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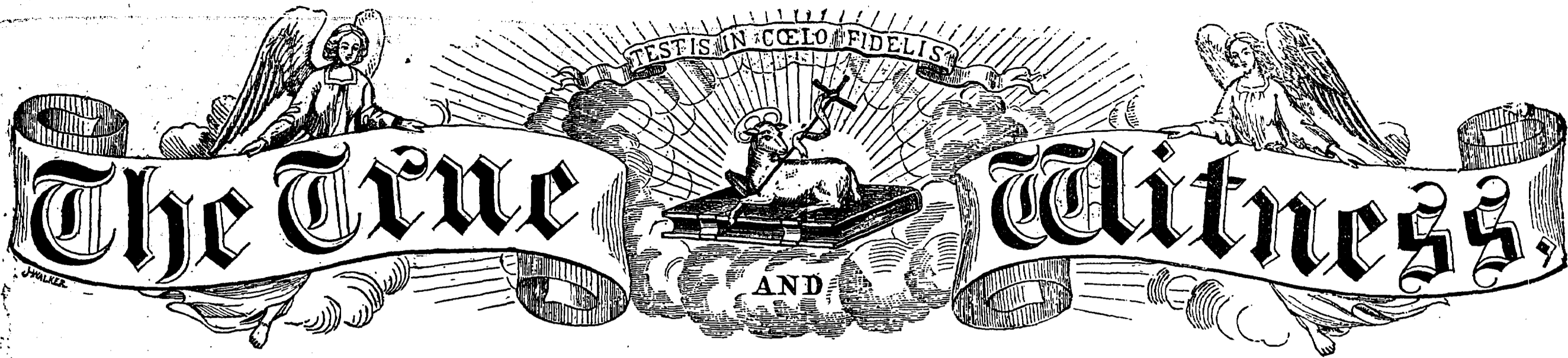
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

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NO. 34.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Table listing various articles on Papal Infallibility, including 'The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance' and 'Papal Infallibility Stated and Vindicated'.

which was handed him by the messenger. Having caused the latter to leave the house while he received the confession of the penitent, he drew for that purpose a low rush-bottomed chair close to the bedside, and prepared to enter on the office of his ministry.

which the vehement gesticulation only of the political union man, and the words 'temerarious' 'foul calumny,' and 'sinister intentions,' which at intervals was heard to escape his lip, were all that gave a hint of the nature of his oration.

dour. Was there anything in all the wars of Hannibal at all comparable to his melting a passage through the rocks with vinegar? For my part, I candidly confess to you, I would not give a button for a narrative that had not three or four good stout impossibilities to show the author's mettle and keep one from falling asleep over the course of the tale.

them at the queen, wife of Bogh Dearg. When Lir and the Monarch entered, the latter directed his attention to the three princesses, and bade him choose which he would.

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

EMUS IN JUS. PLAUT. POMILIUS, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much ado about Nothing.

THE FIFTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

DRINK, MY BROTHER. O, I have pass'd a miserable night; So full of fearful dreams of ugly sights, That as I am a Christian faithful man, I would not spend another such a night, Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days; So full of dismal terror was the time.

The fellow arose with a sullen look, and after muttering something which they could not distinctly hear, departed from the house. Richard, then turning to his brother, and casting himself at his feet, confessed with sentiments of the deepest remorse, the whole extent of his criminality relating at the same time the temptations by which he had been assailed, and the awful dreams by which he had been recalled from the very verge of ruin.

"Oh, we all know that," exclaimed a number of voices. "Except a man was out of his senses he couldn't think that." It may be imagined what feelings agitated the breast of the tourist, while he was thus compelled to hear his native country spoken of in such a manner.

THE SIXTH JURYMAN'S TALE. THE SWANS OF LIR. Silent, O Moyle, be the roar of thy water, Break not ye breezes your chain of repose, While murmuring mournfully Lir's lonely daughter, Tells to the night star her tale of woes.

After the battle of Tailtean, the Tuatha Danaans assembled together from the remotest corners of the five provinces of Ireland, in order to make arrangements for the future government of the Isle. All agreed that it was better the whole country should be united under one monarch, chosen by common consent, than to continue subject to the interminable dissensions and oppressive imposts, arising from the rivalry of a number of petty sovereigns.

Speed brethren dear, speed towards the shelving strand, The royal Lir himself who leads the shining band.

Lir came to the brink of the water, and when he heard the birds conversing as they drew nigh in human language, he asked them how they had become endowed with that surprising gift.

"Know, Lir," replied Fingula, "that we are your four children, who, through the frantic jealousy of our step-mother, and our own mother's sister, have been reduced to this unhappy condition."

"Are there any means," asked the wretched father, "by which you can ever be restored to your own forms again?"

"None," replied Fingula, "there is no man in existence able to affect that change, nor can it ever take place until a woman from the south named Deochta, daughter of Iagrt, the son of Black Hugh, and a man from the north, named Larignean, the son of Colman, shall occasion our deliverance in the time of THE TALEGANS, when the christian faith and charity shall come into Ireland."

When Lir and his attendants heard these words, they uttered three doleful cries.

"Are you satisfied," said Lir, "since you retain your speech and reason, to come and remain with us?"

"It is not in our power to do so," replied Fingula, "nor are we at liberty to commit ourselves to the hands of man, until what I have told you shall have come to pass. But in the mean time we possess our speech and our mental faculties as fully as ever, and are moreover endowed with one additional quality, which is that we can sing the most melodious airs that the world has ever heard, and there is no mortal that would not feel a pleasure in listening to our voices. Remain with us for this night, and you shall hear our music."

When Lir had heard these words, he ordered his followers to unharness their steeds, and they remained during the whole night on the strand, listening to the music of the birds, until all were lulled to sleep by the enchanting melody, excepting Lir alone. In the morning Lir arose from the bank on which he lay, and addressed his children in the following words:

In vain I stretch my aching limbs And close my weeping eyes, In vain my children's moonlight hymns, For me alone arise.

Lir departed from the lake, and still following the track of Aoife, came to the palace of the Ard-Righ, or Chief King, as Bogh Dearg was entitled. The monarch welcomed him, but complained of his not having brought his children as usual.

"Alas, poor that I am!" said Lir, "it is not I who would keep my children from your sight, but Aoife yonder, once your darling, and the sister of their mother, who has had them transformed into four swans, and abandoned them on the Lake of the Speckled Oak. They have been seen in that place by a great multitude of our people, who have heard the story from themselves, for they retain their speech and reason as before."

The monarch started at these words, and looking on Aoife, immediately became convinced, that Lir had spoken the truth. He began to upbraid his daughter in a rough and angry tone.

"Malicious as you were," said he, "you will suffer more by this cruel deed than the children of Lir, for they in the progress of time will be released from their sufferings, and their souls will be made happy in the end."

He then asked her into what shape of all living creatures she would most like to be transformed. "Spent," said he, "for it is not in your power to avoid telling the truth."

Aoife, thus constrained, replied with a horrible look and tone, that there was no form which she more abhorred than that of a Deamiaia Eidhir or Demon of the Air.

"That form then," said the monarch, "shall soon be yours," and while he said so, he took a magic collar and laid it on her. Immediately losing her own shape, she flew away, shrieking, in that of a foul Spirit of the Air, in which she continues to this day, and will to the end of time, according to her deserts.

Soon afterwards, the monarch and the Tuatha Dananns went to the Lake of the Speckled Oak and encamped upon its shores, listening to the music of the birds. The sons of Mile, likewise, came thither from every part of Ireland, and formed an encampment in the same place, for there never was music comparable to that of those swans. Sometimes they related their mournful story, sometimes they would answer the questions proposed to them by the people on shore, and talk familiarly with their relatives and friends, and at others they sung, both by day and night, the most delightful music that was ever heard by human ear; so that the listeners on shore, notwithstanding the grief and uneasiness in which they continued, enjoyed as sweet sleep, and arose as fresh and vigorous, as if they had been resting in their accustomed beds at home. The two multitudes of the Sons of Mile, and of the Tuatha Dananns, thus remained in their respective encampments, during the space of thirty years. At the end of that time, Fingula addressed her brethren as follows:

"Are you ignorant, my brothers, that but one night is left of the time which you were to spend upon the lake?"

On hearing this, the three brethren grew very sorrowful, and uttered many plaintive cries and sounds of grief; for they were almost as happy on that lake, enjoying the company of their friends and relatives, talking with them and answering their questions, as they would have been in their own home; more especially, when compared to the grief they felt on leaving it for the wild and stormy sea that lies to the north of Ireland. Early in the morning they came as close as the brink of the lake as they could, and spoke to their father and their friends, to all of whom they bade a mournful farewell, repeating those pitiful lines that follow:

Receive, O royal sage, our last farewell, Thou of the potent spell! And thou, O Lir, deep skilled in mystic lore— We meet—we meet no more!

Harsh brine and rocks, with horrid sea-weed brown For Lir's soft beds of down! No more the joy of Lir's paternal breast, Early we part unblest!

A power unseen, commands that we forsake Lone Dairvrao's peaceful lake, Rise up from the wave, companions of my fear, Rise, brethren, dear!

Bright wave and pebbly beach and echoing dell Far-well, a last farewell! And you, dear friends, who through the leafy shore, We meet—we meet no more!

Sadly, O Moyle, to thy winter wave weeping Fate bids me languish long ages away, Yet still in her darkness doth Erin lie sleeping, Still doth the pure light its dawning delay.

Having ended those verses, the swans took wing and arising lightly on the air, continued their flight until they reached the Struth as Maolig, or the Sea of Moyle, as those waters were called which flowed between Ireland and Scotland. Their departure occasioned deep sorrow to all who witnessed it, and they had a law proclaimed throughout the kingdom, that any one, from the king to the peasant, who should kill a swan, let his power be as great as it might, should meet with certain death. In the mean time, the children of Lir found that they had made an unhappy change of place. When they saw the broad wild ocean around them, they grew cold and hungry, and began to fall into despair, thinking that all they ever suffered was nothing until they were sent to these seas. They remained on the waters until one night it began to freeze very hard.

"My loving brothers," said Fingula, "we make very unwise provision against the coming night if we do not keep close together, and lest by any mischance we should lose sight of each other, let us appoint a place where we may meet again as soon as it may be in our power."

"In that case, dear sister," said the three brothers, "let us meet at the Carrig na Roin, (or the Rock of Seals,) for that is a place with which we are all acquainted."

They continued thus until about the middle of the night. The wind then increased to a storm, the waters arose, and the mountains of brine as they rolled and broke around them, sparkled in the gloom as if they had taken fire. So great was the tempest that the children of Lir were separated by the waves. All were scattered far and wide, nor could one tell whither any of the three others had been driven. At length it abated a little of its violence, the deep became more settled, and Fingula found herself alone. Not being able to see her brethren any where around, she felt the deepest anxiety of mind, and at length broke forth into the following words:

Heart-broken o'er these seas I glide, My frozen wings together clinging; No more along the stormy tide, I hear my brethren singing.

Three lingering ages, marked by woes, Since first we left Lone Dairvrao's water; Break, break my heart and give repose To Lir's unhappy daughter.

Beloved alike, O loved so well, That made your sister's breast your pillow, Tell me my wandering brethren tell, Where roam you o'er the billow?

Hid by what rocks or secret caves, That woe beneath my wings to slumber, I fear the dead will leave their graves, Ere time restore our number.

Toss'd by the surge and sleety storm At random o'er this briny water; Woe, woe to all who share the form Of Lir's unhappy daughter.

Fingula remained that night on the Rock of the Seals. At sunrise the next morning, looking out in every direction along the water she saw Coran coming towards her with head drooping, and feathers drenched with spray, so cold and feeble that he could not answer her questions. Fingula received him lovingly under her wings, and said: "If Eugene were with us now, our condition would be tolerable."

Not long after she saw Eugene coming towards her, with a drooping head, and wings hanging to the ground, and she welcomed him, and put him under the feathers of her breast. Immediately after she saw Fiaca approaching, and she then removed Coran from beneath her right wing and placed him under her left, and put Fiaca beneath her right wing, where Coran had been before. She then settled her feathers about them, and said: "Severe, my dear brothers, as you have found the last night, you must yet see many more as bad."

Health and Benediction, in the name of Our Lord, to the Clergy, secular and regular to all religious institutions and to the Faithful of our Diocese.

XXV. PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE JUBILEE: These are now the conditions by which is granted the Indulgence of the Jubilee, in the City of Rome and elsewhere.

1. To gain this Indulgence, we must be in the communion and subjection to the Apostolic See, be truly penitent, have confessed and have received the Holy Communion.

Hochelaga, and St. Vincent, the Cathedral and the Churches of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Hochelaga, of St. Vincent, and Notre-Dame of Bonsecours; in the Parish of St. Bridgid, the Cathedral and the churches of St. Bridgid, St. Peter and of the Providence.

4. You must likewise visit devoutly the said churches once a day, during fifteen continued or interrupted days, as before stated, and there pray for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and the Holy See, for the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of all those who live in error and for the peace and union of all christian people according to the intentions of Our Holy Father the Pope.

5. "In the parishes, where there is only one Church, the faithful shall visit it four times a day, going out of the Church after each visit, to mark the distinction between the visits, reciting at each visit five Paters and five Aves, in the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, during fifteen continued or interrupted days, as stated above."

"The number of these visits may be diminished, if made processionally, the Holy Father having declared that Ordinaries of places, can grant to the Parishes, the same privilege, as the Encyclical authorises them to give to the Chapters, Congregations, etc., who visit the Churches in procession; I declare by reason of this present letter, that the parishes which will make these visits processionally will enjoy the privilege granted to the Chapters, Congregations, etc., (see the twelfth article of the enactment, page 19); but I prescribe also, that these visits be raised for the Chapters, Congregations, etc., as for the Parishes to the number of three instead of two, as the Mandate allows, each visit thus made in procession, should be equal by each day of stations, to five days of stations made individually."

6. Those who will fulfill devoutly the aforesaid works, during the said year of 1875, will gain once the very full indulgence of the year of Jubilee, with the remission and pardon of all their sins; which indulgence can be applied by means of suffrage to the souls, which left this world in charity and union with God.

7. Travellers by water or by land can gain the same indulgence as soon as they have reached their domiciles or other places of fixed station, in doing the above works and visiting as many times as beforesaid, the Cathedral, the Church Major, or Parochial, in the places of their home or station.

8. Religious women, cloistered or not, their pupils, infirm women, orphans and others of the sex living cloistered or in religious institutions, hospitals, or corporations, shall visit fifteen times the Chapel or Oratory of the Monastery, or Convent, and there pray each time with the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, repeating at least five Paters Aves, in honor of the five wounds of Our Lord; to beg that Ignorance, Cesarism, Rationalism, Indifferentism, and Liberalism, which are the five great wounds which afflict the world, may be healed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ. These visits may be made at short intervals: it is enough to go outside the church, and then return immediately.

9. The sick or infirm, ecclesiastic or laic, men or women, kept in the Hotel Dieu, or in the General Hospital, under the care of Nuns, or Sisters of Charity, will visit also fifteen times the Church or the Chapel of the institution, and there pray in the intent of the Holy Father, in the manner before stated. The Chaplains or Confessors can excuse from this visit, all those unable to make it, by entreating them to unite their prayers, while in bed, to those made by the other sick.

10. As to prisoners of either sex, to whom, if possible, will be given some days of retreat, they will gain the indulgence of the Jubilee by listening to the Mass which will be said in the oratory of the prison or in the House of Reform, each day of the retreat, there praying in the intent of the Sovereign Pontiff as above stated.

11. Children who have not yet made their first communion, can gain the indulgence of the Jubilee, by going to confession, after having been prepared by good instructions that will encourage them to receive with benefit the sacramental absolution, provided they do the other prescribed works; unless they are deemed incapable, and exempted therefrom by their respective confessors; provided they assist at least at one Mass, during which there will be suggested to them little acts to do for spiritual communion, and the Five Paters and Aves to repeat in the intent of Our Holy Father the Pope.

12. The visits which will be made in procession to the Churches of Stations, by the Chapters, Congregations secular as well as regular, Fraternities, Associations, Universities, Colleges are reduced by the present Mandate to three only.

We cannot but encourage these kind of processions, first, because they give more solemnity to the Jubilee, and because they can make up, at least in part for those which cannot be made in Rome, owing to the desolation, that necessarily reigns there in these troubled times.

13. The Nuns and their novices can confess in consequence of the Jubilee, to any confessor approved by the actual Bishop of the place, to hear the confessions of the Nuns.

14. All the faithful of either sex, laics as well as ecclesiastics, seculars, and regulars, of every order, congregation and institute, which needs to be specially mentioned, can also, in consequence of the Jubilee, confess to any priest, secular as well as regular, of a different order, or any institute whatsoever, approved likewise to hear the confessions of secular persons, by the actual Ordinaries, in the cities, dioceses and territories, in which such confessions should be made.

