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MONA THE VESTAL.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF ST. PATRICK.

BY MRS. ANNA H. DORSEY.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

his mantle over his arm, retired within the recesses of the sacred grove.

"He belongs to a race of royal heroes," said the Druid,-"heroes who bequeath with their jewels and swords a dauntless spirit to their sons. Erin has her priests and bards, but her defences are the true and loyal hearts of an unconquered race, who ever rush on the invader, like avenging deities."

"Pardon me," said the Saxon, with humilwithout a peer in the art of war. Let those who will, seelude themselves among the volumes and parchments of old, learning mysteries and systems which will neither give strength to the sinews nor valor to the heart; as for me, lead me, O Semo, to some of the warlike princes of Erin, where I may practice all those glorious exercises which the valiant

"And thou?" said the sage, turning toward

Clotaire of Bretagne.

"Think not meanly of me, O Semo, if, according to my father's wishes, I desire to learn the arts of legislation and the science of jurisprudence among a people whose code of laws is the admiration of nations. I wish the province over which I shall one day reign to be prosperous and happy: hence it is my first wish to with equity," said the young Count of Bretagne looking down with a blush.

applying laws to the necessities of his people. to his care. Ye shall each, under competent teachers be

ters of the temple. In silence the strangers followed him, when,

opening a low arched door, overhung densely with vines, he invited them to enter. They each of which sat a youth, poring over volumes | Jashes of light on the sharp cliffs that reared | ner of the robe that was folded about the little of parchment by the light of tapers; for every their high and grotesque outlines over the ray of light was jealously excluded from this rushing river, that swept with a wild and abode of learning. Each one arose, saluted sonorous song towards the sea. The brightresumed his studies. The venerable Druid winged birds into quiet, mossy glens, flashed then led them through a narrow door into a athwart the solitary places on the hill-sides, hall of gray stone, lit but dimly by the few sun- and shot back into cavarns where sea-birds rays that could force their way through the reared their young. Flower and shrub and impenetrable foliage without, when the wind heath filled the air with sweetness, while the shook the leaves. Two long tables of oak ex-They were spread with wooden bowls, small on a rocky promontory, which hung beetling willow baskets of cresses, loaves of brown bread, and hoary over the estuary, stood a marble and huge flagons of frothing milk. While temple, with noble porticoes, lofty pillars, and they stood near the upper end of the hall, the door opened, and the youths of the schools, clear and distinct against the deep blue of the preceded by two bards, came in, and, after sky. It was one of the temples of NERF, offering the strangers seats of honor, sat down where, at stated periods, her mysterious rites and began their meal in silence, while one, more were celebrated by Druids and vestals,-ves-Etruseau manuscript aloud, which, being recently found beneath some Italian ruin, in a the most sacred character to the observances of taire modestly partook of the plain fare spread | wander through the sacred groves, or visit the before him, and could scarcely disguise his as- caves where the sacred fires were kept burntonishment to see the Arch-Druid, seated at ing. the lower end of the table, listening with interhardy mariners over the midnight seas. But so far did it hang over the eddying and whirlbrown bread on the trencher, and pushed back grown rocks, - resting, after their fatiguing with a look of contempt the crisp water-cresses, and perilous ascent. Their robes of white and while his eyes wandered up and down in search of wine. Not one word of the precious manu- gems, flowed loosely around them. One was script did he hear, and he was fain, when the gnawings of hunger became insupportable, to swallow a bowlful of milk.

genis, nowed loosely around them. One was seript did he hear, and he was fain, when the veiled, and, with her forehead leaning on her hand, was silent. The other, panting and flushed, threw back her veil for air. Far back

saddle, on their way up toward the Shannon, where between wild and craggy headlands it dashed out into the Atlantic.

"Hist! Sir Clotaire of Bretagne! how dost thou feel after thy breakfast of cresses and but fares better."

"Feel? Better than thou, Sir Ulric, after

thy ill humors at the student's fare! By ach l" replied Clotaire, laughing.

in the schools of Erin?"

"Abstemiousness the most rigid. The human mind progresses but slowly without temperance and moderation. The greatest enemy to intellectual excellence is sensuality. But be of good cheer. Thou wilt soon learn to enjoy Semo waved his hand, and Abaris, gathering the brown bread and frothing milk, the sweet fish from our loughs, the mutton from our hill- disclosing an old but sad face. "It is novelty, sides.'

"Mutton! oh!" ejaculated Ulric, with watering mouth.

"Sometimes, on high festivals of TIENNE and NERF NOAM, the rule is somewhat relaxed: wine and game and white bread are allowed. We always fare alike," replied Abaris,

"I hope there are many of these festivals. ity, "if, proud of my fatherland, I deemed it | sir bard; for, to confess the truth, I have been used to spiced boars' meat, vension, fowls, pastries, and wines, from my boyhood up; hence this sort of fare will inevitably cause my death," said the Saxon, modily.

"Let some less ignoble foe do that, Count Ulric; and see that thy death-wound is not in thy back," exclaimed Clotaire, with disgust.

"Count of Bretagne, dost thou dare insinnate that I would fly from a foe ?" cried Ulric, fiercely, as he wheeled his horse around so suddealy that the noble animal fell back on his

"I mean that he who is afraid of black bread will surely be afraid of a stronger foe,' cried Clotaire, laughing gayly.

"Semo sends for the stranger called Ulric," said an attendant, running between the two.

"Let it lie there for the present!" exclaimsubmit myself to the wise government of the ed the Saxon, throwing his gauntlet to the schools, that I may learn the art of governing earth, while he grew white with rage; "but remember-

" Let mine keep it company!" replied Clo-"Nay, thou has no cause to blush for thy taire, chafing, as he dashed his down beside it. choice. I know thy people of old. They are | "We will abide our time. Friends or focs, as our ancient allies; and I can declare that a ye choose, Sir Ulric of Heidelberg. My levity dastard or a craven heart are monsters un- is my misfortune," he continued, turning to known in Gaul! In thy choice is no lack of Abaris, who had been an interested spectator true courage. He who would legislate wisely of the scene, which developed leading traits in must learn the surest and happiest method of the characters of those who had been confided

"Moderation in words is no less excellent gratified. But not at once. I am on my way than moderation in our appetite. But spur to the assembling of the Estates of Tara, whi- thy horse after me toward yonder steep. Bether it is my desire that ye accompany me .- low it lies a scene of blue hills, bright loughs, When we return, I shall be able to decide on | wild easeades, rocks, glens, woods, and waving the course to be pursued for both of ye. But fields,-a picture so beautiful that earth has come; last night ye were guests, to-day pupils," not its equal, while far beyond spreads out the said Semo, leading the way towards the clois- ocean, like a dream of heaven.'

It was a soft, dewy spring morn. There was a glory in the thin haze that hung like draperies of silver tissue over wave and shore. found themselves in a lofty, oblong hall, on each side of which were stalls, or alcoves, in There was brightness on the tree-tops, and Semo, and, bowing courteously to the strangers, | ness was over all. It nestled down like whitetended from one end of the hall to the other. sounded like an army with banners. High up advanced in learning than the rest, read an tals of the moon, who, like the Roman vestals sealed vase, described the voyage of the Pho- the service of the temple. The midnight rites nicians and their discovery of Ireland. Clo- were over, and the vestals were at liberty to

In a cavern which was almost inaccessible, est to the narrative of the adventures of these and which seemed detached from the mainland, Ulric of Heidelberg indignantly crumbled the ing tide, two vestals were reposing on the mosssilver, girdled about the waist by a zone of In a few hours afterward they were, with in a sheltered niche, on a tripod of silver, Semo and a party of Druids and bards, in the | burned the sacred flame, strong and bright, but fitfully, as the wind, in gentle eddies, sighed

past it. "The flame needs no feeding to-day, Dairene," said the unveiled one, bending over it .-And never shone a vestal fire on a lovelier face. black bread! There is no serf in thy province An exquisite regularity of features filled with expression, a complexion whose stainless purity sad, looked out over the foaming estuary toblended with the hue of the rose, eyes large, dark, and radiant, and hair as black as the Apollo! but the milk thou didst drink was not raven's wing, flowing in glossy waves far below long in turning to curds in such a proud stom- her waist,—with neck, arms, and hands of the most statuesque form, -combined to make her "Sir bard," said Ulric, turning with a sul- a creature of rare and matchless loveliness.— ped over her faded cheeks.

len look to Abaris, who at that moment reined | "And as this flame trembles and seems as if it up his steed close by, "pardon a stranger, but would fly if it were not bound by unchangetell me, is abstemiousness a rule of obligation able laws, so I feel ofttimes a yearning wish to escape toward something high and pure and holy,-only, Dairene, I know not how. Canst thou tell me?"

> "What is higher or better, Mona, than the pursuit of virtue? And what holier state canst thou wish than the service of NERF NOAM?" replied Dairene, lifting her veil and child, thou art seeking. But beware: vestals should avoid all that is foreign to their voca-

> "But oh, Dairene, I am so weary!" cried Mona, throwing herself at Dairene's feet and caning her cheek on her knees.

"Weary, Mona? Weary of what, child?" "Of-of-I know not what," she replied. with a gush of tears.

"A vestal of Nerf - one who will in a few days be admitted into the inner shrine of the temple-shedding tears and complaining of weariness! Why, child, thou hast done nothing to-day but put fresh garlands on the statues. A child might have done that, and not been weary," exclaimed Dairene, in undisguised

"Didst thou know my mother, Dairene?" abruptly asked Mona.

"Know her? Yes: she was my sister.— But talk not of her, Mona: never more breathe her name. She was a vestal of the temple,' said Dairene, with quivering lip.

"A vestal! How? Oh, dear Dairene, tell me all," besought Mona.

"It is too horrible for thee to hear, child. And, moreover, if Semo should know that I ever spoke to thee of thy mother---Hush, child! I fear to speak."

"Nay, Dairene, Semo can never know it .-Tell me. If thou dost not, I will ask Semo," said Mona, with a firm and resolute tone and

"NERF NOAM! Ask Semo! Child, such question would be death. But, if thou wilt hear the story, listen," said Dairene, pale and agitated.

"Thanks, dear Dairene," said Mona, gently, while she wound her arm caressingly around

her. " Now go on.' "Thy mother," whispered Dairene, " was a vestal of yonder temple. She broke her vows. She disappeared, -no one knew when or how. It was only known that she went in to keep vigils before the shrine, and never was seen afterward: then horrible things were whispermorn a little babe was brought and laid among thered and thrown in heaps on the floor of the vestibule of the tample, to make garlands for the statues. None knew whence it came; but I, more curious than the rest, found in a corone the name of 'Ioline,' traced in blood.— Searching along the embroidered margin, I discovered another clue in these words:-This night I die.' I knew all then. She was the solitary flower of my life; I had loved her,-oh, Mona, thou canst never conceive the love I bore that faithless one; but, child, she had stained the honor of her caste, she had polluted the dignity of the temple, and had Semo ordered me to sheathe the knife in her cars. Then I saw processions, and groups, and heart I should have done it,-yes, O Ioline, I

must have done it,-and died. "That night the Druids wanted a spotless victim for the rites, and the babe, they said, was a waif which had been sent by the gods .-Messengers came and lifted it from the couch where it was sleeping, and bore it away. I heard its frightened wail as they rushed through the long, cold passages with it. Then I folded up my heart like a withered thing, watered neither with tears nor feeling, and thrust it far back under the shrine of memory; for I was a vestal of Nerf, and what were these

weak human emotions to me? "But the child was spared. It was said that when Semo was about to plunge the sacrificial knife in its throat it stretched out its hands to him, and smiled. He sent it away,

and offered a young lamb in its stead." "What became of the babe, then?" asked Mona, whiter than the lilies on her bosom. "It was reared in the temple. She is now a

vestal of Nerf." "And the child's mother?" said Mona,

shivering. "Nothing certain was ever heard. We only know that, if a vestal of Nerf violates her vow, a horrible fate awaits her," said Dairene,

"And I am the child of that mother who perished in mysterv?"

"Thou art! thou art!-child of my loved

and lost Ioline!" Mona bowed her head on her knees, while her black tresses fell like a mourning veil around her, and wept bitterly. Dairene, silent and colder or more briny than the tears that drip-

first it was Nerf Noam; but now I know it was my mother," said Mona, at last.

"How canst thou tell?" asked Dairene. "Was she not tall and slender as the mounfeet? Were not her eyes large and black, like those of a timid fawn? And her voice-oh, Dairene! was there a voice in all Erin like it? Oh, I know-I know it was my mother!" exclaimed Mona, clasping her hands.

"Tell me thy dream," said Dairene, mourn-

"It was three nights ago. The horns of the moon tapered toward the zenith, and I was crowned with poppies, and conducted by the vestals to the anteroom of the inner shrine, to keep vigils preparatory to my initiation. All was silent and solemn. The statues of LATONA and Nerf, as the pale moonlight shone down through the narrow windows on them seemed full of life; their heads bent toward me, their arms were opened as if to embrace me. A great awe fell on me, an awe like that which comes with a shadow and touches the heart with ice. While I sat thus, silent and breathless, low, sweet music stole on my ears; the soft strains filled the air like the faming of beautiful wings. It was nothing earthly, Dairene. Then the door-that door studded with pearls and emeralds—of the inner shrine. where none but the initiated enter, opened noiselessly, and a pale and beautiful one, draped in white and silver tissue, came out and glided toward me, There was no sound of rustling robes; but whenever her feet touched the floor it looked as if she trod in moonlit water. Almost dead with fright, I could not remove my eyes from hers, as she approached me; but, when she stooped over and kissed my forehead with lips like those corals which are brought from Indian seas, a warm thrill coursed down to my heart, filling it with ineffable calm. " 'Follow me, Mona,' said the white-robed

one. 'Follow me, child of my bosom.' "She took my hand and raised me up .-Then out of the temple, on-over the crags, through the forests, along over strange moors, through fairy ranges, along steep hillsides and deep glens and dreary wilds, we sped, until we came to a sea,-a leaden sea, whose waters rolled in great sullen billows and floated up without a sound on the shore. Beyond, we could see dark clouds, through which flashed incessantly lurid and ghastly lights, hanging low down along the horizon, which chased each ed, and all was mystery. But one bright other with solemn murmurs, like ghosts of the mighty slain. On-on-on toward the leaden

> "'I dare not go with thee, strange and loving one, I said, shrinking back.

> "Fear not,' said the white-robed one, gathering me close to her bosom. 'Those billows, which seem so terrible, will not harm thee.'

> "Then on we sped again,-over the dark sea,-gliding with a swift and easy motion, like a sea-bird when it floats on the wind-tide. until we reached the shore over which hung the gloomy clouds. It was a shore of solemn twilight, where lotus-flowers nodded to the waves and the long rank sedges mouned to the sighing winds. All was silent; only now and then a voice of lamentation, swelling on the air, reached our solitary ones,-sages, kings, philosophers, and poets, all earth-born,—glide past; and the only sound they uttered was a wailing cry of 'How long? how long?' Pale lights flickered over the shore while they passed onward, still cry-

ing, 'How long? how long?'"
"Mona, thy dream, if dream it was, is strange and mysterious," said Dairene.

"We paused not long on this darksome shore, but sped away over heights precipitous and grand, above which the clouds were tipped with gold,-through vales of beauty and flowers, where strange and glorious beings wandered, who, turning to salute us as we passed, inquired if we were earth-born, then went on their way, also sighing, 'How long?' how long?'

"' For what are they sighing?" I asked. "' For deliverance, which will come to them

through ONE ye know not of.'

"Then on we sped, until a deep, broad gulf lay before us. No eye could fathom its depths; we could only hear the roar of sluggish waters far below; but beyond it, resting on its marge, was a rim of light, so glorious and splendid that no mortal eye could bear its rays. Above it hung a rack of wild, black clouds, so heavy and motionless that I thought they were a range of bleak granite hills.

"It is the dawn,' said my guide,—'the

dawn of deliverance.'

