the many sanguinary horrors which are needed to chastise such bare faced liberalism, to arouse many faithful Catholics from their tepidity and blindness to the essential evil of doctrinarism, and thus pave the way for the advent of Don Carlos, and the restoration of Christian monarchy, and of a living and practical Catholicism as the only religion of the Spanish nation.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, March 29.—There can be little doubt that the Mazzinian conspiracy which has been happily frustrated by timely discovery had extensive ramifications, and that, although Garibaldi himself may have been unconnected with it, the same cannot be truly said of all his friends and followers. It is generally believed that Menotti was to have headed the Republican bands in Calabria. From Lugano, it is said, Mazzini directed the organization, and was to give the signal for the outbreak of the insurrection. That he would have taken personally a more active share in it than has been his wont in such enterprises is not believed, and, indeed, the report is that he was ill at the time at which the affair was to come off. Attempts were made to seduce soldiers from their allegiance, but they do not seem to have been successful, although we hear of one or two military men having been arrested. It is said to have been by soldiers to whom propositions were made that the plot was betrayed. The important fact is that it has completely broken down. It is difficult to ascertain with certainty what its real importance was. It may suit the Government to allow this to be exaggerated by public report; but my impression is that there was danger of serious disturbances, calculated to produce considerable alarm and financial depression, although there was not the least danger to the Government of the country. According to the North Italian papers the movement was to have commenced between the 21st and the 23d inst.

Although many persons insist on the existence of a secret understanding between Austria, France, and Italy, to be converted into an offensive and defensive alliance on the arrival of certain contingencies, and although the forces that Italy is to furnish, and the very names of the Generals who are to command them, have been confidentially stated, it is more probable that such an agreement, if it really exists, does not extend beyond the neutralization of Italy and Austria in the event of a war between France and Germany. Every allowance made for the means of pressure exercised by France, it still seems unlikely that the Menabrea Cabinet would pledge itself to participation in the struggle, which most people seem now to look upon as an eventuality that may be postponed but must one day be realized. Rome is talked of as the inducement, but it is incredible that the Emperor Napoleon, who is known to attach very high importance to the support of the priests, would abandon Rome for sake of such assistance as Italy could give him in a war, especially when he knows that she would be too happy to observe a friendly neutrality, which would cost him nothing and ought to answer every purpose. Italy could not be of much aid in a great war; she is reposing after many struggles, which, although the result has been favourable to her, have left her exhausted and bleeding from severe financial wounds. Her army and navy are reduced to skeletons; she needs ten years' rest, and may be thankful if even then she be restored to solvency and comparative prosperity. During that time the less that shall be heard of her the better for her welfare. Happy the country whose annals are a blank, it has often been said, and never had a nation greater need of the monotonous but fruitful tranquillity which supplies few materials to the historian.

Were France desirous to insure the active cooperation of Italy in a possible war—though it were but to the extent of 50,000 men to occupy Algeria or garrison French frontier fortresses—undoubtedly there are Italians ready to make the bargain on easy terms, but fortunately these men are not at present in power. Now that time has shown how bad a compact was signed for Italy on the 15th of September, 1864, few disinterested persons would counsel further sacrifices merely for the sake of obtaining the evacuation of Rome by the French, without any real security against their return. Nevertheless, there are men here who maintain that such evacuation would be an immense gain to Italy, and who are ready to become active allies of the Power to which they have so often shown themselves obsequious.—For the shadow of a gain, to obtain the departure of troops which any tide might bring back, they would plunge Italy into war and bankruptcy. Their language and tendencies might excite surprise had not the world been long accustomed to see them subservient to French interests even to the extent of sacrificing those of their own country.

It has lately been supposed that the Italian Ministry is greatly engrossed by the Roman question and makes strenuous efforts to bring about the much talked of 'modus vivendi' with the Pontifical Government. I have reason to believe, upon the contrary, that the attainment of that desirable object has come to be recognized as impossible. Rome seems more than ever to persist in its blind obstinacy. We hear that some extraordinary propositions are likely to be laid before the Ecumenical Council projected for December next. The infallibility of the Pontiff and his temporal power are to be established, it is said, as dogmas of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic faith. To these and other contemplated measures there is likely to be great opposition on the part of the French clergy. In short, it seems open to a doubt whether the Ecumenical Council will be held at all.

MILAN, 21st April.—A formidable conspiracy under the direction of Mazzini has come to light, and the leaders have been apprehended.

It seems that certain Italian journals are fond of throwing out something more than allusions to the private life of King Victor Emmanuel, an offence for which they frequently incur the penalties of the law. One of their favourite charges against him is undue susceptibility to female charms. The Gazette d'Italia actually holds up this alleged weakness of royalty as a source of national strength and glory, a guarantee of popular government, and a claim to popular veneration!