15. All the confessors aforesaid, during the space allotted to the Jubilee, can for once, in the tribunal of Conscience only, absolve those who seek sincerely and seriously to gain the present Jubilee; and who come and confess to them, determined to gain the indulgence, to do all that is allowed for it from excommunication, suspension, and other penalties and ecclesiastical censures, a jure et ab homine, incurred or inflicted for whatever cause, even when they are reserved to the Ordinaries of the places, or to the Sovereign Pontiff and the Holy See, though reserved under a special form, and which otherwise, would not be regarded as included in a full concession; and also for all sins and excesses, no matter how grave and important they may be, even when they are reserved to the Ordinaries and to the Sovereign Pontiff and to the Sovereign Pontiff and Holy See, as we said before, by enjoining a salutary penitence and all due prescriptions.

16. They can also exempt from religious vows, even when bound by oath to observe them, and though reserved to the Holy See; except those of chastity, of religion and of obligation accepted by a third party, as well as penances, imposed on oneself, as preservatives, provided the commutation he considered at least, as efficacious to save from sin, as the motive of the vow; to commute them to other works, and also to dispense their penitents, appointed to Holy Orders, also regulars, from the occult irregularities, contracted by the violation of censures, so that they may exercise their orders, or be promoted to superior orders, except in the cases foreseen, in the said Encyclical Letter.

17. Those who, after having performed all the other prescribed works of the Jubilee, are prevented by death from finishing the number of visits above mentioned, will gain however the indulgence, as if they had made them.

18. Those who, in virtue of apostolic powers, may have received the absolution of censures, the commutation of their vows, or the exemptions above mentioned, with the serious and sincere purpose to do all that is further required to gain the Jubilee,

and who, before fulfilling the other works, necessary to gain the indulgence, change their resolutions, though one can with difficulty overlook the sin, remain however in possession of the absolutions, commutations and exemptions, which have been granted to them.

XXVI. §. TO DIRECT ALL OUR PRAYERS AND ACTIONS FOR THE FULL SUCCESS OF THE JUBILEE. The Jubilee which we are going to celebrate, is, you can not doubt, Dear Brethren, a highly important work to each one of us; we are then all intensely interested in promoting its success. For that, we must work earnestly, pray constantly, and regulate our lives, by conforming faithfully, and with love to the pressing recommendations that our common Father makes to all of us.

We should at first pray that divine mercy may enlighten our minds and kindle our hearts, so that the faithful may profit by such great riches. Ad hoc ut omnium mentes et corda (divina clementia) sua luce et gratia perfundat. We should also, be so preoccupied with it, that we will think of it day and night, and direct all our desires, all our thoughts, all our actions, before the Jubilee, to the end that all may make it with holy dispositions; and after, that all may carefully preserve the fruits of it.

You will then, Dear Brethren, offer all your prayers, your confessions, your communions, your visits to the Holy Sacrament, your fasts, your abstinences, your almsgivings, your actions, your works, in a word, all you can say, do, or think, in order to obtain from the Father, blessings for you and for all those, who like you, are the children of God and of the Church, the grace to do well in the Jubilee, and to draw from it, real profit.

You will add action to prayer, by putting yourself willingly and immediately to the work, by laboring for the salutary reform, that the grace of the Jubilee should work in each one of us. For that powerful grace acts so forcibly, on our minds and on our hearts, that it dispels those sad illusions, that so often lull us in our bad habits; for we are unfortunately, only too ready to give ourselves false reasons to live easy, by walking in the crooked paths that lead to hell. We hope, Dear Brethren, that you will make a happy experience of it, by turning to advantage all the instructions which have been given to you; and which for a great number, have been nearly useless.

Yes, truly for the future and by the grace of the Jubilee, the taverns, that have occasioned so much scandal, will be well regulated, because they will be kept by men well recommended, who will observe the divine and human laws; for they will not sell on Sundays, nor holidays, nor commit there any excess of intemperance, each one contenting himself to take only what is needful.

The elections of the deputies to the Chambers, of the Municipal Officers, of School Commissioners, will never more be made in trouble and confusion; there will be no more corruption, nor excess of drink, no false oath, no trading the reputation of a neighbor; men will not indulge in those wicked passions that so often made these elections so noisy and scandalous; they will proceed, instead, with peace and moderation, for they will understand that they are bound so conscientiously, to elect those who are worthy of those situations, and capable to fulfill well the duties of them. We can say as much, for all we have repeated to you so often, on the long and dangerous courtships of young people with a view to marriage; on balls, so fatal to the morals, because there is no supervision on the part of the parents; on schools, dangerous to faith, because they are directed by masters or mistresses who live in fatal errors; on mixed schools, which are kept by young unmarried persons, who teach girls and boys at the same time, a thing always dangerous in itself; on evil books, bad journals, wicked Institutes, that are snares held out to the good faith of so many imprudent Catholics, who are taken in by them, and who end by having only a dead or dying faith; on the foolish outlay induced by luxury and pride, that has ruined so many opulent families, and produced incalculable evils in our society.

Again, once more, let us hope by the mighty grace of the Jubilee, if we do it as it becomes us, these scandals will vanish, and these disorders cease; instead of which, we shall have the pleasure and consolation to behold in our towns as well as in our rural districts the peace and joy of the Holy Spirit, the simplicity of manners, that characterised in a high degree our fathers; the innocence and purity that adorn the land, more than the flowers and lilies embellish the garden, and the frugality and temperance, which will bring abundance and prosperity to our families. Ah! bring these precious fruits be perceptible in our dear country, and be there preserved for evermore.

XXVII. §. INVITATION TO CELEBRATE WELL THE JUBILEE. WORDS OF THE POPE ON THIS SUBJECT. In this firm hope, let us give attention to the last words, that our great and amiable Pontiff Pius IX. delivers to us, in his Encyclical Letter.

"Finally, it is to you all, children of the Church that We address our discourse, and We entreat you all and each one to profit by the Jubilee as the fervent desire you have to save your souls, demands it. Now, as ever, it is expedient for you, dearly beloved sons, to purify your conscience from all dead works to offer sacrifices of justice, to show worthy fruits of repentance, and to sow in tears, that you may reap in joy. . . . Implore the succor of God; address yourselves to Him with all your heart, by praying, fasting and almsgiving. . . . Listen to Our apostolic voice. . . . you, who are weary and heavily laden, who by straying from the paths of salvation, find yourselves crushed under the yoke of bad habits and the slavery of the devil. Despite not the riches of the goodness, the patience and long suffering of God; and while so favorable an opportunity is offered you to obtain pardon, do not become inexcusable by your obstinacy. . . . Renounce the works of darkness, and put on the armor of light. Cease to be enemies to your own souls so that you may obtain peace in this world, and the eternal rewards of the just, in the next. Such are our wishes, and such are the blessings that We will bestow unceasingly from the all merciful Lord; and We are sure of obtaining abundantly all these gifts of the Father of mercies, for all the children of the Catholic Church, united with Us in these common prayers. Hoping that this holy work of the Jubilee will produce fruits of happiness and salvation, may the apostolic Benediction, which We grant to you in the name of the Lord with love, and from the depth of our heart, be for you all, Venerable Brothers and dear sons, children of the Catholic Church, the pledge of all kinds of benefits, and heavenly graces."

May these wishes made with fatherly kindness by our common Father, be fulfilled! May these Benedictions enrich us all, with the celestial wealth, that springs unto everlasting life!

Vouchsafe, we beseech you, O Glorious Mother of God, Immaculate Virgin, to bless this Jubilee, so that it may bring forth in this diocese, and in the whole world, the most precious and abundant fruits. O Mary Mother of Grace, exercise your great goodness, during these days of salvation. O Mother of mercy, take under your powerful protection all your children, during these days of great rejoicing, and save them from the snares, that evil spirits will set for them, to prevent them from profiting thereby."

Ah! good and loving Mother, grant that they may fulfill all, so well, that they may find their salvation, during life, and unto death.

Maria Mater gratie, Mater misericordie tanquam ab hoste proteget et hora mortis succurrat.

This Charge shall be read at the publications of all the religious communities, on one or more Sundays, after receipt thereof.

Given in Montreal, under our signature and seal.

and the countersign of our Secretary, on the twenty-second day of February, the day on which is celebrated the festival of the Chair of St. Peter at Antioch, in the year eighteen hundred, and seventy-five.

By order of the Right Rev. Bishop, Jos. Oct. Parré, Secretary.

GLASNEVIN. TOMBS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD. THE O'CONNELL TOWER. THE MARTYR'S CROSS. THE GRAVE OF ANNE DEVLIN.

(From the Dublin Nation.) There is no son of Ireland in any part of the world who has not heard of Glasnevin, the great Catholic cemetery of Dublin—not one whose mind does not picture it as a beautiful, a solemn, and holy place. It well deserves all these designations. As a spot in which the relics of poor humanity are crowded together awaiting the Resurrection Day, it is entitled to reverence from all humanity; but on the affections of many thousands of Irish hearts it has a special and most tender claim. The dust of their kindred lies beneath its green turf, and wherever they go over the wide world, that fact is not forgotten. To still greater numbers of their countrymen, who have no such personal interest in its soil, it is dear as containing the relics of the great political leader and liberator of their race, and of several other brave and gifted, distinguished and famous, sons of Ireland.

Beautiful indeed it is, but with a beauty befitting its solemn and pious uses. Calm, and silent, and somewhat sombre is the place, yet not all gloomy. The care and neatness with which it is kept attract the attention of the visitor at once. Its walks are hard, dry, and clean; some of them, which extend in straight lines nearly the whole length of the cemetery, are sheltered and overarched throughout the entire way by flourishing evergreens, giving a perspective through which the opening at the end seems scarce large enough for a rabbit to run through; others there are the sides of which are lined not by trees or shrubs, but by handsome and costly monuments, tokens of fond love, of public regard, or of great sorrow. The whole cemetery, viewed from any point on its higher ground, especially when the sunlight is glowing on the place, has a strange and quiet beauty peculiarly its own. The white spires of marble or limestone monuments, the shining panels of many headstones, the massive shafts and arms of gigantic Irish crosses, rising up amid the dark foliage of cypresses, and hollies, oaks, laurels, beeches, and willows, make altogether a very suggestive and impressive scene. One cannot help reflecting that amidst all those acres of graves there is not a little plot, may scarce a blade of grass, that has not been wept upon. Sad hearts have bowed not only before those handsome erections, some of which have cost several hundreds of pounds, but over even the humblest of those little mounds in the poorest quarter of the cemetery. There beneath a little iron cross stuck into the ground, or maybe between two little trees marking the limits of the grave-plot, lie dear little children for whom the parents' hearts have not yet ceased to bleed; in another spot lies the good mother whose life perhaps was shortened by her loving care and generous self-sacrifice for her little ones; another space may hold the mortal remains of a good husband and father, the bread-winner for a helpless little flock, now feeling the pangs of cold and hunger because of his loss. And yet others—what tales may be associated with them—wasted lives perhaps—squandered wealth—talents misapplied—untimely death. The mind turns from such a train of thought; the consolation of Christian faith comes to us and stirs us with an emotion of thankfulness and a solemn and holy joy; we remember the monition of the apostle that "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead," and we exclaim, with our loving mother Church, Requiem eternam dona eis, Domine. Et lux perpetua luceat eis.

THE O'CONNELL TOWER. The most prominent object in the cemetery is the round tower, raised to the memory of O'Connell, and in the crypt beneath which his body is laid. It is solidly built of cut limestone, and stands 150 feet high from the ground to the top of the cross on its summit. This tower is only Dr. Petrie's design for the O'Connell monument, which was to consist of such a "group" as is to be seen in many of our ancient churchyards—a round tower, a church and a stone cross. The tower has been built, but the rest of the design seems to have been abandoned, which is very much to be regretted. When the body of the Liberator was brought to Ireland from Genoa, where he died in May, 1847, it was deposited in a temporary resting-place—a vault in the centre of a circle at the north side of the cemetery, which thence received the name of "The O'Connell Circle." That circle then became the "fashionable" place of sepulture, and so continued until the removal of the remains of O'Connell to the crypt under the tower, in May, 1869. O'Connell in life could make a circle for himself wherever he went, and his inanimate remains appear to have the same power; the locality of the round tower is now the fashionable quarter of the cemetery. Grave-plots in that neighbourhood can only be obtained at six or eight times the amount for which they might be procured in other well-situated parts of the cemetery, but the expense is little thought of by wealthy people who can have costly monuments erected over their family burial-places, and who wish those monuments to be where they will attract the notice of visitors, and perhaps evoke from the more thoughtful and pious among them prayers for the dead who repose beneath.

To the O'Connell monument are first directed the steps of all visitors to the cemetery. While the coffin lay in its former location, it was visible to all through the iron gate of the vault. It lay on a sort of stone-table, and was always kept covered over with fresh green leaves and flowers. Sometimes this gate was opened, and visitors were allowed to enter the vault and stand close by the coffin containing the remains of the great Irishman. Travellers from England, America, and more distant places were delighted when they could obtain from the attendant a few of the leaves or blossoms that had lain upon the coffin, and many of those little mementoes though now dry and withered, are, we dare say, still preserved by Irish men and women; in all parts of the world. In its present location the coffin is less in view; but it is better protected; only a few inches of it can be seen through the apertures in the stone-work that surrounds it, which are just large enough to let one put 'in his hand and touch the casket; the case which encloses some two or three others. The crypt in which it lies is very tastefully colored and decorated. Small banners, with appropriate inscriptions, hang around, and on the walls appear the words in which the deceased Christian and patriot in his last days expressed his pious hope and wishes with regard to his holy being: "My heart to Rome, my body to Ireland; my soul to heaven."

In the adjoining vaults under the tower are deposited the remains of two of O'Connell's sons, and several other members of his widely extended family.

We may here remark that the beautiful little church which is shown in our engraving close by the O'Connell Tower, forms no part of the O'Connell monument.

Given in Montreal, under our signature and seal.

monument. It stands just outside the deep cutting which isolates the space on which the tower stands...

MONUMENTS OF DR. SPRATT; DR. YORE, FATHER FAY AND JOHN B. DILLON.

Immediately on the verge of this O'Connell circle one on each side of the flight of steps by which access is gained to the crypt stand two very handsome memorial crosses...

Within a few feet of Father Fay's monument stands the gigantic Irish cross erected to the memory of the true-hearted John B. Dillon...

THE MARTYRS' CROSS—ALLEN, LARKIN, AND O'BRIEN—"GOD SAVE IRELAND." But a few paces away from this point is a small but neat cross, which, next to the O'Connell monument...

THE MARTYRS' CROSS—ALLEN, LARKIN, AND O'BRIEN—"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

But a few paces away from this point is a small but neat cross, which, next to the O'Connell monument, is evidently regarded as the most interesting object in the cemetery...

THE GRAVE OF ANNE DEVLIN.

Proceeding eastward along the walk from the Manchester cross we reach a very humble headstone which many visitors might pass unnoted...

To the memory of Anne Devlin (Campbell), the faithful servant of Robert Emmet, who possessed some rare and many noble qualities...

Well may the author of the foregoing inscription say of Anne Devlin that she was a faithful servant of Robert Emmet, and that she possessed many noble qualities...

Major Sirr had positive information of Robert Emmet's place of concealment at Harold's Cross. It was directed to give a single rap at the door, and it was informed that he would find Mr. Emmet in the parlour...

court-yard to be executed. There was a common car there; they tilted up the shafts and fixed a rope from the back band that goes across the shafts...

"The rope was at length put about her neck; she was dragged to the place where the car was converted into a gallows; she was placed under it, and the end of the rope was passed over the back-band...

As terrorism and torture and imminent death did not avail to shake her fortitude, the Major now tried what virtue there might be in gold...

So she lived and died, as the inscription on her tombstone states, in obscurity and poverty. But this humble woman was an honor to her country and her sex...

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—A monthly meeting of the Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland, was held at the Council rooms, 19 Lower Sackville street, Dublin, on Thursday, 4th ult...

The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty has made the following changes in the diocese of Kilmore.—The Rev. John Brady, C.C., Glenfarra, to be Parish Priest of Ballinaclearagh, in the room of the Rev. F. Mason, deceased...

On the 2d. ult., an imposing ceremony took place in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Kilmush, on the occasion of the reception of Miss Mary McDonnell, daughter of the late Mr. McDonnell, Tipperary...

On the 5th ult., the Feast of St. Kieran, Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, laid the foundation stone of the new wing about being erected to enlarge St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny...

A fire broke out on the 4th ult., in the school of the Marist Brothers, Sligo. The fire is supposed to have originated in the schoolroom. Immediately on the alarm having been given all in the neighborhood turned out, and with the aid of the Corporation fire-engine it was soon extinguished...

THE FATHERS AT MILLTOWN.—The Fathers of the Society of Jesus have completed their new house of Spiritual Exercises at Milltown Park, which indeed has been in use since September.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. CANICE.—Aghaboe was the centre of attraction for tens of thousands on St. Patrick's Day, the occasion being the bazaar in aid of the new church. The lapse of 1200 years has not shadowed the glories of the old historic Aghaboe...