"Then, gathering me again to her bosom, we sped over the abyss, under the barrier of cloud, into a region so full of light and loveliness, where creatures of such perfect and glorious beauty were passing to and fro to the sound of harmonies indescribable, that I fell prostrate, adoring and loving the source of ward the bright ocean, where thousands of white-winged sea-birds where glancing in the on the suburbs of this celestial land. There sunshine or skimming the rolling billow. The our journey ended, my guide had whispered. spray that dashed up against the cliffs was not While, filled with silent ecstasy, I lay with my forehead to the earth, I heard one say, 'Arise! I lifted my head, and, lo! coming toward me

"I dreamed of her last vigil. I thought at | I beheld One of marvelous and divine majesty, whose eyes, filled with pity and tenderness, looked on me. He seemed to be a royal personage, or perhaps the ruler of the land; for, as he passed along, all bowed, and paid him tain-ash? Did not her hair, brown and soft, homage, with songs of adoration which I could fall, waving over a brow of snow, te her very not understand. And yet, () Dairene, instead of a jeweled crown He wore a coronals of wounds, from which shot forth celestial glories, while from His outspread hands dropped blood like a fountain, which seemed to fall in showers of gold to the earth, making the waste places glad and the barren spots to rejoice. And I saw that His feet had been pierced; and, as the wind lifted His robe, I saw an open wound in His left side, through which I saw a vision of multitudes who had sought shelter He plucked a palm branch and laid it in my hands. Then the vision faded. Methought I wis in a cavera, into which the sea was dashing with a horrible roar. I was pursued by phantoms arrayed like Druids, who led on wolf-dogs to devour me. I looked toward the tample. It was blazing; while NERF NAOM descended from her pedestal and seized a burning brand and rushed toward me, leading on my focs; but the waves kept them at bay. When, filled with anguish and terror, I awoke, I was lying on the broad marble step of the pedest if on which stands the statue of Latona, with the bright sunshinc

> Mona ceased speaking, and covered her face vith her veil.

"Strange things have happened in the temple, Mona, even in my day," said Dairene, things so strange and terrible in their auguries that I dare not speak of them. But it is no harm to tell legends. The older vestals talk of them; and it is even said that Semo trembles when they are told; but I don't know."

"What are those legends, Dairene?" asked Mona, in a voice of deep interest.

"I will tell thee one,-the one which is recorded in the Sheancus-More.* Once, when the Baal-fire was blazing upon the plains of Tara, and the high mysteries of TIENNE were being celebrated with great pomp and splendor, when the Druids, and bards, and kings, and princes, and nobles, all in their magnificent robes, marched into the sacred grove to assist in the solemnities, a sudden darkness overspread the earth; the sacred fire was extinguished, the ground shook, and there was a sound in the air like the roaring of wind and wave. Priests and people fled together in wild affright to the open plains, expecting every instant the destruction of Nature. But at last the darkness dispersed, Nature once more smiled serenely; and the multitude, still pale and trembling with an unknown horror, resumed each one his station and duty. After consultation in the great hall of Tara with the Druids, the king directed the Arch-Druid to go to the temple

"It was done; and, while the multitude without were waiting in breathless anxiety and awe for the answer, the Arch-Druid appeared on the portico of the temple. His face was whiter than his hair, and his voice, usually loud and sweet, was piping and tremulous, as he imparted to the assembly the decree of the oracle.

and consult the oracle and ascertain the mean-

ing of this elemental disturbance.

"'In the country of the Jews,' he began, they are putting to death the Son of God, their king, who came to reign over them and bring salvation to the nations. "Then a cry of horror filled the air; the

people beat their breasts and tore their hair when the Deicide was announced to them .-They felt that a malediction was over the earth. The King of Ulster, in his rage, rushed through the sacred grove, hewing and hacking the trees, and rallying his knights of the Red Branch around him, to march to the kingdom of the Jews and avenge the death of a God. ; "But, while marshalling his knights in or-

der and denouncing the Jews, an old wound in his head opened, and he fell dead."

"A glorious death! But, Dairene, who is God? And why should Jesus Christ His Son die? Is not a God powerful and mighty?-Does it mean TIENNE, Dairene?" asked Mona,

"I can tell thee no more, Mona. That is the legend; but I have heard," she whispered, looking tearfully around her, "that since then the oracles have been dumb."

"Let us go, Dairene! This is a fearful thing. He must be a mighty one to whose power the oracles submit," said Mona, going toward the mouth of the cave, and shading her eyes with her hands as she looked in the direction of the temple. "I see a cavalcade winding up the steep leading to the temple." "It is Semo. Come away !" cried Dairene,

gathering her veil around her.

CHAPTER V .- THE ALTAR AT MIDNIGHT.

The day before the cavalcade of Druids and bards arrived at the temple of Nerf, towards sunset, Ulric of Heidelberg and Clotaire of Bretague, apparently on friendly terms, had wandered away from the halting-place, arm in arm, as the others thought, to explore the fair

* Psalter of Tara.

† Carey.

led them down into a deep and narrow glen, where, throwing off their embroidered togas and drawing their keen Saracen blades, they prepared for deadly conflict. After a few passes, the lithe and graceful Clotaire, who was accomplished in the use of arms, gained such an advantage over the blundering Saxon, who plunged and beat the earth and air like a wild bull, that, after inflicting a flesh-wound on his thigh, he, by a skillful sleight of hand, disarmed him, and, pressing him back against the rocks, held him completely at his mercy.

"Thou art fairly vanquished," said Clotaire. "In good faith, and according to the laws of

"Vanquished? Yes! As to fairness, if the sun had not slanted into my eyes and blinded me, thou wouldst have naught to boast of," replied Ulric, sullenly.

"It is thy right, sir count, to claim another trial, if thou art not satisfied. I am at thy service," said the other, proudly.

"To give thee another advantage to boast over? It is, methinks, no proof of chivalry to offer fight to a wounded man!"

" Nay, Count of Heidelberg, I am no boaster. I forgot thy seratch. Here; take thy cimetar, and let us be friends," said Clotaire, holding out his hand.

"Thou hast vanquished twice, sir count .-Thou wilt forget my disgrace more readily than I; but I accept thy gage," was the Saxon's reply to the noble and chivalrous forbearance of his adversary.

Ere they reached the temple the following day, the young Count of Heidelberg had apparently forgotten the quarrel and encounter of the evening before; while Clotaire, in his frank and joyous nature, rejoiced that the animosity which he had provoked by his sarcasms was so short-lived. Indeed, he frequently represented himself for his levity, and behaved with more courtesy to his companion, nor meddled again with his peculiarities. But deep down in that Saxon heart, like a bolt that has sped into a burning crater, glowed the insult which he had not the courage either to forgive or to avenge; and he only, with crafty pretense, bided his time, to inflict a deadly blow on the head of him who had stung him. But he evinced no outward signs of his jealous hatred, and those who merely looked on the surface thought they beheld in the intercourse of the two a renewal of the friendship of Castor and Pollux.

"There is good news for us to-day, sir count," said Ulric to Clotaire, who was loitering along the picturesque shore. "I have been seeking thee in every direction for an

" News from home?" said Clotaire, cagerly, lifting his bright, expectant face.

"If the winds could talk, we might have news from home. No. But it will please thee-even thee-well to hear it," replied Ul-

"Had I wine, I would offer a libation beforehand for it," said Clotaire, laughing. "As it is, I will pour water on the sands in token of my thanksgiving to the gods for good tidings." And he dipped his hand in a small pool at his feet, and with a graceful gesture. threw the clear water from the hollow of his hand on the earth. "Now for thy news."

" Thou dost know that Abaris, the bard, is of the royal house of this province of Munster. The stronghold on yonder height belongs to his father, and is governed by his brother, the royal heir, who sends us greeting, and an invitation to a wolf-hunt and feast to-day."

"I will not quarrel with thy news; for, in sooth, it stirs up the blood in my veius to hear of a hunt once more," exclaimed Clotaire, with flashing eyes. "But Semo! what sayeth Semo?"

"Intent on the rites of the temple, he consents to our going under the protection of Abaris, who, you know, is not a Druid, but as gallant a bard as ever touched harp or falchion. But here he comes in search of us."

"We must speed without delay to Innistore, nobles," said Abaris. "The Clana Dougha* are assembled, and wait our coming; the beagles are unleashed, and the wolf-dogs howl to be on the scent of the quarry," said the noble

"But our weapons? We have no weapons, noble Abaris," said Clotaire.

"Weapons? Targe, shield, and spear are in the halls of Innistore. Our steeds paw the earth and champ their bits beyond the temple gloom of the woods. By this time the wolfwalls. They snuff the chase, and are impatient to be gone.'

steep rocky paths leading to the temple, and, almost breathless with eagerness and haste, leaped into their saddles, and coursed like the winds toward the stronghold of Innistore.

Under the massive arch of the great portal of Innistore stood the noble and handsome Prince of Munster, waiting to be the first to offer welcome greeting to his stranger guests. A knight of the Golden Collar,—an order conferred only on those of royal descent,—he wore his honors bravely. His large blue eyes and yellow hair, his cheeks glowing with health and manly exercises, his broad shoulders and fine athletic figure and noble air, made him a fine type of the higher classes of his countrymen. His finely-proportioned limbs were covered closely with purple cloth. A braccon, or vest, of saffron-colored silk, fastened with large emeralds set in gold, covered his breast; while the close sleeves of a flowing mantle of some fine and glossy fabric gave him all the advantages he could desire in the use of his arms .-Over the whole was thrown a fallung, or cloak, of ample dimensions, which, after he had re- a soft slumber stole over her. ceived his guests, was taken away by an attendant. Arm in arm with the young Count of Bretagne, and followed by Abaris and the

and romantic scenes which stretched out on Saxon, he led the way into the great hall of every side around them. But, heedless of Innistore, where tables loaded with viands of gold-tinted trees, or of purple rocks where rich every description, and wines from every clime vines flaunted their gay yellow flowers, they flashing in the light, were spread beneath banfollowed in silence a narrow wolf-track, which ners and other trophies of victories of the past. Knights and squires and mail-clad men were standing in gay groups through the hall: there was an animated hum of voices, the inspiring music of harps, the rattle and ring of arms, and a general hum of expectancy and pleasure. But there was a hush when the prince entered with his guests,-a hush which lasted only long enough for him to introduce them to the company; then uprose such a clamor of greeting and welcome that, alarmed, Ulric of Heidelberg, with his eyes fixed on the great smoking rounds of venison, laid his hand on the hilt of his dagger, while Clotaire, everjoyed to be once more among his peers in age and rank, gave himself up to the excitement of the hour, and won his way to every heart by his frank and noble demeanor.

After the feast began the chase, over hill and dale, over moor and brae, until the echoes rang with the shouts of the hunters and the baying of their hounds.

As the sounds grew fainter in the distance, the vestals of the temple, released from their tasks, sought the shade and shelter of the sacred grove, to enjoy an hour of relaxation in innocent sports and converse. Far down, where the wood skirted the shere, Mona, pensive and alone, was wandering. Her mood was mystical and dreamy; and, to avoid the merriment and light-hearted jests of her companions the vestals, she had stolen away, and ran she knew not whither, until, reaching a little knoll, she saw through a narrow vista the distant ocean gleaming in the sunshine. All was silent there, except those sweet sounds which tranquilize the soul in solitude. The moan of the ocean, the chirp of birds over their new made nests, the soft rustling of leaves as the wind stole through the branches, made low, sweet music; and Mona, tired and spent, threw herself down on the budding moss, where, yielding to the influence of the scene, a tranquil but unutterable sadness stole over her. Her dream haunted her; Dairene's legend troubled her: she felt that she was on the eve of some wonderful event, which threw its shadow over her soul. Suddenly there was a crashing of branches near her, and, starting round, she beheld a savage wolf, with red eyeballs and frothing mouth, fixing himself conchant for a spring toward her. With a wild cry of alarm, she sprang up, and, leming backward against a tree, clasped her hands on her breast, defenseless, and fearing to breathe or move, lest she should feel those deadly fangs fastening in her throat. Her veil was thrown back, and her hair, bursting the gemmed fillet that confined it, fell in wild disorder around her. Her face was white and ghastly, yet, with its expression of deadly anguish, was surpassingly beautiful. The wolf glared on her, sure of his prey. She closed her eyes. He leaped toward her; but, ere he reached her, a spear, aimed with unnering skill, had penetrated the side of his head and cleft his skull. Mona fell senseless to the earth, and her deliverer, rushing forward, lifted her in his arms and bore her rapidly along urtil he reached a thread-like tarn that rippled down over the rocks into the

mossy pool blow. Never before had Clotaire of Bretagne seen loveliness so rare and perfect; never before had the sight of woman inspired him with such everently, as he threw back her hair to lave her forehead. He could not tell why, but to gaze on those beautiful and motionless features made him feel almost guilty of sacrilege. He held his hand under the waterfall, and was in the act of sprinkling Mona's face again, when a hand was laid heavily on his shovlder, and a voice, in accents of alarm, whispered,-

"Flv! My brother Abaris approaches !-She is a vestal of Nerf."

It was the Prince of Munster who spoke the warning. Ulric of Heidelberg was with him, gazing down with a rude and triumphant expression on the insensible Mona.

"I may not leave her thus, be she what she may," cried Clotaire, gathering the folds of her veil over her face. "I have just rescued her from the fangs of a ferocious wolf."

"This is madness, sir count. It would destroy her to be found thus. Ha! she revives!"

Mona opened her eyes, and, finding herself leaning on the bosom of a stranger and surrounded by knights, she uttered a low cry, and, covering her face with her hands, sprang away, and was soon lost to view in the overhanging dogs had found the careass of the savage beast they had been chasing all day, which, with loud And with fleet steps the three sprang up the | yelping and deep-mouthed cries, they tore and tossed. On Mona sped,-up cliffs, along the narrow footpaths skirting the sea, until she reached a range of high overhanging rocks which jutted out a picturesque headland, into the frothing surges. Drenched with the spray, on she went, over the jagged rocks and slippery ways, until the startled sea-birds flew shricking and circling around her,-until the wild weird commotion of the surf beating on the cliffs and rushing up into the narrow caverns which indented the shore shut out the echo of the deep-mouthed baying of the dogs and the shouts of the hunters. Then she paused, gasping, panting, and trembling, and looked cagerly around for a place of shelter, when she espied near a narrow opening, which seemed to lead far back into a deep and irregular cavern. Into it she crept, and to her great joy, saw, far back, a lamp burning in a niche, which threw a pale light around. Going toward it, she discovered a nook in the wall of the cavern, heaped up with dried leaves and moss, on which she threw herself, exhausted and fainting, and soon

(To be Continued.)

"Do you enjoy good health, Zachary?" "Why, yes, to be sure; who doesn't?"

PARIS DURING THE INSURRECTION.

(From Correspondents of London Press.) Easter Sunday bore a strange aspect in Paris yesterday. The Boulevards were crowded as of yore, but this time by excited knots of political disputants instead of by vendors of sucre d'orge and children's toys. Churches were descrted, many, indeed, being closed "by command," and during the greater portion of the day there was a steady flow of pleasure-seekers in the direction of the Champs Elysces.

A heavy fusillade was audible from the side of Colombes and Asnieres, and, supposing Neuilly to be in consequence tolerably quiet, I resolved to attempt a visit as far as I could penetrate through the Bois de Boulegne.