Razzi has announced his intention to speak on the Roman question as soon as Ferrari has made his promised discourse against the coming General Council. Many symptoms indicate an approaching crisis, and Italy, as an august person once observed, 'must not hope for peace till she has had her '93.' 'We shall see,' says a French contemporary, 'when the 8th of December arrives, which will be still standing—Pius IX., who has convoked the Council, or the Italian Government, which is doing its utmost to prevent it from assembling.' The contrast between the order and tranquillity of Rome and the confusion which reigns in all the provinces of the usurper is already sufficiently conspicuous; what will it be at the close of the present year? Already some journals proclaim that the republican flag will wave from the Alps to the Adriatic, which is not exactly what Napoleon III. intended when he assisted Victor Emmanuel to despoil the Church.

ITALIAN FINANCE.—A fresh association of capitalists is reported to have taken up the broken thread of the negotiations with the Italian Government for a loan on the large proportion of ecclesiastical property which remains unsold. The terms which the Minister of Finance hopes to secure are as yet unknown, but they can hardly be of a nature very favourable to the borrowers. Each successive attempt at contracting a loan has hitherto failed, in consequence of the exigencies of the banking houses, based on the uncertainty of the treasury offered; and the Government are not now in a position to propose

more acceptable conditions. On the contrary, a recent decision of the Court of Cassation exempts from seizure the property of the 'fabrics,' and thus diminishes by 180 millions the funds at their disposal for the contemplated operation. The security is further depreciated by the disadvantageous conditions on which the State, in the hope of alluring purchasers, obliged itself to sell. This hope proved illusory; for eighty-seven per cent of the confiscated property remains on hand. A considerable want of confidence in the value of the title in the event of a fresh revolution, and still more the absence of capital in a country where there are few fortunes realized by commercial industry, have probably been the main causes of the great scarcity of purchasers. The Ministers who, in 1867, refused to stop short of wholesale robbery when they might have done so on terms more advantageous to themselves, have bequeathed a terrible legacy to their successors. The latter have no possible alternative open to them, and must resign themselves to passing through the Oudine forks of a bad bargain. Almost anything is preferable to being again refused; so injurious public credit is the repetition of these fruitless applications. Such as the resources of the country are, they are as yet undeveloped, and must so remain for many a year to come; and, in the meanwhile, no adequate expedient has been devised to meet the increasing deficit, and the enormous interest on the public debt. The tub of the Parais is not a more inconceivable receptacle than is the Italian Treasury, and the hope that the spoils of the Church would stop the holes is no longer cherished by even the most sanguine politicians.—[Tablet.]

Rome.—All through Italy, in spite of the opposition and intimidation made use of, large sums of money are being collected and forwarded to the Catholic papers, besides addresses from various towns. The Emperor Napoleon is sending a magnificent vestment, which was partly embroidered by the Empress. The Prince Imperial is sending a gold chain and patent. The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia are sending two special envoys to present their congratulations to the Holy Father. The revolutionary party in Italy are naturally very angry at all this sudden and enthusiastic demonstration in favour of the Holy Father, and the Government are evidently anxious as regards their own existence, for it is too late now to make friends with the Catholic party, and the republicans are gaining strength every day. It appears that a large and new Secret Society has been lately organized itself in Florence, Naples, Milan, and Venice. Mazzini is at the head of it, and his agents are hard at work. The proposal now is to conquer Rome, by destroying the monarchy and setting up a Republic. The Government are evidently very much alarmed, for besides disbanding the National Guard in various parts of Italy, they have lately ordered a strict search to be made in the barracks and among the soldiers for revolutionary documents, of which a great many have come to light. They of course feel that once the army goes, the kingdom of Italy must go too. The disturbances which have lately taken place in Ancona show how the people think, and how they would act if not kept down by an armed force.—[Cor of Tablet.]

Meanwhile the preparations for the Council are going on with undiminished success and vigour. The Vatican has given its reply to the hostile rumours as to its prerogation by publicly nominating the Secretary General for the Great Assembly. The person appointed is Mgr. Feiler, Bishop of St. Hippolytus, in Atracian Syria, a prelate of the highest reputation in Germany and in Rome for his profound attainments in theology and canon law, and scarcely less remarkable for his gift of energy and perseverance. The Civiltà Cattolica informs us with pleasure that a great number of persons called 'liberal Catholics' in France and Belgium have lately seized an opportunity of proclaiming their Catholic principles and their full and loyal adherence to the Quanta cura and to the Syllabus. The Council has not yet met, and people are beginning to talk of a monument in Rome to record its assembly. A contemporary says—and the Civiltà quotes the particulars without guaranteeing their truth,—that the magnificent column of African marble, a monolith of unusual proportions, discovered last year in the Roman Emporium, has been determined on by the Pope for erection on that commanding height in front of the Church of San Pietro in Montorio. It is said that each Bishop present at the Council will have one of the foundation-stones, to be taken also from the same Emporium, and that his name and title will be engraved upon it. The column will then be surmounted with a colossal statue of St. Peter, and will be called La Colonna del Concilio.—[Tablet.]

The second number of the N. Y. Imperialist announces that its object is to prepare the people of the United States for revolution, which is alike desirable and inevitable. Democracy, though theoretically plausible, has resulted in failure; it has been found to mean nothing but lawlessness, insecurity to person and property, robbing of public creditors, and civil war, while our monarchical institutions, on the other hand, mean law, order, security, public faith, and peace. We quote verbatim as follows:—'That the Government of the United States is as thoroughly corrupt as the skilful villainy of knaves, swindlers, and thieves, placed in office by the will of the people, can make it, is a fact that none can deny; that we have reached a crisis in our national affairs when the establishment of a pure, strong central government is essential to the perpetuity of our national life is equally apparent. The only question to be decided is, how can this change be effected?'