The Rev. Anthony Malone, C.C., Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone, died on Feb. 27th. By his piety and zeal during the twelve years of his missionary labors in the parish of Errigleekieran he had earned the esteem and love of all who knew him. His remains were removed to the new church of Dunmoyle for interment on the 2d ult.—R.I.P.

The Rev. Patrick McNamara died on February 28th at Tuam. His remains were interred at his native place, Kilmalee.—R.I.P.

Sister Mary Francis Moore, a native of Dingle, died in the 28th year of her religious profession, at the Presentation Convent, Cahiroe, on the 4th ult., after a protracted illness.—R.I.P.

The Very Rev. Canon Buckley, P.P., Buttavant, died at his residence at Buttavant on the 3rd ult., aged 78 years, 52 of which he was Parish Priest of Buttavant.—R.I.P.

The deceased was sixty-eight years of age, and was ordained in the sacred ministry for forty-two years.—R.I.P.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—The National Conference to adopt steps for the fitting celebration of the O'Connell Centenary, on the 6th of next August, took place on the 9th of March, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Dublin...

Baron Fitzgerald opened the Assizes at Belfast, before the following Grand Jury:—James Chaine, M.P., (foreman); James Edmund Leslie, George Gray, Robert James Montgomery, Wm. Thos. Bristol Lyons, Henry Hugh McNeill, Thos. M. Hamilton-Jones, John Young James Owens, Thomas L. Hutchinson, Edmund Alexander Hannay, John Jos. Rowan, Sir Charles Lanyon, Geo. Birch Johnston, John Joseph Henry Carson, James Torrens, Alexander McDonald, Clement Kennedy Cordner, Richard M. Douglas, Leopold G. P. Filgate, Charles Edward McClintock.

Mr. Justice Morris opened the Assizes at Derry with the following Grand Jury:—Sir Henry Hervey Bruce (foreman); T. Connelly, J. McCausland, J. Clarke, William Edward Scott, Daniel Taylor, M.P.; John A. Lyle, Robert H. Dolling, Wm. F. Biggar, M. Butler, T. Given, S. Ashe, James Adams, Hugh Lane, Michael King, Wm. Charles Gage, Henry Edward Cartwright, Walter T. Stausus, James Sinclair, Edward Torrens, Professor Smyth, M.P.; Hon. Robert Stronge, Hon. Arthur O'Neill, C. C. Plunkett, James J. Clarke, William Hamilton Ashe.

Justice O'Brien opened the Assizes at Roscommon, on the 3rd ult., and in his address to the Grand Jury congratulated them on the peaceful state of the county, there being only six bills to go before them.

Justices Keogh and Lawson opened the City and County Assizes at Limerick, on the 4th ult.

The Chief Justice opened the Assizes at Tullamore, on the 4th ult.

Baron Dowse opened the Assizes at Clonmel on the 5th ult.

The Assizes were opened at Castlebar, by Judges Barry and O'Brien on the 6th ult., the following being the Grand Jury:—John T. Browne, foreman; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Gore, Bart.; Sir T. R. L. Blome, Bart.; Capt. Charles Howe Knox, Anthony O'Rourke, Valentine, O.C. Blake, Sir George C. O'Donel, John C. Walshe, Joseph Pratt, Thomas S. Carter, William Orme, Capt. D. V. Jackson, C. L. Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur W. Knox Gore, C. B. Miller, Thomas Rutledge, Thomas Tighe, Major Ernest Knox, D. A. Browne, Granville H. Knox, Luke A. Norman, Charles Strickland, and Hugh Wilbraham.

On the 8th ult., Chief Baron Palles opened the Commission for the county Down at Downpatrick. In addressing the Grand Jury, he said there were thirteen cases to go before them.

The Assizes were opened at Maryborough, on the 8th ult., by Chief Justice Whitehead and Justice Fitzgerald.

On the 10th ult., the following gentlemen were sworn in as the Carlow Grand Jury:—James Eustace, foreman; Denis W. Pack Berosford, Thomas Kane, McClintock Bunbury, Horace Rochford, Sir Thomas Pierce Butler, Bart.; Sir James Clement Wolsey, Bart.; Sir Chas. Wm. Cuffe Barton, Bart.; Robert Clayton Browne, William Duckett, Hon. James Walter Mills, Viscount Stopford, John Alexander, Hardy Eustace, R. N. Wesley Hall-Dare, Beauchamp Frederick Bagenal, John Cornwall Brady, Jas. Walter Challenor Doyne, William Elliott, Wm. Clayton Browne, Charles Edward Henry Duckett, Hon. Edward Sidney Stopford, Nicholas Jocelyn Elliott, Arthur Fitzmaurice, Edward Vigors Alcock, Esqrs.

Chief Baron Palles opened the Commission for Carrickfergus, on the 11th ult. He said it was very pleasing to him to be enabled to inform the Grand Jury that their duties on this occasion would be but of a fiscal nature. The calendar that had been laid before him was a perfect blank, and no bills were to be sent up to them. The High Sheriff then presented him with a pair of white gloves, which he suitably acknowledged. The Grand Jury were then discharged.

Judges Barry and O'Brien opened the Assizes in Galway on the 12th ult., the following being the Grand Jury:—For the county:—Robert Bodkin, foreman; Major John Archer Daly, John Smith, Michael J. Cheevers, Walter Shaw Taylor, Burton R. P. Perse, Thomas S. Kirwan, Walter Blake, John W. H. Lambert, Richard J. M. St. George, John M. Kirwan, John Pollock, Hyacinth D'Arcy, Valentine O'Connor Blake, Walter P. Lambert, Pierce Joyce, John H. Blake, Major Gascoyne, Captain James O'Hara, James Blake, Charles O'Farrell, Cornelius J. O'Kelly, and James Galbraith. And for the county of the town:—George Morris, M. P., foreman; Francis Lorenzo Comyn, Captain James O'Hara, Pierce Joyce junior; Henry S. Perse, James Campbell John H. Blake, Richard N. Somerville, Michael McDonough, Michael Hennessy, George E. Burke, John McDonnell, Patrick T. Grealy, John J. Ireland, Michael Grealy, John Gill, Thomas Kyme, Henry Palmer, Thomas Comins, Joseph Sempie, James Davis Edward D. Burke, and Robert Black.

Mr. Myles MacHale, second son of Mr. John MacHale, of Garracloch, Ballina, and grand-nephew of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, died at Ballina, on February 26th. Born in 1853, Mr. MacHale entered St. Jarlath's College, as an ecclesiastical student, in September, 1865, and continued his studies there and at Maynooth until compelled by his last fatal illness to relinquish them.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Tyrone:—Frederick Greer, Esq., of Tullylegan, Dungannon; and James Greer, Esq., of Mullaghmore, Omagh.

Fever is stated to have of late spread considerably in Drogheda. One of the police barracks where it broke out has been closed up by order of the authorities.

An effort is being made to establish in the county Clare an Independent Farmers' Club.

John Henry Graham-Holroyd, Esq., Comemagh, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork.

PROTEST OF HOME RULERS.—The correspondent of the 'Dublin Freeman,' March 5, says:—The Home Rule members are very angry with Lord Hartington for the attitude he assumed and the tone he adopted with respect to the Ministerial Coercion Act, and in order to mark their sense of his action, a number of them resolved to deliberately withdraw from the house last night on the division on the Regimental Exchange Bill. This determination was, however, sudden, for no concerted action had been arranged by the general party, and thus it happened that only nine of the Home Rule members took this course.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PEN AND INK SKETCH OF CARDINAL MANNING.—What the new cardinal is may be learned from a graphic pen picture of him by the Brooklyn, N. Y. Catholic Review's accomplished London correspondent, 'Pictor,' who, writing from London March 30, 1875, thus describes him. It is a short but keen description. He says: "The other evening, walking through Kensington, I chanced to meet our archbishop hurrying on foot towards his cathedral. He looked weary and wan; the perspiration stood in drops upon his wasted face; his clothes were soiled with the dust of the streets; he had been for hours engaged in doing some parish work for one of the priests, whose strength had given away, and who was then lying very ill. I had heard that his grace was himself unwell, and I told him I was surprised to see him thus exposed. 'Oh,' said he, with that sweet smile which lingers in the memory of every one who has ever seen it, 'it was nothing but a cold, and we should not be idle, you know.' 'Idle! Good heavens! This man talk about being idle! Strange stories go about concerning Henry Edward, by the grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Westminster. It has long been known, one tells you, that he never eats anything; you can see that by looking at him; to say it is Lent all the year around with him is nothing; as he never eats anything, he cannot eat less in Lent, and so he makes it up by other mortifications. But then he never sleeps either; one of two things he is always doing—he is always working or always praying. The amount of work he does, the saints only know how much he prays. I think he is one of the most happy priests I have ever met—and I have known very many happy ones—and he enjoys this almost perfect happiness in despite, not only of his burdens, but of the thousand thorns which most afflict him in this Babel of wickedness. His people love him with a wonderful love—I believe there is not one of them who would not joyfully die for him. They have just provided him with a new palace, to which he is now removed. It is at the west end of Victoria street, not very far from the desecrated Westminster Abbey. It is a large and commodious residence, very handsomely fitted up; and there the throngs that come to his weekly receptions will be much more at their ease than in his former residence in York Place. The income of the see is now about £3000; and of this sum, I am told, the archbishop spends upon himself about £25. These proud prelates! How their luxurious modes of life contrast with the Christian simplicity of Brother Spurgeon, and of the gentleman who calls himself Archbishop of Canterbury."

And the London Daily Telegraph, speaking of Dr. Manning's new honors in the Church, says:—Dr. Manning is in many senses an Englishman—by birth, by previous connection with our National Church, and in the manner of his public acts, though not in his theological tone. We are thus linked with old history when we find ourselves in presence of an English Cardinal again. That he deserves the honor can hardly be gainsaid. His intellectual vigor and his great skill in the burning controversies of recent years rank him high amongst the prelates of the Church, and the wonder is not that he receives the hat now, but that its bestowal has been so long deferred.

CARDINAL MANNING.—Gullivani's Messenger, of March 9, says:—Most Rev. Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, arrived in Paris on Saturday, and left for Rome yesterday evening by way of Nice. The exact date when the ceremony of conferring the Cardinalate on the Most Rev. prelate will take place is not yet fixed, but the belief is that the solemnity will not be characterized by the usual display. It is, however, certain that Archbishop Manning pur suits to the custom of cardinals taking the title of one of the various churches in Rome, will assume that which is at present vacant—namely, St. Gregory in Monte Caelio, the ancient edifice, situated close to the historical Coliseum, and that from which St. Gregory despatched St. Augustine to convert the Saxons in 695.

THE "WORK OF ST. PAUL."—The committee of the "Work of St. Paul," established in aid of the Catholic press throughout the world, have sent an earnest appeal for assistance to the Catholics of England. The object of the Association is the multiplication of good Catholic publications, periodical and others, by the means of labor devoted to this work out of a spirit of self-sacrifice and not for hire. The headquarters are at Fribourg in Switzerland, and the Association has also two or three houses in France. The services which it renders in Switzerland are now especially valuable, because in consequence of the seizure of the churches, and the banishment of bishops and priests in certain cantons or districts, the pulpits are silent, and the pastors can only speak to their persecuted flock through the medium of the press. The erection of a printing-house has therefore become necessary, in order that the committee may utilize all the female compositors who have offered themselves to work in the office during the time of persecution. They have received from the Holy Father a fresh Brief (dated February 10), in approval of their efforts, and with it 200 francs from the Charge d'Affaires of the Holy See. They have also received £200 from the Duke of Norfolk.—London Tablet

LONDON, March 24.—In the debate in the House of Commons last night on the bill for the amendment of the Peace Preservation Act, the Home Rulers opposing the bill, contrasted the prevalence of crime in England with the peacefulness of Ireland. Sir Edward Watkin retorted that the English people do not welcome American conspirators among them, but are conspicuous for their loyalty and law-abiding disposition. He said if the Irish would renounce the leadership of stump orators, and adopt industry in place of political agitation the necessity for exceptional legislation would cease.—Mr. Disraeli pointed out the concessions contained in the bill, and appealed to the patriotism of the Irish members, asking them not to agitate the country by an opposition to the bill that must be futile. At the conclusion of the debate the bill passed on its second reading by a vote of 264 to 69.

USCO GUN.—A painful case of alleged Sabbath desecration occupied the attention of the Free Church Presbytery of Dunoon and Inverary at their meeting last week, involving a question of no ordinary importance. It seems that about four years ago a certain John Macpherson, an elder of the church, living at Dunoon, was seen to put a shovel of coals on his greenhouse fire on Sunday. This led to a charge of Sabbath desecration being brought against him, which has been hanging over his head ever since the commission of the thoughtless act, and has been the subject of much earnest deliberation and discussion. Mr. Macpherson is a grasping, unscrupulous man, and it is urged on his behalf that in thus replenishing the greenhouse fire he was engaged in what he considered a work of necessity. It is, however, hardly credible that any enlightened Scotchman could be the victim of such moral blindness; and at the meeting of the presbytery last week, it was resolved to remit the case back to the Kirk session for judgment. That body has already held an inquiry into the circumstances, and has asked for an expression of opinion from the presbytery as to whether the work of attending to the growth of grapes on Sunday involves a breach of the Fourth Commandment. Mr. Macpherson, with marvellous strength of nerve, was present for the purpose of hearing the presbytery's decision; and although appearing to be disappointed that no decision was arrived at, he was evidently prepared to hear his fate with fortitude. The unhappy man, it is stated, believed he had done nothing wrong, but will abide by superior judgment.—Pail Mail Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.—At St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y., on Palm Sunday, His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey celebrated at the High Mass. The Vicar-General then said:—"We have great pleasure in announcing, as they all had already learned through the newspapers, the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the dignity of the cardinalate. This honor was conferred for the first time on an American prelate. It is an honor conferred by the Holy Father upon the archdiocese and upon this Cathedral. We need not say how the Catholics of the United States appreciate such a high dignity and rejoice that Archbishop McCloskey has been created a prince among princes. It is a dignity sent from the Pope to the Catholics of this country. I did not expect that in our day we should see this. But the great age of the Pontiff miraculously prolonged for the benefit of the Church has included in the extraordinary services his reign has rendered to true religion, another signal proof of our advancement here, where there is no persecution, and of the joy that fills his heart because the Church progresses. The ambassadors from the Holy Father are already on their way to New York bearing the formal appointment of the Archbishop to the princely dignity, and after their arrival an announcement will be made as to the time when the ceremony proper to the occasion shall take place in this Cathedral." The Vicar-General also announced that on Easter Sunday the collections at all the Masses and at vespers would be taken for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Kansas is now the twelfth State with a compulsory education law upon its books. The following are the States which have included in this Prussian and monarchical kind of legislation: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Rhode Island, New York, (put in operation January 1, 1875), New Jersey, Michigan, Texas, Nevada and California. Sauson, by the presenting of abundant inducements to education is the prop' means in this as in all other moral reforms.—Catholic Sentinel

ROUND DANCES.—In our Synod We have repeated the condemnation of what are called "Round Dances," already severely reprobated by all the Bishops of the country in the Pastoral letter of the Baltimore Council of A. D. 1868. In the judgment of many, whose opinions are of high authority, they are indecent in themselves, and undoubtedly their tendency is to inflame evil passions and offend against natural modesty. You are therefore forbidden to take part in them, and it cannot be regarded as entirely innocent even to encourage them by looking on with complacency.—Pastoral Letter of Right Rev. W. H. Elder, Bishop of Natchez, 1874.—Catholic Sentinel

CATION.—REV. W. W. DUNN Catholic Pastor of Washington, Iowa, writes as follows to Mr. McManister, of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal:—"Dear Sir:—A fellow, calling himself Dumence, is going through this State saying Mass, hearing confessions, pretending miracles, and imposing on the generosity and faith of the poor people. He is a scoundrel of the deepest dye. He claims to be a brother of the Bishop of Pittsburgh, and French by birth. He is a German, and his real name is Antoine Shaffer. He is middle-aged, about five feet seven inches in height, dark features, speaks broken English, tells tall stories about having been in China, and about receiving injuries by accident on the railroad at Grinnell, in this State. All in all, he is the most arrant knave and impious impostor out-side of the penitentiary. Please give him a free notice, and I trust the Catholic papers all over the country will pass him around."

A man named Thompson, living a few miles out of Fresno, Cal., is said to have lost a set of false teeth very mysteriously in 1865, and given them up as stolen. About three years ago, as a local paper tells the story, he caught a severe cold, and since then has been troubled with a painful cough, accompanied by frequent hemorrhage, and it was feared that he was a victim of consumption. His physicians having pronounced his case incurable, he travelled for some time, and finally settled down to die. A few months since, however, in one of his violent fits of coughing he ejected from his throat several pieces of a bony substance. The next day some more was thrown out, and then came a bit of shiny metal. His medical advisers were again summoned, and with their assistance, he succeeded in relieving himself of the remaining fragments of his set of teeth, which now appears he drew into his windpipe during sleep nearly a decade ago, and has carried about within him ever since.

PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF LENT.—Dr. J. J. Barry, of New Haven, Ky., has a lengthy and learned communication in the N. Y. Herald, to show that, even from a physical point of view, the observance of the Lenten abstinence is highly beneficial. He says:—"When I was attending lectures in 1856-6, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, one of the Faculty, Prof. George McClellan, speaking of the efficacy of fasting and abstinence in some form of disease, used to mention to the class the case of a young Catholic Irishman, who was suffering from a severe and grave chronic disease, and who got completely cured of it by a strict observance of the fasts of two successive Lenten. All physicians of any experience, or who are conversant with the records of their profession, know of innumerable instances of the same kind."

THE CROSS OF TEXAS.—Tainia the latter part of February and the first of March delayed farm work in West Texas considerably, but at later dates corn was high enough to plough; plenty of early vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, salads, etc., in the market; the peach and plum trees were in bloom; the grass green, and the trees donning their foliage; stock is looking well.

FITCHBURG, MASS.—The Irish Catholic Benevolent Society of this place has been admitted into the National Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. This benevolent society has been in existence for about twelve years, and has done a great deal of good for the church and the poor. Its benevolence is not confined to any nationality, but it is extended alike to all.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, commenting on the Civil Rights Bill, presents its views regarding the 'Cal Wagner' test case in Montgomery, Ala., in the following sentence:—"Now, it does seem hard that white men should be allowed to black their faces, dress in imitation of the negroes, sing plantation 'songs' dance plantation 'jigs,' burlesque negro character, dress and manners, and the real gonnime article not be allowed to see the performance?"

In Kokomo, Ind., the other day, when a spelling match had been arranged, between the lawyers and the doctors, and a certain spelling-book had been named as a standard, it was suddenly discovered that the doctors had cornered the market. Not one of the standard books could be obtained in the town by the lawyers, and the doctors were understood to have several gross of that kind in their possession. The lawyers, however, telegraphed for a new supply, and were furnished in time to make elaborate preparations for the match, which was long and successful, and ended in a draw, on a verbal list of 1000 words.—The Natchez Daily Advertiser

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

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 9—St. Vincent Ferrer, C. (April 5.) Saturday, 10—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 11—Second after Easter. Monday, 12—St. Leo, P. O. D. (April 11.) Tuesday, 13—St. Hermenegild, M. Wednesday, 14—SS. Tiburce and Comp., MM. Thursday, 15—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would respectfully call the attention of our friends in the United States and the Lower Provinces to whom we are this week sending accounts and request that they will without delay forward to us the several amounts. They will learn in another part of the paper that after the first of May next the Publishers of Newspapers must themselves pay the postage heretofore paid by the subscribers and as a consequence Publishers cannot afford to send the paper to any subscriber whose subscription is not paid in advance. The Publisher of the TRUE WITNESS begs to inform his patrons that they will after the first of May, receive the paper free of postage and earnestly request them to pay up at once.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The defection of several of the Carlist Generals, following fast upon that of Cabrera would seem to denote that the cause of King Charles VII. is hopeless. This does not necessarily mean that the cause of King Alfonso is very bright, for the young man's difficulties will only commence then when the legitimists having been crushed he shall find himself face to face with the Revolution. The reports transmitted by cable, which, however, we must always receive with great caution, say that a Papal Nuncio has left the Vatican for Madrid, with instructions to the clergy of Spain, to co-operate for the establishment of the throne of Alfonso. What the condition of Catholics was in England in the days of Elizabeth will shortly be that of the Catholics of Germany in the latter end of the nineteenth century. All intercourse between Catholics and the Vicar of Christ is about to be prohibited by law, and the commission given by Our Lord Jesus Christ to Peter and his successors, is to be suspended by Prince Bismarck. How such laws can be enforced unless there be attached to their violation penalties as severe as those with which the Elizabethan code visited refractory Papists holding communication with the Pope, or bringing into the realm letters or bulls from Rome, we do not see; but what is easy to foresee, is that though much individual suffering may be caused, though the Church in Germany may be stripped of her last dollar, though her priests and bishops may be reduced to poverty, and be shut in the convict's cell, means will be found, as means were found in England even in the darkest days of the Elizabethan persecution for keeping open the necessary communications with the centre of Catholic Unity, and for securing to the faithful the administration of the sacraments.

A startling rumor reaches us from England by telegram to the effect that the Government has in contemplation in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe, and of the ever increasing difficulty of keeping up the numbers of the British army by means of voluntary enlistment—the establishment of a system of forced conscription.—Such a system is easy enough in Prussia and other countries where there is no Foreign or Colonial service for the army; but we see not how it can be applied to a country like Great Britain, of whose army a great part is always abroad and scattered over the face of the earth. Conscription in Great Britain means social revolution.

The evangelical buffoon season opened in London with great éclat by Messrs. Moody and Sankey is now over; the London Times considers the movement—though merely transitory, in so far as any results on the morals of those who have been drawn within its vortex are concerned—to be worthy of remembrance as exhibiting a strange phase of religious excitement.

'SOCIAL PROGRESS' AND 'MODERN CIVILIZATION.'

However loudly the party of "social progress" and "modern civilization" may vaunt their victories before the world, there is one institution which they will have to destroy before the world will give them credit for any great success. The immense standing armies of the present age are an entirely modern institution, and as indicative of social progress and modern civilization are not assuring. Previous to William the Dutchman's reign, standing armies in England were unconstitutional. To the Plantagenets and Tudors they were totally unknown. Mary said when soldiers

she required out of her own privy purse, besides paying the expenses entailed by Northumberland's misrule. The small standing army which existed under the last of the Stuarts was justly regarded with aversion by all parties in the State. It was the Revolution under William III. which by altering the relative positions of the prince and parliament, altered also the relative positions of the army and people. By voting a standing army England's constitution was overthrown and "social progress" made one slip towards that curiously anomalous position it at present holds. Since then to "social progress" and our Dutch William we owe our standing armies, let us see what "the idea" has cost the world.

Previous to the Franco-Prussian war five million men, the very pick of the young manhood of Europe, stood idly under arms. This estimate does not include militia, national guards, landwehr or volunteers. Were these added it would be found, that upwards of ten million men stood ready in training for cutting each other's throats, burning villages, pillaging, destroying works of art, the collection of centuries, insulting maidens, and all those other little amenities which go to the making up of military life, and the achieving of military glory.

If we would know what this "cutting each other's throats" amounts to, we have only to revert to the "miles of agony" spoken of by Dr. Russell (the Times' correspondent) as seen in the late war on the Rhine and Moselle when tens of thousands of men lay wounded, mangled, mutilated, some of them out of the very semblance of humanity, some dying a lingering death, and others slowly recovering to live a more horrid life. But it is to the money's value of this institution of "social progress," that we would more particularly draw attention, since to estimate the moral effects, destructive qualities or political consequences of these standing armies is simply impossible.

The military and naval expenses of Europe amount annually in money alone to \$620,000,000. Add to this the interest of capital sunk in naval and military establishments (estimated at \$126,280,000) the loss to society by the withdrawal of five millions of men from profitable employment (estimated at \$1,281,190,000) and we have in these three items alone an annual sum of money extracted from the toiling millions of Europe in the name of "social progress and modern civilization" which would pay the board at \$2.00 a week of two-thirds of the population of England for a year.—And all this expended in enabling five millions of men to cut scientifically and skilfully each other's throats, and to destroy whatever property may come in their way!

In England alone the expenses of her army and navy for thirty years would pay off the whole national debt. And what is the condition of the people in the various countries of Europe from whom this prodigious sum is yearly extracted?

Toiling from morning to night to keep the wolf starvation from their doors. Behold those toiling millions spread over the whole face of Europe from the Rock of Gibraltar to the Ural Mountains; from the straits of Constantinople, to the Sketland islands—see them swarming by day to their labor—working ceaselessly from day break to dusk in mines, in factories, in forges, in docks, in workshops, in warehouses, in squalid garrets—braving dangers on railways, on lakes, on canals, on the ocean—penetrating into the bowels of the earth and the gloom of the forest. Behold those toiling millions with the sweat of a year's toil still upon their garments reckoning up at the year's end the amount of their year's saving; and alas! behold just when they have made up the last item, their cottage door opens, "Social Progress" enters in and demands in tones of authority which none dare disobey, a tax amounting to no less a sum than £300,000,000 or £400,000,000 sterling. And this is Modern Civilization!

But you will ask—How much better off were the nations of the earth before social progress invented standing armies? I will tell you. That wars will always be, I greatly fear. Certainly our modern progress has not diminished their frequency by increasing the facilities for prosecuting them.—That wars did exist in medieval times, I admit; but an armed peace is in reality a continued war; and if the nations of Europe during the middle ages fought frequently—(perhaps more frequently than now?) their soldiers at least returned immediately to their cottages rather than to barracks; they resumed the plough share instead of remaining inactive by their guns. In all, but the bloodshed an armed peace is a continued war; and even in the matter of bloodshed and destruction of property, the scientific nature of our modern armaments throws the balance of destructiveness and comparative bloodiness heavily on the side of our standing armies and "modern progress."

Let us take a homely illustration of this armed peace, which "social progress" (alias the degenerating influence of Protestantism) has entailed upon us in the shape of standing armies. There are two men in one city, the one a baker and the other a butcher. The baker hears that his neighbor the butcher is meditating base things against him, and forthwith hires one with a thick stick to perambulate before his door, to prevent his loaves from being stolen, and himself injured. The butcher viewing the warlike preparations of his brother, the baker, and fearing this destruction of the "balance of power" immediately hires a like belligerent armed with a like, or if possible, a heavier stick and posts him before his door with orders to keep himself awake and his powder dry. The baker fearful of this increased armament sends for another giant and another black thorn, and posts them before his door, with urgent orders to be watchful and active and to set in willing concert with their companions. Thus these two foolish men go on wasting their substance on bludgeon men and bludgeons all in the interest of peace and standing armies, as long as their funds or the credulity of their creditors will allow them. What wonder, if the sirloins and loaves soon cease to put in an appearance in the stalls of the butcher and the shelves of the baker! What wonder, if peace in spite of all these preparations and all this

precaution is soon banished from the neighborhood never again to return until one side at least—either the belligerent baker or the belligerent butcher—has bitten the dust! And yet this, we are told, is Social Progress! Alas Social Progress! Alas Modern Civilization!

JOHN MARTIN.

Last week we briefly announced the death of John Martin, M.P. at his home on Monday, March 29th. The deceased gentleman was born at Lougborne, County Down, on the 8th of September 1812 being the oldest son of Samuel Martin and Jane Harshaw, both natives of that neighborhood, and members of old Presbyterian families. When about twelve years of age, young Martin was sent to the school of Dr. Henderson, at Newry, where he first became acquainted with John Mitchel. Soon afterwards he entered Trinity College and took his degree in Arts. In 1833 he devoted himself to the study of medicine, but abandoned it owing to a delicate nervous organization and attacks of spasmodic asthma. He came out to America in 1839, and visited a relative in the extreme west of Ontario. On his return home he became a prominent member of the Repeal Association, and earned the close attention of the government which at last pounced upon him, and banished him for ten years beyond the seas. In Company with many others he arrived in Van Dieman's Land in the month of November, 1849; but received conditional pardon in 1854. In 1868 Mr. Martin married the youngest sister of John Mitchel, thus cementing a friendship of many years standing. He was elected to Parliament as representative for Meath in December 1869, and again returned in 1874. His death was caused by asthma, hastened by grief at the death of his kinsman, Mr. John Mitchel. In John Martin Ireland has lost a knight without fear and without reproach.

NOTICE—THE CASH SYSTEM.

As the change in the postal laws will require prepayment of newspaper postage by publishers on and after the 1st of May next, the Publisher of THE TRUE WITNESS begs to notify all concerned that in order to meet the extra outlay the system of advance payments for subscription will henceforth be strictly adhered to. The subscription price will remain the same—\$2.00 per annum. Subscribers will get their papers twenty cents cheaper than formerly, and publishers will have the benefit of a sound subscription list, and a list, too, that will not be diminished by the new method in any case where fair value is given for the money.

Subscribers in arrears for 1875, are requested to settle their accounts before the 1st of May. Subscribers can ascertain the date up to which they have paid from the date after the address printed on their papers.

The attention of our friends and agents who have kindly manifested active interest in extending the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS, is especially directed to this announcement; and their cordial co-operation in carrying out the "cash system" insubscriptions is respectfully requested.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret that owing to circumstances over which we have no control, we have been obliged to pass unnoticed a question addressed to us by A Protestant, as to whether we would give place in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS to replies to attacks on the Protestant religion; in the same way as the Witness sometimes opens its columns to Catholics seeking to answer attacks made in its columns upon their Church and creed?

We cannot pledge ourselves to insert any article or communication in our columns, whose contents we have not first perused; but we will have no objection whatever to allow any Protestant entrusting us with his real name, to reply through our columns to any attacks that through the same channel may have been made upon Protestantism. We cannot pledge ourselves to more than this.

A Pastoral Letter was read in all the Catholic Churches in this city and Quebec on last Sunday, forbidding the reading of the Daily Witness, or in any manner encouraging it, by advertising, &c.

MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS.

Modernus.—Can you explain to me, Antiquus, why the Christian Church has always admitted infant baptism? It appears to me with the Anabaptists that there is no warrant for it in Sacred Scripture—at least there is no express instance of it.

Antiquus.—You did well, Modernus, to modify your expression thus speedily; since your assertion, "there is no warrant for it," is one thing; whilst your assertion "no express instances of it," is another. That there is no express instance of it, I readily grant; but this surely does not prove anything. We have no express instance, you will remember, in Sacred Scripture, that women partook of the Holy Eucharist, and yet you would not surely wish to maintain on that account, that women must be excluded from the Lord's Supper? Even your pious friends the Anabaptists would not dare affirm this. Again, the Anabaptists maintain, that believers born of baptized parents ought themselves to be baptized; and yet where in the whole Testament is there any express instance of a person born of baptized parents having been baptized? Instances we have innumerable of believing Jews being baptized; but not of an adult child of a believing parent.—These negative arguments, Modernus, are dangerous engines, and often land their employers in curious not to say dangerous predicaments. What would you think of me, were I to assert that none of the Apostles partook with Jesus Christ of the Last Supper? and yet although Christ told them to "Eat," we have no where any express assurance that they obeyed.

Modernus.—Then you do not admit that in those texts of Scripture wherein it is affirmed that whole households were baptized, we have positive proof of infant baptism?

Antiquus.—I do not; since at most they amount to probability. Even in the largest families there are not always infants. Nor in the cases adduced supposing that there had been, does the Sacred Scripture affirm that they were all baptized. We read indeed that the Jailer was baptized, he and all his; but this "all his" does not of necessity mean the infants since we read in the same place, that he believed with all his house; which cannot mean the infants, who must of necessity have been incapable of belief.

Modernus.—How then do you prove that Christ positively intended Infant Baptism?

Antiquus.—The proof is so strong and so con-

vincing, that it is foolish, not to say, *unwarranted*, to have recourse to doubtful arguments. The proof rests on two principles—first, that infants are not excluded from salvation, though they can neither believe nor fulfil any of the conditions which the Scripture requires for the salvation of adults; second, that infants cannot be saved without baptism. The first of these principles your friends the Anabaptists themselves admit, even more fully than I, as a Catholic, can possibly do, since they grant salvation to all infants, even to those unbaptized. The second principle flows from those words of Christ—"Except a man be born of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of heaven." I am not here arguing with the Quakers, who maintain, that the water here spoken of means "the water of the Spirit," and that the baptism of Christ is only an invisible and spiritual baptism. To discuss the question with them would demand another and far different line of argument. In conducting my present proof I presuppose myself arguing with men, who admit water baptism as well as spirit baptism; or in other words with men who do not exclude water baptism. You surely are not a Quaker, Modernus?

Modernus.—By no means. I admit, and I think, the Anabaptists admit, water baptism; but they do not apply it to infants as you do.

Antiquus.—And yet why not? The words of Christ admit of no exception—"Except a man be born again"—"Except a man be born of water and of the Holy Ghost"—here is no possible exception. Modernus.—But our Saviour does not here speak of infants but of grown up men. Many accept it in this sense.