Neuilly is, without metaphor, a city of the dead. As far as the principal avenue is concerned, there is nothing remarkable to be seen. Brown-red spots upon the pavement mark the passage of death, while holes ploughed in the ground and trees torn up and scattered show that the struggle was a desperate one. The side streets present a heartrending spectacle, and give us a foretaste of what we are to expect should the Versailles army force an entrance into Paris. Piles of bodies, Versaillais and Federals, littered the doorsteps, and lay in heaps upon the staircases, while long, thin lines of blood marked the progress of some victims, wounded unto death, who had crawled into a cupboard or beneath the shadow of a fireplace, and lay there still, with calm, white faces, fixed in ghastly relief in the light that penetrated down the chimney. In some instances there had evidently been a severe contest, hand to hand. Men lay in twos and threes, one upon another, and I felt like a ghost in some Icelandic tale of horror, the only living creature among so many dead. The distant fusillade and crash of shells served but to increase the stillness and impress me with the general hush. I was astonished to remark that several women had fallen, in one instance pierced by many balls. All of them were in the continiere uniform, some with a gaily-painted little cask strapped round the waist, others with pistols undischarged still in their belts. There was one lying alone within a courtyard, a handsome young woman, with black hair braided about her temples, a smile upon her lips, and the fragment of a sabre in her hand. She belonged to the 68th battalion, and had been struck down by the explosion of a shell. Further on, half buried under a heavy door which had fallen from its hinges, were two men, one a sailor and the other a soldier of the line, killed by fragments of the same projectile, and half across the door and over the courtyard stones were trails of some long creeper just bursting into leaf. Many houses are unroofed and open to the sky, while shattered blocks of stone and heaps of bricks and slate render some of the narrow lanes almost impassable. I find upon, inquiry that a very large proportion of the victims of the last few days are women, counting together those who have been killed by accident and those who have perished sword in band. One lady, indeed, bids fair to rival Theroigne de Mericourt-"Citoyenne Eudes," as she is called, wife of the General of the same name, who now commands at Issy, and who is a member of the Commune. It is said that she has been under fire several times,

Meanwhile, I became aware that the battle on my left was increasing in intensity. A violent fusillade continued, lasting until sunset, while shells were incessantly hurled on Maillot, the Ternes, and the Arch of Triumph. Five projectiles fell within the American ambulance, which is empty and left to its fate; 20 more exploded at the top of the Champs Elysees within half-an-hour. Foot passengers fled scared, or shrunk under the shadows of the house, and the National Guards remained hidden behind corners, shaking their fists and vowing vengeance on the canaille. "We have had enough of this," they said. "We have been too long suffering with those brutes. Out with the few Gregeois, the picrate de potasse, and the dynamite. We will sweep them from the face of the earth!" and they waved their arms and uttered imprecations, and then resumed their pipes and retired still further under shelter, quite satisfied with their own conduct.

and has picked off her men with soldierly rang-

About dusk I crept back into the town, and made for the Avenue de la Grunde Armee, where lives a were bursting in all directions and I was obliged to choose my time, rush from behind a sheltering wall, and dive into my friend's porte cochere. I found his wife and himself at dinner, and was invited to join in the meal. Amid the general thunder and crash it was no wonder that she was nervous, and I must say that of all dinners this one was the strangest at which I have ever assisted. The maidservant brought in dishes with a rush, in order to avoid a portion of the passage which she considered particularly exposed, poured out the wine with a shaking hand, clinking as she did so the bottle against the glass, while her mistress, at every reverberation which seemed nearer than the rest, retired under the table with a smothered shrick, dragging the cloth with her, to re-appear shortly, with mute appeals for forbearance from her husband, who was stoically sitting opposite, calmly dissecting a chicken's leg. The house was certainly in direct line of fire, and seemed to shiver whenever a shell burst in the road below. Every now and then a window broke with the shock, increasing my hostess's apprehensions, and all at once, as 'dessert was being placed upon the table, there came a loud report, and the adjoining drawing room was filled with smoke. My friend and I hurried out, imagining that a bomb had entered the apartment, but we found that a shell had exploded on the balcony.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writes: "Yes, citizen," said he, "il nous faut une liquidation sociale." "And what do you mean by that?" I asked. "I mean that the poor shall no longer be the tools of the rich, and that the people, being the majority, shall have a Government that will represent them." This dialogue was taking place at one of the barricades of the Place Pigalle-that which closes the Rue Trochot. My interlocutor was an insurgent National Guardsman, and he had requested me very civilly to pay the toll to which everybody else submitted who desired to pass-ic carry a few paving-stones to help to strengthen the barricade. On my representing that I was a foreigner, and consequently anxious to maintain a neutral policy in so far as it was possible, he was good enough to tell me that those who declined carrying paving-stones must go round by the other way. Nevertheless, he deigned to strike up a minute's conversation, and, in reply to my inquiry as to wherefore this new rising, answered as above, "Il nous faut une liquidation sociale."

So, starting on the half-mile circuit to which my neutrality condemned me, I mused on these words social liquidation." I threaded the Rue Duperre, once a tranquil thoroughfare, now the only channel of communication left clear between the Rue de Faubourg Montmartre and the Quartier Pigalle, and consequently as thronged as one of the inner boule-Carts, empty omnibuses, a hearse with one horse and a queue of mourners behind, trying in vain to make their way to the Cimetiere Montmartre, were blocking up the road, and on the two pavements trooped a couple of mobs, bowing congratulations to each other across the street, and flourishing democratic journals printed on candle paper, and bearing such pleasant titles as the Venyeur, Drapeau Rouge, and Guillotine. One of the most curious features of French revolutionizing, by the way, is the amazing rapidity with which these amiable carmine prints start into being like carrion crows over the bodies of prostrate Governments.

The whole of the area between the Rue de Rivoli, the Hotel de Ville, and the Prefecture de Police positively bristles with barricades, and from morning to night a swarm of citizens is engaged in rendering them impregnable. I was examining the biggest of these barricades which blocks up the Avenue Victoria when a mob of insurgents, soldiers, workmen, and National Guardsmen, all jumbled to gether, came full tilt down the avenue fresh from plundering a depot of arms near the Place Saint-Jacques. A good number of the men carried six or seven rifles, and they distributed them freely to whoever asked-in fact, they were glad to be relieved of the load. One of the citizens, groaning under the weight of four Chassepots, a couple of Remingtons, and several parcels of ball cartridge, told me generously that I might have my choice. I selected the best of the Chassepots and the largest parcel of cartridges. I hold them in trust for the next duly constituted Government, should we ever have such a thing again.

And now, what do they want? was the question I asked myself as the last of the gang hobbled by me with his spoil. I turned to the sentinel who was gnarding one end of the barricade, and inquired of him politely whether social liquidation was what he, too, was aiming at. Yes, that was it, he wanted the "liquidation sociale"—the rich had everything and the poor had nothing; the time was come for

changing all that.

What the men of the Commune wish materially to change are all practices and ideas of law and justice. They have already struck a blow at the rights of property in various ways by "remitting" rents which did not belong to them; by keeping as prisoners sometimes Generals, sometimes private in-dividuals, sometimes even their own friends and confederates; by suppressing newspapers, and, on occasion, a few human lives; by seizing from the Insurance Companies sums which were there in some sort as a deposit; in making requisitions on the coffers of the Railway companies and on the Bank of France; in taking possession of the money of the Treasury and of the City, even of the provi sions which England has so generously sent to the destitute of the French capital, and of which a portion was used two days ago to supply the troops in the Place Vendome. They have driven the Judges from the bench and rendered the sittings of the Tribunals impossible. They will not hesitate long to issue paper money, which will have a forced circulation, and which will have to supply the want of resources which is becoming more and more menacing. The assignats of the first Revolution will appear again. But these assignats had for security the sale of the confiscated estates of the emigrants, which did not prevent their falling immeasurably below their nominal value. What guarantee will the new Commune of Paris secure for its paper money? Churches, and the property of religious bodies. But who will buy these things if they are put up for sale, and if they are not sold what sureties for the future will be given to the holders of assignats? What faith can be put in the stability of the Commune? It will be necessary, then, with or without guarantee, that this paper money should be put into forced circulation. But here appears a problem of the existence of which the present masters of the city do not seem to have an idea—which is the problem of food.

The trade of Paris is stopped in its growth. No more orders come in, and if they did they could not be executed or despatched, nor would the value be recovered The manufactories are at a standstill the workmen mount guard at the barricades, and I can quote a large establishment, the most considerable of its kind, and the trade of which is most ineportant, where 3,000 less clerks and workpeople are employed now than throughout the siege. When it is remembered that trade in Paris produced two milliards five hundred millions in 1869, and that now it is reduced to almost nothing, it will be easy to see the difficulty of the problem which the "Commune of Paris" will find placed before it while waiting for the other Communes of France to seal the compact of the Federation with it .- Times.

THE RETURNING BOLDIERS OF FRANCE. (From the London News, April 1.)

CARLSBURR, March 28 .- There are two streams of men in uniform setting in opposite directions across the Franco-German frontier, and a short railway trip, from which I have just returned, has shown me the sight of woman inspired from when such for the Avenue de la Grande Armee, where fives a tenderness. He touched her face lightly and friend of mine, hard by the Porte Maillot. Shells much of their living force. With cheers and songs, much of their living force. With cheers and songs, when here have been here have been been been been been to large the state of the hearts beating high with the pride of victory, the Germans are travelling home. The stream which sets westward is of different bue, less oyous in its course, and with far less of hope before

t. But the future masters of France are right glad

to turn their faces towards home, and songs may be

heard from the trains which convey them. . Ever and anon parties of them strike up quaint provincial ditties, which are all about Lisette and the village, and have not an allusion in them to glory or to war. Napoleon's army returns a trifle sadder, let us hope a trifle wiser, than it set forth. The men go back without a rallying cry, without a leader to whom they can cling in their defeat, and it is natural that the rumors which arrive from Paris should double their perplexity. They cannot shout "Vive l'Empereur!" The time has not yet come for that. The men feel too sore at Napoleon's failure. Yet to shout "Vive la Republique!" among these homeward-bound prisoners would raise almost as bitter a smile just now as to venture on the long-forgotten " Vive le Roi!" Speak to any group of the travelers in uniform about what has happened lately in Paris, and you will hear curses flung at the canaille which shot the two Generals in cold blood. Ask yonder sunburnt sous-officier of the ex-Imperial Guard what he thinks. The answer is rompt and decisive: "Monsieur, they will want us back among them. We at least have obeyed our superiors to the last. Those conscripts under Vinoy had learned their drill in the evil days of France, and could not be trusted." Take the sense of the four or five Zouaves who stand chatting in an offhand way at the end of the platform. They are bitter in their tone against certain vague personages styled "ces imbeciles"—presumably the Marshals of the Empire—but are convinced that a little gun-powder will bring Paris to reason. There is nowhere, that I can see, among the prisoners a gleam of interest in, or sympathy with, an ideal Republic. They are anxious to get back to France, and they desire to make no difficulty about the form of Government which they may find existing on their return. But they will willingly support strong measures against the party of disorder. * * * have evidently no faith in tine talking, and no doubt but that their skill and determination will decide the fate of France if affairs should come to down right civil war. • • Among the French officers returning from Germany there is a great deal of Bonapartism, and scurcely a tinge of Republican feeling. The officers hold themselves more aloof, and are more guarded in what they say than are the men, as may well be supposed. But they go home the irreconcilable enemies of the "Reds," and the

IRISH ANTELLIGENCE.

lukewarm friends at best of the most moderate Re-

public that can be devised.

On Tuesday, 11th April, the Rev. Dr. Conroy, successor of the Right Rev. Dr. McCabe in the See of Ardagh, was consecrated at Longford. The ceremony was one of great splendour, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, eight Bishops, and a vast number of the clergy being present.

The Catholic College of Maynooth (the grant to | in previous years to carry off the surplus left by the

which was withdrawn under the act for the disestablishment of the Irish Church) has received from the Church Commissioners the sum of £360. 000 for compensation.

IRISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The Registrar-General's Report on the last quarter of the year 1870 states that the cold weather caused great mortality among the young and the aged in Ireland. Several deaths at upwards of 100 years of age were registered. A Castleblaney registrar records the death of an old Waterloo man at 103, and "his wiry spouse" at 100; and the registrar at Celbridge the death of a labourer, a native of Maynooth, retaining his mental faculties to the last, at 106, who was in Celbridge workhouse for his last four years, a man "remarkable for his extreme good temper. A military pensioner died in the Castletown Union at (as stated) the age of 116; he said he served at Bunker's-hill as a drummer; he was in possession of all his faculties until within a few weeks of his death, and was not confined to bed until the cold weather set in. The Registrar-General has to state that scarlet fever prevailed in Ireland in the last quarter of 1870, and ten registrars report the presence of small-pox. But he observes that the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are being zealously carried into operation throughout the country, and with the most beneficial results. He states that the reports of the sanitary condition of the various districts show an improvement as compared with former years. The Clifden registrar reports a great deal of fever, nearly all brought from Scotland, and states also that there have been many cases of phthisis, almost every one occurring in labourers returning from Scotland in an advanced stage of pulmonary disease. In the year 1870 there were 150,151 births registered in Ireland, and 90,695 deaths, showing a natural increase of population amounting to 59,456; but 74,855 enigrants left the ports of Ireland in the Year, and this changes the increase of population into a decrease of 15,399. But, in truth, the registration of births and deaths in Ireland is very imperfect, and the registration of marriage is still more so.

All Ireland demands is to rule herself; to have the power of making the laws to govern her own people. That will satisfy her. It will change disaffection into loyalty, convert enemies into friends, and cement a real union between the two countries, quite different from the parchment union which impels the Fenians to conspire for separation. Let the concession of Home Rule be made, and the Irish government will be a Protestant one. But the Catholic millions will have no objection to that. They have confidence in their Protestant countrymen, and rely upon the patriotism of the Irish Lords and Commons to serve all erceds alike, and labour to restore the prosperity of the country.

A London contemporary, whose article on the subject we publish in another page, is beginning to see that a parliament in Dublin would not injure the interests of England. He can now observe that the Irish parliament, which expired from the effects of perjury, corruption and tyranny, did wonders for the country. And so it did. It improved commerce, manufactures and agriculture to such a degree, that it was said there was no such progress made in any other nation in so short a period, Well, this is what Ireland desires to witness again. She is too large, and her people are too intelligent to submit to a continuance of the wretched mis-government which she has so long experienced. If England is wise she will at once concede Ireland's demand for Home Rule, and then, having secured the good will of the Irish people, she may set the threats and sneers of the world at defiance .- Dundilk Democrat.

Considerable excitement and speculation existed some time back with references to preparations made to obtain possession of the holdings of several tenants of the estate of Lord Charles Pelham Clinion, at Thornhill, near Castletown, and the attitude expected to be assumed by the tenantry and their friends in connection therewith. On Saturday affairs reached their denouement, which it is satisfactory to say, was at least penceable. The tenants under notice to quit, to the number of thirty, or thereabouts, had come to terms with the agent, Mr. Wright, solicitor, the process of dispossession being only to be applied in two cases. At an early hour the County Sub-Sheriff, Mr. Johnson, attended by thirty police, under Mr. Holmes, S.I., proceeded to the lands, which are situate about five miles from Castletown and form part of the arable soil which relieve the stony desolation of that wild but beautiful mountain region. The scene which preceded and accompanied the eviction was one sadly and peculiarly Irish. At points along the road by which the posse was expected to approach, groups of the country people, men and women, had gathered, waiting with patient, subdued faces to witness the engines of law in operation, and as the police marched by the occupants of the poor dwellings by the way hurried out to look. It had a startling effect also to hear the sudden shrill calls in the solitude, and see distant figures apparently starting from the heather on the hills, shouting and gesticulating as they perceived the sheriff and his force. No evidence whatever of a hostile demonstration, or even of hostile feeling, was apparent. A crowd accompanied the officers, and looked on while the usual formality was being observed, but beyond sarcastic comment and "chaff," for which the people of the district appear to possess a native genius, nothing was offered to the preservers of the peace which could arouse their action, offensive or defensive. It is understood that the arrangements between the tenantry and the landlord are favourable to the former, and we have been informed that in the two cases in which evictions were enforced, the holders will not be permanently dispossessed .-Cork Examiner.

THE EXODES EROM IRELAND .- It is a singular fact, and one that speaks very eloquently for itself, that what Mr. Gladstone has called the banishment of the Irish people is going on as steadily this year as at the worst and most disturbed period since 1865. Though the season has scacely begun as yet, Queenstown is crowded with emigrants, and there seems every reason to believe that before summer the weekly departures from this port alone to the United States will average two thousand. Every succeeding year, too, it is noticeable that emigration is more and more becoming a hard matter-of-fact business transaction, losing much of its gloomy associations. The scenes at departure are dwindling down to the most formal proportions; and save in very rare instances one sees little of the visible tokens of grief which used to form so painful an accompaniment of transatlantic emigration. Indeed the regret belongs rather now to those who stay behind and who watch the uncensing flow of the hardiest and most vigorous of our race. The emigrants this year are nearly all of the comfortable agricultural class, most of them provided with a little capital, and bound for the Western States of the Union.— As usual, young women, either farmers' daughters or domestic servants, predominates. There is also a sprinkling of the artizan classes, and from week to week a large number of retired members of the constabulary. They come principally from Clare, Tipperary, and the midland counties-Meath, Westmeath, and King's and Queen's Counties sending a larger contingent than usual, doubtless in view of the expected suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Large numbers also come from Galway and the adjoining counties, the proportion from the County Cork being small. For the accommodation of these multitudes of emigrants the four companies running steamers from this port have been tried to the utmost, and extra steamers have had to be started as

^{*} The Knights of Munster.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

on the rush of emigration from Liverpool, which Drogheda. has scarcely ever been greater than at present-Besides the mail boats, six large steamers have called at Queenstown during the past week, and have taken on board upwards of 1,400 passengers, nearly 500 more being left behind for lack of accommodation. These were taken by the Cunard steamer Aleppo, the Inman steamer City of New York, the National steamer Italy, the Guion steamer Minnesota, and the Inman steamer City of Brussels. During the current week there will be run three extra steamers belonging to the Cunard, National, and Inman lines, so that altogether eight Transatlantic steamers will have left the port during the week, each carrying an average of about 280 passengers, or an aggregate of about 2,000, yet it is fully expected that this mighty drain on the population will rather increase than diminish within the next few months .- Cork Herald.