WHENAS THE MORMON SUPPLY?—We have heretofore noticed in these columns some of the frequent arrivals at New York from England and Wales of cargoes of Mormons on their way to Salt Lake City, and called attention to the fact that such importations never come from Catholic countries. Sunday's Commercial says:—'One hundred and forty Swedish emigrants passed through Concord, New Hampshire, yesterday. Many of them are destined for Salt Lake City.' It need scarcely be told that Sweden is now about the most genuinely Protestant land in the world—as fanatically bigoted and oppressive as Calvinism ever made Geneva. Catholics and Jews are denied all rights of citizenship, and forbidden to live in the cities. Even Protestant dissenters are forbidden by law to hold office.—[Catholic Telegraph.]

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is WORMS, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds of ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VERMIFUGAL WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, }

In the matter of Isidore Ritchot. Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ISAIE RITCHOT, Et MOREAU, OUMET, & LAOOSTE, Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

The pain from Boils and Ulcers, which sometimes break out on the body, would seem to be beyond human endurance; but fortunately there is a sure and speedy relief for the suffering patient. A course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will heal every sore, and render the blood too pure to produce the pustules; but it must be continued for sometime after the disease abates, so that no taint of the poison may remain hidden in the blood. The great Vegetable Detergent, mightily to heal, seeks out and neutralizes every vestige of disease; and with the help of Bristol's Pills, expels it from the system.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

To SUFFERERS WITH COLIC.—It is a fact verified by thousands of successful experiments, that bilious colic, even when it is a chronic disease, may be radically cured by a course of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills. Two of the vegetable components of these pills act as powerfully upon the liver as mercury itself, without producing any of its deleterious effects; and the tonic and restorative elements which are intermixed with the cathartic and alterative principle, impart such vigor to the stomach and alimentary canal, that no recurrence of the attack need be apprehended when the system has been thoroughly cleansed and regulated by this potent remedy for all forms of biliousness and indigestion.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PEEP INTO THE DRESSING-ROOMS of our fashionable, would disclose the fact that among all the perfumes of the day Murray & Latham's Florida Water is most in vogue in the best society. Among the jewellers and other paraphernalia of the toilet of beauty, would be seen the well known bottle with its gaily-tinted floral label, which long since took the place of the slim facon of Rhuelsand. Unfortunately, the German chemists being unable to rival Murray & Latham's celebrated article, in this market, with any brand of Eau de Cologne, have introduced vile counterfeits of the Florida Water and it is therefore requisite for purchasers to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Latham & Kemp, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LATHAM'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by LATHAM & KEMP, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PREXINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicines.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McGuirk, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk), an Insolvent.

And JAMES COURT, Assignee And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, fore noon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK, By his Attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & RAMSAY. Montreal 14th April 1869 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman. Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the clock, A. M., or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN, A. & W. ROBERTSON, Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37.

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, ONIONS, POTATOES, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SAUSAGE, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } In the matter of Godfroi Lacas.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the above Act.

GODFROI LACAS, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnership with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.'

Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said Act.

FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS By L. L. CORBELL, Attorney ad litem. Montreal March 5th 1869. 2m31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Onézime Thibaudeau, f's. Trader, of Montreal,

On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ONÉZIME THIBAudeau, f's. By his Attorney ad litem, L. L. CORBELL Montreal, 15th March, 1869. 2m33.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act.

FERDINAND F. PERRIN, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE — 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: October, 1868. 12m10

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COLLEGE OF REGI POLIS, KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. All the Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Courses of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2 The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$3

NOT TO QUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS at \$4 EACH, READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$8 [the largest stock in the city]

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKERS SUITS, from \$4 AT J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address — Box 508.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after Sale. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12. 4w14

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E. D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1853. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR, to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canada, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to JOHN COO, Troy, N. Y. June 6, 1868. 12 43



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PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMÉOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea.—We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50c; Very Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c; 65c; Very Best, Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Quality, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superfine and Very Choice \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do.; \$1

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:—

A YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully FRANÇOIS T. GRESENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattle sold. Note the address.— THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street Montreal July 24th 1868.

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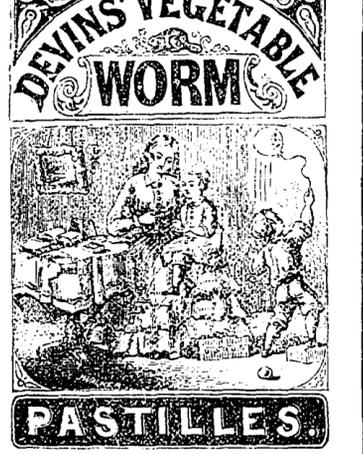
Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER. 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Price, Varennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effective preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unhesitatingly, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Etna Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Electric Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street, Factory—48 N. 2nd street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S.

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