Antiquus.—They might as well accept it in the sense of excluding adult women, since they are as little spoken of as infants. But if we have recourse to the original Greek the difficulty immediately vanishes. In English we unfortunately have no word exclusively devoted to denominate man woman and child; hence the ambiguity. Had we a singular to the word *mankind*, which we have not, the difficulty would vanish; (just as, if our word for a large stone had been *per* instead of *rock*, the difficulty in rendering Christ's speech to Peter would immediately vanish); but a singular we have not, and we must take things you know as they are, not as they ought to be. The original Greek uses a word which expresses either man-woman-or-child, and hence is most sweeping and comprehensive—"if any one, i.e., either man woman or child be not born again &c." This ought to settle the question; since if Christ had been speaking of Angels, he certainly would have meant *any one Angel*—but he was speaking of mankind and therefore meant either a man-man a woman or a child-man. But in truth the real difficulty with the Anabaptists is, (not in admitting that the expression "if any one" means any man woman or child, but) in admitting that children are capable of regeneration. And this shows the impossibility of people who are arguing from different principles arriving at the same conclusion. The Catholic believing, that infants are capable of regeneration (through baptism) argues that the words "if any one" must include infants; the Anabaptist maintaining that children are not capable of regeneration, argues that the words "if any one" include only such as are capable of regeneration. If children are incapable of regeneration they are certainly incapable of baptism which is only the instrument of regeneration. And here is the inconsistency of Anabaptist doctrine. "None can really enter into the Kingdom of heaven without being born of the Spirit" it says; and yet in the same breath it maintains, that the Catholic doctrine that unbaptized infants can not enter the Kingdom of heaven is monstrous. Surely there is confusion here; for if infants are capable of regeneration why not of baptism too, which is only the sign and instrument of it?

Of two things, one. Either the Anabaptists believe that infants are incapable of regeneration; or they do not. If they believe them incapable, and yet allow that all infants go to heaven, then they admit infants to heaven not as "children" and "heirs" but as *thieves and robbers*. If they believe them capable of regeneration; then are they guilty of the absurdity of refusing them that instrument by which this regeneration is effected. SACRILEGIOUS.

PARALLEL CASES.

In his late speech on the New Brunswick School Question, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie—unwittingly, perhaps—knocked the wind clean out of a popular objection against the dogma of Papal Infallibility. He said—

"On a former occasion he objected to the Legislation of the Province of New Brunswick, in so far as it seemed to draw matters to an extreme, without waiting for any judicial decision upon the point at issue, and voted on one occasion in this House, to ask the Government to disallow Acts of that Legislature which legalized assessments made under an Act which was itself at the time subject to judicial revision. He took occasion at that time to say if the decision of the Supreme Court to which the matter would be referred should be to the effect that the legislation was within the competence of that Legislature, that then he should advocate submission to the law; and a resort to that peaceful agitation, which in all free countries produces ultimately, sooner or later, the desired result in the case of all who have particular hardships to be remedied. That decision has been rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The law officers of the Crown, at the time that subject was up for discussion formerly, had given it as their opinion that it was competent for the Legislature of New Brunswick to pass that Act; but that was not a judicial decision, and he was not bound and felt no inclination to pay the same deference to the opinions of the law officers, who are simply legal gentlemen—no doubt of high standing, but still not acting under the same auspices as a judge would be acting on the bench."

The gist of Mr. Mackenzie's argument is this:—That prior to the judicial decision of the Privy Council on the New Brunswick School Act, he (Mackenzie) was free to doubt the constitutionality of the said Act, although the law officers of the Crown had already given their opinion that it was constitutional; but after that final decision he was no longer free to doubt, but became bound to accept the act as constitutional. As he himself says: "he was not bound, and felt no inclination, to pay the same deference to the opinions of the law officers, who are simply legal gentlemen—no doubt of high standing, but still not acting under the same auspices as a judge on the bench."

Now, does any one pretend that this New Brunswick School Act was illegal or unconstitutional because Mr. Mackenzie and many others had grave doubts about it, before the Privy Council adjudicated upon it? Surely not. The Privy Council did not make a new law; it only rendered a decision upon a law that already existed.

So with regard to the Infallibility of the Popes. Before the year 1870, individual Catholics were free to doubt whether the Popes were infallible when speaking *ex-cathedra*; but since that year, since the decree of Definition of the Vatican Council, no Catholic can entertain any such doubt. And yet that Definition has created no new doctrine, invented no new truth; it has only raised, to the importance of a dogma, and placed beyond doubt a doctrine, a truth as old as the Church itself.

There appears, therefore, to our mind, a parallel between the position of those Bishops who opposed the Definition of Papal Infallibility, and afterwards proclaimed it in their respective dioceses, and the position of Mr. Mackenzie on the New Brunswick School Question before and after

the decision of the Privy Council as explained by himself and supposing that he acted seriously and honestly throughout. The following extract from a Pastoral Letter (Sept. 10, 1870) of His Grace the Archbishop of Cologne, if placed alongside the speech, will illustrate our meaning:—

"In respect of the doctrine (Infallibility of the Pope) I, in common with many other bishops and laymen, although I have always given my assent to its truth, nevertheless held a different opinion from the majority of bishops at the Council, and made no concealment of my opinion that the definition was inopportune in our time, and I also differed in respect of certain particulars connected with the doctrine. Since, however, after a deep and thorough investigation and examination, the question has been decided by the Ecumenical Council, in the firm conviction that every Catholic is bound to submit unconditionally his own personal view of the matter to the decision of such Council—the highest legitimate authority in the Church—I have dismissed all previous doubts and anxieties on the subject, and I feel myself bound here publicly to declare that I expect the same submission from every Catholic and subject of this archdiocese, as the fulfilment of a simple duty of their religion."

As the New Brunswick School Act was constitutional before the decision of the Privy Council placed its constitutionality beyond the reach of doubt; so the Infallibility of the Popes when speaking *ex-cathedra* was a principle of Catholic doctrine long before the Definition of the Vatican Council made it a dogma of faith.

As Mr. Mackenzie was free to doubt the constitutionality of the said School Act before the said decision of the Privy Council; so individual Catholics were free to doubt the Infallibility of the Popes before the said Definition of the Vatican Council.

And as Mr. Mackenzie feels bound by the decision of the Privy Council to regard and accept the New Brunswick School Law as constitutional; so—but with far more reason—every individual Catholic is bound by the Definition of the Vatican Council to regard and accept the Infallibility of the Popes when speaking *ex-cathedra* as a dogma of Catholic faith.

M. J. W.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER O'BRIEN, BROCKVILLE.

The appointment of the Rev. J. O'Brien to the to the Bishopric, vacant by the death of the lamented Bishop Horan, was received by his parishioners, who love him as the apple of their eye, with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow, and truth to tell the latter predominated. They recognized in the selection made by his Holiness the Pope a tribute to the genuine worth, administrative ability, and great capacity of their worthy pastor, which they all thoroughly appreciated, and his assumption of the purple must have been gratifying; but the loss which his new position entails on them has been keenly felt. During the whole period of his incumbency in the parish extending over a period of ten years, he has by his unvarying kindness and fraternal regard exercised towards all without distinction, enlisted the affection and love of all his parishioners and of many who differ in religious views, and enshrined himself deep in the memory of those over whom he has had spiritual charge. No pastor was more beloved, and the substantial proof was presented there on Sunday last. After the celebration of High Mass a deputation from the congregation consisting of the most prominent members, amongst whom we noticed the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Jno. Ryan, W. Menly, Jno. Murray, Richard Evans, J. Kavanagh, N. McCarney, J. A. O'Farrell, J. C. O'Donohoe, J. D. Kennedy, M. J. MacNamara, Jno. Brady, Esq., and James O'Reilly, Q. C., Kingston, gathered at the altar rails, and upon the Rev. gentleman being called the Hon. C. F. Fraser, read an address and presented him with a purse of \$1,050. The address, rich and touching in language, and containing the sentiments of esteem and affection, but feebly expressing the hold the worthy pastor has upon the hearts and feelings of his people. None in the large and intelligent congregation failed to appreciate to the full extent the loss they were about to sustain, and the half suppressed sobs and tearful eyes plainly evinced the depth and genuineness of their esteem and devotion. On the conclusion of the address the Rev. gentleman was visibly affected and it was with an effort he recovered himself. He said, amongst other things, that nothing the good people of Brockville could do for him should cause him surprise, as he had at all times received at their hands the most signal mark of their good will and esteem, and this munificent purse and affectionate address but added to the many kindnesses that preceded it. He could with them justly boast of having as noble an edifice in which to worship God as any in Ontario, but all the praise and credit was theirs, he was merely the guide; he pointed to what should be done and it was done, and with a willingness that enhanced the effort. He said he felt he could not do that justice to the address and to the people that he felt their efforts merited, and concluded by wishing them and theirs a life of continued prosperity and grace, and assured them that they should never cease to occupy a place in his memory and his prayers. The deputation then accompanied him to his house; where lunch was had.

ADDRESS.

REVEREND FATHER.—The announcement that you are about to assume the exalted office of Bishop of the Diocese is the occasion to us of mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction.

We owe it to your exertions mainly, that, at this moment, our parish is completely freed from indebtedness, and that to-day we have, in an almost furnished state, one of the finest churches in the Province.

From the hour of your coming to us—now some ten years since—your untiring zeal and cheerful attention to every call and every duty that make up the daily work of "the good priest" have always been conspicuous; and none the less so have been the eminent ability and unquestioned talent which, from the outset, characterized your pastorate and priestly duties in our midst.

How, then could it be otherwise than that, with these daily evidences of your goodness and piety and talent, you should have made such a place for yourself in the hearts of your congregation, that your coming departure brings keen regret and sorrow to every one of us.

The one satisfying consolation we have is that we hope—may, we are certain, that, in your higher sphere of duty, we will still be participants in your spiritual care and watchfulness; that what we lose, the Diocese at large will gain; and that Catholicity throughout the Province cannot fail to be benefited by your advancement to the episcopal dignity.

We feel that there is nothing within our gift that can repay the unwearied faithfulness with which you have labored for us; but, as some assurance that we are neither unmindful nor ungrateful, we ask your acceptance of this offering. In every sense it is far below the measure of our debt; but with it we give you the richer offering of our prayers and heart's wishes that God's best blessings may be yours both for time and eternity.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,
C. F. Fraser, John Murray, Patrick Kavanagh, R. Evans, Louis Lachapelle, Wm. Manly, Jr., M. McGrade, John C. O'Donohoe, John Ryan, Thomas Brant, Roderick McCreary, J. O'Farrell, Matthew McNamara.
Brockville, March 1875.

BEECHER

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—Would you kindly insert the following letter which appeared in the Witness of the 18th ult. Other correspondents, I understand, have likewise questioned my disparaging comparison of Henry Ward Beecher. With your permission I shall subjoin my view of the subject:—

"BEECHER. (To the Editor of the Witness.) "Sir,—In your issue of yesterday I find over the signature 'A Catholic Wife,' the following remarks:—"Would it be fair to the Protestant fraternity for the Catholic women to believe that Glendonning, of the United States, or Henry Ward Beecher were models of their ministry? Would it not profane the memory of Bishop Fulford, a man who was deservedly loved and respected by all denominations, to class him with Henry Ward Beecher?" "Any one, sir, especially a woman, who, in the face of the evidence brought out in the trial of Tilton versus Beecher, would give a particle of credence to the slandering charges, of a filthy debauchee, libertine, free-lover, etc., etc., who, as is proved by a cloud of witnesses, for the purpose of blackmailing, charges his wife with adultery, and bastardizing his own children, would, I should think be ready to put faith in anything, however ridiculous, absurd and untruthful it might be, even to the fiction of Pagan Infallibility. "Henry Ward Beecher is, in the language of one of the leading witnesses, 'The greatest preacher and the greatest man of the age,' and in my judgment it would be greatly disparaging him to compare him with any Romish priest, including him who claims to be the Vicar of Christ on earth. "March 16th, 1875. "FAUGH."

It was certainly an intuitive genius that prompted the correspondent to select the suggestive (of his cause) sobriquet "Faugh." All but the corrupt minded, will see the fitness of the appellation with which the defender of Beecherism has been impelled to shield his entity. Is not amenable to blackmailing the usual concomitant of guilt? If H. W. Beecher's course had been pure and upright why negotiate with a libertine, free-lover, &c., &c. Is the dove a natural associate of the hawk? The transformation was indeed startling and humiliating, when "the greatest preacher and greatest man of the age," was discovered to be an idol of very common clay. "To my mind" the most conclusive evidence of his (Beecher's) guilt, lies in Mrs. Tilton's confession. It is as unreasonable as improbable to suppose, that a mother would for any cause, write a confession of deeds so shameful, save that in the harrowing presence of death, facing an awful eternity, she dreaded, unconfessed, to plunge—"Beyond the infinite and boundless reach of Mercy," and truth compelled the declaration. A mother's honor is the most precious and sacred heirloom she can transmit to her children. Charily alone, to her offspring, would preclude her falsifying it. Mrs. Tilton's subsequent repudiation of her confession proves positively, the baleful influence personally exercised over her, by H. W. Beecher. Holding this opinion with many Protestants as well as Catholics, with—"All whose souls abhor, the uncleanly savors of a charnel house, where virtues stifled with the smell of sin," I reiterate, it would profane the memory of Bishop Fulford to class him with H. W. Beecher. Tilton may be black as he is painted, but was he not an affinity of H. W. Beecher's? Birds of a feather flock together, in Brooklyn, as elsewhere. "Faugh" remarks—"In my judgment it would be greatly disparaging him, to compare him with any Romish Priest, including him who claims to be the Vicar of Christ on Earth." In the editorial columns of Harper's Weekly dated March 27th, 1875, appears the following—"Dr. Newman is an immense Roman Catholic force in England, by the purity of his life, and his noble character, his subtle intellectual power, his great learning and his sweet humanity." Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the same Priest says: "The man who by his genius, piety and learning, towers above all the eminences of the Anglo-Papal communion." "Of an intellect sharp enough to cut the diamond, and bright as the diamond which it cuts." "Whose words are the transparent covering of his nature." These are the pronounced opinions of two Protestant authorities, of a simple Catholic Confessor. To add one word to this unelicited and spontaneous tribute would be— "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet, To smooth the ice, or add another hue Unto the rainbow, or with taper light To seek the beauties eye of Heaven to garnish." Will the owner of the unique appellation produce two Catholic authorities, who could similarly qualify H. W. Beecher? I am sure the refined and unbogoted, irrespective of creed, will delightedly contemplate the sweet humanity of the Catholic Confessor, and reject with nausea, the thought of pondering upon the character of the man, who on being unmasked threatened self-destruction, "an act which denotes the wild ungovernable fury of a beast." To discuss in detail, or any further, the unwilling of the Prophet of Brooklyn, is far removed from my intention, and would be revolting to the pure minded. The personal and irrelevant remarks as to what I am capable of believing, will admit of my adding that I do believe it is patent from the injudicious and intemperate language he has used, that "Faugh" displays a very shallow confidence in what he asserts, or in other words, fury is not force. Faugh is an exemplification of the eternal fitness of things, Faugh, Beecher. A CATHOLIC WIFE.

March 29th, 1875.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

The second annual examination of the above Institute was concluded last night in the Christian Brothers' School, Vitre street before a very large gathering of friends of the Institute. Among those present were the Revs. L. Chanoine Moreau, President; Bro. Hosen, Principal of the Christian Brothers', M. L'Abbe Villeneuve and others of the clergy; His Worship, Mayor Hington; Messrs. M. P. Ryan, J. J. Curran, M. M. G. Dautre, C. Thibault, M. M. Mullarkey, and Ovide Dufresne. The proceedings commenced at 7 p.m. and concluded at 11.15 p.m. On Monday the second class was examined. On Tuesday night the first class was examined in English Grammar, French, Translation, Rhetoric, Ment I and Written last Arithmetic, Geometry, and Linear drawing, and night concluded with Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Trigonometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Telegraphy and Bookkeeping. The examiners were the Revs. President and L'Abbe Villeneuve, Messrs. D. B. Nolan, Bro. M. Curran, M. Barsalou and Ovide Dufresne. The proceedings were enlivened with music by the choir; a violin solo by Prof. Wilson; a piano solo by Bro. F. Daragon, and a recitation. Great satisfaction was expressed at the proficiency displayed by the scholars and speeches to that effect were delivered by Messrs. Thibault, Ovide Dufresne, and

The Mayor, who expressed his surprise at the proficiency displayed by the boys, in going through the various exercises. It seemed sometimes as

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS MARY M'CANN, PRESIDENT OF THE SODALITY OF MARY, ST. PATRICK'S, WHO DIED MARCH 25TH, 1875.

No more for thee, my little friend,
The bright spring flowers shall bloom,
Save but to shed their fragrance round
Thy lone and lonely tomb.

For on Annunciation Day
Our Mother undefiled,
Ere yet had chimed the matin bell,
Was here to claim her child.

And though we watched thy fair young form
Grow weaker day by day,
We deemed not thy pure spirit
Was so soon to pass away.

But now for thee earth's cloudy days,
Earth's dreary nights are o'er,
And safely moored the fragile bark
On Heaven's eternal shore.

Fain would I, oh! my Mary,
That some abler pen than mine,
Would tell of all the lovely traits,
And virtues that were thine.

How often have we learned from thee
The lessons we should know,
How to suffer pain with patience,
And how humble we should grow.