THE SEAFORDE MURDEL-STRANGE PROCEEDINGS. Some eight days ago I announced to you that John Gregory, who was sentenced to death at the last Downpatrick assizes for the murder of John Gallaher, had made a confession of his guilt to the Episcopalian chaplain of the prison, the Rev. M. Ritchie. Similar statements were made in the Belfast papers, and it was regarded as an indisputed fact in this town that the confession had been made. I may state that it was from Mr. Ritchie himself (to whom the convict confessed) that I ascertained the fact, For a few days after the confession was made publie there was no more of the matter, although it was a matter of little surprise here to those who knew the character of Gregory that he had made his confession so shortly-only two days-after his con- tained. demnation. About a week ago, however, it was reported that Gregory denied in the most express terms to his friends that he had ever made any confession whatever. You may imagine this announcement caused no little surprise. But quite a sensation was caused here when in the papers of Friday there appeared a letter from Gregory's nephew, denying on the authority of the condemned man himself that the latter had ever made any confession, and stating that he expressed astonishment when he heard that the alleged confession had been made public through the newspapers. A niece of the convict met Mr. Ritchie in the street, and devoutly invoked God's curse on him, and all belonging to him for, as she alleged, deliberately giving publicity to a falschood. The affair was talked over here very much, and I might use a stereotyped expression, and say that " the greatest excitement prevailed." But the most extraordinary proceeding of all took place to-day. The Board of Superintendence of Down Jail, which on a previous occasion figured in the public press, met to-day to make some investigation, as was understood, in reference to the alleged confession made by Gregory to his chaplain. It is not known at what conclusion the board arrived, further than that they decided on forwarding the chaplain's explanation and the convict's denial to the Lord Lieutenant. The question, therefore, is one of the credibility of Gregory and of Mr. Ritchie, the chaplain. The matter has excited such extraordinary interest in this town that there is little doubt an investigation by the Government officials will be necessary.—Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WESTMEATH.-The West-Ennis, a firm supporter of the present Government, It is also rumouved that the National and Home Rule party intend to put forward a candidate in the | gious equality.—Sligo Champion. person of Mr. O'Neill Daunt. It is not unlikely that Mr. Brinsley H. Marley will contest the county in the Conservative interest, and between him and the worthy baronet, who for some years represented this borough, it is most probable the contest will lie. Both have claims on the county, each being the owner of property, excellent landlords, and extensive employers.

CAUSES OF RIBBONISM.—Mr. W. H. Gregory, member for Galway, in a letter published by the Irish | Newdegate been requested by the members of the wretched hovels into which the people are driven. right to inquire into the domestic concerns or into He also approves of the idea that the dwellings the private affairs of any family in England, as he

cular to Sir Dominick Corrigan, the member for his voice in their regard. He feels this himself Dublin, requesting him to watch closely Mr. Gladstpne's policy, and endeavor to find out what his religious convictions really are, he having refused to favor this Association with a satisfactory reply to formation on the subject, and from that poisoned their enquiry." Sir Dominick sent the following reply.—! Merrion-square West, Dublin, March 24, 1871. Gentlemen.—I am in receipt of your letter asking me "to endeavour to find out what Mr. Gladstone" religious convictions really are." I beg, in reply, to say that I never enquire into my neighbour's private affairs.—I am, gentlemen, truly yours,
D. T. Corrigan.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF THE CARDINAL. - The death is announced of Edward Cullen, Esq., which took place at his residence, Tara, Co. Meath, on the 22nd of March. The deceased gentleman was brother to his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop .-

THE CATROLIC UNIVERSITY. - The Corporation of Limerick have passed a unanimous vote in favor of a charter and endowment for the Catholic Univer-

We understand that Artane Castle, a spacious mansion in the neighbourhood of Dublin, has been purchased by the Christian Brothers, with the view to its being converted into a novitiate, or central training establishment for the order in Ireland. The Order has completely outgrown its present house in Dublin, and that establishment is no longer able to afford the supply of teachers required to meet the constant and ever increasing demands for the extension of the system.

Emgration .- It is extraordinary, notwithstanding the comparatively improved condition of the country, that emigration from this port seems to likely exceed the exodus from this port last Spring. On Monday a large number of families left by the Liverpool steamer, en route to Canada and the United States, and last night again a number of others, evidently of a respectable class, took their departure for the same destination.—Belfust Examiner.

ABSENCE OF CRIME IN WATERFORD .- At the opening of the Waterford City Sessions Court this week by B. C. Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., on addressing the grand jury, his Worship remarked that there was but one case to go before them, and that for common assault. The case required no observations from

The O'Donoghue has given a formal denial to the report that he is about to retire from the representa-

tion of Tralce. On the showing of a Parliamentary return, issued lately, it appears that nearly 70,000 persons cmigrated from Ireland last year.

Two men, whose names are unknown, have been aten in a dreadful manner, near Ballyhofey, county Donegal; and a third person, when going for a priest and a doctor, was also violently assaulted. The cause is unknown.

A return of the wrecks off Gally Head, county Cork, within the last six years has been issued. Eight vessels have been disabled or lost in that

regular boats. This is is a great degree consequent learned, small-pox has entirely disappeared from and he had found that in Birmingham, Newcastle,

The following extract is from the Pall Mall Gazette, April 3:—"To afford pecuniary aid to a body not our own is the same thing as relieving a begyar. Even when the beggar is in want we know unhappily with how much of evil the act of charity is attended; but when the beggar is not in want—and to iken the Irish Church, which has, unfortunately, taken to begging, to one actually in want would be too ludicrous-we are well aware from constant experience—that the demand for this kind of reckless charity is endless. The Church, which has begun its career in mendicancy, will continue it in the same undignified line. The mendicant habit once created is sure to survive. The begging-box will be sent round again and again to obtain wherewithal to satisfy needs which the use of the begging-box itself created."

EMIGRATION FROM IRBLAND .- The Irish Registrar-General gives the following account of the 75,000 emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1870 :- 4-1 per cent. were under five years old; 75 per cent. were five, but under 15; 76 per cent, were 15 but under 35; 77 per cent. were 35, but under 45; 26 per cent. were 45, but under 55; 1.1 per cent. were 55 and upwards; the ages of 1 per cent, are not specified. The collection of these returns at the several Irish ports was commenced on May 1, 1851, and between that time and the end of 1870 2,057,324 emigrants left Ireland; or 2,013,254 after deducting persons belonging to other countries than Ireland. Of this number 383,125 were from Leinster, 736,472 from Munster, 538,249 from Ulster, 250,179 from Connaught; the province of 105,238 was not ascer-

IMPUTATION ON IRISH FARMERS.—According to the London correspondent of the Irish Times the report of the Westmeath Committee states that crime of a serious character has existed in Westmeath, King's County, and Meath for the last three years, and is on the increase, more especially in reference to combinations and conspiracies having for their object assassinations and other agrarian crimes. Some of the tenant farmers are reported to be seriously involved in the lawless proceedings. The existing law is stated to be insufficient for the purpose of effectually coping with the mass of crime said to pervade the district, but it is left to Parliament to levise what remedy it can, or to sanction whatever measures the Government may introduce, the Committee making no suggestion. Mr. M'Carthy Downing, Mr. Maguire, and Serjeant Sherlock are stated to have sought to strike out of the report the imputation on the tenant farmer.

STATE OF SLIGO .- If evidence were wanting of the eaceable disposition of the industrious inhabitants I this county, it is amply supplied in the address of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions to the Grand Jury at Ballymete, on Wednesday last. "There is really no crime of the least importance on the calendar," is the result of the learned chairman's scrutiny of the official record-and his general experience of the moral condition of this country is By its force marriage within certain degrees of terms:-- Since I had the good fortune to be appointed in this county, I have observed some improvement, so much so that I am almost afraid that by and by there will be no room for further improvement. Whilst proud of the position which Sligo holds in meath Independent says-Several candidates have this respect, it is not less pleasing to point to other been already mentioned, amongst others-Sir John | counties of Ireland, as evidencing the blessing so rapidly following on legislation which has secured better land laws and a greater development of reli-

Monastic Institutions .- If any body of men or women voluntarily agree to live in religious seclusion, by what right can Mr. Newdedate lay claim to their respective orders, what pretext can Mr. Newde-Birmingham has had the effrontery to address a cir- there would have been some reason for him raising and, knowing well that no abuses exist, he searches elsewhere for reasons to explain his conduct. To the Government of Italy he applies for some insource he brings forward arguments for the suppression of monasteries and convents in England. We will not allow ourselves to fall into a digression as to the special qualities of the Italian Government as it deserves; but we may be permitted to say that the very fact of Mr. Newdegate bringing forward the Italian Government as an authority on the subject, proves that he has a bad case. It has been falsely alleged that parties are detained in convents against their will, and no proof has been brought forward to ground the shadow of suspicion on that head.-But on that false allegation it is eagerly sought that these institutions should be carefully examined by a Protestant Government. Why, even if such were the case, there is a remedy as well known as it is ancient in our law for such a state of things. Mr. Newdegate and his adherents should know that a writ of habeas corpus can be issued for the purpose of preventing any one being detained against his will. By the exercise of that writ the liberty of the subject is guaranteed, and the illegal detention of any individual is rendered an impossibility. Yet our monastic legislator is not satisfied with this salutary safeguard of the people's rights, but he must needs insist on exercising a power which would not only strike at the liberty of the subject,

but also invade the private relations of life. For the sake of Mr. Newdegate himself, we trust that he will not prove himself so insane as to make ever again another attempt at procuring a commit-tee. Though he is an old man, we hope he is still young enough to learn that he cannot succeed in his irreligious undertaking. We remember with pain Spocher's annual motion about the Maynooth grant, or rather, as it might be called, pittance; and still later we recall with disgust, the ridiculous exhibitions of Mr. Whalley on the same subject when he was always called on for a song. No good could be effected by either. So with Mr. Newdegate. We warn him, if he wishes to have any claim to the position of a legislator, to change his topic and bid farewell to it for ever; for we believe that, if he seeks again for a committee, the House, before it considers the question, will ask him first—to sing.—Belfast Daily Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND. - Republicanism is making a more rapid growth in England than the upper classes are willing to admit. Paris is teachng London; and it is said by Paris journals that there are at this moment in Paris 4,000 thieves from London, who have travelled thither in search of experience" and profit. They will return to London formed Republicans of the true red. Meanwhile a journal called The Republican is published regularly in London; and last week a large meeting consisting of upwards of 1500 persons, chiefly working men, was held in the Hall of Science, St. Luke's, with Mr. Holyoake in the chair, and Mr. Bradlaugh

Nottingham, and other large towns, Republican clubs had been formed, comprising thousands of members. It was proposed to found a similar club in London-a proposition which was carried by the whole meeting with only three dissentients,-Strong Republican speeches were made, and the meeting ended with three cheers for the "Universal Republic." The National Reformer—Mr. Bradlaugh's paper—has been sold out this week. There can be little doubt but that we have rough weather ahead, and that England, which has for so long kindled rebellion elsewhere, may herself be one day on fire.-Our system of self-government and personal self-reliance, and the pluck and courage of our upper classes, will create a resistance to the Reds when they shall try to get the upper hand by force; and the conflict may be marked by horrors such as few other countries have witnessed. - Tablet.

THE REAL TYRANTS OF ENGLAND .- Two things, it has been said, are necessary to a modern martyrsome to pity and some to persecute, some to regret and some to roast him. The English Republicans suffer dreadfully at the present moment, owing to the decline of martyrdom. They can find nobody to complain of except the "working man" who, now that he has got the power in his own hands, absolutely refuses to elect one of his own body to represent his opinions in Parliament. We have now no great griping landlords, crushing the life out of their miserable tenants, who would serve as fit targets for Republican wrath; but we have a large number of small griping landlords who charge exorbitant rents for dilapidated old dwellings, who show no thought for the condition of the herds of their fellow-creatures stowed away in these houses from the cellars to the attics, who, having robbed their customers for many years by extortion and adulteration, retire from business on their ill-gotten wealth, invest their savings in old house property, get elected members of vestries, and, with the help of the parish surveyors and medical officers, easily manage to clude the provisions of the sanitary laws and let their tenants die of disease in the dirty old dens, the rents of which they take care to collect weekly. These are the real tyrants in England. who do more than any other class to keep the poor of this country in a state of degradation. The Republicans sailly require a fit object for their indignation, and they will find none more worthy than the small retired tradesman of Great Britain, unless perhaps it is the small tradesman who has not retired, but carries on a brisk business by means of false weights and measures and adulterated articles of food.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.-It was no more unnatural that Lord Camovs and Lord Acton should have voted for the Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister than that Lord Petre and Lord O'Hagan should have voted against it. What is the point for which the liberalistic party are contending? To abolish the Catholic law, which is in vigour in England to this day. lescribed in the following truthful and gratifying affinity is prohibited. As the law of England at present stands it is Catholic, and the Catholic safeguards of family life are in possession, Lord Camoys and Lord Acton voted for its abolition, we presume, on the ground that the Church has a power, which she occasionally uses to dispense with such restriction, when sufficient reasons are brought before her to do so. What the Church does wisely by exception only and by dispensation, it is now proclaimed that the State shall do-always and by

Eugenie at Chiselhurst. - During the last six months a plainly-dressed, graceful lady, accompanied by three or four attendants, might have been met the power to examine as to who they are, or what they are, or what they are, or what are their practices? And if they hurst. Few of those meeting her and failing to reare satisfied to live according to the discipline of cognise a familiar face would have suspected that one short twelve months since she was an Empress, gate have for interfering in their concerns? One and wife of the ruler over a great and powerful na-would, at first glance, be inclined to ask, has Mr. With the resignation of royalty, she has tion. With the resignation of royalty, she has abandoned every appearance of State. Every Sun-Timer, states his opinion that the discontent out of religious orders, to charge himself with the duty of day she walks to the little Catholic chapel, whatwhich Ribbonism arises is caused in a great mea-sure by the tenants being reduced to laborers to take such a special interest in them. But such in the world to see her riding in a carriage. Her through the clearing for pasture lands, and the is not the fact; and the same gentleman has as much aftire is of the simplest, and she may sometimes be seen walking in a plain cotton dress. She neither visits nor receives visitors in any number, and inshould be inspected, and no rent exacted for habitations unfit for human beings.

The Protestant Association of Protestant Pr former years, she declined. For years the Empress has been the leader of fashion, and the least peculiarity of manner, whether intentional or not, has been faithfully copied by every lady who pretends to belong in the slightest degree to the world of Even now her manner of walking, with the body slightly bent forward, and the small stick which she frequently carries, is imitated by the ladies of Chiselhurst, and a reflex of it may be traced far beyond that seeluded district. The feelings of the inhabitants towards the Empressand the young Prince have, after the first curiosity, subsided into respect for her wish to keep herself quite private, and she now attracts no more attention than any ordinary lady. The only effect has been to bring down a few people from London on Sunday morning who visit the chapel for the purpose of gazing on royalty.

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE LAWS.-The Irish and the Scotch present many striking contrasts, but in nothing do they differ so much as in their laws relating to marriage. The difference may be concisely expressed by saying that the Irishman's difficulty has been to know how to get married, and the Scot's to know whether he is married or not, In Scotland marriages may truly be said to be "made in Heaven," seeing that they are contracted with the least possible intervention of human agency. They are characterised by a simplicity which has disappeared from all other parts of the world, except, we believe, Africa, since the Council of Trent. In Ireland, or the other hand, the Commissioners found seven different ways of contracting marriage provided for the romantic inhabitants. To state this single fact is to explain the "Irish difficulty." In England, as our readers are probably aware, there are several ways of being married. You may be married by a special license if you are rich and impatient; by a common license if you are content to wait; by banns if you are poor or old-tashioned; or upon a registrar's cer tificate if you incline to modern innovations. If you are so spiritually nice that among all the creeds in this country you cannot find one to suit you, you may dispense entirely with any religious ceremony. If you are a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, or Dissenter-not a Quaker-you may be married in the presence of a registrar by the clergyman of your own place of worship, and if you choose to become a Jew or a Quaker you may make yourself happy or miserable for life with extreme comfort and privacy .-

THE SPECTROSCOPE FOR TESTING THE PURITY OF WATER.—Professor Church, of Circucester has lately applied the spectroscope to excellent advantage in determining the question of infiltration of sewage into water. In one instance, where several cases of typhoid fever had been developed in a particular neighbourhood, which it was suspected had been caused by the use of water contaminated by drainage from a urinal, a few grains of a lithium salt were introduced into the urinal. Two hours after a spectroscopic examination of the well-water referred to showed unmistakably the presence of lithium, while previously no traces of its existence had been found under the same treatment.

Some people appear to have singular notions of the powers and duties of the police. In a notice of can taxation, for the consideration of its patriotic the earthquake in Wales we read that "a lady, in readers:—

noise, went in great excitement for a police officer." We are not told what the constable was expected to do. Probably to take the earthquake up; or, at the very least, to report it to the inspector on duty for making a disturbance

EMIGRATION FROM THE MHRSEY. - The Liverpool Emigration returns just made up show that during the past quarter there sailed from the Mersey 18,279 passengers, against 21,571 in the corresponding period of last year. In the three months there sailed under the Act, to the United States, 77 ships, with 16,243 passengers, of whom 15,243 were steerage; of the latter 10,007 were English, 292 Scotch, 1,720 Irish, and 3,224 foreigners. The number of ships not under the Act which sailed during the quarter was-to the United States, 28 ships, with 1,292 passengers; to Canada, one ship, with 52 passengers; to Nova Scotia, one, with six passengers; to Victoria, seven ships, with 150 passengers; to the West Indies, two, with 16; to the East Indies, eight, with 105; to the West Coast of Africa, six, with 62; and to South and Central America, 22, with 356 passengers.

THE PURCHAS JUDGMENT .- Another petition to Her Majesty by the Rev. Mr. Purchas has been prepared, and will be forwarded through the Home Secretary and the matter, on being referred by the Queen to Judicial Committee, will come on for hearing. The object of the application is to obtain a re-hearing of the case, and the appeal is to the prerogative of the Crown with the view of obtaining a full discussion on the question of vestments and the position of the officiating minister during the prayer of consecration. Mr. Purchas has been enabled to employ counsel to bring the matter before the public by an appeal to

A War Office return shows that the number of members enrolled in volunteer corps of Great Britain was 193,893 in 1870, namely, 841 light horse, 37,434 artillery, 7097 engineers, 196 mounted rifles, 196,336 rifles, 1489 staff of administrative regiments not above included. 170,671 men were "efficients" namely, 659 light horse, 33,867 artillery, 6278 engineers, 147 mounted riffes, 128,231 riffes, 1489 staff of administrative regiments. 113,061 efficients had obtained the extra certificates, namely, 404 light horse, 5763 engineers, 129 mounted riffes, 106,608 riffes, 866 staff of administrative regiments. The number of volunteers present at the annual inspection in the year ending the 50th of November, 1870, was 138,451, namely, 582 light horse, 27,029 artillery, 5038 engineers, 149 mounted rifles, 105,653 rides. The maximum establishment of the volunteers in Great Britain is stated at 244,966.

Taking the Census.—Monday night.—A great deal had been done to make people understand the Census papers. My district includes a downright poor neighborhood, with many Irish, and several cheap lodging-hoeses. I wish it had nothing else within its limits. For the Irish being mostly Roman Catholics filled up their census papers as a matter of religious duty, and to oblige their priests. Archbishop Manning has taken a great interest in the Census. He understands all about it, and what it is or, so he wrote a circular, which he had printed, with instructions to all his elergy to read it out betore mass on Palm Sunday. It is the ladies—God bless them! of course—and the would-be gentillities who have bothered me most, and who have seemed most obstructive. Take cooks, for example, I don't know whether there is anything in the practice of roasting and boiling which inclines people to mendacity; but in the course of my rounds the cooks have been more perverse than any of their fellows. They all made themselves so absurdly young, and in the very few instances in which I ventured a doubt as to whether a palpable forty-year-older was justified in describing herself as twenty-seven, the bareappearance, were put forward, was absolutely staggering. It was no business of mine to impress upon these audacious women that everyone giving incorrect information, or making a wilful misthere are certain of my constituents whose baptis- class of citizens under the name of taxation is mal certificates I mean to look for, and that I shall nothing but sheer robbery, because it is taken for of the sad cases of destitution she had known of and which had arisen from the head of a family signing his name incautiously at the request of the assistance of Tweed, Hoffman, Bernard, and the the assistance of Tweed, Hoffman, Bernard, and some one else. I had the greatest difficulty in persuading her that a census paper is not a bill of exacceptance, and that she would not be liable to pecuniary loss. There was the pragmatical little man, too, who lodged over the butcher's shop, and who insisted on describing himself as "gentleman" in spite of that vague phrase having been expressly forbidden in printed directions. He was a retired haberdasher, and he did not like to say so; while the shopmen who would call themselves "assistants"; the people who boggled over trifles, and who could not be made to understand either the responsibility of a written statement or the value of my time-all these belonged to the half-educated The two extremes of society performed their part towards the Census office cheerfully and satisfactorily, and the shortcomings (which have after all been very inconsiderable) all mose among those who were uncertain as to their social position. and feared writing themselves down in the world. As a means of seeing household interiors, and of becoming personally acquainted with a thousand and one particulars of the inner life of the members of the community in which you live, there is, believe me, nothing to approach the act of going the Census rounds.—Abridged from London Daily News.

UNITED STATES.

THE JESUITS IN JERSEY CITY.—The Jesuits Fathers, who were assigned by Bishop Bayley to St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, took formal possession of the rectory of that church on the 13th ult. The parish is the most wealthy and populous in Hudson County By this transfer the new priests come into property worth over \$300,000, but which yields no income except such as is derived from pew rents and collections. The previous pastor, Father Corrigan, paid off a debt of \$200,000 on the church in a remarkably short time. In less than a month the work of building a Jesuit College, on a large plot of ground adjoining the sucred edifice, is to be began, a fund of \$50,000 having been raised for the purpose. Fathers Corrigan and Connolly are to officiate in future in St. Bridget's, in Mercer street.

-Statistics show that at the present time the di vorces in Rhode Island are in the proportion of one to every fourteen marriages. When it is remembered that there is a large class of Catholic laborers in the State, among whom divorce is prohibited by their church regulations, it is evident that the proportion of divorces among the American population is larger than it should be.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading free trade organ of the West, occasionally makes some telling hits at the prejudices and misapprehensions of the great American nation. In its issue a day or two since, it gave a list of all the members of the Royal Family of England, and expressed the common American sentiment of thankfulness that the maintenance of such a burden was not upon American shoulders. It adds, with a smile, the following items of Ameri-

Received by the Government..... 1,323,000 Paid to salt companies...... \$ 3,927,000 Tax collected on pig iron......\$20,000,000 Received by the Government...... 1,600,000

Paid to pig iron companies......\$18,400,000 The expense of the maintenance of the Royal family in all its branches amounts annually to not more than \$1,750,000, while the sum paid to the salt companies is twice that amount, and to the pig iron corporations as much as is paid to support the Royal families of Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Bayaria, Russia, and Greece.

SENSATIONAL PREACHING IN NEW YORK. - The following sharp sentences are from the "Hermit in New York," in his last letter to the Troy Times :- It is absurd for a minister to think of remaining in a pulpit unless he can attract a remunerative audience. The expenses of the church can only be met by its income, and the preacher must do his part in the matter of pecuniary profit, or take the consequences. The result is that if a city paster be not possessed of first-class talent, he will be driven to supply its lack by those peculiar vagaries which are called "sensations." The old fashioned gospel truths are so unpopular that to make them acceptable requires genius, culture, and cloquence. These features render Hall, Tyng, Ormiston and a few of this favored class very attractive, while the secondrate men rack their brains in vain to get up a stylo which shall be equally successful. This is the secret reason why our elergymen exhibit so much distress. The question urged by trustees is not "how many souls have been converted?" (they can get along without anything in that line), but "do the pews sell?" "Is the house filled?" "Can we meet our outgoes?"-If these be not answered favourably, a very St. Paul would have to find a new field. The up-town prstors are now compelled, in many instances, to see their congregations dwindling. To meet this unpleasant and threatening manifestation, they put forth fresh efforts of vivacity, pungency, and wit; they trim their sentences; they borrow from Robertson, Mclville, and other fashionable divines; they clip bright apothegms from Shakespeare or Mrs. Browning, and spend the week in getting up a performance which shall on Sabbath make people stare, or titter, or weep, or anything else, so long as they come to church. If they fail in this the reaction is terrible. They sink into fearful depths of depression, and become eigerts of pity at once. It is highly probable that an increase of carnestness and fervour would do much to compensate for the lack of genius, but preachers are slow to learn this. They are chained to the copy book before them, and cannot break from its dull proprieties into bold speech. I think that a pieus runter would do well in some of our fashionable churches. It would be so exciting to see a man who was really in earnest, that people would overlook many defects. In the burlesque republic of the Paris Communists

the mob of the capital rule not the capital alone,

but the provinces, too, and maintains itself by un-

ceremonious seizure of private funds wherever it can

find them. Banks and churches are sacked; the assets of corporations are confiscated; tenants are

to pay no rent; property is declared to be theft;

and there is no such thing as government by a free

expression of the pepular will. The hideous pic-

ture in Paris moves us to sorrow and indignation; but are we sure that New York is not in danger of the same evils? The mob that has controlled this city for so many years and has all but secured control of the State, is recruited, like the mob of Paris, from the seums, and gutters, and drinking shops,— It has nothing to lose by taxation, for it has no property to be taxed. It has no desire for an honest government, because government is its natural enemy. It has already nullified the ballot, and taken possession of a Legislature in which its restatement of their age, is liable to a penalty of lit has practiced confiscation, under one form five pounds, besides the inconvenience and or another, until the burden of its exactions annoyance of being brought up before two has become well night unbearable. Two-thirds of the money which it takes from the better presentatives are really but a small minority.be disposed to act as the law directs if there has the personal emolument of the mob. Except in the change, that I was not trying to coax her out of her thing that the Commune has done at Notre Dame and tried to do at the bank; and when the Commune resolves that France shall not vote freely on the question of her own destinies, it only improves a little upon the lesson which the New York Democracy has taught in its bills for the encouragement of fraudulent elections. What with scandalous street commissions, unjust assessments, a tax levy absolutely monstrous with iniquities, railway frauds unparalleled for magnitude and boldness, the courts corrupted, and the last hope of a free peoplo -the suffrage-seriously menaced, we are fast approaching the point where no species of property is safe, and our money and our liberties are held at the mercy of the worst portion of the community. Unless we succeed in the political reform of which there seems to be now some prospect, we shall not need to look abroad to inquire whether republican

government is a failure.—N. Y. Tribunc. A FARKER'S TRICK-Some years ago there lived in Western Pennsylvania two farmers named Wood and Osborne, respectively. They were near neighbours but inveterate enemies; and it is said that they lived almost within sight of one another for fourteen years without speaking to each other. Wood one day went out with a mattock to dig up half-a-dozen stumps that had never yet been removed from his meadow, but finding it pretty hard work, and more-over, not being very fond of work, he gave it up, and returned to the house. On the way it occurred toshim that by cunning device he might induce his unfriendly neighbour to uproot the little annoyances. Acting on a bright idea that occurred to him, he entered his house, got his writing materials, and in a disguised hand wrote :-

"Mr. Woop,-I am an old man, fast approaching my end, and cannot go to my grave without revealng to you a secret. When I was a young man I helped to rob your grandfather of a large amount of money. I and my partner in crime buried fivo thousand dollars of it under the roots of a tree in the meadow that now belongs to you. No doubt those trees have been cut down by this time, but the stumps may still remain. He was soon after hanged for a murder he committed, and I was sent to prison for highway robbery. I was but lately released, and I wish to do all I can to atone for misdeeds. I send this letter by a person who says he knows where you live, and he will throw it into your house."

Mr. Wood scaled this bit of fiction, addressed it to himself, and when night came crept stealthily to Osborne's doors, opened it a little way, tossed it in, and ran away as though Satan was after him. On reaching home he reposed sweetly till morning. When he arose he cast a glance towards his meadow, and to his satisfaction discovered that every stump in his meadow had been dug up during the night, and pulled out by the roots. After breakfast he went coolly to work and rolled them together in a pile in order to burn them. And imagine Osborne's bitterness of heart as he passed by on his way to the village that morning saw Wood thus engaged and knew how he had been

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1871.

Friday, 5—St. Pius, V., P. C. Saturday, 6—St. John before the Latin Gate. Sunday, 7-Fourth after Easter. Monday, 8-Apparition of St. Michael, Arch. Tuesday, 9-St. Gregory Naz., B. C. D. Wednesday, 10—St. Antonius, B. C. Thursday, 11—St. Catherine of Sienna, V.

CHANGE OF OFFICE. - The office of the TRUE WITNESS has been removed to No. 210, St. James Street.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Still the fighting goes on before the walls of Paris, but as yet no decisive results have been obtained. The advantage, however, has been on the side of the Versailles Government: and every day reduces the means, or fighting powers of the Reds, or Paris Communists, who have been driven out of Fort Issy. It would seem, therefore, that though the contest may be prolonged, the Paris insurgents must be defeated, especially since no where in the Provinces do the people seem inclined to make a serious diversion in their favor. It is reported that the Archbishop of Paris has been released.

The Napoleonists are again raising their heads, and give vent to their hopes by loudly announcing that, when the actual troubles shall have been appeased, the country will again be appealed to through a plebiscite, which it is expected will re-establish the Empire. The present anarchical condition of France is the best apology that could be offered for the faults of the Napoleonic regime; since it would seem to indicate that only by a firm and strong hand | Protestants, as something almost incredible.could any form of order have been preserved Really when we contrast the moral condition of for such a long course of years; and that therefore the ex-Emperor was justified in the use, both of the means by which he obtained the tisties, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the supreme authority, and of these by which he contrived to retain it. So, we suppose, we shall see the French revert to the system of strong personal government. Having no constitution, that is to say, no political institutions, no other course is open to them.

At a meeting last week of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, a Rev. Mr. Potts is reported as having delivered an address, in which amidst much that is highly worthy of approval, there appear a few sentences which, without being hypercritical, we cannot but condemn as in very bad taste, as very untruthful in their suggestions, and as highly offensive to all Catholic Irishmen; who, whatever the Rev. Mr. Potts may think to the contrary, do form an integral portion of the Irish nation. We cite the following passages in illustration of have been done things to be forgiven; many our meaning:--

"I see"_the Rev. Mr. Potts is reported as having said-"I see in Our Island Home contrast of intelligence and ignorance, of wealth and poverty, of loyalty and rebellion, of love and hatred, and of religion and heathenism."

Of course it was intended to be understood that the " intelligence, the wealth, the loyalty. the love, and the religion," were on the Protestant side; whilst on the other, or Catholic side were ranged-"the ignorance, the poverty, the rebellion, the hatred, and the heathenism." With more of truth the Rev. Mr. Potts might have said that, in Ireland we see the striking contrast between the effects of long years of "Protestant Ascendency," and of Catholic suffering; he might, and should, have told his hearers, that, if there were much want of education amongst Irish Catholics, it was because during the dark period of "Protestant Ascendency" the law prohibited Catholic schools, and treated the Catholic school master as a felon; that, if Catholics were poor to-day, it is because during the same period, the law of the land denied to Catholics the means of acquiring, and the right of holding property; that the loyalty of the Protestant section of the Irish peoto "wallop" the "Catholic nigger;" that the "love" with which he credited his friends has to the existing law may, on the whole, be secured oft been well exemplified in Orange massacres; oft been well exemplified in Urange massacres; for the moment may, by tending to greater uniform and that the "hatred" which this kind of ity, ultimately diminish the occasions of dispute and "love" provoked was but the natural conscquence of long endured cruel persecution .-The Rev. Mr. Potts would also, had he been truthful, have been careful to inform his hearers that, if in Ireland there be "heathenism" it is to be found, not amongst those who have remained faithful to, but amongst those who have apostatised from the faith of the Catholic

Again the Rev. Mr. Potts, apostrophising his Island Home thus delivered himself :-

"I would bring thee beneath the healing, and saving influence of the Cross of Jesus the Christ. I would place thee where the rays of the Sun of Righteousness would fall upon thee, and illumine thy moral darkness."

This, if it imply anything, implies that Ireland, in so far as, and because she is Catholic, is not "beneath the healing and saving influence of the Cross of Jesus Christ;" that to the same extent, and for the same reason, Catholic Ireland is plunged in "moral darkness" and unwarmed by the rays of that Sun of Rightcousness which shines with undimmed splendor upon the Vineyard of the Lord in Belfast, and the Protestant section of the British community.