The future ne'er may bring us
Another half so kind;
A treasure like the one we've lost,
We never more may find.

Now in our own loved Sanctuary,
At our dear Mother's shrine,
We shall miss thy gentle presence,
For all hearts were linked to thine.

But we'll be e'er united,
Let Mary's love still be
The happy tie that binds us,
Our sister dear to thee.

Yet we're grieving for thee Mary,
And oft affection's tear
Shall consecrate the memory
Of one we hold so dear.

BRANTFORD, April 3.—The ice on Grand River has broken up, causing considerable damage; yesterday the west stone pier of the new railroad bridge was badly damaged by ice. Last night one of the centre stone piers, and two spans of the bridge were carried away; this afternoon the head gate of the canal was broken and jammed. Flooded Cockshutt flats, so that parties living in that section had to leave their houses.

THE ALDINE.

The Aldine for April (No 16 of the current series), certainly presents features of excellence entitling it to something more than the usual attention. There can not be other than a most assured sensation, in the "Historical and Centennial Romance of the Revolution," which it commences in this number, under the taking name of "The Spur of Monmouth," with the additional information that it is written by an "Ex-Pension-Agent," and that the events to be portrayed have been preserved in the memories of eye-witnesses up to a certain period, and thence conveyed by one who listened to their narratives—the whole being as the writer phrases it, "from personal relations and documents never before made public." There is a full-page picture of the "Battle of Lexington," capably drawn by John S. Davis, and showing the salient features of that memorable conflict, in a manner equally blending force and judgment.

In other art features this number of *The Aldine* is rich almost beyond the average.

Literarily, the variety and the excellence are equal. In prose, besides the new novel already mentioned, we have another instalment of "Lost Lillian Bracy," a sweet little bit called "Dream-Fairies," by X. B. Beaux; a tasteful, brief story, "Clochette," by Augusta Von Bubna; "A Gift from St. Petersburg," sparkling with diamonds, by A. K. Sulzer; a pleasant paper on the "Habits of authors," by Amanda B. Harris; and "In the North Woods," having a mournful significance as the last printed utterances of the late artist, John A. Hows. In the direction of rhyme—we have a poem of heart-breaking sadness as well as beauty, "By the Dead," by Eben E. Rexford; a sadder, and if possible a sweeter one, "For Baby's Sake," by Sophy Langdon; a sparkling "Little Jack Frost," by Chas. Sangster, (the Canadian poet); "Ice Jewelry," by W. W. Bailey; and "Lord Ronald's Stag-Hounds," by John Hay Furness. Once more, and finally—a marked number, let who will assert to the contrary.

The Aldine Company have established an Art Union, similar to the well known Art Union in England, and are distributing their works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among their subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, are distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6.00 each, entitle the holder to *The Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Patrick's Society, Montreal—Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of this city for the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing twelve months, was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets on Monday evening, April 8th, the President, B. Devlin, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meetings having been read and confirmed, the reports of the Committee of Management, Charitable Committee, Treasurer, and Auditors were also read and adopted. A vote of thanks was passed to Joseph Hickson, Esq., Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, for courtesies extended to the Charitable Committee of the Society during the past year. After the transaction of some routine business, the election of Officers was then proceeded with, with the following result:—

President.—B. Devlin, Esq., M.P., unanimously re-elected.

1st. Vice President.—Mr P. C. Shannon.

2nd " " —Mr James Kehoe.

Treasurer.—Mr Daniel Lyons—re-elected.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mr J. P. Whelan.

Recording " " —Mr Samuel Cross—re-elected.

Asst. " " —Mr James Howley, Jr.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. P. O'Meara, Geo. Murphy, S. J. Quinn, H. Mooney, Michael Mullin, P. Rowland, Wm. Sullivan, Thos. Quinn, Geo. Craven, T. Gillose, Martin Tracey, D. Coghlan, F. Wilson, James Howley, Wm. Cunningham, John Duane, John O'Leary, Charles Curran.

Grand Marshal.—Mr James Neville, Jr.

Assistant " " —P. Connolly, W. J. Kearns, A. McCready, and P. Hushen.

Cobourg St. Patrick's Society.

The following are the officers of this Society elected for the current year:

President.—D. Rooney.

1st Vice-Pres.—Wm Wall

2nd Vice-Pres.—John Gallagher

Treasurer.—Edward Farry

Cor-Sec.—J. McCarty

Rec-Sec.—Wm Somerville

Grand Marshal.—M C Fox

Assistant Marshals.—M Welsh, B Keon, John Behan, Jer. O'Hara

Man. Committee.—P Kehoe, John Coghlan, M Connolly, T Wiseman, R Guy, Thos Bulger, James Taylor.

Portsmouth St. Patrick's Society.

The following gentlemen were elected office bearers of the above named Society for the current year.

President.—Daniel Fitzgibbons

Vice-Pres.—Denis Collins

Grand Marshal.—Edward Mooney

Rec-Secretary.—J B Mathewson

Treasurer.—E F Burke

Cor-Secretary.—John Gleeson

Chaplain.—Rev Wm Fox

Com. of Man.—Michael Swift, Peter Dillon, John Kennedy, jr.

Wolfe Island St. Patrick's Society.

The following officers were elected for the year 1875, by the above Society:

President.—Daniel Langan

Vice-Pres.—Edward Cuff

Treasurer.—O'Rielly

Secretary.—O Duffy

Grand Marshal.—T Conly

Committee.—John Quigley, J Duff, P Welch, J McCarthy, J Conly, J Lyons, J McCafferty.

AGENTS.

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

For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood.—Mr. T. McGovern.

Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

St. Brigide.—Mr. W. Donnelly.

Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty.

Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr.

Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney.

Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans.

Erinville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M.

Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout.

Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.

Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey.

Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell.

Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connor.

Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Messrs. Thomas S. Judah, John C. Becket, ex-Ald. Simard and Myles Murphy are appointed the license commissioners for Montreal.

A new epizootic among horses has broken out in the vicinity of Hamilton.

The documents in the vaults of the Kingston Court House were found intact. The cost of repairing the building is estimated at \$45,000.

At Oakville, on the 30th ult. Justice W.J. Williams, J.P., treasurer of the Corporation, fell dead of a paralytic stroke while he was transacting business at the vestry meeting of St. Jude's Church.

Two CHILDREN BURIED UP.—The *Standard* says: "A most horrible accident happened at Mill Point on Saturday last, by which Mr. and Mrs. Green lost their two children in a short time. Mr. Green had gone to the woods chopping, and Mrs. Green, the daughter of Mr. Trayton Pearson, of this town had gone to a neighbor's, leaving the two children alone. On her return she was horrified to behold her children smouldering in flames. As quickly as possible she extinguished the fire, but not until the elder child, aged three years, was charred beyond hope of recovery, and the younger, aged ten months, was similarly burned, so that the former died in three hours and the latter in ten hours. From what the mother could gather from her elder child, it seems that she had made on a roaring fire with edgings, and the damper being low, her dress, in sweeping by, ignited. She ran to the door, and then jumped into the cradle—with her baby sister, in which position they were discovered by their mother. The family have the sympathy of all their neighbors and friends in this sad affliction.

OTTAWA, March 31.—Appearances here indicate an immense tide of immigration to Manitoba; nearly one thousand dollars was taken in a day here for Manitoba tickets at the G.T.R. office.

Over four hundred patents for land are awaiting signature in the Department of the Interior, which is fairly loaded down with Manitoba business.

A company with large capital here are making extensive preparations to commence machine shops in Winnipeg.

Harry Moody has been appointed to succeed Colonel Fletcher as Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General. Mr. Moody was formerly A. D. C. to Hon. Arthur Gordon, then Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and also Secretary to Sir Hastings Doyle in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Several robberies and attempts at robbery are taking place; in the suburbs at St. Roch, Quebec a number of stores have been entered, and quantities of goods in some instances carried off.

The *Voyage* has been new building structure of day.

erection; at Levis for the agency of the Merchants bank will be ready for occupation on 1st May.

As the snow disappeared on the line of the Levis and Kennebec railway active operation commenced towards pushing on the work to completion.

The workmen of the mechanical department of the Great Western Railway commenced work at full time on Monday.

TORONTO, April 3.—George Martin yesterday fractured his skull by allowing an axe, with which he was splitting wood, to catch in a clothes line.

WALLACEBURG, April 3rd.—Navigation is now open to this port, the steamer *J. C. Clarke*, of the Sarnia and Wallaceburg route arrived for the first time this evening. The steamers of the Dresden and Sarnia routes all commence running on Monday.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.—The *Maritime Trade Review* published by Ira Cornwall, Jr., at St. John, N. B., has just entered its second year. From the Articles and Selections in the March number and the variety of matter shown in the Index of the past volume, which accompanies this number, we heartily recommend it as a paper that should be read by every person interested in Commercial matters.

THE MARITIME TRADE REVIEW.—This publication commences its second Volume and Year with the March number, which is now published. We recommend it to all interested in Commerce, Finance, &c.

PARTNERS BEWARE!—In a case decided by His Honor Judge Smart, in the Division Court, Hamilton, on Wednesday, it was held that when one partner, with the knowledge of the other partners, pays his private debts by a cheque of the firm, the firm is liable for subsequent debts of the same nature incurred during the continuance of the partnership. For example, if A, B, and C, are partners and A, has, with the knowledge of B and C, several times settled his tailor's bill by a cheque of the firm, then any subsequent account may be collected by the tailor from B, and C, provided the order was given before dissolution of the partnership. We fancy very few partners are aware of the liability they incur through the present system of payment by cheque. The decision would give the separate creditor a security he never bargained for, and it remains to be seen whether it will be sustained in the higher courts.

QUEBEC, April 3.—Hen roost robbers are the thing most in vogue just now among the thieving fraternity; all the surrounding parishes have suffered more or less from their depredations; during last night they paid a visit to Mr. Priests barn near the church at Levis, and appropriated all his stock of ducks, geese and fowls, which was a pretty heavy stock.

NOVA SCOTIA JUDGES.—Concerning the action of the Senate in defeating the Bill relating to County Judges in Nova Scotia, it is said on good authority that the Commons having already voted a sum in the Estimates providing for the payment of these Judges' salaries, the fact of the Bill being defeated in the Senate cannot prevent the Government applying the sum voted to the purpose for which it was asked.—*Free Press*.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—Mr. Pricour, inspector, in his evidence before the Penitentiaries Committee, stated that the cost of maintaining prisoners at Kingston would be much less than at St. Vincent de Paul, as few extra officials would be required, and there were 250 empty cells there.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 3.—A Company has been formed, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, to work the salt spring at Spring Hill, Cumberland.

The most cruel trick that the baggage-smasher has yet done was to break a Detroit box directed to the grasshopper sufferers, and reveal that it contained only old boots, frozen potatoes, and a card inscribed, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

BROCKVILLE, ONT., April 5.—Lt.-Col. Jackson, Deputy-Ajutant-General of this district, went east today. It is understood that he goes on business connected with the militia at or near Quebec.

The ice is at last breaking up in the St. Lawrence; the country roads are very bad, and consequently there is much depression in all branches of trade.

OTTAWA, April 5.—His Excellency the Governor-General has disallowed the Act passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Eothel Shipping Co.," also "An Act to amend the law relating to escheats and forfeitures."

Mr. Burges has the contract for reporting the debates of both the Senate and Commons next year.

CHATHAM, April 5.—On Saturday night about 12 o'clock a fire broke out in the drug store occupied by Mr. Morrow. It spread to the hotel owned by Mr. Henry, and from there to some dwelling houses adjoining; the whole block was destroyed; loss estimated at \$7,000.

Quarters for married soldiers are to be erected in connection with the Wellington barracks, Halifax, N.S.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the recent extensive robberies in St. Roch, Quebec.

Parliament has authorized the Postmaster-General to bring into effect the postal law on the first of May, instead of the first of August, as originally intended.

A barn belonging to Walter Tyrrell, on Welland avenue, St. Catharines, was set on fire on Sunday morning and destroyed, together with its contents; loss \$1,000, insured for \$300.

KINGSTON, April 5.—The ice is getting weak; ice-boats are now used to cross to Cape Vincent.

A meeting of the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral is to take place to-morrow, to make arrangements for the reception of the new Bishop.

St. Marys, April 5.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning three masked men entered the house of Charles Mitchell, a farmer near the lake side, bound Mr. Mitchell and his daughter, ransacked the house, and succeeded in carrying off over \$1,000 in cash. No clue to the perpetrators.

During the month of March the following immigrants arrived at the depot in Toronto:—English, 420; Irish, 25; Scotch, 10; Germans, 65; Norwegians, 18; Swiss, 12; Italians, 22. Of the above, 61 Germans and Norwegians went on to the United States, and the remainder were intending to remain in Ontario.

GOBERNICH ONT., April 5.—The ice gorge which formed in the river and harbor last week gave way Saturday afternoon with a tremendous rush. On Friday night the water completely covered the docks to a depth of several feet, throwing the schooners *McLeod*, *Teumseh* and *Nemesis* upon the Grand Trunk docks, where they now remain, but can be got off without injury. The tug "Marythem" was also thrown up, but has been got off uninjured. The pleasure yacht "Tommy Wright" was sunk by the ice, and lies under the water, but can be raised. It was feared at one time that the immense piles of lumber belonging to Messrs. Secord, Cozens & Co. would be swept away, but no damage was done. The old Break-water has almost been demolished. The ice and water swept over it, carrying a considerable portion of the earth work and Timbers. The schooners "M. O. Cameron" and "Tudman" were in great danger, but escaped injury. A telegram received here from Auburn to-day says the Manchester Bridge was carried away by the flood yesterday.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Raphaels, A C \$2; Markham, P C, 2.50; Smith's Falls, P McD, 2; Lindsay, J G, 2; Hemmingford, J R, 7—this pays Mr. R's subscription to 1880; Charnley Basin, J McV, 4; Buckingham, P McF, 1.50; Sarnia, D McC, 2; Point St. Charles, J C, 1; Sherbrooke, W G, 2; Madoc, T M, 4; Centreville, Rev. J T, 2; Lindsay, J K, 2; Alexandria, Major A McD, 2; Martiatown, D McD, 2; Amherstburg, H V S, 1; Hemmingford, T B, 3; Milford, P McH, 2.

Per T H, Milton—W H, 2.

Per H K, Montreal—Gaspé Basin J J K, 2.

Per R O N, Montreal—Kilkenny, Ireland, Rev. B O N, 6.

Per T L, Pembroke—Self, 2; P H, 2.

Per Rev. J J G, Gribbin—Self, 2; Mayfield W H, 2.

Died.

In this city, on the 25th March, Mary M'Cann, youngest daughter of the late John M'Cann, aged 24 years.—*R.I.P.*

At Chambly Basin, on the 19th March, Helen Regina, dearly beloved and youngest daughter of John M'Vey, aged 3 years, 6 months and 11 days.

OUR DEAR LITTLE NELLIE HAS GONE TO REST.

She is a blessed Angel,
Her home is in the sky,
She shines among those living lights,
Beneath her Maker's eye.
A freshly gathered lily,
A bud of early doom,
Hath been transplanted from the earth,
To bloom beyond the tomb.

MARY M'V.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour #1 bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$3.40	@	\$3.60
Superior Extra.....	5.00	@	5.10
Extra Superfine.....	4.80	@	4.90
Fine.....	4.05	@	4.10
Strong Bakers'.....	4.55	@	4.75
Middlings.....	3.80	@	3.90
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.25	@	2.25
City bags, [delivered].....	2.35	@	2.35
Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs.....	5.50	@	5.60
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.80	@	0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.....	0.93	@	0.95
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	0.00	@	0.70
Lard, per lbs.....	0.14	@	0.15
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.14	@	0.14
do do do Finest now.....	0.00	@	0.00
Pork—New Mess.....	20.20	@	23.00
Thin Mess.....	20.50	@	21.00
Ashes—Pots.....	5.60	@	5.65
Firsts.....	0.00	@	0.00
Penals—Firsts.....	6.70	@	6.70
Butter—Market dull; rates are 14c to 17c, according to quality, for tubs and firkins. Fine, Silky-gilt edge butter would bring a better price as it is scarce. Roll is 17c.			