The Rev. Mr. Potts, since he saw fit to allude at all to such topics on the occasion of a festive meeting, which gentlemen-members of the Church to which his sneering and offensive allusions were made, had been invited to attend-a thing in very bad taste to do, as Protestants are themselves quick to perceive when sinned against in like manner-the Rev. Mr. Potts, we say, should have told the plain truth about the matter; which is this; - That that side of Ireland-the Catholic side, which is according to his theory, not beneath the healing and saving influence of the Cross of Jesus Christ; on which the Sun of Righteousness has not yet risen; and which is therefore still plunged in what he calls "moral darkness"—is, without exception, the most moral, and the most virtuous portion of the British Empire-That therein, in spite of violent political and social agitation, which stimulates to deeds of blood and violence-crimes against person and property, murders, burglaries, outrages upon women, unnatural crimes, child murder, wife and husband poisonings, &c., are, in proportion to population, much scarcer than they are in Protestant England; and that the "purity of the women, dwellers in outer moral darkness,' whose situation the Rev. Mr. Potts commiserates, and would fain alleviate by shedding upon them the light of that Sun of Righteousness whose rays so marvellously illumine, and make fertile the adjacent land of the "open bible"is spoken of throughout the world, age even by Catholic Ireland, with that of Protestant England as revealed by contemporary criminal staformer is in every respect the better for her want of the rays of that very questionable "Sun" which slaines upon her neighbor.

Better, however, would it have been, if the Rev. Mr. Pott's had altogether abstained from all allusions whatsoever, to topics which whenever mentioned, vividly recall, and cannot but so recall to the Irish mind, visions of cruelty and persecution, and Penal Laws now happily repealed, and memories of retaliation which all good men should seek to bury in oblivion. Protestants long cruelly persecuted Catholics in Ireland; the latter, we admit, often -for they were but men, with human passions and human feelings which even their religion, which teaches patience, and forbearance, could not altogether subdue-fiercely retaliated, and inflicted wrong for wrong. On both sides there things upon which neither Catholic nor Protestant can dwell with pleasure. We would not, for our part, allude to them, were we not provoked to so doing by the ungenerous, untruthful taunts and insinuations of this Rev. Mr. Potts; who, if competent to sit in judgment at all upon the vices and virtues of the Irish Catholic, would know-that the former, which we seek not to extenuate, are the natural results of long years of cruel misgovernment, such as no other Christian people was ever exposed to from another people calling itself Christian; and that the other, the virtues, which we love, honor, and cannot by any language, however strong, exaggerate, are the direct, but supernatural fruits of that religion for whose sake he suffered, and which the Rev. Mr. Potts by his inuendoes foully slanders.

The Church of England is in what our neighbors would term "a fix." In a recent editorial, the London Times presents us with the following gloomy picture:-

"It must be acknowledged, indeed, that an institution which has thus come to a deadlock, and which exhibits a total incapacity of modification, is in a

to the law which conferred upon him the right in disputed matters, the only remedy may lie in withdrawing the nominal authority which still maintains some degree of external harmony. Submission and even interpretations which provoke dissidence ill-feeling. But the passions now evoked by an explanation of the old law on a point of ceremonia are alone enough to prove how little chance there would be of any peaceable acceptance of a new law in such a matter as the use of an ancient Creed."

And what is true of Anglicanism in particuar, is true also of Protestantism, considered as n phase of Christianity, in general. It too is torn to pieces by, and is dying of, its internal dissensions; and "unless some authority be found to whose judgment Protestants are willing to defer in disputed matters," its dissolution as a religion is inevitable, and cannot be long postponed.

Yes! "That's what is the matter," both with Anglicanism in particular, and with Protestantism in general. Neither has, nor can have, any authority to which all are willing to defer in disputed matters-as for instance, in disputes as to the nature and person of Christ It is strange, passing strange, however, that the London Times, having made the discovery of the absolute necessity for such an authority and of its absence in the Anglican establish ment, does not draw the obvious conclusions :-That any society, deficient in such an authori ty, cannot be the Church of Christ, if Chris gave to the Church He founded all that that body required for its well-being; and that the Roman Catholic Church, in which, and is which alone is to be found "an authority * * * to whose judgment" all Catholic "Churchmen are willing to defer in disputed

matters," must be, if there be in existence a Church by Christ Himself appointed, the Church to whose judgment all are bound to

Nor-strange again,-does it seem to strike the Times that, as reasonable beings, men cannot, even if they would, defer on disputed matters of religion or conscience, to any authority which they do not believe to be infallible. No one but a fool, or an irrational being could internally submit his judgment to a tri bunal, or authority which he held to be falli ble, and therefore no more competent to sit in judgment upon the disputed matter, than he was himself. Reason spurns, and rightly spurns, the pretensions of any fallible tribunal no matter how constituted, to "authority" in matters of religion, or of conscience. To re cognise, or defer to any such authority would be an abnegation of reason, an abnegation of manhood, the vilest kind of intellectual treason of moral debasement and slavery. No! as against any not infallible authority in matter of religion, the man worthy of liberty, or pos sessed of a soul worth the saving, will always assert without limitation or qualification his absolute right of private judgment. Protestants may deny the infallibility of the Pope, and of the Church, of which he is the head upon earth; but if susceptible of the least glimmer of intellectual light, they will admit that, outside of that Church, there is, there can be, no authority in religious matters, to which a man, or any thing intellectually above the level of a hog, would defer, or to whose utterances he would attribute the slightest importance; since outside of the Catholic Church, there is no collective body which so much as professes even to be infallible, or competent to adjudicate in matters of religion, or of conscience.

Nothing more excites the surprise, not to say the contempt, of Catholics, than the deference which some Protestant sects profess to show to their ministers. To this strange phenomenon, Buckle alludes in his chapter upon the ministerridden condition of the people of Scotland in the seventeenth century, and the intellectual and moral degradation which in consequence ensued. The submission of Catholics to their Church, is logical, because it is the logical consequence of their premiss, that that Church is infallible; whilst again that premiss itself is the logical deduction from the premisses, that Christ Himself founded the Church, giving to her authority to teach all nations, and giving therefore to her all that was absolutely requisite to enable her to discharge that commission—that is to say, infallibility. But where will the distracted Anglicans find such an authority? The Queen in Council is the highest authority in matters of religion, of faith and conscience that they can adduce: and men as at present constituted, will never be persuaded to attach any great importance to the utterances of such a tribunal.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.—If we may believe the English journals, there is a rapid growth of what is called republican sentiment amongst certain classes in England. We must not however be misled by words, or run away with the silly idea that to the English car, the word Republican, conveys the same meaning that it does to the American car on this Conti-

the State for the purpose of defending the made. ple, was only the attachment of the slave holder to whose judgment Churchmen are willing to defer country against attacks from enemies abroad, He was, so the Witness tells us, picked up,

and for the protection of person and of proper- when quite young, and educated by a venerable

political changes, or revolution; at the abolition of the Monarchy, the Aristocracy and the Esan equal distribution of political power, amongst all classes of the community that he proposes | jected. as his end, but a new distribution of wealth and property. What he aspires after, what he birth a Canadian, and commenced his career avows as his main object, is the spoliation of the wealthy classes, especially of the wealthy | Having been detected in "irregularities." landed gentry; the confiscation of their property, which is to be proclaimed national, and to be redistributed by means of the new political organisation which he proposes to build up. Here then we see the essential difference betwixt cis-Atlantic, and trans-Atlantic Republicanism. The one is simply political, and as a rule, conservative of the rights of property:-The other is essentially social, and aims at the overthrow of proprietary rights. Except in name, American Republicanism, and English Republicanism have nothing in common.

The Republican movement in England would therefore, were men guided by reason rather than by feeling, and did they attach more importance to things than to names, provoke but little sympathy in America. Were a large body of men to make their appearance in the States of New England, advocating the principles set forth by the speakers at the recent meetings in London, proposing the assumption of the real estate of the present proprietors, and its redistribution on socialistic principles—they would either be hooted down, or put down by force; for the American republican is generally as staunchly conservative of the rights of property as can be the British aristoerat. It is therefore strikingly illustrative of the ignorance that so very generally prevails, to see American republicans, men who would deem it a monstrous outrage upon themselves were the State to seize upon, confiscate, and redistribute, their property, acknowledging as their brothers the so-called Republicans of England. Republicanism in England in short means " Communism," and nothing more.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce to our Catholic readers, that Dr. Marshall, justly celebrated as one of the most illustrious of the band of converts to the Church from the Anglican sect, is about to make his appearance in Montreal; and will, on the 9th inst., deliver a lecture in the St. Patrick's Hall,

Dr. Marshall has long been famous as the author of the unanswerable work on "Catholic Missions;" and some few years ago, the literary world, Catholic as well as Protestant, was startled, and violently driven into roars of laughter, by the appearance of, "The Comedy of Convocation," one of the best farces in the English language, and no less remarkable for the soundness of its theology, than the pungency of its wit. The world was for some time in doubt as to who was the writer; but in time it came out that the author was Dr. Marshall, the already celebrated author of Catholic Mis-

The subject of Dr. Marshall's lecture will be " Liberty, and the Catholic Church;" and we look forward with confidence to a large attendance of our fellow-citizens to hear so interesting a subject, treated by one so competent as is Dr. Marshall to do it justice. Protestants may be sure that their ears will not be offended by one harsh or ungenerous expression; and there are amongst our Catholic population none but may expect to gather from the lips of Dr. Marshall profit, as well as amusement.

The Montreal Witness publishes some of the antecedents of the brace of watch-swindlers whose recent exploits in this City have excited much attention. From what the Witness tells us, it would would seem that the fellow who styles himself the Rev. Dr. Sackville, is the making of a "brand snatched from the burning," and is admirably suited for the post of a French Canadian Missionary; to which dignity he may reasonably aspire, when he shall have completed the term of hard labor in the Penitentiary, which, we trust, awaits him and his colleague, the honorable Captain De Chantillonwho, we fear, is still unregenerate. The other party, Sackville, however, is just the stuff of be justly proud of his gallant relative. The Here the word implies simply a political which your clerical converts from Popery, to annexed is the article from the N. Y. Freefact; a form of government, or organisation of the "truth as it is in Jesus," are invariably man:

ty at home. The American republican, except priest in the United States, who detected in in some rare instances, as yet has no idea of him signs of ability. Later, he was placed in violating, or in any manner interfering with, a Seminary of Foreign Missions, where he rethe existing established rights of property. He ceived an ecclesiastical training; and taking does not dream of confiscating, or declaring minor Orders, was sent out to Florida. At this national, the property of the landholder, or of period of his life the eyes of our interesting the wealthy merchant; to the word "repub- hero were apparently opened; and convinced lican" in short, he does not attach the idea of the of the errors of Popery, he robbed his comspoliation of the wealthy, and of a foreible re- panions in the Mission — no doubt from the distribution of the lands, houses, and other purest of motives, and as a sort of spoiling of goods, held actually by individuals as their own. the Egyptians - of a considerable sum of It is the very contrary in England. There money, and commenced a series of swindling too of course the Republican aims at sweeping adventures, which were abruptly terminated by his arrest the other day at Quebec-another inclancholy instance of the persecuting Popish tablished Church. But with him these are not spirit rife in Lower Canada, and to which so an end, but only means to an end. It is not many eminent "men of God" of the same stamp as Mr. Sackville, have been also sub-

His comrade, Captain De Chantillon, is by as a grocer's assistant in a store of this City.which is, we believe, the term officially applied to thefts on a large scale perpetrated by Government and Bank employees, he naturally crossed over to the United States, where he fell in with the other vessel of election, with whom he entered into partnership; and in company with whom, it is to be feared, that he will yet have to undergo a species of martyrdom in the Kingston Penitentiary.

On Tuesday morning, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Metropolitan of the Province of Quebec, and Apostolie Delegate, arrived in Montreal at 7 A.M. His Grace proceeded to the pro-Cathedral, where he said Mass, and where a solemn Te Deum was sung.

We learn from the Hamilton Times, that His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, Mgr. Farrell, proposes to erect a magnificent cathedral on a splendid site lately acquired for that purpose on Upper James Street. We hope that the labors of the Bishop, and the Catholics of the Diocess, may be crowned with success.

There is a report in circulation—we attach little credit to it-that Lord Lisgar will be succeeded as Governor General of Canada, by either His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, or by the Marquis of Lorne, lately married to the Princess Louise.

CEMETERIES.—The deleterious influences of a cemetery upon the health of the adjacent districts, especially when the said cemetery is situated on a hill side, or on a level from whence water flows-are pointed out by the Daily News of Friday last; in which we read that, "already the streams flowing from the Mount Royal, and Cote des Neiges cometeries, are said to be injurious even for cattle." If this be true, houses built upon soil composed in great part of rotten human remains cannot be anything but injurious, even for men, women, and children, to dwell in.

The City carters went on strike on Monday; their object being to get from the Council a change in the law which obliges them to wear a number on their breasts. The carters of Montreal are, in general, a very excellent body of men, honest and orderly, and are well entitled to a respectful hearing. That their carts. and vehicles of all descriptions be conspicuously numbered, is but reasonable; but we do not see the necessity of commpelling the men to wear a badge which shocks their feelings .-Though the strike was general, we have not heard of a single disorderly act as having occurred amongst the carters.

THE REV. MR. VOYSEY. - Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm the sentence of deprivation pronounced against this gentleman by the Privy Council. Mr. Voysey was a little too Protestant for the established church, or indeed for any so-called Christian church; but it is funny nevertheless to see judgment pronounced on him for a spiritual offence by a secular tribunal, and sentence carried out by command of a most amiable lady. However as Queen Bess somewhat profanely used to remind her precious Bishops. "I made you; and by - I will unfrock you, if you do not behave yourselves." Queen Victoria does the same thing, only in a ladylike manner.

In the N. Y. Freeman's Journal of the 29th ult., we find a well-merited tribute of praise awarded to our gallant fellow-countryman who so nobly distinguished himself at Mentana-Lieutenant Hugh Murray, late of the Pontifical Zouaves, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Pius. Mr. Murray is, as we suppose that many of our readers are aware, a nephew of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, who may

THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES. Hugh Murray, Chevalier of the Order of St. Pius,

At the famous buttle of Mentana Mr. Mur ay had the honor of being dangerously wounded-shedding his blood in the glorious Crusade of the Nineteenth century. His Lordship Bishop Horan, of Kingston, in Canada, is his uncle. Two of his brothers are catholic priests, and the third one, after gallant service in the Pontifical Zouaves, with the Chevalier; his brother, has entered the novitiate of the Jesuits in Canada. Having learned the history of the Chevalier Hugh Murray, from others, we, assiduously, sought his acquaintance. At our earnest request he wrote for our Journal the account of the "Last days of the Pontifical Zouaves," and other ar-icles on the "Allet Union," &c. It was his desire to remain unknown. He begged us to leave him so. Only since his visit to New York have we obtained, by persistance, a reluctant consent from him, to say that he was the writer of those beautiful articles.— We know that, in these paragraphs we are wounding his feelings. But we are doing a great pleasure to many others-and so we sacrifice his feelings, to what we think a more general good. But as a tried soldier and as a tried man, Mr. Murray understands men, true and tried, are not so abundant among the Catholic laity, who carry a free lance.

What a grand thing it would be for some one of the papers called Catholic journals, now merely run as advertising sheets for one or other thrifty maker and seller of books-to engage the brilliant talents of Mr. Murray, as editor, with complete control of the paper! We have no authority for suggesting that he would accept such a position, as we have no hope that any of the book-merchants running papers would offer him a position he could accept. But hew welcome such an accession would be to the empty ranks of real Catholic journalism.

In one way or other, this high-souled gentleman, decorated and honored by Our Holy Father Pius IX. will make his mack. Having said this much, because we could not help it, we end by again begging the pardon of Mr. Murray, who will be thoroughly

The following is the text of the Address presented by the Duke of Norfolk, in the name of the Catholics of England, to His Holiness

the Sovereign Pontiff:-"Most Holy Father,-More than 14 centuries ago the greatest of the Fathers prohad established the teaching of the truth in the Chair of Unity;' and your Holiness from that \ to the world how by a singular provision of the Divine Providence the Roman Pontiff, whom Christ appointed to be the head and centre of the whole Church, has obtained a Civil Principate; and likewise it is your will firmly to maintain and preserve whole and inviolate that Civil Principate of the Roman Church, and its temporal possessions and rights which are the property of the whole Catholic world, and as such claim the defence of all Catholics throughout the world. It is for this reason that we, your Catholic children in England and Scotland, approach you to express our abpate of the Roman See as a thing necessary and manifestly instituted by the Providence of "These feelings towards the Holy See and any prince's guest, but, scated in his own doand in noble, tranquil, and benign liberty by none more warmly than ourselves. must defend and protect the Catholic faith, and rule and govern the whole Christian commonwealth. There must be a sacred place as a chief work of mercy in these times, and no and an august See from which a great and less as a mark of affection and gratitude to our powerful voice, the voice of justice and of common Father, and we have taken the opportruth, favouring none above others, and obey- tunity to bring with us some offerings for that ing no man's will, inaccessible to terror, and purpose. not to be deceived by fraud, may be proclaimed to princes and to peoples alike. Such a voice could not be uttered in security if it owed a civil obedience to any man, for those whose have been prevented from joining us by duties crimes and errors it was obliged to condemn which at this season forbid their absence from would never allow it to be heard with impunity. Such a voice could not be respected by families, and our country, we ask of your Holithe faithful of all nations with the obedience ness the Apostolic benediction. due to the Head of the Church if it were spoken by one subject to the control of any temporal prince, Nor, again, can the Prelates of the Church flocking to your Holiness at all times for consultation and guidance from so many different regions and nations of the world approach you in security if they find a Sovereign ruling over your see, who may either regard their coming with suspicion and dislike, or be at enmity with their respective countries. The duties of the Christian and the citizen, in themselves distinct but not incompatible, cannot be fulfilled by Bishops unless a civil princedom be maintained at Rome, such as that of the Pontiffs, absolutely free from foreign control, a centre of universal concord, soiled by no breath of human ambition.

touched by no desire of earthly domination. "Nor is it possible for those to devise guarantees of independence who, by a crime with-

plunder taken from him, it would always remain in the power of the robber to resume it, when length of time and submission had seemed to palliate the original crime. But the Vicar law of nations and the duty of Christians.

" If, as Catholic Christians, we all require the liberty of the Pontiff-King, no less does the security of all thrones upon earth depend upon the inviolability of the throne of Peter. The safety of rulers and the freedom of nations are equally founded upon right. But the highest expression of right is in that throne. It is not merely that as a particular State no monarchy and no commonwealth can boast of rights so august, so ancient, and so sacred. It possesses a far higher consecration as the throne of the King of Justice and Peace, presiding over that temporal order which He had re-created and re-inforced. Thus it was that, when the nations of the world had learnt to acknowledge as nations the law of Christ, the throne of Peter was seen to rise in temporal sovereignty at their centre. As they were built up on the joint foundation of Christian faith and civil rights how light a thing enlogy is, and of how little worth, except as a testimony of affection. But educated which it had not hoften possessed by the worth which we will be a second which which it had not hoften possessed by the worth which we will be a second which which we will be a second which which which we will be a second which will be a second which will be a second with the worth which will be a the voice of the Holy Father was heard among perior to them all as the Vicar of Christ. There was not a throne which did not acknowledge in his Fathership the palladium of its liberty and its strength. Through all the shocks and changes of 1,100 years that throne has still subsisted, and in it we see not only the outward sign and symbol of Christendom, but the power which as it first created so continues to hold it together. Since the great revolt against it that power has become the centre of a wider circle, having gathered many millions in America, in Asia, and in Australia, who look to it for guidanco and for truth. If it be removed, the nations as such cease to be Christian, and fall under the rule of force. If all the rights that can conscerate a throne be in the case of this Holy See despised and trampled under foot, what King may be secure in his kingdom, or what Commonwealth in its territory? Therefore, Holy Father, your sacred person, while the champion of religion, is also the representative of all civil rights in the combat which you now maintain. Nor is there any civil polity existing in the world at present which might claimed to his separated brethren that God not be dissolved and broken up if the principles of public conduct which have been carried into effect against the ruler of the States Chair of Unity has declared again and again of the Church were used in its own case. And, as Englishmen, we feel that this remark applies application stalk at once over all the earth; nor can that be called right when done at Rome, which shall be called wrong when done in England or in America.

"Therefore, Holy Father, in approaching horrence of a misdeed by which neither the rights of a monarchy which has lasted more than 1,000 years, nor the long and pacific postuments of a century during which I have had the high throw may be preserved to you as rightful Sovereign of the States of the object.

As referred to in your address, the quarter by all lawful means in our power that this of a century during which I have had the high throw may be preserved to you as suggested.

Church, in praying continually and labouring by all lawful means in our power that this of a century during which I have had the high throw may be preserved to you as suggested.

Chemists, London, session of government, nor treaties sanctioned throne may be preserved to you as successor of privilege of exercising the sacred ministry has and confirmed by the whole weight of Euro- | St. Peter, Head of the Church, and Vicar of pean authority, have been respected. We Christ, we are expressing at once our love to has pleased Providence to visit our city with wish with one voice and one heart to adhere you as Catholics and our loyalty to our own to this teaching of your Holiness in words Sovereign as Englishmen. As we would repuwhich have been consecrated by that great diate usurpation or rebellion at home, so we abhost of Prelates who, nine years ago, as hor them abroad; but they assume to us an assembled round your throne. With them we pect of universal menace when they combine proclaim that we recognize the Civil Princi- with insult and degradation to the Church of

God, and do not hesitate to declare that in the lits temporal sovereignty are enhanced by the present state of human affairs this Civil Prin- thought that we are appreaching one who, by cipate is absolutely required for the good and the good Providence of God, has more nearly free government of the Church and of souls. than any of his predecessors reached the years For the Head of the whole Church, the Ro- of Peter, and who during that long period of man Pontiff, must be no prince's subject nor | 25 years has shown every gift of a Pontiff and a Sovereign which can justify the affection and main and kingdom, must be his own master, respect felt towards him by all the faithful, and

"We desire to see established in every Catholic household a contribution to l'eter's l'ence,

"It is requisite to say that many, who would have been glad on this occasion personally to lay their homage at the feet of your Holiness, home. For them, as well as for ourselves, our

"The Duke of Norrolk, E.M.,
"Earl of Denbigh, "Lord EDMUND HOWARD,
"Lord R. MONTAGU, M.P., Viscount Campben, Lord HENRY KERR, Lord Arch. Douglas, Lord ARUNDELL OF WAR-

DOUR.
Lord HERRIES, Hon, WILLIAM PETRE. The Master of Her-RIES. The MASTER OF LOVAT, "Hon. WILLIAM NORTH, Capt. FARMER BAILEY,

W. H. Bishor, Esq.,

"H. W. CLIFFORD, Esq.,
"ALEX. FLETCHER, Esq., "EDGAR HIBBERT, Esq., "HUBERT HIBBERT, Esq., "C. G. HORNYOLD, Esq., "J. G. KENYON, Esq., "STUART KNILL, Esq., "WM. LANGDALE, Esq.,
"ARTHUR LANGDALE, Esq., "R. Monteith, Esq.,
"F. R. W Prosser, Esq. "Francis Reynolds, Esq., "EDMUND M. SEEL, Esq., " WILLIAM B. SILLS, Esq, "John Vaughan, Esq.,
"The Walmsley, Esq., "A. Walmsley, Esq.,
"Charles Weld, Esq."

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH QUEBEC.

ty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the gestive of the constant care and watchfulness out parallel, have seized what is not their own. esteemed Pastor of St. Patrick's, the Commit- with which I am bound to look after the wel-Lawless force and shameless fraud, uniting to tee of Management of the Church deemed it fare of the flock committed to my care and of Snipe, confiscate what has been held for centuries proper that the occasion should not be allowed the golden bonds of charity and union which Plover, under the consecration of all divine and human to pass without being marked in some manner ought to always exist between the Pastor and right, leave no basis for any future structure which, while being pleasing to the reverend his flock and which it is his duty to constantly Turkeys per couple....10 0 to 15 6 which could secure independence. The guar-gentleman, would also afford them an opportu-cultivate.—Quebec Mercury, April 24th.

and ex-lieutenant of the Pontifical Zouaves, has been autee of thieves is worthless. Robbery, super-nity of expressing to him their pleasure at his added to sacrilege, can possess no rights, and attainment of his twenty-fifth year of priesttherefore can confer none. Should a victim | hood, and of their esteem towards him. Acconsent to accept as a dole a portion of the cordingly, at a meeting held during the week, it was decided to present an address of congratulation, together with a testimonial, and a subscription list having been opened amongst the members of the Committee, a sufficient sum was raised for the purchase of a valuable gold watch and chain. The Committee waited on the rev. gentleman immediately after mass, yesterday, when, after a few prefatory remarks, the following address was read by the Hon. Mr. Justice Magnire :-To Rec. Bernard McGauran.

Reverend and Dear Sir,-On this the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination, the Committee of Management of the congregation of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English language, over whom you have presided as Pastor for the last fifteen years, feel it alike a duty and a pleasure to express the satisfaction which the congregation of St. Patrick's Church.

The quarter of a century during which you have acted as a Minister of the Church brought with it many trials for the clergy of Quebec. Thrice has the city been desolated by fire, thrice has cholera decimated our people, fever, almost equal in virulence to the plague of the middle ages slew its tens of thousands; but we remember with pride and gratitude how you, and indeed the clergy in general, including His Grace the Archbishop -day and night-ministered to the exiled and fever-stricken thousands at Grosse Isle, in the performance of which noble duty you all but lost your life.

We recognize in you a worthy successor of hose true-hearted pious and virtuous men the Reverend Fathers McMahon and Nelligan, whose memories will be ever green in the hearts of their countrymen of Quebec. To your exertions the poor, the aged and the orphan owe much of the comforts they enjoy in the St. Bridget's Asylum, and during your administration the congregation have remained united in Brotherly Love.

We beg of you to accept as a slight testinonial of our respect, regard and esteem, the accompanying watch and chain, and we tender you our best wishes for your temporal and piritual welfare.

Quebec, 23rd April, 1871.

To which the reverend gentleman replied substantially as follows:

My Dear Friends, - I need not express to you the pleasure and gratification which the steps you have taken towards marking the ocin its greatest force to the British Empire. In- currence of this, the twenty-fifth anniversary justice, the higher it strikes, the wider it of my elevation to the sacred Priesthood, have spreads. If it triumph over that one person afforded me. You all know me well, and it is whose chair of teaching, because it was the root | therefore unnecessary for me to tell you that, of Divine authority in the Church, became like- naturally, I would prefer retirement to display. wise the constituent cause of Christendom, and Still on occasion such as the present, it becomes the archtype of all just civil rule, it will in its | a duty on my part to aid you in the expression of that religious feeling which I know prompted you in this demonstration of regard towards your Pastor. I am, however afraid that you have allowed your feelings to prevail and that you have too far overlooked the unworthiness

> been an eventful one even in our own city. It many sad calamities. Your allusion to my service at Grosse Isle brings with it many, many sad remembrances. The scenes then witnessed and the hardships undergone are not to be easily forgotten-hardships which, it affords me pleasure-melancholy though it be-to state, were cheerfully shared in by my French-Canadian confreres, many of whom received the martyr's crown in the cause of charity towards our feverstricken fellow-countrymen. The life of a priest is, however, as you know, a sacrifice, and we look to Him whom we serve, however unworthily, for our reward; but, at the same time, I cannot help feeling grateful for your present remembrance of services, which I had long since forgotten.

Not the least pleasing feature in your address is that in which you have been pleased to associate my name with that of the Rev. Father McMahon, the founder of St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. Father Nelligan, whose most intimate friendship I had the pleasure of enjoying. If I have in any wise succeeded in following in the footsteps of those illustrious men-men whose memories should never be obliterated from the minds of the congregation - that in itself I look upon as a sufficient reward.— Anything that I have done towards relieving the poor the aged and the orphan through the instrumentality of the Saint Bridget's Asylum, reflects honor on the congregation who-and more particularly the ladies have been ever ready to second my efforts whenever called upon. It affords me infinite pleasure to endorse that portion of your address which refers to the union and brotherly feeling which has ever existed amongst the members of the congregation since I have had the honor of presiding over it. That this state of things may continue and that the congregation may always live in friendship with their fellow-citizens of every nationality and every creed is, and will be, my constant prayer.

The testimonial with which you have been pleased to accompany your address in the shape of a gold watch and chain, I receive with heartfelt thanks. Not so much for their intrinsic value, which nevertheless cannot be overlooked, as for the kindly feeling of which they will ever Yesterday, the 23rd instant, being the twen- be the witnesses. They shall also be to me sug-

KILLING INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS .- Pierre Lamoureux | Geese, and Edmond Noel were arrested on Sunday after- Ducks, noon by Detectives Lafon and Sergt Richie on a charge of killing insectivorous, birds. The officers were going through the bush near Logan's Farm in search of a man against whom they had a charge, when they came across the accused, who apparently out of mere wantonness, were blazing away with two guns at birds in the shrubbery. They were arrested, and in their possession were ever a dozen small insectivorous birds. The accused when brought before the Police Court, pleaded guilty to the charge, but stated in extenuation that gangs of young men frequent the bush every Sunday and shoot these birds, and that they, the ac-cused, had only gone there on Sunday for the first time. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Be-tournay, as President of the Game and Fish Protec-tion Society, and the Police Magistrate fined each of the parties \$10 and costs or 20 days in jail.

THE ROBBERY AT WOOD'S .- Detectives Lafon and Bouchard, with the two men who obtained, on false prefences, five gold watches, three gold chains and a few gold trinkets, belonging to Messrs Wood & Son, of this city, on Friday last, and who were captured by the Quebec police in that city on Monday, arrived here by the Quebec steamer. Of the they feel in having you as their spiritual guide, five watches and three gold chains stolen, three and their hopes that you may be spared in watches and two chains have been recovered, and health for many years to watch over and direct the loss will now not exceed \$300. The prisoners were charged with stealing \$700 worth of watches and jewellery, and the depositions of Messrs, Wood and others have been taken at the Police Court. The prisoners were remanded,-Daily News,

PRUSONATING NEEDY STUDENTS.—For several days the authorities have had intimation of a number of parties who have been going round among the French Canadian Catholics under the guise of students for the priesthood who were unable to pay towards their keep and education, and so were de-pendent on the people. They had, in many instances succeeded in obtaining money under these talse pretences. Yesterday the authorities captured three of them, Joseph Rattie, Joseph Courtois, and Stanislas Gauthier, young men of about 25.

Le Courrier du Canada asserts that the local elections will take place on the 16th May, and the nomination on the 9th.

Advices from Rimouski state that the typhus fever is still raging in that neighborhood, other clergyman and several persons had just died

It is reported that there is a safe prospect of an anusually large yield of hay in the Ottawa district this season.

The present season, says the Otiawa Free Press, gives promise of a rather more than usually favourable time for the great industrial interest of the Oftawa region. The quantity of logs cut last winter exceeded the average, and we understand that the quantity is distinctly superior. It adds that rain is much needed, as the small streams are lower than usual, and a rise of water is needed to float the tim-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Paris Station, N. Halligan, \$2; Fournierville, E. Sloan, \$8; River Desert, Rev. F. Therien, \$2; Caintown, J. Halger, \$2; Cornwall, Rev. Mr. Murray, \$2; London, T. Lawless, \$2. Per A. Lamond, York-Cayuga, P. Craven, \$1,50.

Per Rev. P. Kelly, Frampton-M. Smith, \$1,50 Per M. Farrell, Montreal-Grenville, J. Lowe, \$5

Per D. Walker, Lindsay-Downeyville, Rev. B. .'oyle, \$2.

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COM-ORTING .- The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:-" 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

Birth.

In this city, on the 25th ultimo, the wife of Mr. Michael Delahanty, of a son.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

		7111	
Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards	\$3.75	W	\$4.35
Middlings			5.15
Fine		W	5.60
Superior, No.2	5.80	W	5.90
Superfine	6.15	a	6.25
Fancy	0.00	w	6.40
Extra	6.75	a	G.85
Superior Extra	7.00	W	7.25
Bag Flour # 100 tb	3.00	a	3.20
Outmen! \psi br\). of 200 lb	5.80	(ii)	6.00
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring.	1.89	W	-1.90
Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots	-6.10	a	6.12
Seconds	5.20	av	5.30
Thirds	4.60	W	0.00
First Pearls	0.00	W	7.50
Pork ♥ brl. of 200 lb—Mess	21.00	a	00.00
Thin Mess	19.50	(0)	20.00
Prime	15.00	W	16.00
Butter 伊 lb	0.18	W	0.15
Cheese # lb	0.12	W	0.13
Lard # h	0.11	W	0.70
Barley # 48 lb	0.65	ſί	0.10
Pease # 66 th	0.97	W	1.00
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Pease # 66 th 0.97 @ 1.00							
MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.							
May 4, 1871.							
RETAIL WHOLESALE							
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Flax Seed " 50 " 1 60 0 00 " 0 00							
Timothy, "0 00 " 0 00 2 50 " 3 00							
MEATS.							
Beef, per lb 8 " 0 15 0 00 " 0 00							
Pork. " 0 11 " 0 13 0 00 " 0 00							
Mutton. " 9 " 0 10 0 00 " 0 00							
Lamb per lb 0 9 " 0 10 0 00 " 0 00							
Veal, per lb 0 11 " 0 13 0 00 " 0 00							
Beef, per 100 lbs 0 00 " 0 00 6 00 " 7 00							
Pork, fresh " 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00							
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PRICES CUBRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, May 4, 1870

1		Cents.
	ele, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25	to 26
do do	No. 2 23	to 24
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		to 00
Waxed Upper, ligh	it and medium43	to 45
do do hen	vy40	to 43
Grained do		to 43
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Kips, City Slaught	er (whole)50	to 55
do ordinary		to 00
Calf-Skin (27 to 36	6 lbs, per dozen)65	to 85
] do (18 to 20	ills, per dozen),60	to 70
Sheep-Skin linings	i	to 33
Harness		to 33
Buffed Cow, per fe	not	to 17
Pebbled Cow, - do		to 16
Enamelled Cowdo	17	to 184
Patent Cow do		to 191
Rough		to 30
English Oak Sole .		to 44
English Kips	56	to 66
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EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AN English Lady, well educated and experienced desires a situation as companion to an invalid, to superintend a house, or in any position of trust .--Apply to "M. L." Tuck Weeks Office.