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$0.92	0.98
do spring do.....	0.00	0.95
Barley do.....	0.90	0.90
Oats do.....	0.45	0.47
Peas do.....	0.70	0.80
Rye do.....	0.78	0.80
Apples, per bbl.....	0.00	0.00
Geese, each.....	0.55	0.75
Turkeys.....	0.70	1.00
Cabbage, per doz.....	0.50	0.60
Onions, per bush.....	0.75	1.00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	7.00	8.26
Beef, hind-qtrs, per lb.....	6.50	8.00
" fore-quarters.....	4.50	6.00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.....	8.00	9.00
Potatoes, per bus.....	0.00	0.00
Butter, lb. rolls.....	0.23	0.26
" large rolls.....	0.18	0.20
" tub dairy.....	0.22	0.23
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0.22	0.25
" packed.....	0.20	0.23
Turnips, per bush.....	0.20	0.25
Beets do.....	0.00	0.00
Parsnips do.....	0.00	0.00
Hay.....	20.00	25.00
Straw.....	9.00	11.00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Flour—XXX per bbl.....	5.75	to	6.25
" " 100 lbs.....	3.25	to	3.25
Family 100 ".....	2.00	to	2.50
Ex Fancy 100 ".....	0.00	to	0.00
GRAIN—Barley per bushel.....	0.90	to	0.95
Rye ".....	0.50	to	0.80
Peas ".....	0.76	to	0.77
Oats ".....	0.39	to	0.41
Wheat ".....	0.85	to	0.90
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.....	5.00	to	6.00
" hind ".....	7.00	to	8.00
" live ".....	0.00	to	0.00
" per lb on market.....	0.10	to	0.12
Mutton ".....	0.07	to	0.09
Veal ".....	0.00	to	0.00
Ham " in store.....	6.14	to	0.15
Bacon ".....	0.12	to	0.13
Pork.....	9.00	to	10.80
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed.....	5.00	to	6.00
" 2 ".....	3.00	to	4.00
Lambskins.....	0.65	to	1.50
" pelts.....	0.75	to	1.50
Calf Skins.....	0.10	to	0.12
Deer Skins.....	0.50	to	0.50
Tallow.....	0.84	to	0.07
POULTRY—Turkeys, each.....	1.00	to	1.50
Geese.....	0.75	to	0.80
Ducks per pair.....	0.70	to	0.75
Fowls per pair.....	0.50	to	0.75
GENERAL—Potatoes bus.....	0.50	to	0.55
Butter, packed, per lb.....	0.15	to	0.16
do print.....	0.20	to	0.25
Eggs, per dozen.....	0.25	to	0.20
Cheese, home made.....	0.11	to	0.14
Hay per ton.....	7.00	to	9.00
Straw ".....	4.00	to	4.50
Wood, hard, on street.....	4.00	to	4.50
Coal, delivered.....	8.25	to	0.00
Wool per lb.....	0.30	to	0.32

J. H. SEMPLE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,
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(Corner of Fronting)
MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ALFRED MEUNIER & LAGACE Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Charles Albert Vilbon, Official Assignee, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. The creditors are required to file their claims before me at my office No. 6 St. James Street, in the city of Montreal, within a month, and to meet at my office on the 23rd April next, at 2 o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent.

Montreal, 23rd March, 1875.

CHAS. ALB. VILBON.
Assignee.

READERS OF THE CHRONICLE

The Herald

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Advertisements by the line.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The new Minister of the Interior in France has announced that the Government has no yet deliberated on the question of the dissolution of the Assembly. His personal opinion is in favor of the House being dissolved and new elections held in the autumn.

The Times speaks a fair trial for the French Republic in the new phase of its career. It observes that we need not deceive ourselves in estimating the probability of perfectly steady and peaceful development of the Republic which has been formally established, but it would be very unwise as well as ungenerous—in fact, more unwise than ungenerous—to harp upon the difficulties which do, without doubt, remain to be overcome, and to have no word of acknowledgment for the real progress which has been achieved.

Wednesday was the birthday of the Prince Imperial of France. He was born on the 16th March, 1856, and is, therefore, entered on his twentieth year. The anniversary of the family the Bonapartists papers explain, is still the 15th August, which explains the fact that the Prince did not hold any receptions on Wednesday at Chislehurst.

Cabinet-making for household purposes is an art in which the French excel. In Paris a whole district, the Faubourg St. Antoine, is full of cabinet-makers and yet to form a cabinet to rule the country has always been one of the weightiest and most laborious tasks that could fall to the lot of any of the leading statesmen of France. A fortnight ago M. Buffet was requested by Marshal McMahon to undertake this task. He had just buried his aged mother, and felt anxious for quite and retirement; still, placing the call of duty above all personal considerations, he at once set about it with a will, and attempted to form a coherent administration out of the many heterogeneous elements of the majority by which the Republic had been voted.

Whatever the nature of the new French Ministry may be in other respects, it is sure to be an honest one if presided over by the late president of the National Assembly. M. Buffet is a man who had made his mark even before 1848 as a lawyer of distinction. In that year he was returned as a member to the Republican Parliament. Under the Empire he remained quiet until 1869, when he became a leader of the *tiers-parti* in the newly-elected Corps Legislatif, in which capacity he joined M. Olivier's constitutional ministry on January 2, 1870. Being opposed to the plebiscite swindle, he and Count Darnaud withdrew in May, and both of them returned to public life with tenfold prestige after the downfall of the Empire. M. Buffet is a fervent Catholic, a thoroughly honest character and excellent husband, and, lastly, the father of seven children, which is a great deal more than the average French *paterfamilias* can boast. Let us hope, above all, that his government may, among other things, be instrumental in restoring some of those domestic virtues which the French stand sadly in want of.—The Universe.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard states that though the papers are silent on the subject, talk about the imminence of war is very general. Travellers from Strasburg and the Rhineland talk of great preparations on the part of Germany, and the tone of the German papers is considered as ominously significant. Berlin papers are keeping up a series of articles as to the necessity of preventing French aggression, and Swiss papers are openly discussing the prospects of the next campaign in France. The preparations of Germany are considered in Paris to be distinctly aggressive. There is, the correspondent adds, a good deal of drilling going on throughout France, and the army, he considers, is in a far better condition than that with which France embarked in the last war.

SPAIN.

The government of Spain is at present just a little more wretched than it was in the days of the self-made dictator Serrano, and this is saying a good deal. The Carlists are more troublesome than ever, and promise to become more so as soon as spring shall have fully set in. When Don Alfonso returned, we were told that his would be a constitutional monarchy, but thus far the constitution has not been forthcoming, and so it is quite impossible to ascertain the real mind of the Spanish people.—Don Canovas de Castillo held that everything must remain as it is, pending the suppression of the Carlist "rebellion." He forgets that the first Carlist war lasted seven years, that the present one has as yet only lasted half that time, and that there is no prospect of its being brought to a close by a traitorous *convenio*. Spaniards are in the habit of saying *manana*, "to-morrow," to everything, but surely the young man who is now occupying the shaky throne of Charles V. cannot afford to steal time by procrastination. Let him beware of the morrow which is not his own. Both his grandmother, Dona Christina, and his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, might teach him a wholesome lesson on the subject. They could both tell him how they used to leave things in suspense, and were in the end suspended and removed from their offices and dignities. If Don Alfonso wants to wait until the Carlist war be decided, it is ten to one that it will be decided against him.—The Universe.

GERMANY.

The National Liberal press, and the newspapers belonging to the Social-Democratic Party, continue to discuss the Encyclical and probable conduct of the Prussian Bishops with respect to it in a way which would be amusing, were it not for the very serious interests which are involved. A paragraph had appeared in the *Germany* stating that the Bishops had consulted among themselves as to the advisability of formally promulgating the Encyclical. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* lays hold of this paragraph, and seeks to deduce from it that there is a certain amount of antagonism on the part of the Bishops and Catholic laity of Prussia towards the Encyclical. It asks, whether the Bishops agree with the Encyclical, or whether they only feel themselves constrained to abide by it. "The solution of this question," it contends, will be furnished by the episcopal publication of the documents or abstracts from publication. Upon this the *Germany* observes that the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has been egregiously misled in a matter of the utmost importance. It says, "Whether the Bishops publish abstracts of the papers an Encyclical which is already known to the whole world. That is a question which concerns only the depart-

ment of the Attorney-General. If, however, the Bishops have not resolved upon an official publication of the Encyclical, it cannot be deduced from this that they are not thoroughly in unison with it. Any one who looks at the affair with an impartial eye will see at a glance that the Holy Father in his letter of 5th February has done no more than repeat what the Deputies of the Centre party had already said hundreds of times, and what the Right Reverend Bishops had declared in their Collective Note to his Majesty the King and the two Houses of the Landtag. The Holy Father says to every one whom it concerns that the *May Laws are null*. But can it be pretended that the Catholic citizens and the Bishops of Prussia ever at any time looked upon them as valid? If this had been the case they could never have taken up generally the position against which the present conflict (*Culturkampf*) is directed. If they had considered those Laws as valid they were bound to carry them into execution. Now, however, Bishops, and priests and laymen can oppose the State, precisely because they regarded those Laws as unjustifiable, and they would not recognize in the supreme authority of the State any competency to enact such Laws.

Either the Law are invalid, and then they claim no obedience; or they are valid, and then they ought to be obeyed. Any one can see the evidence of this alternative. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, as well as the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, divide human society into two classes; a legislating majority of masters and a minority of slaves. So long as such a classification exists there can be neither peace nor a *modus vivendi*, but only the order of slaves or a servile war. About the treatment of the imprisoned priests, Herr Heeremann gives some interesting accounts in his speech in the Landtag. There were some priests imprisoned in Cleve in the same room, sometimes with thieves, vagabonds, young criminals, and depraved men of every kind—in the same little room they were with them, dwelling and sleeping. They were not allowed to have their own provisions but had to eat food for breakfast, the smell and taste of which was sufficient to turn their stomachs. With the other prisoners they were three times a day subjected to shocking and disgusting treatment, the particulars of which you would not care to hear, or to print. Such treatment, the Deputy adds, does not look like a mere punishment, but like deliberate and disgraceful outrage—a kind of vengeance taken upon a defenceless enemy.—Catholic Times Corr.

It is reported that 80 Ecclesiastics are imprisoned at Posen, and that the Papal delegate who has been acting as Archbishop of Posen since the arrest of his predecessor has also been arrested. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that it is anticipated that the old laws forbidding intercourse between the Pope and the Catholic clergy in Prussia, except through the Government, will be re-enacted, and that measures will be introduced wholly suspending the Papal authority in Prussia. The "Ober-president" of Alsace and Lorraine, after his return from Berlin, ordered strict perquisitions to be made concerning the property of expelled religious Orders. It seems that the State will provide for their "good management" also or give them over to the Old Heretics.

The Liberal papers of Rhenish Prussia, which are ordinarily well informed, relate the news that the President of Dusseldorf has proposed to the Government to suppress all Religious Orders, as Franciscans and others, that yet remain in his district as well as all female congregations employed in hospitals and in attendance on the sick, and other Christian works.

The trial of Count Arnim before the Court of Second Instance at Berlin will, it is understood, take place in May. The Court, on application does not insist upon the Count's personal attendance.

Prince Bismarck is said to have addressed a note to the Italian Government, asking for such a modification of the law as will restrain the political liberty of the Pope, but the request has been politely refused.

ITALY.

STATE LAWSUITS IN ITALY.—The Budget for 1875 contains an item of half a million of lire for estimated cost of lawyers and lawsuits. The cost of lawsuits sustained by the administration in the three years of 1871, 1872, and 1873 was 4,301,294 lire, being an average for each year of 1,433,764 lire. The lawsuits pending up to 31st December, 1872, were 17,011, and in 1873 they amounted to 19,000. In every corner of Italy are salaried lawyers retained for the Crown. In Naples the Crown lawyers number 123. Each new law that is passed seems to produce a quantity of litigations to determine its interpretation. This one law caused in three years 508 lawsuits, of which 162 were decided in favor of Government, 114 against it, and 208 remain for decision.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The article of the new penal code, now before the Senate, establishes the retention of the death penalty, but with a proviso that it shall not be inflicted if the jury be not unanimous in their verdict of guilty. Senator Pica, in the debate on this clause, said "the institution of juries has multiplied acquittals, and their power of admitting in every case extenuating circumstances has saved the lives of many criminals." The same Senator quoted some figures to prove that while capital punishments were diminished crimes increased. The following table shows the number of convictions and executions for the whole of Italy during the last thirteen years—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Capital Convictions, Number of Executions. Data rows from 1862 to 1874.

It thus appears that not ten per cent. of the convictions are carried into execution, and that Senator Pica was fully justified in asking—"You perceive, gentlemen, that the number of executions is very small in comparison to that of the capital convictions, and is decreasing, but are the crimes diminished? Oh, no! they have increased, and why? Because the people do not look to the statute, but to the matters of fact, and for them the punishment of death is virtually abolished when they observe it is never applied." So late as the 15th of February Victor Emmanuel signed a decree commuting two sentences death into forced labour for life. "These two men," on the night of July 13, 1869, committed burglary and murdered their victim by fire-arms. One of them had previously been guilty of attempt to murder, and of robbery with violence committed on a priest. The jury found them "guilty without extenuating circumstances on the 6th of August, 1872." They appealed and the appeal was decided against them on the 16th of December, 1874. The King remits this capital punishment on the 16th of February, 1875. "This is a fair sample of the usual course of justice in Italy." The crime was committed in 1869. Trial and conviction followed in five years, namely in 1874. An appeal put off the sentence for six months. Two months elapsed quietly, and the King's grace intervened and remits the capital punishment altogether. "The Senate has decided that in future capital punishments shall be executed privately within the prison walls.—Tablat.

CRIMES AGAINST BARRON.—The new penal code

article 153 proposes to punish offences or outrages committed against the religion of the State, or any other tolerated by the State, by imprisonment not exceeding three months and fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. Outrage or violence committed on a priest or minister during Mass or divine service is punishable with four months imprisonment and fine up to 2,000 lire. Whoever by means of the Press insults the Senate or Chamber of Deputies is punishable with imprisonment for two years and fine of 2,000 lire (Article 139). Threats or acts of violence against public officials or agents of police sitting in court incur the penalty of from four months to two years of incarceration. According to the new code it will be a lesser crime to insult the priest or the Catholic religion. The greater crime will be that of insulting the Parliament or the Courts of Law.

An instance has just occurred in Rome which shows that it is not the Papacy, much less any particular phase of it, as Christianity itself, that the world contemns. Recent visitors to Rome may have seen a graceful little Nubian boy, about fourteen years of age, walking along with two Maronite monks from Mount Lebanon, who have a small convent near St. Pietro in Vincoli; he wears his pretty oriental dress, and this alone would make him the observed of all observers. Well, the *Popolo Romano*, a Liberal paper, edited, written, and printed by baptised Christians, has a sensational article, in the *alla Martara* style, calling attention to the fact that a subject of a foreign potentate is being detained against his will, and almost a prisoner, in the house of the said fathers, and calling on the consul of his nation to interfere that he may be liberated and sent home, lest the fanaticism of his master, a rich Russian nobleman sojourning in Rome, and the efforts of the monks, should lead to the child becoming a Christian. They pretend the lad ran away twice and was twice brought back against his will, and is being forcibly detained in the Maronite Convent. Now the case is this: A rich and devoutly Catholic Russian nobleman passing through the slave market at Cairo, in the spirit of St. Gregory, saw this boy, and being charmed with his beauty purchased him not because he wanted a slave, for he is an encumbrance to him, but simply to liberate him from a cruel fate, and to put him into the way of the visitations of Divine grace, so that if favoured with the holy inspiration to do so, he might become a Christian. He had him dressed in the best robes of his country, and brought him all the way to Rome as a companion, and then gave him to the only people in Rome who understand his language, to learn some useful tongue and European habits, and then, should he desire it, to be baptised. The lad is most happy and most contented, and there is hope that his patron's pious hope will be realised in the lad's becoming a Christian. And here are Christian writers calling upon the officials of a pagan Government to interfere in the name of liberty, and have the lad sent back to slavery, heathenism, anything, so that he may be removed from any influences that might lead him to the knowledge of the true God.—Catholic Times.

THEN AND NOW.

As an evidence of the spirit which animated crowned heads in the early days of Christendom, when kings and subjects alike believed in the existence of a personal God, and of the Holy Catholic Church, to whom they were responsible, we publish the oldest authentic record of English religious and political history extant. It is nearly thirteen hundred years old:—

"I, Ethelbert, King of Kent, with the consent of the venerable Archbishop Augustine and of my nobles, give and concede to God, in honor of St. Peter, a certain portion of the land, which is mine by right, and which lies to the east of the town of Canterbury, to the end that a monastery may be built thereon, and that the properties hereinafter named, may be in full possession of him who shall be appointed thereof. Wherefore, I swear in the name of Almighty God, who is the just and sovereign Judge, that the land thus given is given forever; that it shall not be lawful for me or my successors, to take any part of it whatsoever by his possessor, and if any attempt to lessen or to annul our gift, that he be deprived in this life of the Holy Communion of the body and blood of Christ, and at the day of judgment cut off from the company of the saints.

I, Ethelbert, King of England, have confirmed this gift by my own hand, with the sign of the Holy Cross. I, Augustine, by the grace of God, Archbishop, have freely subscribed. I, Eadwald, son of the King, have adhered. I, Hamigilsle, Duke, have approved. I, Hocca, Earl, have consented. I, Augimundus, Refereudary have approved. I, Graphio, Earl, have said it well. I, Faugilsle, *Regis Optimas*, have confirmed. I, Pincio, have consented. I, Gedde, have corroborated."

How different the piety and religion which animated this "enlightened" monarch of the present day. King Ethelbert was firm in the belief that there exists an Almighty God, who is King of kings and Lord of lords, to whom he was bound to render due allegiance. And he believed, moreover, that Almighty God, though unseen by mortal eye, was as truly a personal being as himself, and as really existing and present on earth. Believing that Almighty God was the Giver to him of his kingdom, and of all earthly blessings, he also believed that he could, and that it was proper that he should, give to Him to be held by Him, in His own right, portions of the bounty he had received from Him. The right to hold property, and to be protected in possession of it, he guaranteed, as it were, to Almighty God, by the enactment of laws, under which the diversion of gifts, so bestowed from Divine to secular purposes, was forbidden as being sacrilegious, and punishable by severe penalties.

Such was the faith and such the action of King Ethelbert, and how prominently do they stand forth in the deed, which we have translated. Strong in the confidence that there exists a personal God, he gives his hand immediately to Him, recognizing St. Augustine as His representative or attorney; and conscious of its acceptance by Him, and of the awful wickedness of those who, having given, take back their offerings, he binds himself and his successors to the perpetual observance of this deed of gift, not only under the penalty of being held amenable to the temporal laws of his kingdom, but of being subjected to eternal condemnation and punishment by Almighty God.

A solemn paper, indeed, is this most ancient relic of English piety; and a solemn act, indeed, did that illiterate Sovereign and noble's preform, when to it they signed their names with the "sign of the Holy Cross." It was a compact between themselves and Almighty God—a deed, which was ratified and recorded alike on earth and in heaven, and fraught, if ever broken, with most momentous consequences to themselves and their successors. For pine long centuries it was faithfully observed. Then, in the person of Henry VIII. of England, a Pharaoh arose, who knew not Joseph nor God, who despoiled the monastery, founded and endowed by this very land of his offering to God. How he brought upon himself and his abettors the pains and penalties of his violated conditions is matter of his story. Since then God's promises have been broken, and the right to possess property has ceased to be recognized and allowed. Property now would be made up by a deed, and a deed is now made by his subjects, and modern legislation acknowledges the right to hold property. God is not now permitted to own absolutely a single foot of earth.

And He can enjoy the usufruct of any that is given to Him only during the pleasure of secular rulers. His temples, built by the alms of His children in the ages of the past, and by them consecrated to His exclusive use, the sovereigns of the earth, in spite of deeds like this, have despoiled of their offerings and sacred vessels for their own aggrandizement; and, driving the God of Heaven and Earth from His home, have turned them into barracks, theatres and stables. His children are forbidden to acknowledge His supremacy by public acts of devotion, are commanded to worship Him, not according to His will, but according to the will of the State, which, impudently ruling Him out of existence, arrogates to itself His functions and attributes, and demands of its subjects their first, their supreme, and their sole obedience.

Such are the days in which we live—days when Christendom has ceased to exist; when national dignity is supported and maintained, not by fraternal love and mutual respect, but by the brute force of armies—days when envy and selfish ambition rule the hearts of kings, instead of piety and knightly honor, and when personal godliness, morality and honesty is made a mock of by rulers and legislators; and an infidel liberalism is applauded and fostered by legislative enactments.

Look where we will, socially and nationally considered, piety and morality are at a discount, brute force rules the world, and from every side arise the clangor of arms, and the cry of battle against the Church of God.

These signs of the times so ominous of evil, are not less discernible in our own country than in others apparently less favored. Amongst us the seeds of destruction and dissolution have been widely sown, and already they are springing into life and sowing their future fruit. The tone of our society is largely pervaded by the spirit of Liberalism, Communism, Spiritualism, Diabolism—in a word by that of infidelity.

It is discernible in our popular literature, whether so-called religious, or secular; in our toleration of immorality and lewdness, whether as presented in our public prints, or as forced upon our gaze, and that of our children, from the windows of our shops and the bulletin boards on our streets. It is discernible in the manner in which official corruption and dishonesty is winked at in high places, and the readiness with which wealth exempts crime from punishment. It underlies the training given our youth in the public schools and is to be found in their text-books. It has taken possession of our legislative halls, and occasions the utterance of language of obscenity and profanity, and the occurrence of scenes of the most disgraceful and ungentlemanly conduct.

It has assumed the reins of government, and shaping its domestic and foreign policy, induces it to shake hands with the infidel communists and infidel kings of Europe, and abet and foster wherever it can the tendencies they represent. Patriotism and true love of country are ceasing to exist among us as a people, and instead of them a partisan demagoguism is arising, the leaders of which are ever ready to sell themselves, their party and their country to this, that, or the other monopoly for a monetary consideration, and to bow submissively to the ever-changing whims of an inconsistent public opinion.

In such hands have the people placed the interests of the nation, and thereby enslaved themselves, and endangered the perpetuity of the Republic. They have been forgetful, people and ruler alike, of the presence of Almighty God upon earth; they have neglected and scorned to do homage and fealty to Him, and disowning Him, they are being disowned by Him, and left, leaderless, to their own vain machinations.

If we wish for better days and the sunshine of prosperity, we must seek it of God, humbling ourselves, not only as individual people, but as a government, before Him. We must have Christian rulers, those who will hold themselves accountable to God for their sovereignty, who will recognize His personal presence on earth, and teach their people to do so also.

Will this ever again, as of yore, be the case with the rulers of this earth? Will Christendom again gladden this earth with its presence? Or, are we approaching the realization of the words of our Divine Lord: "The Son of Man, when He cometh, shall He find, think you, faith on earth?" JOSEPH.—Catholic Standard, Philadelphia.

Maxims Worth Knowing.

If they be known Well there need not be so Much Paid for Lawyers Advice.

Administrators are liable to account for interest on funds in their hands, although no profit should have been made upon them, unless the exigencies of the estate rendered it prudent that they should hold the funds uninvested.

When a fund is rendered untenable in consequence of improvements made on the adjoining lot, the owner of such cannot recover damages, because he had knowledge of the approaching danger in time to protect himself from it.

A person who has been led to sell goods by means of false pretences cannot recover them from one who has purchased them in good faith from the fraudulent vendor.

Permanent erections and fixtures, made by a mortgagee upon land conveyed by it becomes a part of the mortgaged premises.

A seller of goods, chattels, or other property, commits no fraud when he neglects to tell the purchaser of any laws, defects or unsoundness in the same.

An agreement by the holder of a note to give the principal debtor time for payment, without depriving him of the right to serve, does not discharge the surety.

The opinion of witnesses as to the value of a dog that has been killed is not admissible in evidence. The value of a dog is to be decided by a jury.

Money paid for the purpose of settling or compounding a prosecution for a supposed felony can not be recovered back by the party paying it.

A day-book copied from a "blotter" in which original charges are first made will not be received in evidence as a book of original entries.

A stamp impressed upon an instrument by way of a seal is as good as a seal if it creates a durable impression in the texture of the paper.

As firm as ever. The English papers come freighted with stories of distress in the mining districts. Thousands are on the verge of starvation, but are just saved from it by the contributions of trades-unions all over the kingdom. When these London Illustrated News gives a foretaste of what is to happen, in a painful illustration of scenes about a pawn-broker's shop in Merthyr. A hundred men, women and children are jostling each other in the attempt to get into the shop and pledge their effects. They carry the family pots, kettles, washstands, feather-beds, crockery, cooking utensils and other articles of domestic use, down to the humblest. And still the men refuse all terms of compromise. They have rejected the offers of the clergy and all overtures looking to arbitration. Some of the men, it is said, would be happy to stop the quarrel, but they fear punishment from the more ferocious of their associates in the union. The proprietors even show more signs of firmness, and it is believed they will carry their point, which demands a reduction from the rate of wages forced upon them by former strikes. In the meantime business is prostrated, and great privation experienced throughout all classes in the affected district. This result might be expected to follow from the suspension of works which have been expending £150,000 weekly.

It is said that when offering the Grand Cross of the Bath to Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Disraeli mentioned that it was the Queen's wish to confer a pension at the same time from the Civil List, but Mr. Carlyle declined both offers.

Under an extra charge by the proprietor of ten cents a game two coloured citizens of Utica, N.Y., were lately allowed to enjoy the boon of civil rights in a billiard hall of that city.

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

HAIR RESTORERS, &c., &c.—All sulphur and lead compounds have nearly disappeared; their poisonous mixtures having been found both ruinous to the public health and death to the human hair. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, Proprietors of the Celebrated Pain Killer, have lately introduced the Bearine which is rapidly taking the place of all other hair preparations, being an elegant health-giving dressing perfectly delightful to use, prepared from the grease of the Canadian Bear.

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

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KEEPING UP FEATHERS IN MEADOWS.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer states that a friend who is noted for large crops of hay, pursues the following method in keeping up the fertility of his meadows. He breaks up his sward ground in the spring and sows it to oats. These are plowed in when fully grown, and the next spring the ground is seeded down without reaping, the only grass seed sown being Timothy. He gets from two or three tons of hay per annum from an acre, cutting only once.

At Harrison, Ky., a few days ago lightning struck the residence of a family consisting of eight members, with the singular effect, as a local paper says, of causing them all to become crazy, in which condition they have since remained.

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

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EASY PIANO PIECES, BY CARL WAGNER. 15,000 copies sold within 30 days. Every piece recommended. Our Little Pet—Variations. When Charlie Plays the Drum—March. Be Still, Poor Heart—Waltz. Pretty Eveline—Gallop. Think of Me Sometimes—Waltz. My Love's Waltz. Hear the Postillion—Transcription. Temperance March. Follow Up the Plow—March. Men are such Deceivers—Polka. Sweetest Bud—March. Thoughts of Thee—Waltz. Jennie's Waltz. Papa's Waltz. Ida's March. God Bless Our Home—Polonaise. And Good-bye Waltz.

The above, price 20 cents each. When the Citron Blooms—Waltz. Controversen Waltz. At Home Waltz. New Vienna Waltz. 1001 Nights Waltzes. Marriage Festival—Waltz. Al-hum Leaves—Waltz. Aquarellen Waltz. Artist's Life Waltz. Sophia Waltz. Morning Journal Waltz. Beautiful Blue Danube—Waltz. Wine, Wife, and Song—Waltz. And Associates Waltz. The above, price 25 cents each. In ordering ask for "Peter's Edition by Carl Wagner." PUBLISHED BY J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N.Y.—[33-4]

THE LORETTO CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Jan. 8, '75

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, 65 St. Bonaventure Street MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, and the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance. For any one Review.....\$4 00 per annum For any two Reviews..... 7 00 " " For any three Reviews..... 10 00 " " For all four Reviews..... 12 00 " " For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00 " " For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00 " " For Blackwood and two Reviews..... 10 00 " " For Blackwood and 3 Reviews..... 13 00 " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews..... 15 00 " " The Postage will be prepaid by the publishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition that subscriptions are paid invariably in advance at the commencement of each year.

CLUBS. A discount of twenty percent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on. To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the get-up of the club. PREMIUMS. New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for. Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine, for 1874. Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay St., New-York. 23-2

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICAL, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52]

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, Private and Family Recipes Accurately Dispensed. (None but the Purest Drugs and Chemicals used.) B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Between Murray and Mountain Streets.) Montreal.

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JAMES M'INTYRE, BOTTLER OF MOLSON'S FINE ALES & PORTER (All Orders Promptly attended to.) At No. 21 AYLMER STREET, MONTREAL.—[24-14]

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 16 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1

WM. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191 MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted in all classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of JAMES LEAR, Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 1st April, 1875. JAMES LEAR, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem. 34-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of DUNCAN BELL, Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 4th March, 1875. DUNCAN BELL, By ABBOTT, TAIT, WITHERSPOON & ABBOTT, 30-5 His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of MARGUERITE DESMARAIS, Insolvent. On Saturday the seventeenth day of April next, A.D. 1875, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. AROHAMBULT & DE SALABERRY, Attorneys ad litem for MARGUERITE DESMARAIS. Montreal, 3rd March, 1875. 31-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of ROBERT McINTOSH, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants Exchange Building, in the said City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the Fourth day of May, A.D. 1875, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend, if he has any objections to make, at the said Office, on the said day, at the said hour. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 10th March, 1875. 33-2

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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T. J. DOHERTY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74]

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL IS P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE

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MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish. IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

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REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Wilks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str. R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinosseault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Trembles, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCIS HENCKS, G.B., K.C.M.G. A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. CHARLES SARBODIE, Jr., Esq. ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq. Commercial Risks, Drilling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal, Feb. 25, 1875.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL. APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice..... 6 per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent at short notice..... 5 " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months..... 7 " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public Buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturer of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALTIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c &c. 1-38

Le CREDIT-FONCIER DU BAS CANADA, Capital, \$1,000,000. PRESIDENT.....C. J. COURSOL, Q. C. VICE PRESIDENT.....M. C. MULLARKY. THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION. It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged. The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month. It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are governed. The Company is authorized to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent. for deposits of twelve months. For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier. Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., No 13 St. LAMBERT St., MONTREAL. J. B. LAFLEUR, Cashier. Montreal, 23 Oct, 1874. Gm10.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. 37-52

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street. READ OFFICE: 365 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—22 St. JOHN STREET. TORONTO—71 KING STREET. ST. JOHN, N.S.—82 KING STREET. HALIFAX (N.S.)—119 BARRINGTON STREET. Montreal, Feb. 25, 1875.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material, Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 TO 1 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Montreal, 1873.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address. MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this medicinal remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Ayer's PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organ yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured. Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected. Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constipated, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with QUININE, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take care that the pills are prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one-half of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c.,

MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - \$500,000. SPECIAL FEATURES—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a specialty with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors peculiarly interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid. Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P.O. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S. Ed., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January, 23.]

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 8.10 a.m.; arrive at St. Johns 9.20 a.m.; West Farnham, 9.55 a.m.; Newport, 1.04 p.m.; Boston 10 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.30 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot 8 a.m.; Newport 5.27 p.m.; St. Johns 9.20 p.m., arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS leave Boston at 6 p.m.; arrive Newport 4 a.m.; St. Johns 8.33 a.m.; Montreal 10 a.m.

Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston, without change.
Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night Express Train, and run, through between Montreal and Boston.

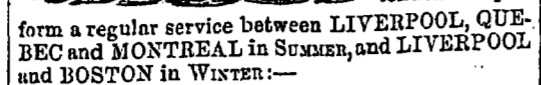
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Through Tickets for Boston, New York, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and all points in the Eastern and Southern States, including Jacksonville, Florida, Mobile and New Orleans.

For Tickets and all information call at the general office.

202 ST. JAMES STREET. A. B. FOSTER, Manager.

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This Line is composed of the following first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to perform a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER:—

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DOMINION	3200	"	Capt French
ONTARIO	3200	"	Capt Roberts
VICKSBURG	2508	"	Capt Mellon
MEMPHIS	2500	"	Capt Lawrence
TEXAS	2350	"	Capt Wrake
MISSISSIPPI	2200	"	Capt Bennett
QUEBEC	2200	"	Capt Reid
ST. LOUIS	1824	"	"

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

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DOMINION	6th May
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QUEBEC	27th "
MEMPHIS	3rd June
TEXAS	10th "
VICKSBURG	17th "

Rates of Passage:— Cabin \$50, Steerage 24

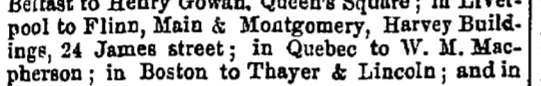
THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestel and Dolzous, or C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestel and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kelle, 18 Sanctanapladis; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Fenchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowen, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Fling, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

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April 2, '75

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Vessels	Tons	Commanders
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POLYNESIAN	4100	Captain A. D. Aird.
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HIBERNIAN	3434	Capt. Trocks.
CASPIAN	3200	Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.
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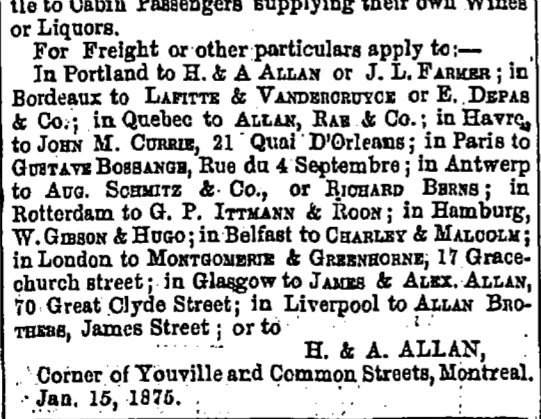
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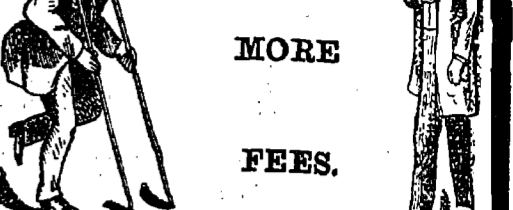
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