SITUATION WANTED

BY a person of long experience in the Tailoring business, capable of conducting a ready-made or custom trade. Country town in Upper Canada preferred. Ability in either department first class.

Address "D. M. D, True Witness Office.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Belturbet, Co. Cavan Ireland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister the said Jane Cox, 24 Atlantic Corporation, Laurence

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON GIROUX,

Insolvent.

We, the undersigned CLAUDE MELANCON and LOUIS OLYMPE TURGEON, of the City of Montreat, Merchants, have been appointed Assignees in this matter, instead of L. J. LAJOIE, Esquire. Creditors are requested to file their claims before

is, within one month. Montreal, 27th April, 1871. CLAUDE MELANCON,

L. O. TURGEON.

JOHN CROWE. BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

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

Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. "Tor

OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT,

No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

DANIEL SEXTON.

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 43 ST JOHN STIERT 43, Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets,

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

[Advertisement.] THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES

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of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Postage two cents

For Blackwood and the four Re-

Circulars with further particulars maybe had on

DAWSON BROS. Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 27 .- The southern forts are badly damaged. Versailles projectiles fall inside the ramparts of the city. A great many people have been killed and wounded. M. Thiers announced in a circular that active operations commenced yesterday. Forts Vanvres and Issy were fired on, and it is presumed the latter will soon be silenced.

The Temps proposes that Paris shall elect delegates to decide whether civil war shall continue or cease. It also proposes that a new Commune be elected according to the law passed at Versailles, to treat for the maintenance of the Republic, Municipal liberties in Paris, and a general amnesty.

The Mot d'Ordre says the Communists will blow up the forts if it should become a neces-

The Commune announces that it has made arrangements for the ample provisioning of Paris, and that prices will speedily fall.

An official statement of the losses of the Communists up to Thursday sum up 9,000 in killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners.

The Mot d'Ordre alleges that the people of Toulouse have risen in insurrection and that many of the streets are filled with barricades. The Reveil says the daily revenue of the

Commune averages six hundred thousand franes, and is sufficient to provide for the men under them and the conduct of the war. A delegation from Lyons appeals to the As-

sembly and Commune to cease their fratricidal strife. The Sociale, a new evening journal, demands

that the Commune shall proclaim the abolition of inheritance. The Cri du Peuple applauds this project.

It would appear from the last of the many circulars which have been published by M. Thiers that the greater portion of the army which was forced to surrender at Metz has been concentrated and recognized, and will immediately take part in the great operations against the communists of Paris, which are expected to bring the hideous antics of insurgents to a disastrous close. Startling news may soon be anticipated consequently from the beleaguered capital, the drama being about to end in a whirlwind of fire and blood.

It is now admitted that government is unable to pay the Germans the first instalment on the indemnity long since due.

ITALY.

ROME. - THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY. - I hear on reliable authority that at least 50,000 persons have announced their intention of coming in pilgrimage to Rome for the 16th of June, should our Holy Father be, in God's mercy, spared so long to the Church, of which, humanly speaking, there is every hope. They will do well to notify their intentious to their respective Governments, and to provide themselves with regular passports, as the Italian Government is already taking alarm at the movement, and is prepared, through its faithful allies, the Garibaldians, to give the pilgrims every sort of annoyance, as it did for the Centenary of 1867.—Corr. Tublet.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis occupy rooms formerly used as a favo bank, and even now balmy young men frequently stagger in of evenings, and call for "a stack of reds." A Michigan church has organized an anti-chignon society.

The coal strike is just about over. The difficulties between masters and workmen are already nearly adjusted.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR!

GRAND BAZAAR & DRAWING OF PRIZES.

IN THE

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO, ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND

SATURDAY, 28th, 29th and 30th June, and 1st July, 1871.

To raise funds for liquidating the debt incurred in the purchase of the Building formerly known as the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, for an Academy—BROTHER ARNOLD, DIRECTOR.

Being urged by their good Ancumsnop, and the many friends of their Institute, to purchase this magnificent structure, for the Glory of God, and the advancement of Education, the Brothers feel confident that as this is their first appeal to the public since their arrival in America, it will be kindly responded to.

The following is taken from the True Witness of February 10, 1871:-

MONTHEAL, FRAST OF ST. AGATHA, 1871.

DEAR SIR,-In the present age of the world when Christian education is more than over necessary to qualify and prepare the rising generation for the mighty struggle that is going on in the whole world over between the Church and the World, God and the Devil, the deepest and holiest sympathies of the Catholic heart are with those heroic orders of men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of education. Amongst these the Brothers of the Christian Schools hold, as every one knows, a place second to none. For nigh fully two hundred years have they labored heart and soul in carrying out the benign intention of their saintly founder, the Venerable De La Salle in forming the minds and hearts of children according to the teachings of the Gospel. There is scarce a country in the civilized world wherein they are not to be found pursuing their heavenly task; in silence and humility they journey on through the world, shedding light and peace all around them, and casting broadcast on the carth the beneficent seeds of Gospel truth and its

sublime morality.

These remarks have been suggested to us by news that has reached us from Toronto, viz :- that the Christian Brothers there have purchased the large building known as the Bank of Upper Canada, which, from its size, will enable them to receive a much more greater number of pupils in that city, hitherto all but exclusively Protestant, but having now a considerable, and still-increasing population.

In order to pay at least a portion of the purchase money, Brother Arnold, the active and energetic Director of the De La Salle Institute of Toronto,

has inaugurated a Grand Bazaar to be held on the three last days of June and the 1st of July next, the drawing of prizes to be made on the same principle as those of the Art Union. Many friends of Christian education have donated valuable objects for prizes, among which may be enumerated the following :-

1st Phize—Especially presented by his Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. 2nd—Presented by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V. G. 3rd—Presented by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G. 4th—Presented by Rev. J. M. Laurent, P. P., St. Patrick's Church.

5th-A magnificent Painting of the Virgin and Child, from the original of Carlo Dolci-value S100. 6th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Patrick, Provincial

of the Christian Brothers, U.S. 7th-Presented by Rev. Bro. Hosea, Provincial of

the Christian Brothers, Canada. 8th-Munich Statue of the Blessed Virgin, pre sented by Rev. Bro. Candidian, Director of the

Christian Brothers, Baltimore, U.S. 9th-Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ-valued at \$30-presented by the Students of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

10th—Presented by Rev. Bro. Teliow, Director of the Catholic Protectory, New York.

11th-A magnificent Bible-valued at \$39-presented by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, New York. 12th—A magnificent Bible—valued at \$30—pr sented by P. Donahoe, Esq., Boston.

13th-Fine Guitar-valued at \$20-presented by Messis, A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto. 14th-Pearl Cross, silver case-valued at \$25-

presented by J. A. Sadlier, Esq., Montreal. 15th—Presented by the Young Trishman's Catholic Benevolent Association. 16th-Ecce Home, an Oil Painting, presented by

the Artist.

17th—An Oil Painting of the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch.

18th-Picture of St. Patrick, worked in wool, presented by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's Con-

19th-An Oil Painting, presented by the Rev. Ladies of Loretto, Toronto. 20th—Rich Irish Poplin Dress.

21st-Richly-mounted Chair-valued at \$60gift of the Papils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy, Toronto. 22nd-An Eight-day Clock, gift of the Pupils of

St. Paul's School, Toronto. 23rd-A Beautiful Clock, in glass case-valued

at \$70. 24th—A Circular Centre Table, gift of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School, Toronto. 25th—A Silver Watch and Chain, gift of the Pu

pils of St. Michael's School, Toronto. 26th-Writing-Desk and Dressing-Case (rose wood, with pearl bands), gift of the Pupils of

St. Mary's School, Toronto. 27th—An Elizabethan Chair, with Gothic back. 28th—Valuable Prize, the gift of Bro. Rogation, Ouebec.

29th-Set of Stations of the Cross, with Oxford Frames. 30th-A nice selection of Religious Pictures.

31st-Picture of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. 32nd—A Silver Goblet. 33rd—Marble Busts of Eminent Musicians.

34th-Six Fine Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs. 35th—A Doll, magnificently dressed, 36th-A Silver Pencil-case with Gold Pen. 37th-A Handsome Album,

38th-A beautifully furnished Inkstand. 39th-Japanese Lady's Cabinet, valued at \$20. 40th-Lives of the Popes, 2 vols., righly bound. 41st-Magnificent Picture of the Immaculate

Conception. 42nd—Life of the Blessed Virgin, by Abbe Orsini. 43rd-Japanese Tea-tray. 44th-A beautiful Chromo-the Ruins of Elgin

Cathedral. 45th-Bamboo Cabinet, valued at \$18. 46th-A Collection of Medallions, set in hand-

some cases, valued at \$15. 47th-Portrait of Marshal McMahon. 48th—Japanese Lady's Work-box.

49th—A Silver Cruet Stand. 50th-A Lady's Work Box, valued at \$20. 51st-A Valuable Silk Dress.

52nd—A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick. 53rd-A Pair of Branch Candlesticks. 54th—A Writing-desk,

55th-A Pair of Statues-St. Patrick and St. Bridget.

56th-A collection of Irish Views. 57th—A handsome Inkstand. 58th-A handsome Door Mat.

59th-A General History of the Church. 60th-A Boy's beautiful blue cloth Jacket. 61st-A magnificent Writing Desk, the gift of

Rev. Bro. Aphrantes, Director of the Christian Brothers, Quebec, 62nd—General History of the Church, 4 vols., by Abbe Darras—the gift of Rev. Bro. Owen, Director of the Christian Brothers, Kingston.

63rd-A Bible-valued at \$15-the gift of the 64th—A magnificent Prayer-book—same donor.

65th-A Silver Ink-stand, the gift of Rev. Bro. Cassian, Quebec.

66th-A magnificent Picture of St. Patrick, worked in silk, the gift of a lady friend, of Montreal.

67th-Pair of Drawings, in frames (Idols of the Kings) by Gustave Dore, 68th—Magnificent piece of Needle-work, the gift

of a lady friend, of Montreal. 69th-Magnificent Missal, bound in velvetvalued at \$7.

70th-Lady's Cabinet-valued at \$20. 71st-A beautiful Holy-water Font. 72nd—Japanese Bamboo Work-box.

73rd—Lady's Work-box. 74th—Silver Goblet. 75th—A fancy Egg-stand, with glasses.
 76th—A large Oil-Painting of St. Vincent de Paul, the gift of St. Patrick's Conference of St.

Vincent de Paul's Society, Tordute. 77th-A Lady's Jewel-case. 78th-A set of Vases-valued at \$6.

79th—A Silver Goblet. 80th-A French Prayer-book, bound in velvetvalued S5.

81st—A magnificent copy of Moore's Melodies, bound in green and gold. 82nd-A rich Holy-water Font and Statue of 83rd—Select Speeches of O'Connell, 2 vols.

84th-Two magnificent Pictures - Jesus and Mary. 85th-A Set of Vases, marked "Mary"-valued

at S6. 86th-A Gentleman's Tollet-box, valued at \$20. 87th-A Lady's Toilet-box.

88th-A beautiful Harmonium. 89th-A collection of Japanese Puzzles. To any person opening the entire collection, a prize of \$10 will be given.

90th-A Pearl Cross-valued at \$8. 91st-A Tea Caddy. 92nd-A magnificent Picture of the Crucifixion.

93rd-A magnificent Piano from the Ware-Rooms of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, valued at \$300. 94th.-Ten large volumes, in library binding, con-

taining all the numbers of " The Catholic World" from its commencement to the present time-

to Brother Arnold by the pupils of the Christian Schools in Canada and the United States. Altogether the Buzzar will be one of the most important in its results, and interesting in its associations that can be imagined. Every Catholic who can, ought to make it a duty to second this praiseworthy effort, to provide a noble educational establishment for the Catholic boys of Toronto. The Catholic population there is not wealthy, yet from its numbers it requires large schools, and it ought to be the pride and pleasure of Catholics every where to contribute to so admirable an undertaking as that of the good Brothers of Toronto.

I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully, A FRIEND OF EDUCATION. The Prizes will be on Exhibition, at the De

La Salle Institute, a week previous to the opening of the Bazuir. On the 1st July there will be a Pic-Nic on the Grounds attached to the Institute, and in the Evening a Grand Concert, when Four Brass Bands will

be in attendance. As a guarantee that the Drawing of Prizes will be properly and impartially conducted, so as to assure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the follow-ing gentlemen will superintend the Drawing and form the

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After the Drawing, the winning numbers will be published in the papers, and Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Persons residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express station, if required. Parties wishing to act as Agents for the disposal of Tickets, can obtain them singly or in books, on application, To every one who takes or disposes of a Book of Ten Tickets a Special (Free) Ticket is pre-

The Tickets consists of two parts, the larger of which should be retained by the purchaser, until after the Drawing and produced on the delivery of sure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested small diamond type witho to account and remit the balance in their hands not imagine her pleasure. every two or three weeks.

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I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases both of Acute and what is called Chronic Inflamation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but, on the contrary, detrimental and great

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three mouths ago she could not read a letter or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain the Prize, if it should win one; the smaller part it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn becalled the duplicate should be returned to Bro. Ar- youd her years, to such an extent that she could nold on or before the 29th June, with the pur- not read the heading of the New York Tribune chaser's name and address legibly written thereon. without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the It is particularly requested that the Daplicates be effect of the Cups when I inform you that she can returned as carly as possible, before the great pressure of the drawing begins. Agents are requested small diamond type without her glasses; you can

> The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. Have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of Cups and plan of treatment. Whereever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive andience, anywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and can safely say that I myself (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attraction of the occasion. I sold and effected sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too; no small eatch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1 tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be

Yours respectfully. HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

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Gentlemen :- I have been making experiments with the Patent Eye Cups I received, and found they are just what you represented them to be.

As for my own eyes, I am happy to say that I can now read and write without my spectacles. My wife could see to thread her needle after applying the Patent Eye Cups for the third time to her papers.

to see out of it. The Caps will restore his sight.
Your true friend,

REV. E. C. WHLIAMS.

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Gentlemen,-I have used your Patent Ivory Eye Cups for ten days, and I now write those lines without any spectacles, which I have not done before in fifteen years. It is not worth while for me to say to you that I am thankful, for I hardly feel like the same man. I feel better all over. Yours very respectfully.

ELDER S. A. DANIEL.

PARK Hall, Ontario, Canada, March 29, 71.

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twice and they have wonderfully improved my I have been using Glasses of 18 inches focus, but this morning they are of no use to me. I can now

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the right thing, and a perfect success. I am yours gratefully.

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MONTREAL, May, 1867 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs, A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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to thse organs, which enable them to fulfill their public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in functions naturally, without being urged to their work Canada.

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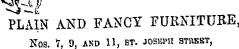
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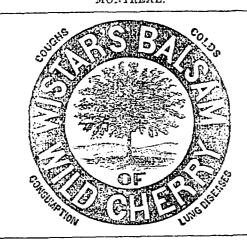
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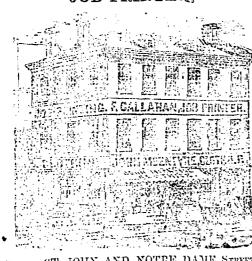
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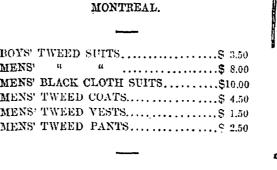


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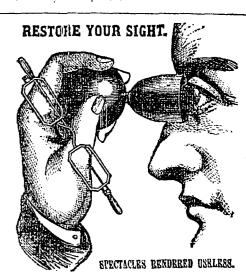
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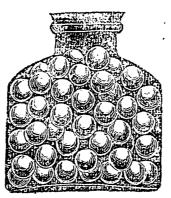
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PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and

p.m. or Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port

Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M. 4:00, 5:30 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M.

Depart 8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.

This Syrup is highly reccommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections.

French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra