Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

NO. 42

BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY. The Graces of Mary: or, Instructions and Devotions for the Month of Mary. With Examples, chiefly of graces recently obtained through Mary's Intercession. 32mo. Cloth, Red edge 0 55 Imitation Morocco, Gilt edge 0 75 • This is the best book of Devotions for the month of Mary, published.

The Month of Mary. By Archbishop Ken-Convents, Colleges, Schools, etc. The Glories of Mary. By Alphonsus Liguori,

18mo, cloth, 802 pages.
Our Lady of Lourdes. A Work honored with a special brief addressed to the Author, by a special brief addressed to the Author, by
His Holiness the Pope, Pius IX. New edition, one vol. 12mo., cloth, 497 pages... 1 25
NEW BOOKS.

My Clerical Friends and Their Relations to
Modern Thought. By the Author of the
"Comedy of Convocation," etc. 12mo.,

in Three Scenes. By Herr Frolich. 18mo.,

Happiness of Heaven." 18mo., cloth.... Brownson's Quarterly Review. Last Series. vol. 1. No. II. April, 1873. Per year... Single number..... Sent by mail (postage prepaid) on receipt of price. Address, D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

THE LIMERICK VETERAN:

THE FOSTER SISTERS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL."

(From the Ballimore Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER I .- PASSING AWAY.

"Draw aside the curtains, my faithful Jessy, so that the beams of the rising sun may stream into the room, and bring to me my unconscious babe that I may kiss and bless her ere I die." "Dinna say sic a thing, my dear young

leddy, wha could sic a puir body as me do wi the bonny bairn?"

"You will leave your home, Jessy, and take my child to my father's house in the Canongate," replied the dying woman, " and beseech him to show that mercy to my child which he denied to its mether.'

"But his honour will bid me gang awa wi mony a hard word, sic as he gaid you, my leddy, when he drove you frae his door."

"Nevertheless, my dear Jessy, you will run the risk for love of me, and if he refuse to grant my dying prayer, then convey my child to my late husband's aunt, Mrs. Lindsey, of Dundee, and beseech her to be a mother to my babe. You know where my little stock of gold is placed, Jessy; there is enough to pay your expenses and bring you back to your home,"

The nurse moved across the room, and drawing sside a curtain revealed a scene of indescribable beauty. The cottage in which Margaret Lindsey had taken refuge when expelled from her father's house in Edinburgh, on account of her marriage with a penniless young. Jacobite, was a shade above the class generally inhabited by persons in the position of her foster-mother, and on account of her former connection with the family of David Graham,

she had many little comforts even for her use. It was situated on the summit of a hill, overlooking a beautiful valley, the sides of which were clothed with hazels, the silvery birch, and gigantic oaks; yet higher other eminences arose, some dotted with purple heath, others bare and craggy, whilst in the distance towered the lofty mountains, veiled in the blue mist of early morning; which gradually melting away under the influence of the sun revealed them clearly as they stood forth in huge un-

wieldly masses filling up the back ground.

The silence of this picturesque spot was broken only by the babbling waters of a brook broken only by the babbling waters of a brook in the valley beneath, which, formed by the mountain torrent, wended its way through many a flowery maze till it reached the vale.

The belongings of the cottage or hut, for, notwithstanding what I have said, in English eyes it would be but little more in accordance with the wildness of the spot. The floor of the outer room was but of clay with the usual peat fire in the centre, but within were two rooms with boarded floors, and a very few articles of furniture of the plainest kind; but the soft bed hung around with curtains, the whiteness of which was scarcely surpassed by the pallid face of the dying girl, and carefully arranged so as to screen her from the draughts, together with various necessary articles for domestic use, were to be seen in no other cot-

tage in that wild spot. Margaret was propped up by pillows, and jution did. She had been

ever and again a crimson stream rose to her the wife of Lindsey; her father was pushing tized in the faith I first learned from your lips, lips as a hard cough shook her delicate frame: on the overtures of the rich corn-factor, and let her bear my name. This letter you eagerly she peruses a letter her feeble hand has traced, to be delivered after her death to the person she has named; and then taking a miniature from a table beside her, representing herself in happier days, with the name of Margaret Graham engraved on the back, she sccured it to a piece of ribbon, which she drew through a small gold ring set in the frame.

In a few moments the wail of an infant sounded in her ear, and Jessy reappeared, bearing in her arms the unconscious offspring of one too early wed, and whose eighteen brief years had comprised the several states of maid. wife, and widow.

A faint gleam of pleasure lighted up the wan countenance of the girl mother as she gazed on the infant whose short span of life numbered but three months, and she bade Jessy lay the child beside her.

Long she remained silently gazing on the child, who had fallen asleep, at first with that rapturous delight with which a mother regards her first born, then with a sentiment of the keenest sorrow, as she thought how, in the first days of its helpless infancy, it would be thrown wholly on the care of the simple but well-intentioned old nurse, at whose bosom, when under her father's roof, she had herself drawn the first nurture of infancy, and then followed a flood of tears at the remembrance that she was leaving her child thus forlorn and desolate.

Unfortunate Margaret, she had not a mother's fostering care in her helpless childhood, and had grown up with none to teach her needful self-discipline and control. For a very few years of her short life, however, when her father suddenly awakened to the consciousness that the beautiful young girl whom he had consigned wholly to the care of Jessy McLaren, her nurse and foster mother, even allowing her to dwell with her in her widowed home in Perthshire, was growing up wholly uneducated, the wealthy Edinburgh trader placed he had done his duty by his motherless child, first for having allowed the old nurse to have the charge of his child so long, and then in little better than a blank, and singularly unfitted to cope with the snares and dangers of | band. the world at this most critical moment for her future well-being, he considered that he further discharged himself of his duties towards her by placing her under the control of a second wife, a young woman whom he had raised from the post of a domestic in his household to that of its mistress.

Margaret had not seen her father's second wife till her boarding school days were at an end. When she returned to her paternal home, it was to feel herself a stranger in every sense of the word. She was repulsed by the homeliness and vulgarity of the woman who had long occupied the place she had herself hoped to fill, whilst her father's neglect stung her to the quick. Her home was widely different from that which, in her early school days, she had loved to picture to herself, and she soon realized the fact that her somewhat wild life in her foster mother's cottage was infinitely happier than that she was doomed to live in Edinburgh.

Her lovely face, however, soon won for her an offer of marriage, and as her stepmother had now a little girl, Margaret, who had ever been more or less an outcast from her father's home and his affections, was voted in the way, and arrangements for her marriage with a suitor well advanced in life pushed on with in-

decorous haste. But young as she was, her will was as inflexible as that of her father. Her affections were already given to a young cavalier, by name, Robert Lindsey. Landless and almost penniless, he had yet ventured to raise his eyes to Margaret, and whilst yet her father's friend waged his suit with an obstinate pertinacity, dreading the finale which would inevitably ensue, fair Margaret gave her hand for better for worse to the gallant young soldier who, a few weeks later, was expected to join the forces of the Chevalier de St. George, at Preston, in first, had avowed his belief that the young lady Lancashire.

A very few weeks after this ill-starred union sufficed to show Margaret that she had reckoned without her host in supposing she would soften her father after she had boldly defied his authority, and she discovered her mistake in denly she called her to her bedside. the way I shall narrate.

The father and daughter were one morning seated together, he busy with his account books, she at an embroidery frame, with her heart far away, and a tiny circlet of gold which she had far better not have possessed he hides among the mountains, and gladsome secreted in her bosom.

But time would not linger, though her resome months

she must tell the truth now or never.

I have forgotten to tell you that both by word and by letter, Lindsey had sought to obtain the consent of Graham to his nuptials with his daughter, but had he been better off in this world's goods than he really was, he might as well have tried to draw water from a rock as to change the mind of David Graham when it was once made up.

Now he lays aside his ledger and prepares to descend into the counting-house, pausing for one moment, however, just as Margaret is about to summon courage to detain him, he said:

"My friend, Donald Miller, will be wi us again e'en, mak voursell as bonny as possible in the braw claithes I hae ordered for you."

"Father, dear father, I must speak to you, indeed, I must," said Margaret, starting up to intercept his progress to the door. "I cannot be the wife of Donald Miller." "Hout na, you dour limmer, haud a care or

you shall dree a sair weird ye are no bairn o' mine, suld ye refuse, I gie ye nae tosher if ye wed that papist gaberteen zio, Robert Lind-

"Oh, father, father, I have married him; he is my husband," replied Margaret, throwing herself on her knees, and endeavoring to prevent him from leaving the room.

"Wha was that ye said?" and David stood like one spell-bound as he asked the question. "Dear father, forgive us both, I have married Robert," was the simple reply.

"Thin my ban rest upon ye, nane o' my gear will I gie ye, he is a Jacobite and a gaberlemzee to boot, I winna set een on ye agin, I charge ye leave me for him whom you have

As David Graham spoke these words he wrenched himself from the grasp of his child; she fell on the ground in a heavy swoon, but on her recovery she hastened to her room, packed up the few things she possessed, together with her in a boarding school, and then considered a not inconsiderable sum in money which, given to her for her own use, she had carefully economized, and with a heart smarting under the injustice of her father, forgetting that if he sending her for five years to a boarding school, had no right to command her to marry against from which, when emancipated at the age of her will, he had a right at her inexperienced seventeen, well grafted in a few frivolous age to forbid her marriage with a mere soldier accomplishments, she was yet sadly devoid of fortune like Lindsey, she departed on a of all that was more substantial, her mind journey to her foster mother's home in Perthawing first nosted a letter to her has

> Late one evening after Jessy had retired to rest, she was awakened by a knocking at the door of her cottage.

> When fully aroused, she left her bed and, without opening the door, called from within: "Wha makes sic a din at a puir body's door at this time o' necht?"

> "Jessy, Jessy, for the love of God, open to your foster child," was the reply, followed by ı long wailing cry.

> "Whisht, now, is it my bonny leddy?" said the old woman, as hastily opening the door she beheld Margaret shivering without. Pale, exhausted, and feeble, she staggered within the cottage, and exclaiming: "Oh, my foster mother. I have traveled all this way to feel your loving arms around me," she fell senseless on the floor.

> After using a few simple restoratives, the good Jessy succeeded in restoring her to consciousness; then, when she had fairly revived, she hastily threw on a few clothes, and speedily returning she said, while making preparations for refreshment for Margaret:

> "I am unco glad that I hae still some o' the gude wine my bairn sent me from Auld Reekie; I hae part o' a muir cock, too, and eggs, and white bread; and whiles you eat, I winna

> let you talk." Then Jessy exerted herself to perform all the duties of a hospitable hostess, and with no small pleasure beheld Margaret make a good meal, though before it was over the latter had insisted on telling her of her expulsion from her father's home.

> She had not dwelt at Jessy's cottage more than a couple of months when the news of her husband's death reached her. Under the pressure of grief and anxiety, her health visibly declined, and after the birth of her child the efforts of the village Esculapius, who, from the had but a short time to live, were of no avail.

> To return from my long digression. Margaret had remained some time buried in her sad thoughts after Jessy had, as she had requested, laid the child beside her, when sud-

"Could you try again to bring to me the priest, dear nurse, whom I used to see before I went to Edinburgh?"

"I ken use where he may be found, my. bairn; these are sair times for priests; awhiles are we whin we see him, but I ken nothing of him noo."

"Listen to me, Jessy. See my babe bap-

will give to Mrs. Lindsey should my father refuse to see my child, and be careful to hang my father to Scotland." my miniature around her neck before you resign her to the care of others. And now, good upon your bosom, for I am faint even unto Scotland."

Not without many pauses and much difficulty had Margaret spoken thus, and Jessy was alarmed at beholding a sudden change pass over her features.

For a few moments she reclined in the arms of her nurse, gasping for breath, Jessy's tears falling in torrents down her rugged countenance as she wiped the heavy dews from Margaret's face. She had hoped against hope, and it was only now when her foster-daughter lay in the arms of death that she became aware the lust moment was drawing nigh.

The consolation, however, for which Margaret's heart had yearned was not denied her. The aged priest, who occasionally brought the ministrations of religion by stealth to those dwellers amidst the mountains who yet kept them.' true to the Catholic faith, had that morning turned his steps to the valley in which Jessy's cottage stood, wishful to see if she were still

The door of the hut stood open, but no one was visible, but from an inner room he heard sounds of grief mingled with the moans of one in mortal anguish.

Very gently, on hearing the strange footfall without, did Jessy remove the arm which had

supported the dying girl, and hastened to see

who was the intruder. "Gude guide us, and is it you, Father Luthbert," said she, "come in to my puir bairn, the sweet winsome young leddy; it is nearly all over wi her."

A flash of joy illumined poor Margaret's features as the aged priest approached her bed. The faults she had committed were occasioned by her indiscreet bringing up, but her heart pany, had yearned for other words than those of poor W simple Jessy.

Broken sentences gasped out painfully, and whatever had troubled the conscience of the dying girl burthened it no longer. The Bread of Life, too, was hers, brought, as it were, micould not speak, but by a sign she made Jessy understand that her care was for her child. A little water water from the brook without, when her foster mother made known to the priest that the babe was unbaptized, was brought hastily in, and by the side of the dying mother the sacred rite of baptism was administered and the child christened by the name of Mar-

A smile of unspeakable delight had flitted over its mother's face as Jessy received the infant in her arms when the ceremony was over. Then the priest again turned to speak words of hope and consolation to the mother, but her spirit had already passed to a better world.

CHAPTER II.—THE MARRIAGE AT THE HOTEL DE BRETEUL.

Softly steals the sunlight through the stained windows of an elegant apartment in the Hotel de Breteul. The buzz of many voices of persons assembled in the adjoining room strikes upon the ear, but those of whom I am going to speak to you have stolen away from the busy throng for a quiet half hour to themselves.

The elder of the party is a lady of some forty-five years old. Her features are still beautiful; she was brilliant in her youth, and she is a lovely woman still.

Beside her stands a youth and a maiden .--Each are in the spring-time of life. The features of the young man strinkingly resemble those of the elder lady, with, perhaps, the only difference being that his are masculine; but the arched eyebrows, lustrous violet blue eyes, the somewhat haughty curve of the short upper lip, the small, smooth and straight nose, are strikingly alike in both.

The maiden has not passed the years of girlhood, and her clean, dark complexion, black eyes, and raven tresses, have won for her the reputation of a beauty.

But a deep sigh escapes the girl, and two large tears fell on the hand of the elder lady which she holds within her own.

"Nay, Cecile; what, in tears at the very thought that Walter has shortly to leave us, said she; "remember, my child, that you are about to become the bride of a soldier, and should rather rejoice that he is soon to draw his maiden sword from its scabbard. You must take courage, and like the wife of a true soldier, yourself gird on your husband's sword for the battle."

The girl visibly shuddered as the lady spoke: me this, and I will try and be at rest."

man, "do you not know that the king is expected here hourly, and that, perhaps, even in two short days I may have to accompany

"So soon, so soon, I could scarcely believe them when I heard them say that preparations nurse and foster mother, let me lay my head were already being made for a descent into

"Cheer up, my dear Cecile, Walter will come back to you, rest assured, and when next he leaves you, you will be more courageous."

"Fill my heart with somewhat of your own courage, dear madam. I have heard you suffered much in your youth, and bore your trials bravely.'

"A captive in the court of Queen Mary. Cecile, threatened with a union my very soul abhorred, I was for a long while ignorant whether one whom I truly loved and to whom I was betrothed was living or dend. I am a prey to natural fear full often, but proud to be the wife of a one who draws his sword in a rightful cause. Loving both ardently, I see my husband and my son go forth to the field; all that renders life dear to me would be lost in losing

"Courageous descendant of the O'Neils, dear Lady St. John," said Cecile, forcing back her tears, "I will try to learn courage and heroism of you."

"And when our king has his own again, Cecile," said Walter, "you will rejoice in the thought that my good right arm has struck a blow in his cause; but let us return to the saloon, it will not be well for us to be missed

The Baron de Breteul's Mansion was the resort of all the ardent and disaffected spirits that were averse to the Hanovarian rule, and as the time fixed for the marriage of the son of the Marshal and Lady St. John with the daughter of an old friend happened to coincide with that of the rising in November, 1715, in favor of the claims of the Chevalier St. George, the Hotel de Bretcul was thronged with com-

When the three re-entered the salon, they beheld amongst the gay group forming, indeed, the centre, a handsoms young man apparently about six and twenty years of uge. He wore the dress of a French Abbe, but every one present knew him to be the son of the late king, raculously to strengthen her spirit in its flight, James the Second. As now, so it was at the yet when all should have been calmness and time of which I write, and will be till the end praise, a sudden thought disturbed her. She of the world, if monarchy endures so long. each fair dame and maiden in the salon pushed forward, anxious to get a word or even a smile from the scion of an ill-fated race, whom the English Court and its upholders termed the Pretender. Perhaps this chivalrous feeling too was born out of the very misfortunes of the House of Stuart, which for so many centuries had given sovereigns either to England or Scotland. Any way, happy were the maids and matrons that night, whatever their country, and the loyal Irish who had fought and bled at Limerick, and English, Scotch, and French alike were there, who eagerly treasured up every word that fell from the lips of the Cheva-

> Nor were the two or three gentlemen who alone accompanied him in his hasty and private visit to his friends forgotten. Unfortunately for the Chevalier, the bright eyes of a young kinswoman of the Baron's attracted the attention of Lord Keith, one of the Prince's gentle men in waiting. A sore thing it must be to the self-love and vanity of woman when superceded by another of her sex, supposing she has given away her heart before she dreamed it was no longer in her keeping.

> Adele de Breteul was still unmarried; her heart, her hand, her large fortune, might have been Lord Keith's for the asking; if she lacked the freshness of eighteen, she possessed what is more worthy of admiration in the minds of many, namely, the matured charms of twenty. four; what she had lost of the simplicity of youth she had gained in the self-possession and grace of womanhood; and yet she beheld herself put aside by "a miss in her teens," a mere visitor in her brother's house; she monopolized the attentions of Lord Keith, and as plainly as she dared she let Mademoiselle de Breteul know that she gloried in the conquest she had

Vainly had Emilie endeavored to lure away Lord Keith from that silly prattler; her stratagems were useless; he had no eyes, no ears for any one but Angelique. Not only had Emilie felt keenly the overtures for marriage made to her nicce by Walter St. John, simply because she was herself unmarried, but she was to feel the pangs of jealousy as well, and she stole away to an adjoining apartment to give free vent to her emotion, lest she should betray herself before others.

"To be set aside for her, a vapid, silly girl, with no attraction but her doll-like face; had "Tell me, Walter, that you will not leave she my own intelligence or wit; I might have me for at least a month after our auptials; tell borne that another should compete with my she my own intelligence or wit, I might have self; she sees too what I suffer, and glories in "My beloved Ceoile," replied the young, my mortification.

Emilie had wandered away far from the gay company and the brilliantly-lighted salon; she had seen the King retire with two of his companions to the Baron's cabinet, and had observed that Lord Keith had lingered behind in conversation with Angelique ere, maddened with jealously and anger, she had sought her

present solitude.

It was early winter, but the apartment to which she had turned her steps was faint with the fragrance of a profusion of rare exotics. Her rage had subsided into a determination to revenge herself in some way which should effectually separate her detested young relation from the object of her misplaced affection, and leaning against the basin of a fountain, her fingers relentlessly destroyed a fair magnolia, the leaves of which she stripped and cast them into the clear waters beneath. She was unconscious of her exterior actions, but her mind was busy enough as to how she should work ut her revenge.

"I do not want to injure the Chevalier," she said to herself, "but even this must be, even he must be sacrificed rather than that odious girl shall become Lady Keith, or that he should triumph; for, alas, I fear my very self respect has abandoned me, and that I have betrayed a secret which I ought to have guarded as jealously as my honor itself. I shall put a stop to any previous offer of marriage my lord may choose to make my precious cousin by at once hastening to the embassy. The Earl of Stair will put a stop to this proposed trip to Scotland.

A little later a female, clad in a dark mantle and closely veiled, passed through the back entrance of the mansion used only by the domestics of the household. The confusion within, caused by the influx of visitors, favored both her departure and return. Those who saw her pass swiftly by believed her to be one of the female servants of the establishment, despatched on an er and, little thinking that it was the sister of the loval Baron de Breteul on her way to betray the prince, then a guest beneath his roof, into the hands of his enemies.

To be Continued. FROUDE "FLOORED."

THE "HISTORIAN" REVIEWED BY THE REV'D. DR. MORIARTY.

THE RELATION OF ENGLAND TO IRELAND.

FOURTH LECTURE.

THE PERPOSE OF EXTIRPATION.

The First Massacre.

STRIKING FACTS.

IRISH HUMANITY AND ENGLISH CRUELTY.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.)

The Rev. Doctor began by explaining that in using the terms "English" and "Protestant," he did not intend any disrespect to any worthy native of that country, or to his Protestant fellow-citizens, but that he was obliged to use these terms in denouncing the settled policy of the English government .-There were two Frances; the France of St. Louis St. Vincent de Paul, the France of the saints and martyrs, and there was the France of Voltaire, Rosseau and the Communists. So there was an England of Alfred the Great and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and an England of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and Cromwell. It was the latter whose deeds he denounced. He proceeded then as follows:-

AUDACITY OF FROUDE.

Our citizens have never before witnessed such an | true. exhibition of criminal audacity as the display of the foreigner who recently attempted in this hall to justify the most atrocious iniquity that Satan ever invented and his infernal Satelites ever perpetrated. The oracle of rare mendacity and appraiser of the residents of Pandemonium who, though never bap-tized, is named Froude, labored to spoil the beauty of our Island of Saints, and to depreciate "the Church, the spouse of our adorable Saviour, spotless and unblemished." Moreover, with intrepid malevolence, this phenomenon of history labored to cloud American intelligence, to debauch the integrity of the sons of Washington, by leading to an arbitration deciding upon the justice of felony, and the impropriety of virtue. This extravagant proceeding obliged me to submit to the consideration of my fellow-citizens a statement of facts on the authority, and in the exact words of impartial testimonies they being aliens in language, race and religion; and thereby the truth has been asserted, crime has been exposed, virtue has been vindicated and the insult to America has been repelled. The execution of this duty has proved the relation of England and Ireland" during four hundred years of barbarian usurpation, a simple act of murder, robbery and perfidy, and the endurance of Catholic Ireland an apotheosis of Christianity, humanity and honor.

The unparalled devastation by slaughter, famine and pestilence which brought about the prostration, called by the murderer the subjugation of Ireland so well epitemozed by Sir John Davies when he said, "the country was brayed in a mortar," might seem to satiate England's greed for ruin. Such was not the case; extermination of the Irish Catholic was the immutable and avowed purpose of the agency of Satan. Hence the abominations and infernal savagery perpetrated by the English usurpation through the instrumentality of those imps of hell the Parliamentarians and Cromweltians. My first informant is a Protestant minister, the historian Leland. He shows the design with which these cruel iniquities were committed.

THE PURPOSE OF EXTIRPATION.

"The favorite object of the Irish governors and the English, was the utter extermination of all the CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF IRELAND. Their estates were marked out and allotted to their conquerors; so that they and their posterity were consigned to inevitable

ruin."-B. V. chav. 4. My second evidence, establishing the same fact, is from another Protestant clergyman, Rev. Dr. War-

"It is evident from their" (the Lords Justices) "last letter to the lieutenant, that they hoped for an EXTERPATION, not of mere Irish only, but of all the old English families that were Roman Catholics."-Warner's History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ire-

land, p. 176. Upon this subject—namely, the design of UTTER EXTIRPATION-my next proof is from the equally un-

deniable authority of Lord Clarendon: The Parliament party had grounded their own authority and strength upon such founda-. tions as were inconsistent with any toleration of the Roman Catholic religion, and even with any humanity to the Irish nation, and now especially to whereof they had upon the matter sworm to Extingate." and Council of this our realm of Ireland."-Temple, - Clarendon I., p. 215.

There were two objects to be gratified by the English Protestant usurpers of the day. The first was the increase of plunder to themselves in the confiscation of the estates of the Catholics. The second was the indiscriminate slaughter of those Catholics, without any distinction of age, sex, rank or condition. The following accusation-fully borne out by the facts-is quoted from an English Protestant historian, Carte:

"There is too much reason to think, that as the Lord's Justices really wished the rebellion to spread, and more gentlemen of estates to be involved in it that the forfeitures might be the greater, and a general plantation be carried on by a new set of English Protestants all over the kingdom, to the ruin and EXPULSION of all the old English and natives that were Roman Catholics; so, to promote what they wished, they gave out such a design, and that in a short time there would not be a Roman Catholic in the kingdom. It is no small confirmation of this notion, that the Earl of Ormond, in his letters of January 27th and February 25th, 1641-2, to Sir W. St. Leger, imputes the general revolt of the nation, then far advanced, to the publishing of such a design; and when a person of his great modesty and temper, the most averse in his nature to speak his sentiments if what he could not but condemn in others, and who, when obliged to do so, does it always in the gentlest expressions, is drawn to express such an opinion, the case must be very notorious. I do not find that the copies of those letters are preserved; but the original of Sir William St. Leger's in answer to them, sufficiently shows it to be his Lordship's opinion, for after acknowledging the receipt of these two letters, he used these words The undue promulgation of that severe determination to EXTIRPATE the Irish and Papacy out of this kingdom, your Lordship rightly apprehends to be too unreasonably published." - Carte's Orm., I. 263.

THE FIRST MASSACRE.

The first great slaughter that occurred in the civil was after the Irish were drawn into insurrection (and never were such pains taken to compel an unwilling people to rise against a tyranny as were taken by the administration in Ireland to force the Irish to resist the tyranny!) is the incident I am now going to describe. It is taken from the " Collection," and no preface to excite attention. It was the fruitful source of many a crime. The following is the Irish account."

" 1641. About the beginning of November, the English and Scotch forces at Knockfergus murdered in one night all the inhabitants of the territory of the Island Magee to the number of 300 men, women and children, all innocent persons, at a time when none of the Catholics of that country were in arms or rebellion."

Now, I will place in juxtaposition with the above the English Protestant account of the transaction. "On the fatal night they" (the garrison of Carrickfergus) " issued from Carrickfergus into an adjacent district called Island Magce, where a number of the poorer Irish resided, unoffending and untainted by the rebellion. If we may believe one of the leaders of this party, thirty families were assailed by them in their beds and massacred with calm and delib-

erate cruelty."-Leland, book V., chap. 3. There is no substantial difference between these two accounts. The difference in the number of the slain is easily accounted for by recollecting that upon that point the Irish would naturally be the better informed. Both agree in the circumstances of this most unprovoked and diabolical massacre. The inhabitants of the district of Island Magce, innocent, unoffending, unarmed, without a shadow of crime, or the least suspicion of guilt, were attacked at night in their beds by English and Scotch soldiers commanded and led on by their officers, and put to death with calm and deliberate cruelty. Talk of the barbarity of uneducated saveges in any part of the globe; you cannot find it exceeding this de-liberate slaughter, committed by English and Scotch

Protestant soldiers on unarmed beings, who admittedly were guilty only of being Catholics. TEMPLE'S MONSTROUS FALSEHOODS.

It was not sufficient for the English party to commit those most horrible atrocities of which I have given a small proportion of instances. They carried their malignity further; and they accused the Irish of those very crimes which they themselves committed. It is scarcely credible—it would not be credible of any other people except the Irish-that when they were massacred in tens of thousands. they should be accused of the very crime that was committed against themselves. Yet it is literally

The charge was brought against the Irish by Clarendon in these words: "On the 23rd of October, 1641, a rebellion broke out in all parts of Ireland, except Dublin, where the design of it was miraculously discovered the night before it was to be executed. But that, in other parts of the kingdom, they observed the time appointed, not bearing of the misfortune of their friends in Dublin. Than a general insurrection of the Irish spread itself

over the whole country in such an inhuman and barbarous manner, that there were forty or fifty thousand Protestants murdered before they suspected themselves in any danger, or could provide for their defence, by drawing together into towns or strong houses."-Hist. Reb.

Temple aggravates the crime. This is his statement: "One hundred and fifty thousand Protestants were massacred in cold blood, in the first two months of the rebellion."-Sir John Temple, Hist. Reb.

Now, in answer to these monstrous and diabolical fictions, let us see what Warner says:

COUNTER TESTIMONY.
"The number of people killed," says Warner,

"upon positive evidence collected in two years after the insurrection broke out, adding them all together amounts only to two thousand one hundred and nine: on the reports of other Protestants, one thousand six hundred and nineteen more; and on the report of some of the rebels themselves a further number of three hundred; the whole making four thousand and twenty-

eight."—Warner, p. 297.
Thus—upon positive evidence, and upon evidence of mere report, which latter is the thing in the world the most exaggerating; and after all the provocation which the Irish had sustained-is it not marvellous that, in and out of battle there should have been returned as killed, (and that, too, by adding to authentic fact the evidence of rumor), a number of Protestants altogether amounting to only twenty-eight more than four thousand in two full years of civil wer? There is the strongest evidence that such a masssacre never occurred.

THE LORDS JUSTICES' COMMISSION. "On the 23d of December the same Lords Justices granted a commission to Henry Jones, Dean of Kilmore, and seven other clergymen, in these words : Know ye that we do hereby give unto you . . .

full power and authority to call before you, and examine upon the holy Evangelists . . . as well as such persons as have been robbed and spoiled, as all the witnesses that can give testimony therein, what robberies and spoils have been committed on them since the 22d of October last, or shall hereafter be committed on them, or any of them; what the particulars were, or are, whereof they were or shall be so robbed or spoiled; to what value, by whom, what their names were, or where they now or last dwelt that committed these robberies. On what day or night the said robberies or spoils committed, or to be committed, were done; what traitorous or disloyal words, speeches, or actions were then or at any other time uttered or committed by those robbers, or any other of them, and how often; and all other circumstances concerning the said particulars, and every of them. And you, our said commissioners, are to reduce to writing all exthose of the old native extraction, the whole race aminations, and the same to return to our Justices

It is utterly incredible that if there had been any massacres of Protestants by the Irish, an inquiry into that most important subject should have been totally omitted in such a commission as the above. Indeed it would have necessarily been the leading feature in an inquisition of that description. Yetsuch a commission did issue to inquire into matters, comparitively of trivial importance, without so much as one single word respecting the alleged massacre. This is indeed "the part of Hamlet left out by spe-

"It is easy enough," says a Protestant clergyman "to demonstrate the falsehood of the relation of every Pro-testant historian of this rebellion."—Warner, p. 206. The next illustration of the "relation" is the contrast with the acts of the English and Protestant

party, and the conduct of the Irish Catholics. A DREARY RECORD.

And here, after having selected so many instances, to which I might have added hundreds more, of most horrible crucities perpetrated by the English Protestant usurper, I am bound to say, that I do not find these horrors mitigated by any acts of general or individual humanity or mercy, It is all murder on murder—slaughter upon slaughter—massacre after massacre-men, women and children. No staying of the hand-no stopping of the sword! Nobody interfering to preserve the victims from assassination; or if there be rare instances, like that of a Colonel Washington, who tried to save a child of seven years, the attempt becomes vain, the victim being torn from his arms and cut up. But with what proud and glowing gratulation dc I turn to the conduct of the Irish Catholics during the civil war. I collect from Protestant historians-for on this subject I shall scarcely use one other-multitudinous facts of lenity, forbearance, and mercy; of protection and kindness, of benevolence and charity! The horrors of war mitigated by the multiplied exercise of the tenderest humanity. Oh! what contrast! What a glorious contrast!

This contrast is rendered still more striking, when we bear in mind that during the time that these virtues were exhibited by the Irish Catholics, the Protestants were committing the horrible cruelties of wich I have cited so many.

On the one side was the demon spirit, animating the Anglican party to slaughter and death; on the other was the angelic benevolence of the Catholic Irish, protecting and rescuing from the sword as many as possible, of all those whom the actual fight had spared.

IRISH HUMANITY.

I begin with general testimony borne by Protest ant writers to the humane intentions of the Irish. It was in Ulster that the insurrection was first made to explode. In that province almost all the Protestants were Scotch. Yet we find preserved by Carte the following fact. At the commencement of

the insurrection,
"The Irish made proclamation, on pain of death, that no Scotsman should be molested in body, goods or lands." Carle's Ormond, i., 178.

How well these Scots merited so humane and

proper a determination on the part of the Irish will be appreciated by those who recollect that it was the garrison of Carrickfergus (chiefly Scotch) that began the work of massacre, by slaughtering unarmed in their beds three hundred inhabitants or refugees in Island Magee!

The next admission is from the profligate Temple; an admission so inconsistent with the principal object of his history! He, too, speaking of the commencement of the insurrection, has this pas-

"It was resolved" [by the Irish. party] " not to kill any, but where, of necessity, they should be forced thereunto by opposition."—Temple, p. 65.

Even Leland himself—the anti-Irish, the anti-

Catholic Leland-has, in other words, the same admission:

"In the beginning of the insurrection it was determined" [by the Irish] "that the enterprise should be conducted in every quarter with as little bloodshed as possible."—Leland, Book V., ch. 3.

THE CONTRAST.

You will remember that I have cited many Protestant authorities to show, what indeed no man acquainted with the history of the times will dream of denying, that the object of the English party-of the Lords Justices themselves-was to exterminate the Catholics of Ireland, whether of native Irish or English descent. To remind you the more forcibly of this. I will here just give one passage from Carte

"The Lords Justices had set their heart on Extirpation, not only of the merc Irish, but likewise of all the old English families that were Catholics, and the making of a new plantation all over the kingdom in which they could not fail to have a principal share."-Carte, i., 330.

Yet it is admitted that the Irish-driven to defend themselves from Extirpation-resolved, as the very first rule of their conduct, to shed as little blood as vossible !

It is singular that whilst the English party had the strongest inducements to calumniate the Irish Catholics, they yet should have preserved so many traits of humanity and mercy on the part of the Itish; while at the same time they have not attempted to state a single act of kindness, charity, humanity or mercy amongst the leaders of the English Protestant party. Extermination of the Irish was their object. Accordingly, extermination was their practice. I cannot, after the most minute search, discover one single instance in which life was spared to combatant or non-combatant, being Irish; to Irish man, Irish woman, or Irish child. I

do not believe there are any such instances. There was a peace made in 1643-termed "The Cessation"-between the confederated Catholics and the King's friends in Ircland, with the Marquis of Ormond at their head; and again; a regular peace in 1648. Upon both these occasions the Irish Catholics refused to accept an indemnity for persons convicted of murder, breach of quarter or inhuman cruelty. On the contrary, their leaders were desirous that every person who had shed human blood out of battle should be condignly punished.

THE TRISH CONFEDERATES.

"In the two peaces concluded" [by the Irish Catholics] "with the Marquis of Ormond, viz., those of 1643 and 1648, they expressly excepted from pardon all those of their party that had committed such cruelties. And long before either of these peaces, Lord Clanricarde testified " that it was the desire of the whole nation that the actors of these cruellies should, in the highest degree, be made examples to all posterity."—Carte's Ormond. Vol. III.

"And the Marquis of Ormond himself confessed, that those, assuming power among the Irish, had long disclaimed them, and professed an earnest desire that they might be brought to punishment."-

In short, the Irish Catholics acted precisely as innocent men would act; not seeking to screen any of the idle or dissolute of their own party, who, in the wild license of civil war, might have slain any Protestant out of battle, or committed any other murder. On the contrary, the Irish Catholics sought anxiously to have all such offenders punished with

All the official acts of the confederated Catholics were consistent with this pure and honorable principle—the principle of inquiry into the crimes actually committed at all sides; the principle of exonerating the innocent and punishing the guilty. And this principle of justice was repudiated and rejected

by the Protestant party! In every part of these transactions, there is something singular and staking. The confederated Catholics were in possession of power from the year 1643 to the year 1649. They were in possession of

the exception of Dublin and a few other places. In selves to "other lands," and the heart-rending was composed almost exclusively of Catholics; the executive were execlusively so. Yet they never were once accused of having made a single intolerant law; or a single antolerant or bigoted regulation or ordinance!-They did not persecute one single Protestant; nor are they accused of any such persecution. This, indeed, is a matter of which the Catholics of Ireland may be justly proud. I have always shown from extracts taken from Protestant writers the admission that the confederated Catholics never persecuted a single Protestant.

THE CONCLUSION.

We conclude triumphantly that, in every epoch English usurpation, and under all circumstances, the sole purpose of the "Monster" has been extermination of the Irish race; for which it labored in slaughter, pestilence and famine; and it alone has been guilty of unwonted massacres. Hence, on the side of the distinguished fabulist, Froude, there is the Saxon and guilt." With cordial joy we assert, in defiance of contradiction or refutation, that throughout the entire relation of the alien and the native, Catholic Ireland has been, according to impartial evidence, eminently and invariably distinguished by religion, humanity and morality, and never guilty of a massacre; so that on the side of the illustrious race there is "Virtue and Erin."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGMENT IN THE O'KEEPFE CASE .- The substance of it is, that the Court unanimously dismisses the argument that the publication of the suspension was an act of "slander and libel," on the ground that it was privileged communication; that three judges out of four-Judges O'Brien, Barry, and Fitzgeraldadmit the defendant's plea that he suspended Mr. O'Keeffe for breach of the laws, ordinances, and rules of the Church; and that three out of the four -Chief Justice Whiteside, Judge Barry, and Judge Fitzgerald - admit the argument that a sentence founded on the Pope's Rescript is invalid, in the sense that the Courts will not enforce it, and that the Rescript cannot be pleaded in bar of action .-Chief Justice Whiteside argues that the prohibition of foreign jurisdiction by the Act of Elizabeth is still in force except as regards the penalties, and that, therefore, the Pope's Rescript can confer no authority or jurisdiction whatever. But he at the same time seemed ready to admit that the plaintiff should have had open to him "a Domestic Tribunal within the Church," meaning apparently the or-dinary Episcopal Tribunal. But if no authority founded on rescript of the Pope can be lawfully exercised, what becomes of the "Domestic" Episcopal Tribunal? It seems to be forgotten that the Bishops themselves receive their canonical institution from the Pope. The fact is that it is childish and absurd to pretend to permit the existence of the Catholic Church, unless you also admit the Pope to be its Head and Supreme Judge. The argument, therefore, of the majority of the Court that the successive Relief Acts had virtually repealed the enactments against the exercise of the Pope's spiritual supremacy appears to us irrefragable.—Toblet.

THE PROTESTANT SYNOD .- How gratifying it must be to the members of the Catholic Church to find that they have an infallible guide and teacher. There are no differences amongst them on matters of faith or doctrine; no contentions on this or that article of their creed. There are between two and three hundred millions of believers in the Church scattered over the entire world, and all believe the same thing, and thoroughly agree on all matters of faith and doctrine. We repeat that this is a gratifying spectacle, and should make all the children of the Church thankful to God for having been born in the bosom of the Spiritual Kingdom established by Christ .-- Dundalk Democrat.

COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.-We are glad to see by a telegram from our London Correspondent that a line of steamers is likely soon to be established between Galway and America. The claims of Galway to the position of an American Packet Station are too well known to need any enlargement on here. Galway is the natural and the inevitable port of starting for America. Whether such a line as our correspondent indicates be established now or not, the day is not far distant when in the inevitable of events it must be established.

GONE TO VISIT OLD PATIENTS .- Curran being at a party at the seat of an Irish nobleman, one of the company, who was a physician, strolled out before dinner into the churchyard. Dinner being served up, and the doctor not returned, some of the company were expressing their surprise where he could have gone to. "Oh," says Curran, "he is but just stept out to pay a visit to some of his old patients."

A Novel Wagen.-On Tuesday, at the Belfast police court, a gentlemanly looking person was charged with obstructing the thoroughfare. He was performing on an organ which was fixed on a donkey cart, and around him a large crowd had collected On being brought before the magistrates he gave his name as John Louth, and stated that he resided in the neighbourhood of Navan, and also informed the bench that he had made a bet for a large sum of money that he would support himself for twelve months on "hurdy gurdy" performances. Three months of the year, he added, yet remain. The evidence as to the obstruction not being satisfactory, the magistrates discharged the prisoner, and restored to him his organ cart and donkey. Soon after the musical peregrinations were resumed in a different part of the town. By some it is stated that the player is a landed proprietor in Meath, by others that he is a member of a noble Irish family.

THE IRISH CHURCH SYNOD .- Having revised the Prayer Book last week, this bedy has had the Hymnal on the dissecting table this week, Lord James Butler being the leading operator. The speeches and the scenes at the discussion of the Hymnal could not be realized, unless by those actually present. Lord James Butler exceeded himself in his scathing analysis of a number of the hymns. He denounced the occurrence therein of those "gentlemen" named "Saints," of the "Adorable Name," and even "Angels." He said that some of the hymns appeared to have been intended for Jupiter; while he characterized the invocations, such as those in the psalms, calling on material objects, animate and inanimate, to praise their Creator or show forth His glory as rank idolatry. He parodied Southey's "Lodore," in carleaturing the spiritual effusions in the Hymnal, and signalized one of the most rhapsodical of them as the delirium tremens hymn, which provoked bursts of applause. Bishop after Bishop has interposed and appealed to the Rationalistic element in the Synod to consider the goal to which the Irish Church is rapidly drifting, but without effect. The Bishops state that numbers of the clergy are resigning daily, and leaving the country, foreseeing the early disruption of the Church as a matter of certainty.

· In his late libel on Ireland and the Irish, Mr. Fronde undertook to illustrate the state of society in that country a century ago, by a reference to facts intended to show the incorrigible nature of the whole race, and their innate and ineradicable tendencies to lawlessness and crime. The Dublin Review points out very fairly that the principal actors in most of the atrocities recounted by Mr. Froude were not of the Irish race at all.

EMIGRATION.—I have lately had occasion to travel through the southern and eastern portions of this extensive county, (Kilkenny), and in every hamlet Their utility depends, not alone on the quantity of

the exception of Dublin and a low control process. Their scenes witnessed at every terminus as the iron General Assembly met at Kilkenny, enacted laws, horse hurries away with its living burden. This and carried on the government. This Assembly terrible drain must necessarily corns in terrible drain must necessarily cease in a short time. Laborers, small farmers, and mechanics, though their prospects were never higher, owing to the utopian notions which they entertain regarding high wages and royal fare in the United States, are not settling down here, and this combined with the poor yield of cereal crops for the past three years, is perforce compelling the farmer to lay down the land to pasture, so that in all probability stock will constitute our principal means of livelihood for the future. - Cor. of Freeman.

Among the signs of the times is the progress of the war of class against class, of labor against capital, of poor against rich—the very opposite of the spirit of Christianity, which inculcates charity and mutal forbearance. Where it will, end no one can tell; but this is certain, that, as in all wars so in this, both sides will be losers. The agricultural laborers of England have entered on the campaign under the leadership and direction of persons in no way connected with agricultural labors. It is the aim of these persons to prevent the saving of the coming harvest, and so they have sent emissaries over to Ireland to warn our harvest men from proceeding to England. We think the English agricultural laborers have many grievances to be redressed; but we do not consider they are proceeding on the wisest or most judicious plan to have them remedied. However, we do not wish to meddle in other people's affairs, but we protest against English emissaries being sent for questionable purposes among our rural population.—Dublin Freeman.

THE LATE WIFE MURDER IN MAYO. - A magisterial investigation concerning the above murder was held before R. Harvey, Esq., in the courthouse, Castlebar, in consequence of more important testimony cropping up, which tends to implicate the female prisener to a great extent as being the principal accomplice to a great extent as being the principal accomplice in the committal of the murder. Walsh, the mur-derer of his wife, was conveyed from prison under an escort of cons abulary. It is was proved in evidence that the female prisoner was observed there many a time at an early hour proceeding from certain quarters, which gave rise to great suspicion. A large portion of the deceased woman's clothes were discovered where they were stowed away by the accomplice, and which is an important feature in this exciting case, and goes to prove her as being the chief accessory. I understand that the male prisoner, Walsh, is by birth an Englishman, and came to this county some years ago. He always bore a most unfavorable character. Another child of his died since the murder, as it was found the morning of this tragic event lying prostrate, almost dying from thirst. There were five deaths in Walsh's family within the last month—his mother, sister, the nurse of his wife, child (unborn), and another child a few days since-its death being accelerated by the death of its mother, it is supposed. Walsh, after his sister was taken from the bed on which she died, slept in that bed that night, in order to recover some goods which he insisted was his property, and other acts which go to show that his conduct was unbearable.—Freeman Cor.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT .- On Monday Pierce Marcus Barron, D L, Waterford, committed Michael and Mary Whelan, brother and sister, residing at a place called Ballinavoher, for having committed a murderous assault upon a farmer named Patrick Kirwin, residing at the same place. It appears from the dying depositions of Kirwin, taken before Mr. Barron, that at midnight on Saturday last he was awakened from sleep by hearing his house stracked, and going to the door he received a dreadful blow on the forehead from a large stone; he alleged that it was Mary Whelan who threw the stone; scarcely had he received it when he was knocked insensible by a blow on the side of the head by another stone, which he deposed was thrown by Michael Whelan; when on the ground Le was kicked in the most murderous manner; the members of his family picked him up insensible. Dr. Delandre was sent for and having examined Kirwin's body he pronounced him in a dying state. The Ferry Bank Police being apprised of the outrage Sub-Inspector Cary had Whelan and his sister arrested, and Kirwin's dying deposition taken. Kirwin is still alive but in a very precarious condition.

DOWNPATRICK AS A MILITARY CENTRE. - In reference to the rumor that the Government has decided on abandoning Downpatrick as a military depot centre, we have the highest authority for stating that no change has been made in the arrangements up to this day.—Recorder of Saturday. Michael is a Scotch Irishman, and a staunch

Presbyterian; his intimate friend Patrick, is an Irishman, without the Scotch, and a devout Re-

Mike had never been inside a Roman Catholic Church, though often urged by Pat to "try it." At length curiosity overcame Mike's scruples, and he accompanied his friend to High Mass at the

Cathedral. The gorgeous rabes of the priests, the burning of ncense, the alter decorations, Latin prayers, &c., filled Michael with amazement.

He sat in perfect silence for some time, he was so completely dumbfounded. At length he turned to his friend, who was seriously engaged in his devotions, and whispered, "Pat, this beats the Ould Divil!" "That's the intention," says Pat, and went on crossing himself as devoutly as before.

INTEMPERANCE IN A MEDICAL LIGHT.—An exhaustive lecture on the subject of intemperance viewed in a medical and social light has, been delivered by Dr. Fagan, of Belfast, in the Music Hall of that city, in connection with the Belfast Young Men's Catholic Association. The chair was occupied by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, the Bishop of Down and Connor. The following report of the lecture, which was a very instructive one, is taken (abridged) from the Uster

Having explained that he did not mean to treat intemperance in its moral aspect at all, Dr. Fagan proceeded :--

"The question of intemperance involves of necessity the consideration of the great cause of it-viz, the misuse of Alcoholic stimulants. I believe then, it is incumbent on us to inquire into the nature of alcohol, which is the active principle of all intoxica-ting beverages, and see how far it tends to the health, comfort, and prosperity of mankind. Providence in His wisdom has ordained that all things in nature should be subservient and tend to the well-being of man. When they prove otherwise it is owing to the ignorance or the perversity of his own corrupt nature, that caused him to abuse what was intended for his good. We must try and strike a boundary line between the use and abuse of this powerful agent-show its effects for good or evil on the body and mind, on the community as well as the individual. I may state here that by the term alcoholic stimulant is meant every beverage that contains the pure spirit-alcohol-in varying proportions; and I may here mention some of the strong drinks most generally known, and state the average quantity of the intoxicating element in each of them:

Rum, contains of alcohol about 60 per cent. Brandy, " " " 59 Whiskey, " " " 56 Gin, " " 49 Gin, "
Port Wine, from 16 to 23 " Sherry Wine, "Claret Wines "Champagnes, " 4 16 to 25 " 6 to 18 " " 5 to 13 "
" 5 to 15 "
" 1 to 10 " Champagnes, Rhine Wines, " Beer and Porter, "

1643 to the year 1649. They were in possession of, the principal theme of conversation is the large alcohol they possess, but also on certain other ingreand had the management of, nearly all Iroland, with numbers who are voluntarily expatriating them- dients found in conjunction with it. My reason for And the second of the second o WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JUNE 6, 1873.

this somewhat minute analysis is because there are this sumon who, through real or assumed ignonace, pass themselves off as models of temperance, mace, passed all other Rinds of stimulants, if they while taking all other Rinds of stimulants, if they will will be well with the well will be well as well will be well as well as

erain nom.
After dwelling at some length on the advantages and disadvantages of alcoholic drinks to those who used them under different circumstances, the lecturer

continued:—continued:—a We will now pass on to another consideration of this subject, and view the case of the very large of this community who take alcoholic stimusection of this community who take alcoholic stimusection of this community who take alcoholic stimusers lants because they believe it does their constitutions who look on it as part of their daily food; who think it a powerful sustainer where there is much physical and mental labour; believe there is no more effectual means of counteracting the exno more enectual means of countries in ex-tremes of temperature, and attribute to it many other beneficial qualities. We have already con-sidered it as a medicine, and seen, when judiciously administered, what a powerful agent for good it is in certain bodily diseases. It will now be our duty in consider its influence on the body in a healthy state both when taken in moderation and to excess. The life of the body consists in its continuous death. This seems paradoxical, but it is no less true. There is constant waste taking place in every tissue of our bodies; each thought and each act, in proportion to its intensity, is followed by a corresponding amount of decay, and a corresponding demand for fresh material to repair the loss. That material is out daily food. The more suitable it is the healour daily too. The structure it builds up. If anything unsuitable be taken, it is not alone useless in itself, but in proportion to its deleterious nature does it interfere with the (if I may use the term) healthy manufacturing process that is constantly going on in our body, and by which the articles we take as food are converted into separate tissues to supply the place of those used up in physical and mental exertions. I may say the undivided opinion of physiologists, after careful study and experiments, is that it does not in any sense of the word serve as a food, but passes out of the system as it entered it, unchanged. There are few of you who have not experienced the disagrecable odour of whiskey or rine in the breath of persons who indulge freely in these stimulants. It is only one of the channels the system has of getting rid of the alcohol contained in such drinks. When taken into the stomach alcohol, unlike all other articles of food, is at once absorbed unaltered into the blood. Then, after going through the body and producing its effect on the nervous system of stimulation or intoxication in proportion to the quantity taken, it is got rid of by the skin, kidneys, and lungs. It may not be out of place for me to point out here what I believe to a very common and erroneous impression as regards the relative merits of some of the strong drinks in ordinary use. Let a glass of whiskey and a pint of ale or porter be placed before a person undergoing much fatigue and exposure to cold, and ask him to take his choice; in the majority of instances the glass of whiskey is taken in preference to the ale or porter, under the false impression that because it stimulates more rapidly, and with greater intensity the more strength and endurance it imparts to the system. Never was reasoning more fallacious; it stands neither the test of theory nor experience. A rough analysis shows the glass of whiskey to consist of half alcohol and half water, with some flavouring and colouring material added by the blender. The pint of ale or porter contains about the same quantity of alcohol that is in the glass of whiskey; and, in combination with this, there exists besides 524 grains of extractive matters and sugar, 25 grains of free acid, and 13 grains of the phosphates of potassium and magnesium, all of which play very useful and important parts in the processes of digestion and change of tissue. The whiskey possessing the pure spirit in a more concentrated form is absorbed more rapidly and stimulates in a shorter time, but possesses no redeeming qualities in the way of supplying nutriment of any kind. Do not let it be understood that because I advocate the taking of ale or porter in preference to whiskey, I recommend their consumption. I believe ale and porter to be in every sense better and healthier beverages than whiskey and the other strong drinks akin to itsuch as gin, brandy, and rum. In Russia, when a regiment is about to march, orders are issued overnight that no spirits be taken on the following morning; and, to ascertain as far this order has been complied with, it is the practice of the corporals carefully to smell the breath of every man when assembled in the morning before marching, and those who were found to have taken spirits were forthwith ordered out of the ranks, and prevented from marching on that day, it having been found that such men were peculiarly subject to be frostbitten and otherwise injured. Every Russian soldier has his allowance of oil as a part of his rations, experience having shown its value as a constant supporter of heat. There is another very widespread notion regarding the virtue of alcoholic stimulants as antidotes to disease. This is a most erroneous opinion. No doubt if one has to come in contact once or so with very bad cases of contagious disease, and that his nervous system is depressed through fear, he will derive great benefit on that occasion from, say, a glass of whiskey or a glass of brandy, but if this becomes habitual, and he is often exposed to morbific influences, he is far more likely to fall a victim than the person who abstains from alcohol altogether. When this passion of drink is once established there is no passion like it. The others are mere pigmies compared with it, and seem to be cowered into subjection when this monster

reigns supreme-One master passion in the breast, Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.

The whole nature of the man seems now to change; some of his noblest faculties are perverted; he becomes diseased both morally and physically. I need not tell you that when one arrives at this state, where the mind gets from under control, he is affected with a disease known as delirium tremens, or, more commonly, "the horrors." There is another and a very large class known as tipplers, who do not go to such extremes. Now, this class of person, although not often affected with any very striking symptoms, is never well, and the poison of alcohol makes slow but sure inroads on his constitution. Every organ in the body becomes more or less diseased, and thus the human machine works on in this unsatisfactory manner till some important part gives way, and then the whole structure, unable to bear the shock, falls to pieces. The average duration of life after the commencement of the habit of intemperance is:-

Among mechanics, working men, 18 years. and laborers.... Among traders, dealers, and merchants...... 17 " Among professional men and gen-

Among females...... 14 " Those who are intemperate on spirits have a greater mortality than those intemperate on alc or porter. The mortality of spirit drinkers in the year is about 80 per 1,000, while that of ale and porter drinkers is only 46 per 1,000. You must by this time see the extent of the subject I am treating, and that, with the limited time at my disposal, I could not enter into an explanation of the many ways in which the system is injuriously affected by the consumption of alcohol. There is not one organ in the body that does not when alcohol is used to excess, show special symptoms characteristic of this poison, and, passing over the diseases generated in the liver, Ridneys, lungs, and heart, I hope that you are by this time to some extent convinced of the appalling his dear brother had safely passed through, and his time to some extent convinced of the appalling his dear brother had safely passed through, and his time to some extent convinced of the appalling his dear brother had safely passed through, and look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the temperance party have and fatally stabled one of them named no walls of the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the such look now-a-days, since the such look now-a-days, since the "rooms" are not accustomed to such look now-a-days, since the "rooms" are not accus

should be avoided if for no other than purely selfish motives."

GREAT BRITAIN.

If Mr. Gladstone would only get some penny-aliner to invent a few good stories about him, the general uninterestingness of his character would be greatly relieved. Mr. Disraeli has somehow succeeded in attracting universal attention to personal characteristics in a way which has done much to secure for him that genial sympathy which he enjoys. His curls, his trousers, his expression, and his immobility have all been dwelt upon as though the welfare of the nation depended on their being perfectly understood. There is none of this for Mr. Gladstone. We used to hear that he turned woodman in the vacation, and once we were told that he took a long walk, but these disclosures fell flat on the world. and we only knew him as the stern First Minister of the Crown-a man a little dwful in his pale severity. His contribution to the watery literature of goody magazines injured him very much-we became more than ever respectful and less than ever humanly sympathetic. We regret now to find a story in a monthly of limited interest which completely removes the possibility of ever getting to like the great statesman. If we knew that he played spoiled plicity of his goodness seems as strong as ever. The Leisure Hour for May tells the following story: - " A large and brilliaut assemblage of guests, including asked by the Duke of Argyll to conduct 'family must observe the good old Presbyterian form, and begin by singing a psalm.' It was agreed that a Scotch psalm should be sung to a Scotch tune; but the difficulty was to find a 'precentor'—that is, a gentleman or lady who would 'raise the tune' and lead the singing. After a number of ladies and gentlemen had been appealed to, and had declared themselves unfit for the duty, Mr. Gladstone stepped forward, saying, 'I'll raise the tune, Dr. Guthrie;' and well did he perform his task. We all know what a fine voice the Premier has, but it is not so well known that he is a good singer." This story has a very depressing effect on the general reader. Mr. Lowe's well known ambition to be a Scotchman is altogether defeated by Mr. Gladstone, whose raising the tune" is likely to popularise him for ever North of the Tweed. Probably the next time Mr. Whalley is asked to "sing" the Premier Minister will give him a friendly l

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- The "May meetings" are now being held daily. Some of the statistics are of interest. The income of the Church Missionary Society for the past year was £156,440, 3s. 1d.; that of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society was £156,910, 12s. 5d.; of the British and Foreign Bible Society £188,600; of the Religious Tract Society, £127,599; and of the Society for Employing Additional Curates, £58,376. The Archbishop of York, at a meeting this week; stated that " it was a peculiar source of gratification that the incomes of Church institutions were all on the rise." The last society mentioned above had increased by over £6,000, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by £15,-000, and the Church Missionary Society by £10,000. We commend these figures and these facts to the earnest consideration of Catholics. What are English Catholics doing for Foreiga Missions?

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO AMERICA.—The emigration season at Liverpool has opened this year with every appearance of showing at the finish a far greater exodus than that of any previous year. The number of steamers leaving the Mersey for the United States and Canada, putting aside those which sail for the West Indies and South and West Coast of South American ports, are daily increasing, whilst the number of emigrants arriving in Liverpool en route for the United States is enormous; in fact, lodging-house keepers find it almost impossible to accomodate these "birds of passage" during their short stay in Liverpool. Indeed there has been a great deal overcrowding, and on Wednesday last no less than 19 lodging house keepers were summoned before the magistrates for "accomodating" more people than their houses were certified for. The majority of the emigrants at present leaving Liver-pool consists of Germans Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Alsatians, &c.,; whilst the minority is made up of English, Scotch, and Irish. Formerly the Irish emigrants made Liverpool their rendezvous before embarking, but now they save the trouble and expense of the Channel passage, and go on board the Atlantic steamers at Queenstown, Londonderry, and Belfast. With one or two exceptions the old American emigrant ships are going out of their original trade, and are being supplanted by steamers. Up to Saturday last no less than nine first-class steamers left Liverpool for New York, and Boston, one sailing vessel alone going to New York, three steamers to Canada, and one steamer to Galveston In connection with the exodus from Liverpool, we may state that the recent disaster to the "Atlantic" ing emigrants in the vessels belonging to the "White Star" line. On Thursday last the "White Star" steamer "Celtic" sailed from Liverpool for New York with 80 saloon and 800 steerage passengers. The "Celtic" called at Queenstown, where 200 more embarked; and for the next two months nearly all the berths on board the "White Star" Company's steamers are engaged. The Tablet gives the following touching account

of the funeral of Mr. Henry Wilberforce-it is extracted from the letter of a friend who was present: -" During the office a venerable figure came quietly up the aisle and was going meekly to take a place on the chairs at the side; but H. saw and took him into the sacristy; whence he soon made his appearance in cassock and cotta, in the choir, and was conducted to the Prior's stall, which was vacated to him. This was dear Dr. Newman. He followed the office with them, but after awhile could contain his tears no longer, and buried his face in his handkerchief. Father Henry sang the mass, the Provincial and Prior acting cantors; all the community present of course. At the end of Mass, Father Bertrand said something to Dr. Newman, and after a little whispering the venerable man was conducted to the pulpit. For some minutes, however he was utterly incapable of speaking and stood, his face covered with his hands, making vain efforts to master his emotion. I was quite afraid he would have to give it up. At last, however, after two or three attempts, he managed to steady his voice and to tell us " that he knew him so intimately and loved him so much that it was almost impossible for him to command himself sufficiently to do what he had been so unexpectedly asked to do, viz., to bid his dear friend farewell. He had known him for fifty years, and though no doubt there were some there who knew his goodness better than he did, yet it seemed to him that no one could mourn him more than he did. Then he drew a little outline of his life-of the position of comfort and all 'that this world calls good,' in which he found himself, and of the prospect of advancement, if he had been an ambitious man. When the word of the Lord came to him, as it did to Abraham of old, to go forth from that pleasant home, and from his friends, and all he held dear, and to become- here he fairly broke down again, but, at last, lifting up his head again, finished his sentence—'a fool for Christ's sake.' Then he said that he now committed him to the hands of his Saviour, and he reminded us of 'the last hour and dreadful judgment that awaited us all, but which

grief, his simple, unstudied language and gentle voice were inexpressibly touching."

There is a steady emigration of agricultural laborers from the South to the North of England, while those of the North are emigrating to America. The latter are physically a finer race than those of the South, and so, what with this emigration, ever leaving the weakest and most helpless behind—what with the increase of huge manufacturing towns with their evil influences, the population of England goes on degenerating in mind and body. Agricultural labor is, in this country, becoming more expensive and less efficient, and the material for a good army and navy, a numerous agricultural population, is disappearing rapidly, and this in these times of large armies, revolutions, and the International. Where will it all end ?- Freeman.

As a cup of tea is generally supposed to be cheerful and innocent, it may not be uncharitable to afford some notion of what is generally to be had under the name. Of course everything one eats and drinks is adulterated somehow, just as one's best. friend always has some one fault without which she would be perfect, and with which she is only middling. In cities in which the public good is looked after a little more than in Dublin certain rather unpleasant discoveries have been made by analysis,five or was in a half-crown sweep for the Derby, we Dr. Letheby, the officer for London, has just reported should have some hopes of him; but the rigid simthat his attention had been recently directed to a public sale of 1,000 boxes of adulterated green tea. The ten was sold in lots of 250 boxes each, and was described as "Extra Fine New Season's Mayune Mr. Gladstone, were staying at Inverary Castle, and Gunpowder Green Tea, ex Sarpedon steamship, before they retired for the night Dr. Guthrie was from Canton." He had carefully examined the samples, and found that they contained from 40 to worship. 'With great pleasure will I conduct it,' 50 per cent. of iron filings, and 19 per cent. of silica, said the doctor: 'but in the Castle of Argyll we in the form of fine sand, which had been cleverly mixed with and added to the leaves before curling, with a view to increase their weight and bulk. After the leaves were curled they had been thickly covered with green pigment, and when infused in boiling water they produced a very turbid solution, offensive to the smell and nauseous to the taste. There can be little doubt that iron filings, as a rule, are not nutricious, and the liquid expressed from them is not exhilarating.

THE OVERLOADING OF VESSELS .- "The sweet little

cherub," whose special function it is (according to the sailors' songster, old Charles Dibdin) "to watch over the life of poor Jack," must have a difficult task of it in these modern times. By the heliotype pro-cess a number of returns of the sailings of ships from the port of Cardiff have been reproduced in fac-simile and they tell a fearful story of the dangers to which those who go down to the sea in ships are exposed by reason of overloading. It would apper that previous to the praiseworthy agitation which Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., has raised upon the practice of sending ships to sea in an overloaded condition and in an unseaworthy state, the legislature had sought to protect seamen from the maloractices of shipowners. So late as in August, 1871, a statute was passed one of the objects of which was to protect masters and and seamen from being compelled to sail in a ship not in a fit condition to proceed to sea by reason of unseaworthiness, overloading, improper loading, defective equipment, or for any other reason. It may be easily understood that about the last class in the community ready to have recourse to courts is the seafaring class, and indeed (it may be a prejudice) there exists in the minds of more sensible men than those belonging to Commodore Trunnion's profession, a disposition to give lawyers a wide berth, and the very during of the scaman's character would lead him rather to face the dangers of the sea than to seek a harbour of refuge in a court of law. The same statute to which we have referred gives to the Board of Trade power to declare a ship unseaworthy and the punishment of a misdemeanour is attached to sending a ship to sea in an unseaworthy state, so as to endanger the life of any person ou board the same. Yet the Legislature has been tender to such peccadilloes on the part of shipowners; the practice of criminal courts is upset in their favour for the accused may himself give evidence in the same manner as any other witness, and may prove his ignorance of such unseaworthiness. But the value of such protective legislation is shown when these Cardiff returns are examined. "I had heard much of Cardiff and the adjacent ports. (Thus writes Mr. Plimsoll). A large firm of shipowners told me five years ago that so bad was the system of overloading there (owing to the readines bench to commit men to prison who refused service, and also to the general carelessness of life of seamen), that they had been obliged to take all their ships off the station, at great temporary loss, because they would not consent to make profit at the cost of drowning a crew now and then, and, loading their ships fairly, they were placed at too great a disadvantage. The managing partner of this firm told me that ships were constantly sailing from Cardiff, certain to founder if they met with weather." Anxious to test the truth of this, Mr. Plimsoll applied to the Board of Trade for certain records of the draught of water of seagoing ships leaving ports in the United Kingdom. Refused in the official quarter, they are obtained from a private source, has not in the least shaken the confidence of intend- and every letter and figure in each return has been reproduced by the heliotype process. The facts they bring to light have occurred since the passing of the statute we have referred to. In the teeth of all the legislation about the merchant shipping we have evidence of the most complete and reliable character that it is of frequent occurrence that ships are sent to sea so laden that the level of the main deck is several inches lower than the level of the water outside the ship. It is obvious to the smallest intelligence that on the occurrence of rough, not to say bad, weather, ships in such a state cannot outlive a squall and must be submerged; and shocking proof of this is afforded by the returns for the month of June last year presenting numerous cases of ships in this perilous state entrusted to the summer sea, whilst in November owners dared not attempt to leave ship and crew to the chances of the bulwarks being strong enough to resist the force of tempestuous winter waves. Here lies exposed the horrid secret of many a foundered ship; the waste of human life; the wives of hardy seamen widowed, their children "rawy left" orphans. From the lengthy seaboard of our seagirt isle many an adventurous youth goes to risk the ventures of a sailor's life; to us, then there is an especial interest in the efforts being made for the protection of merchant seamen in their always perilous avocation, and it is the duty of our public bodies to interest themselves in procuring early and efficient legislation which would prevent overloading by the adoption of a maximum loadline, and which would ensure that no needful repairs should be wanting to ships leaving port.—Freeman.

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONTROVERSY .- " Man's Dower can overcome every animal but a fly or a womanboth are indomitable," says the ungallant Spanish proverb; and really we are beginning to think that the old Iberian philosopher must be in the right. The question of women's suffrage, which we thought was quelled for a long time to come, has risen again more vigorous than ever. Miss Becker, indeed, may be said to have improved in health and spirits, grown more robust by exercise of her powers in the crusade against religious symbols in the schoolhouses. Miss Rhoda Garrett spoke with unusual clearness, precision and such forcible instances of her will, that many persons who had come to scoff remained to reflect whether, after all, the question is really so impossible whether, after all, the question retently or helps and absurd as it appears to be when it was at first proposed. The concert hull, known as the Hanover proposed. The concert hull, known as the Hanover not still going on, so that this city might be relieved of some of the impracticables who are stopping as adversaries of the cause, and the discussion was carbinated as they can its growth. This tendency to Jeered at, and insulted by a crowd of archins

defiant scorn. The very gasaliers seemed to flare up more fiercely beneath the hurricane of the tempestuous eloquence of the meeting. Miss Rhoda Garrett was most especially energetic upon the subject of the absurd notion which had gone abroad of the desire of women to obtain not merely a right to vote, but that of sitting in Parliament, which right, for her own part, she begs to disclaim altogether, for, according to the accounts given of the debates, it must be a terrible place, and scarcely worth the pains and expense incurred by gentlemen to obtain a place on its benches. The great incident of the soirce, however, was the protest entered into in spite of all opposition by a certain Mr. Bazalgette, who, although young and not ill looking, stood boldly up, forgetful of the timidity of his sex when left to stand face to face with an assembly of irate ladies. However, what man has done man can do," says Arthur Young; and Mr. Bazalgette, remembering that Orpheus had stood exactly in the same position some few thousand years ago, actually stood his ground and wantonly endeavoured to quote old Homer and his sirens as the reason of his objection to the admission of women's suffrage. But this modern Orpheus met with the same fate, modified, of course, by modern prejudice, as his predecessor; for the groans and hisses with which his argument was received made him lose his head also, and the chairman had to be called to the rescue. But Mr. Bazalgette is possessed of strong nerves, for in spite of the fierce interruptions which assailed his discourse, he persisted in bringing forth his amendment, which was simply that it is contrary to the interests of the State and of woman herself that women should be admitted to share in politics. Emboldened by the anger which Mr. Bazalgette's speech had excited, and evidently persuaded that it must have been entirely expended, Mr. Mason Jones dared to intimate that responsibilities should be equal with rights, and he was prepared to prove that woman's responsibilities were not equal to man's. For instance, in case of a war the women could not be called upon to fight, and therefore men alone ought to posses the power of deciding whether there should be a war. Mr. Mason Jones, however, did not meet with even so much success as Mr. Bazalgette, for, whereas the speech of the latter excited indignation, that of the former was listened to with impatience only, was pooh noohed, and rejected unanimously. Miss Sturge the mild and gentle Quakeress, rose and suggested that so far from women being unable to bear the burden of war, it was upon them that the burden principally fell, for did she not behold her dearest and loveliest go forth to be killed? Altogether the meeting may be considered the most interesting of all those which have as yet taken place upon the subject, and it cannot be depicd that the talent displayed by the female speakers and the sound judgment of their arguments, produced a revulsion of feelings in many of the listeners. I should be much astonished to learn that the speeches uttered on the occasion had fallen wholly without result upon the public mind.

A Note of ALARY. -The Echo, an English Protestant paper, reviewing a work on the rapid growth of convents in the British Islands makes the following remarks !---

"That the devoted women who fill these Convents are doing a great deal of good, and at the cost of vast self-sacrifice, we should be the last to deny. The care of the sick, by those whose special work is nursing, is, as all the world knows, accomplished with devoted tenderness and kindness. The Orders which strive to reclain fallen women have, perhaps greater success in that most difficult task than any lay associations in the land. The assistance rendered to the poor in times of distress by such Orders as the Poor Clares fulfils the old ideal of charity and self-denial. The education of girls is conducted in the innumerable Convents set apart for the purpose with such gentleness and indulgence as almost universally to attach the young pupils for life affectionately to their creed and their instructresses. Our contemporary thereupon moralises over the number of convents and adds, although without a trace of religious sensitiveness, " we must needs ask what this immense activity portends? What will be its results when we have had time to take stock

of them, and where may it be expected to stop?" Suor Hours.—Sir J. Lubbock has laid before the House of Commons a Bill for regulating the hours of labor of children, young ind women in shops for the sale of goods. The Bill proposes to extend to such shops the provisions of the Workshop Act of 1867 to 1871 with respect to the times and conditions of employment of children, young persons, and women. Such shops are to be closed after 2 o'clock p.m. on some one week-day in every week, and no child, young person, or woman is to be employed in the shop on that day after that hour. The Secretary of State may give permission for the employment of young persons or women on a market-day (not on more than one day in any week) for a period not exceeding 15 hours, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., provided that, in addition to the time otherwise allowed for meals and rest, there shall be allowed half-an-hour for a meal after 5 p.m. Children, young persons, and women are not to be employed in a workshop or shop which is within the meaning of the Acts on Good Friday or Christmasday, and are to have, besides those, days, not less than four whole holydays or eight half holydays in every year. The term "young person" is to include every apprentice, male or female, who is 13, but not 21 years old. This Bill is not to apply to public-houses or bake-houses, or shops in which food is sold for consumption on the premises, or to any shop in which no person is employed for wages or salary or other reward, or as an apprentice. The Bill names the 1st of January, 1874, as the time for its coming into operation.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 25 .- In Brooklyn, this evening, a quarrel took place between two young men named Roderick and Corcoran. Both drew pistols. Mrs. Roderick, the mother of the fermer, rushed between them, and in the struggle to prevent her son from firing, his pistol went off, the ball passing through his mother's eye into the brain and killing her instantly.

CHICAGO, May 10 .- This city is making earnest efforts to rival even the French capital in what has hitherto been considered as a branch of industry. neculiarly Parisian. Taking the ratio of population into account, and I think it likely that Chicago will take the lead in this market, as in every other, it is a serious fact that the number of suicides which take place weekly-I might write daily-in our midst, is woefully on the increase. The act of self-destruction is no longer a luxury enjoyed by a few: Kari-Kari has its numerous company of happy celebrants; and the wide range of implements consecrated to the solemn office enables the production of some startling and diversified effects. Paris, with three times the population, stands aghast if six of its inhabitants take the long journey in one day; its feuilletonists write, but fail to compete, even with their lingering love absurdities, and ill disguised double entendres, with the enchanting par-ticulars of the death of sulphur, the pluage in the Seine, or the whiz of the deadly bullet. Paris, with such a dose, continued for two or three days would go mad. But Chicago nobly contributes three insane wretches on one day, an equal number ion the

chances of murder being committed, to a daily supply of suicide-items, and they are rarely disappoint-One day, it is a lovely, wealthy, young lady, who takes poison because she has contracted a painful disease, rendering her a cripple the remainder of her days; again, it is a poor devil of an emigrant, who fleeced of all his little store, with no place of shelter to go to, takes refuge in the execution of a pas seul on the air; then, it is the ruined speculator on 'change, who having gone through, at different times, nearly a million of money, at last acknowthat he must "pass," and gives up the fight by blowing his brains out in a saloon, leaving his wife and family helpless. The supply keeps up; at this moment of writing, it is quite within the mark to suppose that some poor wretch has just given himself or herself a quietus. The large number of un-employed in this city has much to do with the despondent feelings of so great a proportion of the residents here. The spirit of enterprize and activity which is seen on every street corner, and which gives the key to the hurried rush of the thousands who throng the streets, but renders the loneliness and hopelessness of the poor fellow, standing aside there, half starved, all the harder to beat. If it was not for a sort of cowardice which Providence has implanted in the majority of human hearts, I have no doubt that there would be a far greater number of suicides here than there are. But to the more depressed there is still hope; and while hope lasts, a man does not like to spend half a dollar in buying a piece of rope to hang himself with. Euthanasia is a very pretty theory, but it affords very little consolation, either to the dead or the living.-Cor. of Montreal Gazette.

LIFE IN TRAS.-We read the report of the Chief of Police of Texas with many thrills and spasms of horror. Thus does he sum up the whole matter :-I think I am justified, from the information before me, in stating that to-day not less than 100 men, many of whom are charged with the highest crimes known to our law, are prowling about the State in gangs of 12 to 20, robbing and murdering almost without restraint." Pleasing and Arcadian state of things! The Chief gives a catalogue of the murders which have been committed since the 1st day of January, 1873, the date of the report being April 18. It is absolutely Golgothian. It is assassination running riot. Not a county but has had two or three murders, and some have had half a dozen Fourteen policemen alone have been killed, and many more wounded. In some counties the murderers and marauders have the sympathies of the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace. Take this festive report for example: "In McCulloch County, on the 4th of March, at a wedding, a general row took place. in which Mr. Wm. Bobo killed Mr. Wainwright." How pleasant for the bride! And this was on the 4th of March, the very day which consecrated Gen. Grant a second time for the preservation of the national peace! In some counties (Hood and Taylor, for instance,) the free and easy citizens have burnt the public records, and in Montague and Madison they have improved upon this and have burned the Court-houses. We suppose that they will next proceed to burn the Judges .- N. Y. Tribune.

THE MODOGS BEFORE THE WAR-The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin publishes a letter from Mr. Elijah Steele, a lawyer in Yreka, in which the Modocs are partially described as they were before the outbreak of the late troubles. Twenty-three years ago they were a unmerous and powerful tribe, and those who are left are not renegades. They were not, as has been asserted, in the habit of lounging about Yreka, but went thither twice a year to trade furs and goose feathers, for supplies of provisions and clothing, and thus provided themselves well Their credit was good with the merchants of Yreka, who trusted them from fall to spring. They were, however, always requested to camp out of town. Captain Jack, who was always the spokesman, never drank any liquor, and invariably punished any of the tribe for any wrong-doing, whether they were drunk or sober. They are, according to Mr. Steele, a superior race of Indidians in intellect and physical development, and they are resolved to die rather than yield. In Captain Jack's own words: " To die by bullet does not hurt much; starve to death on reservation hurt a

Forgonisas.-Poverty and crime in the great metropolis of America, judging from the number of Charity since the establishment of the Foundling Hospital in New York must be of immense preportions. "Infanticide and infant abandonment," says a contemporary, " were assuming alarming proportions in our metropolis when the Sisters of Charity started their good work in the fall of 1869. They were actuated by the burning desire of saving for society a portion of the precious infant lives which, sprung from crime or poverty, were day by day coming into the world only to be hurried out of it. They saw before them an evil whose proportions were appalling and they addressed themselves heart and soul to the remedy. The necessity for an institution of the kind, and carrying it on over many difficulties up to its present condition of immense usefulness, are best shown by the result of their three years and a half of work. During that time nearly four thousand infants have been cared for by the Institution. During last year alone, as showing by the report for the year ending October 1, 1872, the number of foundlings who were left at the Asylum was 1,392.—Cath. Advocate.

The Press remark about our excellent system of common schools induces us (Western Times) to give the following passages from the speech of Hon. C. L. Merriam, before House of Representatives, March 1st, 1873, on the Act for suppression of obscene literature: "The pride of our people in their schools may well be humbled over the revelations presented by one young man in New York, in the employ of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose hand with determined and commendable energy is falling heavily upon the workers in this detestable business-he exhibits to us more than fifteen thousand letters seized from the dealers and publishers in New York city; letters written by students of both sexes throughout our land ordering obscene literature. Among the seizures made in New York are found twenty separate orders recorded on the books of a dealer, coming from the librarian of a public school in one of our proudest western cities. . By examination into the accumulations at the dead-letter office" and the seizures in New York city, we find that the dealers in obscene literature have organized circulating libraries, which are under the charge of the most vicious boys in the schools, boys chosen and paid by the venders, and who circulate among the students, at ten cents a volume, any of the one hundred and forty-four obscene books heretofore published in New York city." We most respectfully ask our contemporary to point to one single instance where these things occurred in institutions under the control of "cowled" monks. Thank God such a charge cannot be made!

An editor is a man who lives on what other people owe him until he starves to death. A subscriber is one who takes a paper and says he is well pleased with it, and he tells every body else "he ought to subscribe." After he has subscribed about seven years. the editor writes to him and asks him to let him have \$2.50 [two dollars and fifty cents] and then the subscriber writes back to the editor and tells him not to send his old paper any more, for there is nothing in it, and then the poor editor goes and starves to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE. JUNE 6, 1873.

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TEEMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. . If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms

shall be Two Dollars and a half. -The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

ngle copies, 5 cts.
*To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by rriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if ot renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

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

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE-1873. Friday, 6-Ember Day. Of the Octave. Saturday, 7—Ember Day. Of the Octave. Sunday, 8—First after Pentecost. Trinity Sun-

Monday, 9—St. Angela Merici, V. (May 31.) Tuesday, 10—St. Margaret, W. Wednesday, 11—St. Anthony of Padua, C. Thursday, 12—Corpus Christi, Obl.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidentship, things have been pretty quiet in France, indeed very quiet for France. There has been nothing for the new President to do, and that he has done well. At the same time, speculation is rife as to the use that he will make of his position. By some he is deemed a Bonapartist, by others, and perhaps with more reason, a Legitimist. What is admitted is, that he is a noble gentleman, a -true patriot, a brave soldier, and a sincere Catholic. From these facts we may come to the conclusion that in his heart he desires the restoration of France's lawful king, Henry the

In Spain the state of affairs remains unchanged. If the Carlists seem to have made no great progress, neither does it appear that they have met with any reverses. The health of the Sovereign Pontiff is now admitted, even by Our Own Correspondents, and the telegrams, to be good.

From Ireland we have news of the verdict of the Jury in the case of the Rev. Mr. O'Kceffe. the suspended priest, against the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin for libel-the libel complained of being the publication of the decree of suspension by His Eminence. The jury found for the Plaintiff, Damages One Farthing! With this we hope the scandal is at an end; In spite of this law, and his Ordination vows. Mr. O'Keeffe will get his farthing, and, we Mr. O'Keeffe did institute legal proceedings in suppose, will have to pay his costs. His a civil court against another priest, for which ecclesiastical status remains of course unaltered. | violation of the Canon law he was ultimately All the decrees of all the Courts of the Empire cannot affect that; nor could an Act of Archbishop of Dublin, acting as Papal Legate. the Imperial Parliament restore him to his from the exercise of his spiritual functions as parish, or make it aught but mortal sin for any parish priest of Callan. Hereupon the sus-Catholic layman to communicate with him in pended priest instituted an action for libel sacred things. If, whilst his suspension lasts, he were to say Mass he would be guilty of fact of said suspension, which suspension was sacrilege; confessions heard by him would be followed by his removal by the Education a mockery; and an absolution pronounced by him would be but an additional sentence of condemnation on the unhappy wretch who loss of emoluments. To understand this, it should so far forget his duties as a Catholic to | must be remarked that the Law recognises as receive it. We must pray for the unhappy man's conversion, lest he fall lower than he has already fallen, even to the abyss of Exeter Hall.

Church by Law Established has just been not Catholic priest of a particular parish, is a thrown out of the House of Commons by an fact which the Education Board can learn only immense majority-four to one. At first sight | from the Bishop himself, since it is the Bishop the change proposed by the Bill seems simple | and not a Civil magistrate who makes all paroenough; had it been carried, it would have chial appointments in the Catholic Church. been as the entering of the sharp end of the wedge destined to split up the whole concern.

With the law as it now stands, no person, not in Orders of the Church of England, can legally preach or lecture from any Anglican pulpit. The Bill proposed so to modify this law as to enable any person, whether in, or out of Anglican Orders, to preach. This, if carried, would have opened the pulpit to all nonconformist ministers whom a low church bishop or evangelical parish clergyman might have invited to preach, or even to a Catholic priest, or one of Mr. Newdegates "disguised Jesuits" should a Ritualistic minister have felt inclined to avail himself of said Jesuit's eloquence as a lecturer. In short the "Occasional Sermons Bill" would have been the death blow to the Establishment as a distinctive government institution.

There has been another great fire in Boston It broke out on Friday, and the "devouring element,"-that we believe is the orthodox formula—inflicted damage to the amount of several millions of dollars. The Modoc war is at an end; several of the chiefs with awful names

their services to run down their old captain,

It is reported that the mortal remains of Sir George E. Cartier loft Liverpool, on Friday. the 30th ult., and may be expected at Quebec about the 8th inst. They will be received by the Government steamer Druid, and brought up to Montreal. The funeral will take place

on or about the 12th inst. Several fatal cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis are reported as having occurred in Montreal. Amongst the provoking causes of this disease may be reckoned no doubt dirt, bad drainage, and enting of improper food; but it is also clearly established that the use of intoxicating liquors makes the drinker, especially, liable to the disease; which in his case generally proves fatal. Cleanliness and temperance in all things are the conditions on which alone bodily health can be maintained.

The new government of France proposes to abandon the commercial treaty with England. It is reported that the Bank of France will advance funds necessary to complete the payment of the war indemnity, and the evacuation of French territory by the German troops will follow immediately. The Orleanists have refused to coalesce with the Legitimists and, also, with the Bonapartists, are said to have made propositions to the party of the Left-Centre, or moderate Republicans, but without success. A Berlin despatch says the German Government is dissatisfied with MacMahon's address to the French Assembly, and will not enter into regular diplomatic relations with his Government until satisfied that France will faithfully adhere to the treaty of Frankfort.

Mr. Bradlaugh, recently arrested by the Carlists, has been released.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia, died on Sunday morning at Halifax.

THE O'KEEFFE SCANDAL.—We have scarcely ever alluded to the case now before the Court in Dublin, of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe formerly parish priest of Callan, against His Eminence the Cardipal Archbishop of Dublin. It was a painful scandal, which every true Catholic would desire to have buried in oblivion, and which it was hoped might have been set at rest by the timely submission of Mr. O'Keeffe to the authorities of the Church, to which, when admitted to Holy Orders he had sworn obedience. These hopes can no longer be entertained, for the case is now actually before the Imperial tribunals, and the scandal will have to be carried on in the face

Of course every Catholic knows that by the constant law of the Church which every priest at Ordination binds himself to obey, it is not allowed to an ecclesiastic to take legal proceedings against a brother ecclesiastic or his ecclesiastical superiors, before the civil tribunal. suspended by His Eminence the Cardinal against His Eminence, in having published the Board, from the position of manager of the schools of his former parish, and consequent manager of certain schools the "parish" priest, or priest appointed by the Catholic Bishop of the Diocess in which the parish is situated; A Bill most important to the stability of the | and the fact whether a certain person is or is

> Mr. O'Keeffe proceeds against his ecclesiastical superior on the grounds that he, the Cardinal Archbishop, had no right to suspend him; because the said Cardinal in so suspending him was acting not as Bishop of the Diocess, but in virtue of a Papal Rescript; and because in virtue of a certain Statute of Elizabeth, and which in spite of the partial abrogation of the Penal Code still remains on the Statute Book, all communications with the Pope are prohibited to subjects of the English sovereign; and acts of, and powers conferred by the Sovereign Pontiff are declared to be null and void. This sword drawn from the armory of the Protestant penal code of Elizabeth is the weapon which an ordained priest of the Catholic Church employs against a Bishop and Prince of the same Church. Need we say more. In this simple fact the whole merits of the case of O'Keeffe ver. Cullen are

Protestants are of course delighted; and in the support that the tribunal to which Mr. O'Keeffe has appealed must give to his plen, since of the existence of the Protestant penal man, the unintentional cause of the accident,

doubt, they fancy that they see the overthrow of all spiritual authority in Ireland. They are mistaken. No decision of a civil tribunal can affect the spiritual or ecclesiastical status of Mr. O'Keeffe. If he be indeed suspended, according to the laws of the Church, no Civil Tribunal can annul that suspension, or make it aught else than mortal sin for any one to hold communication in sacred things with the suspended priest. Such a law as that of Elizabeth to which Mr. O'Keeffe appeals was as part and parcel of a gigantic and consistent penal code a formidable instrument of persecution; but to-day it is worthless unless the entire Code be restored, and it be made punishable by fine, confiscation of property and death if necessary for any one calling himself a Catholic, to refuse receiving the sacraments from the hands of a suspended priest. As at the present moment it is not likely that the British government is prepared to proceed to such extremities, the decision of its tribunals declaring invalid the suspension of a priest by a Bishop acting in virtue of a Papal Rescript will but provoke the laughter and contempt of the Catholic laity.

In fact the decision just arrived at by the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, would, could it be enforced, render the practise of the Catholic religion in Ireland impossible. It would be impossible for the layman to hear Mass; it would be impossible for him to receive, or for a priest to give him absolution: it would be impossible for a Bishop to ordain, or to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. in a word every distinctive act of the Catholic Church would be a violation of the Pretestant law. For instance, no priest can exercise sacerdotal functions in any diocess, say mass, hear confessions, or administer the Sacraments without permission from the Bishop of that diocess. All rightful ecclesiastical jurisdiction that any Bishop possesses in his diocess is derived from the Pope; and the law of the land evoked by Mr. O'Keeffe declares illegal every act performed by a Catholic Bishop performed in virtue of authority conferred on him by

It will be seen therefore that the case as now stated by Mr. O'Keeffe involves the legal status of every Catholic Bishop and priest in the United Kingdom. The case as it stands is simply this. We have to the scandal and grief of the entire Catholic world, the spectacle of a priest impugning before an anti-Catholic tribunal the spiritual acts of his ecclesiastical superiors; and dragging forth from the armory of the Protestant Penal code of the XVI. century where they had long lain rusting and forgotten, old Acts of Elizabeth against the Popes and in support of Royal Supremacy wherewith to assail the authority of the Holy Father. Into the merits of the original dispute which Mr. O'Keeffe had with other priests we care present there can be no two opinions amongst of the Toronto flags and knocked through, the Catholics. That such a case should occur in Catholic Ireland is inexpressibly painful; inexpressibly painful because, in the words of the London Times, it raises "for the first time in this country" the important question "as to the status of the Roman Catholic Church." The Elizabethan Penal Law that the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe has invoked against the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin who in his capacity of Papal Legate has published the sentence of suspension complained of as a libel was, as Mr. Justice Fitzgerald expounded it from the Bench, designed for "the entire overthrow and extinction in this country"—the British Islands-" of the Roman Catholic religion," a design which were it possible to carry out the provisions of the said Penal Law would be fully accomplished. This of itself determines the merits of Mr. O'Kecfe's cause, and it is needless to say another word about it.

We have seen in the papers the name of a notorious woman who has turned up at To ronto, and has, of course, been taken in hand by the Methodists and some others of the evangelical sect. We care not, if we can help it, to pollute our paper with this woman's name, or to insult our female readers by placing it before their eyes. There are things, there are names, on which a virtuous woman should not so much as look:

Suffice it then to say that this woman did ecture, or attempt to lecture in Toronto. The audience was small; several of that small audience, we are told, left the room; and the lecturer or lecturess, we know not which is the these fits of "unwellness."

The young man Isaacson whose accident from a pistol shot on the 24th ult., we mentioned in our last, died on the following Monday. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and though a verdict of purely "Accidental Death" was recorded, and the young have surrendered, and have moreover offered law and as to its meaning, there can be no was discharged, the Jury appended to their can be adduced.

verdict some very sound remarks with respect to the dangerous practise of carrying deadly weapons about the person; a practise which, if newspaper reports may be believed, is becoming very common amongst young men in Montreal. The remains of the unfortunate young man, who was much beloved, were followed to the grave, on Wednesday afternoon, the 28th ult., by a large concourse of citizens.

LACROSSE—SHAMROCK CLUB AGAIN VICTO-RIOUS.

Our readers have heard much deserved praise from time to time, of this young band of adepts in the national game of Lacrosse, but their recent success at Toronto evoked applause still higher, and placed these excellent young Irishmen in a position at once famous and respectable. Going to what many might consider an enemics country, and where, to say the least, any mishap, moral or physical, would be exulted over, they bore themselves, from first to last, and throughout, like well-bred Christian men, and with that skill and bravery which, on all right occasions, so much distinguishes the race to which they belong. It is duly reported that they won the several games, in which they were encountered by the gallant youth of Toronto, and retired from the well-fought field amidst the hearty plaudits of an immense audience. Good Brother Arnold, -so well-known throughout Canada, not only for his great seal in the Christian fraternity to which he belongs, but for his high tone and fervent feelings as an Irishman,-was ever singularly kind and attentive to the Shamrocks. He met them at the Railway-station upon their arrival, and under his direction the fine band of the Christian Brothers did them honor then, and upon their return to the cars on the evening subsequent. We heartily congratulate the Shamrock's, and wish them long possession of the honors they have so nobly won.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GAME.

Tononto, May 26 .- At a quarter to three the men were in position and the ball faced for. It was immediately taken toward the Toronto goal, and after a brief struggle, during which it never repassed the centre of the field, it was forced through the flags in a hand to hand tussle

AND THE FIRST GAME

was counted for the champions in three minutes and a quarter, this unexpectedly quick termination showing by the cheers which it elicited how large a portion of those present sympathized with the Shamrocks, strangers though they were.

IN THE SECOND GAME

the play was not so one sided, and although the ball was more frequently in the vicinity of the Toronto goal than at the other end of the field, still the Shamrock flags were frequently menaced and the tide of battle flowed up and down the field with no great preponderance on either side. After about twenty minutes' hard play the ball thrown by Moffatt was claimed to have passed between the Toronto flags, and the umpires, failing to agree, the referce decided in favor of the claim and adjudged the game to the Shamrocks.

THIRD GAME.

After a good deal of delay the third game was started, both teams showing the utmost determination to win, and a great deal of very fine play being the result. The issue of the contest was in doubt for twenty minutes, when the ball, after traversing not to venture; but on the case as it stands at the field many times, was at length thrown in front namrocks thus winning three straight, ga again making good their title to the possession

As they retired to the tent provided for their accommodation a crowd of their sympathizers swarm, ed after them, fairly covering the space which the instant before was unoccupied, save by the players, and cheer after cheer was given in honor of the victory won by the Irishmen.

After a brief delay the conquerors, preceded by a band and accompanied by a large crowd of people marched off the field, going thence to Clover Hill, where they had agreed if circumstances permitted, to play an exhibition for the benefit of the pic-nicers

PANEGYRIC OF THE VICTORS.

While we must confess to having entertained a desire that our own townsmen should have won the match, we can hardly withhold an expression of our opinion that in this instance it was the best men who won. So far as could be judged from what was visible to an onlooker, the individual play of the Shamrocks was good, and their play as a team still better. Whether for attack or defense they have as a club no superiors, and we do not think it possible that the championship, while they hold together and keep up their practice, can be wrested from them, unless some other club is able to turn out twelve men of equal individual ability, and still bet-ter handled as a team. The play of Giroux and O'Rourk as home men was always dangerous, and needed the most persistent checking, while at the other end of the field Hooban and Burke were as a wall in defence.

ON THE TORONTO SIDE.

there were undoubtedly a great deal of pluck and skill shown. C. McVittee made a generally stubborn defence of his flags, while they were also ably guarded by T. Mitchell at point, whose quick throwing was very effective in removing the ball from a possible dangerous proximity. Nelson and Rob-inson, the lutter especially, were excellent in general play, and Hodgetts was cool and steady. The home men, R. Mitchell, Hughes, and Massey, all worked like Trojans, but the checking was too sharp to admit of any very showy play, or, as the event proved, of play as effective as had been seen at their hands in many a previous encounter.

ERIN AND THE BRENNANS.—After a short more correct term, was, so we are told, "un-well," and could scarce continue. Somehow or tion left for Quebec on Monday. We can with other it seems that she is very often subject to a good conscience recommend the Brennans to the favorable notice of the people of Quebec. Their Exhibition has never been surpassed, and but rarely equalled in Canada; and to the Irishman and his desocndants the beautiful panoramic views of the Old Land it contains must be truly gratifying.

> Within the whole range of the tonic and altera tive medicines known, none is entitled to more con sideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases o enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this

THE EMISSARIES OF THE MAN OF SIN. The Times correspondent gives us an account of Sir Bartle Frere's Zunzibar, in the course of which he fell in with some of these agents of the "Man of Sin," and of whom the Times speaks in the following terms:-

"Sir Bartle Frere and suite left Zanzibar finally on the morning of the 17th inst, proceeding north via Mombasah, Lamoo, and Makallah to Muscat. The Enchantress being engaged in taking in coal and in repairing her machinery, his Excellency crossed over the mainland in Her Maintrea et al. to Bagomoyo on the mainland in Her Majesty's ship Daphne, and was joined two days later at Pangani by the Enchantress.

"The principal object of the Special Envoy in visiting Bagomoyo was to inspect the French Mission establishment at that place, which undoubtedly reflects infinite credit on all concerned. The Rev. erend Fathers and Sisters, of whom there are some nine or ten altogether, cleric and lay, have now under their charge 250 boys and girls, many of whom have been rescued from slave dhows by our cruisers, Keeping before them the fact that one of the main objects of a Mission such as theirs is that it should as far as possible, be self-supporting, these good as far as possible, or under cultivation a very large piece of land entirely tilled and cultivated by the boys and girls of the establishment, Although the Mission has been established little over four years, it has already the appearance of a prosperous and flourishing establishment which has taken healthy root. Most of the houses have been built by the members themselves, and though they did not escape the common ruin incidental to last years hurricane, the cheerful energy of the Fathers has nearly repaired all ravages. The branch establishment at Zanzibar furnishes a school, where the boys can learn the useful trades of carpenter, blacksmith, &c., and in this way the Mission is rendered somewhat independent of extraneous aid, while the Negro boys are instructed how to gain their future livelihood. The children are well clethed, well fed, and well cared for; everything is done with the order and punctuality of a good English school, and, order and punctuality of a good English school, and, I may add, the general community appears as happy and contented. Here again, as at Captain Frasers estate at Kokotrui and at Mr. Sunley's estate at Johanna, it is demonstrated how much may be done with Africans when they are superintended by the right sort of men; while it is proved beyond adoubt that the Negro may not only be made a working, but also a profitable, member of society, without his losing that sense of happiness which so many tell us is only compatible with his absolute and perfect idleness.

"It is. I believe, the intention of the Fathers that as the children grow up they shall intermarry and form for themselves separate settlements in the proximity of, and under the superintendence of, the parent Mission; thus forming the nucleus of a society of which it is as impossible to foresee the future extent or influence, as it is to say how great a part it may yet have to play in the Christianizing and civilization of Eastern Africa. Should the success of its future be at all commensurate with that of its commencement, this Mission may indeed look forward to a brilliant and lasting

We find in the Montreal Gazette the following brief sketch of the career of Marshal McMahon, the new President of the French Republic:--The personal history of Marshal McMahon, the

newly-chosen President of the French Republic, is that of a soldier who during forty-eight years of almost continuous service in the army, has always kept strictly to his duty. Descended from an Irish Catholic family who emigrated to France, his father in his later years being a Peer of France, the newlyelected President is a Frenchman by birth and training. Entering the Royal Military School of St. Cyr in 1825, he was afterwards sent to Algeria, that great training ground for French Generals. When, in April, 1855, at the outbreak of the war with Russia, McMahon was recalled to Paris, he had served about twenty-five years in Africa. He proceeded from Paris to the seat of war in the Crimea, where he was appointed to command a division of infantry. In the final assault on Sebastopol he had the perilous honor of leading the attack on the Malakoff, which formed the key to the Russian defenses. In a few instants, owing to the irresistible rdour of his troops, he penetrated the fort; and there resisted for hours the desperate attacks of the Russians. While in this dangerous position, Mc-Mahon received orders to return from Pellissier, who had been told that the Malakoff was mined. Rejuctant to give up advantages he had so dearly gained he answered: "I will hold my ground, dead or alive," and, true to his word, he remained until the Russians, baffled by the obstinacy and daring of the French, began a headlong retreat, and Sebastopol was won. This daring exploit, which virtually ended the war, won MacMahon world-wide fame, and secured him, with the Grand Cross, the muk of Senator. When peace relieved him from further service in Europe, he returned to the scene of his carly campaigns, and was soon actively engaged in subduing the bold and intrepid mountain tribes of Kbyalia. In a short time he received command of the land and sea forces of Algeria, and was reposing on his well-won laurels when called to the field by the outbreak of war with Austria. It was in this war, that his military glory culminated. He was the virtual victor of the bloody field of Magenta, and was de-clared, on the battle-field, Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France. The record of MucMahon's career during the recent war between France and Germany is familiar to all. At the great battle and slaughter at Sedan he was wounded and became a prisoner in the hands of the Germans when the Emperor surrendered his army. He was sufficiently recovered from his wounds to assume command o the army which M. Thiers organized against the Commune when Paris was taken. Politically, Marshal MacMahon has professed no bias or partizanship in the current complications of France. Since the France-Prussian war he has held the army of France under his control, being the idol of his soldiers. During a long military career he has zealously labored for the best interests of his country, and in entering upon the stupendous task of guiding the destinies of the French Republic he will have the warm sympathy not only of a large section of the French people, but also of their English neighbors, who hold the new President in high esterm.

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman. Dear Sir-Will you kindly give insertion to the following letter in the columns of your paper, devoted to improvement of our people at home and abroad, and to their elevation in the social ecale with all other nations. As it contains so many wholesome truths, and is endorsed by the signature of a most zealous clergyman, who has acted as another "Father Mathew" in his parish, the admoni tions contained therein will have a tenfold force: HENRY J. LARKIN, Emigration Commissioner for

the Dominion Government of Canada to West, Centre, and South of Ireland. Lindsay, County of Victoria, Province of Ont, Dominion of Canada, April 20th, 1873. My Dear Mr. Larkin,—Mr. Kenley and promising family have just arrived here from Tuam—all well The children begin to attend school to-morrow. The school here is free. Our convent will be open in September next. For the ordinary course in it there will be no charge. Families coming from Ireof this land will find this convenient. If you find a farmer or two with £2,000 to £3,000 we can place them

nen to come to this particular spot, please always hen in mind not to send any moderate or even occasional whiskey drinkers. I would do all in my power to drive them away as far more dangerous han "cholera patients," and the people here would have nothing to do with them. So let them stay have nowned themselves to some other distant we want men to come to us with the old faith and all its surroundings of honesty, sobriety, and and all 118 Bursonnesses of Honessey, sooriety, and industry. The whiskey bottle has done more to deindustry the faith of our people in America than all the other agencies combined. Those thousands of children who are carried yearly from New York and other cities in the States and sold to western farmers whose children are they? What has killed their jathers, and what becomes of them? You know the answer to these questions. There is one little serrice I want you to render my countrymen in Ireland. Make the Irish people understand that Canada is the only part of America in which there is true freedom only particular matters. In Canada alone the Catholic ineducational matters. parent can educate his child as he pleases, and tax his own property for the education of his own childen. Make the people in Ireland understand that this right is nowhere granted in the United States of America. There is not a single State in the of America. Later to have a similar right. There is not one foot of land or one pennyworth of property in that great land of liberty which can be property in the support of a Catholic school. Whererer in the United States Catholics have schools of ever in the burden to maintain them, after having their own, they have to maintain them, after having contributed, equally with Protestants, to the support of the public or Protestant school. This is a point which appears not to be understood in Ireland. Will you make it ring throughout the Liberal Press, eo that people may know where true liberty is to be found on this continent? There is not a spot on the face of the earth where "true liberty, fraternity, equality, and Home Rule" are better understood and practiced than in this young country of ours. Will you make this known, please, in Old Ireland? Always glad to receive emigrants and letters. M. STAFFORD, P.P.

Lindsay, County Victoria, Ontario, Canada,

To Henry J. Larkin, Esq., Emigration Commissioner for the Dominion Government of Canada, to west, centre, and south of Ireland.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MOUNT SAINT PATRICK,)

May 25th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,-It was rumored here for the past few weeks, the Rev. James McCormac of Brudenell, was about paying a visit to the dear land of his birth, We, the young men of the mission of Mount Saint Rev. Gentleman's labors and zealous exertions in this part of our Lord's vineyard, met on Sunday after Grand Mass, and formed a Committee, with John Brady, Esq., as Secretary. The result of the meeting with its acting Committee, was, the purchasing of a beautiful Gold Watch and Chain, value of Ottawa, presented the Rev. Gentleman, whilst reading the following address, before a very large assembly.

TO THE REV. JAMES MICORMAC, PASTOR OF BRUDENELL Reverend and Dear Father,-

When some five years ago, you came to Canada, we are certain that upon your arrival here, after your passage across the broad and stormy Atlantic and over rough and difficult inland highways, you must have been deeply and painfully sensible of the difference between the dear old land you left and the strange one to which you came.

With bright recollections of the primrose and daisy-clad fields of the "Emerald Isle" still plainly present to your imagination, the forest covered mountains of this district must indeed have appeared uninviting and dreary while as compared with the inhabitants of your own lovely valley of the Shannon the "backwood settlers" of Mount St. Patrick no doubt looked a rough and uncultivated people: yet you seemed nothing daunted by the contrast, but even yet while your young and ardent mind must have been vividly filled with home memories, and while the cherished voices of loving friends were still ringing in your ear, you were neither dismayed nor depressed at the prospect of the laborious life of a backwood's missionary priest, but evidently putting aside all thoughts and feelings other than those of duty, you entered upon your holy work with a degree of carnestness, self-denial and zeal, which none can have an idea of, save us, who daily witnessed your labors and privations, and who, under the blessing of God, have, we hope, largely profited by your zealousness and picty.

Tis true, you were not long permitted to remain actually in our midst, for our beloved Bishop thought fit to enlarge the sphere of your usefulness and transferred you to a larger and still more laborious field of duty; but though deeply regretting your departure, we had still left to us the happiness of knowing that while blessed with the presence of your saintly brother as our Pastor, we would occasionally see you amongst us, and that meantime we would occupy a place in your memory, and be remembered in your prayers. In these expectations we thank God we have not been disappointed; and apart from the other and less important occasions upon which since your removal to Brudenell, you ministered at our Altar and instructed us from the pulpit we shall ever remember with peculiar pride and gratitude, the part you took at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of our church, your splendid sermons and other priestly services during the several pastoral visits to our mission; and "though last, not least," your brilliant and heart touching discourse upon the last anniversary of Ireland's Sainted Patron, upon each of which occasions the holy priest, the gifted preacher and the warm-hearted Irish patriot shone conspicuously forth in your every word and

Of your unparalleled success in Brudenell or of the devotion of your flock, though well aware of both, we shall not now speak. The love of your Bishop and the well-known piety of your people is the strongest testimony that can be borne to the

blessed results of your labors in that Mission. The "great Dominican," Father Burke, has recently said that "next to the love which is due to our God ranks the love of our native land." It cannot then be a matter of surprise that after so many years of anceasing toil in the remote back woods of Canada, You should now desire to visit again the dear oldland, to receive a loving mother's found embrace, and a venerable father's blessing; to gladden their hearts by your presence, and to console them for your future absence, by the assurance that, though necessarily subjected to very great privations and hardships, you still have the good priest's best reward in the knowledge that you are ministering to a people who appreciate your devotion to their interests and who entertain for you that degree of affectionate reverence which none but Irish Catholic hearts can entertain for their pastor.

Upon this then the occasion of your return to visit your, and we may add our native land, the memory of which is so dear to us all, we trust you will not deem it out of place that we, the young men of Mount Saint Patrick, should call upon you to bid you an affectionate farewell and most some form. respectfully to beg your acceptance of the accom-

the edge of the Corporation, on two good panying gold watch and chain, as a slight memento arrested in its onward progress is impossible. Still wick might feel confidence in the success of their the large stars and labourers and good girls of the love and respect which we entertain for you. We have the experience of Halifax and New York cause, as it was the cause of justice and of truth. here on the cugo us farm labourers and good girls of the love and respect which we entertain for you.

here farms, Send us farm labourers and good girls of the love and respect which we entertain for you.

Deign then, Reverend Father to control the love and respect which we entertain for you. police farms. Denn us later inspections and bricklayers withby do house work, carpenters and bricklayers withby do house work with the bricklayers with the bricklayer to do house work, carpenders and bricklayers with the present. Regard not its intrinsic value, but the outstint. We can place well young boys and girls, outstint. We can place well young boys and girls, present. Regard not its intrinsic value, but the spirit in which it is given. And when, as each from 12 to 16 years old. I am surprised to find morning you place the chair when, as each from 12 to 16 years old. I am surprised to find the present high wages have people in Ireland at the present high wages have hope you place the chain upon your neck, we hope you will regard its strength of construction and the purity of the metal as emblematic of the strength and purity of our love for you while contains and purity of our love for you while contains and purity of our love for you while contains and purity of our love for you while contains and purity of our love for your while contains and purity of our love for your while contains and purity of our love for your while contains and purity of our love for your while contains and purity of our love for your while contains and purity of our love for your while contains and purity of our love for your while contains and the present high wages have the proposition and the present high wages have the proposition and the present high wages have the present high wag industrious, they couple of months. In recommending and purity of our love for you. While each time deed, in a couple of months. Deese always that you look upon the months will be each time however much you may be enjoying yourself in Ireland, that there are those in Canada who impatiently count the days and hours of your absence and who eagerly look forward to your return.

Wishing you then with all the fervor of our souls a pleasant journey, a happy time at home, and a safe return, we respectfully bid you good-bye, and humbly ask the parting favor of your blessing. On behalf of the young men of Mount St. Patrick,

JOHN BRADY, MICHAEL RYAN, JAMES M. ADAMS. Committee.

Mount St. Patrick, May 19th, 1873. The Rev. Gentleman responded in a very long and appropriate speech. The whole assembly were in raptures at what fell from his lips and were in raptures at whilst receiving his blessing.

J. McC.

THE SPRINGTIME HORROR - THOSE

CARPETS. (From an Exchange Paper.)

The annual ceremony of taking up, and whipping and putting down carpets is upon us. It is one of the ills which ficsh is heir to, and cannot be avoidface and get your favorite pudding for dinner. Then your wife tells you how much younger you are looking, and says she really hopes she can turn that walking dress she wore last fall, and save the expenses of a new suit, and then she asks if you can't just help her about taking up the carpet. If you you get the claw, and kneel down on your knees | ing Office. and begin to help her. You feel quite economical about the first three tacks, and take them out carefully and put them in the saucer. Your wife is with an interesting story about how your neighbor's little boy is not expected to live till morning.

Then you come to the tack with a crooked head, and you get the claw under it and the head comes off, and as it won't do to leave the tack in the floor, because it will tear the carpet when it is put down again, you go to work and skin your knuckle, and get a sliver under your thumb nail, and tell your wife to shut up about that everlasting boy, and make up your mind that it does not make any difference about that tack, and so you begin on the corner where the carpet is doubled two or three times, and has been nailed down with a shingle nail. You don't care a continental about saving the nail because you find that it is not a good time to prac-We, the young men of the patrick, desirous to show our appreciation of the restrick, desirous to show our appreciation of the both claws break off from the claw, and the nail does not budge a peg. Then your manhood asserts itself, and you rise in your might, and throw the carpet claw at the dog, and get hold of the carpet with both hands, and the air is full of dust and flying tacks, and there is a fringe of carpet yarn all along two hundred and forty dollars, which T. P. Trench, by the mopboard, and the baby cries, and the cat goes anywhere, anywhere out of the world, and your talk so-but that carpet comes up.

Then you lift one side of the stove, and your wife tries to get the carpet from under it, but can't because you are standing on it. So you try a new hold, and just after your back breaks the carpet is clear. You are not through yet. Your wife don't out, and intimates that the carpet needs whipping. Then you hang the tormenting thing across the clothes-line the wrong way, and get it righted, and have it slide off into the mud, and hang it up again, and get half a pint of dust and three broken tacks snapped out of the north west corner into your mouth by the wind, you make some observation The first blow hides the sun and all the fair face of nature behind a cloud of dust, and right in the centre of that cloud, with the wind square in your face, no matter how you stand, you wield that cudgel until both hands are blistered and the milk of human kindness curdles in your bosom.

You can whip the carpet a longer or shorter period. according to the size of your mad; it don't make any difference to the carpet, it is just as dusty and fuzzy, and generally disagreeable after you have whipped it two hours, as it when commenced. Then you bundle it up, with one corner dragging, and stumble into the house, and have more trouble with the stove, and fail to find any way of using the carpet stretcher while you stand on the carpet, and fail to find any place to stand, off from the carpet, and you get on your knees again, while your wife holds the saucer and with blind confidence hands you broken tacks, crooked tacks, tacks with no points, tacks with no heads, tacks with no leathers, tacks with the biggest end at the point.

Finally the carpet is down, and the baby comes back, and the cat comes back, and your wife smiles sweetly, and says she is glad the job is off her mind. As it is too late to do anything else, you sit by the fire and smoke, with the inner consciousness that you are the meanest man in Canada. The next day you hear your wife tell a friend that she is so tired; she took up and put down that great heavy carpet yesterday. BY A MARRIED MAN.

(From the Canada Medical and Surgical Journal.) Of the contagious character of cholera there can be no doubt. Cholcra appears to follow the highways of international intercourse. In India it accompanied the crowds of devotees from the holy fairs. In Persia, Egypt, Arabia and Turkey, it becomes the companion of pilgrim and merchant, who travel in caravans. In Europe and our own country it follows the ordinary course of human travel. Cholera has for some years past been hanging about Persia and some parts of Russia, so that it becomesa question if it may not be regarded as endemic in those countries. During the past year it has shown a tendency to advance westward and northward. In June and July it invaded St. Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin, and other European cities, remaining until the end of September. Fortunately it did not exhibit that tendency to diffusiveness that has marked other epidemics of the disease. Throught the winter it has been observed in various parts of Hungary and Galicia. Occasional outbreaks at different points giving a warning grumble that it still held a foot-hold and might break forth with increased virulence and spread with its usual rapidity. These facts being undeniable, as they are matters of history, it becomes, a consideration how far the disease can be arrested or stayed in its onward progress by care'ul isolation, strict quarantine and the adoption of sanitary measures. All towns and cities should take warning, having before them the experience of Berlin. This city lost, in a few days last year, several thousands of its inhabitants by cholera, and, at that time, it was stated that the invasion of the disease was due, in a great measure, to the insanitary condition of that capital. It has long been known that filth and disease are boon companions. Where the one exists the other is sure to present itself in

That the advance of the disease, cholera, can be Thus, his Lordship said, the Catholics of New Bruns- Per Rev R A O'C, Barrie-J M, 2.

three or four years ago, when, by strict quarantine and almost complete segregation, the spread of the disease appeared to be stayed. We can at least endeavor to arrest its progress by all precautionary believed best calculated to make them good Chrismeans at our disposal. First, we would advise a thorough cleansing of our cities and towns, dwellings and localities. Let every good man be personally interested in the work. Our own city of Montreal, in a sanitary point of view, resembles somewhat Berlin, because there is running almost through the heart of the most populous locality a sluggish sewer, which is always two-thirds full of drainage from the higher levels of the town. We allude to the Craig street sewer, that monument of engineering skiil. The emanations from that sewer have tainted the air of the whole city for some years past. We cannot see what is to be done as a remedy as there is not sufficient time to enable us to make the necessary outlet at Hochelaga before the advent of cholera, if cholera we are to have.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE.

The attention of the business community is respectfully requested to the following suggestions, which, it is believed, would, if adopted wherever practicable, greatly facilitate the general despatch and delivery of Mails:

18T,-AS TO THE DESPATCH OF MAILS,

To post letters as soon as possible after they are written, and thus avoid the accumulation of the greater bulk of Mail matter prepared during the day, until the close of the day's business. The effect of holding over the posting of Mail matter until the ed. You go home some pleasant spring day at latter part of the day, is to throw a considerable peace with the world, and find the baby with a clean | part of the heavy Western correspondence thus posted between 6 and 7, upon the Railway Mail Clerks, it being impossible to prepare the through Mails so as to include all the matter thus posted, within the time limited for closing an ordinary Mail. It need scarcely be pointed out, that it is desirable that the number of letters thrown upon the Traveltell her you can, just as well as not. Then she gets a saucer for the tacks and stands and holds it, and for which through bags are made up at the Daspatch.

2ND .-- AS TO THE DELIVERY OF LETTERS, &C.

That in order to the prompt correction of mistakes arising from misplacing letters for delivery in wrong good about holding the saucer, and beguiles you Boxes or Drawers, it would be advisable for Box and Drawer holders to look over the addresses of their letters before leaving the Office, and in case of error, mark upon the corner of the letter or parcel the No. of the Box or Drawer through which it had been erroneously delivered, returning it to the Office at once. The adoption of this suggestion would enable the Postmaster to explain any delay arising from this cause, and give an opportunity of tracing the mistake to the particular individual making it. In this connection, the Postmaster would particularly request, that any instance of irregularity in delivery of correspondence, may be reported directly to him.

The similarity in names of Box and Drawer holders, frequently leading to unintentional mistakes in sorting and delivery, the Postmaster further suggests, that it would greatly facilitate correct delivery, were the rule adopted of adding to the business address, the No. of the Box or Drawer occupied.

Montreal Post Office, 1873.

OBITUARY .- SISTEE MARY OF LORETTO .- The Community of the Nuns of Loretto at Toronto, Ont., were sadly bereaved in the death, on the 13th May, wife says you ought to be ashamed of yourself to at their Convent, Bond Street, of Sister Mary of Lcretto. This gifted and lovable nun, whose death is deeply regretted by all who knew her, came from Montreal, in which city she was known as Miss Annie M'Ginnis, in 1867, to join the Order in which she died, and was professed in 1870. Consumption, clear. You are not through yet. Your wife don't lingering for several months, was the fatal enemy tell you any more little stories, but she gets your which terminated her useful life in the twenty-sixth old coat and hangs it on you, and smothers you with year of her age. She was regarded with rare esteem the carpet, and opens the back door and shoves you and affection by her pupils in the floarding School at the Loretto Abbey of the Holy Family, and in her death, they, as well as her sisters in religion, experience a heavy blow. The estimation in which she was held is testified by the visit which his Grace, Archbishop Lynch, paid her, shortly before Devlin, Mr. O'Brien, St. Mary street, Mr. Kearney, her death, and the prayers which were offered up for and Mr. Luke Moore, the property being knocked her in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, the Sunday down to the last named gentleman at \$6 per feet which you neglected to mention while in the house. preceding that sad event. Her obsequies took place The superficial contents are 14,006, consequently Then you hunt up a stick and go for that carpet on Wednesday, the 14th. They were begun by a the aggregate cost is \$84,000. The material was Requiem Mass said in the Chapel of the Bond Street Convent, by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V. G., at six o'clock, a.m. The body was then removed to the Loretto Abbey, Wellington Place, being borne by six of the Sisters of Loretto and followed by the remaining Sisters and novices of the Convent, Very | the Privy Council in England in July next, but two Rev. Father Jamot and Brother Arnold. Director of the Christian Brothers of Toronto, all the pupils of the different establishments of the Sisters of Loretto. and the friends of the deceased. Her remains were deposited in that portion of the beautiful grounds of the Abbey which has been set apart as a burial ground for the Sisters. The burial service was read by Very Rev. Father Jamot, assisted by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, Paster of St. Mary's Church, Toronto, and Rev. P. Shea, the Sisters and pupils joining in the chanting. It was a scene that time will never efface from the memory of those present, this concourse of nuns, and surpliced clergy, and pupils and friends, in the clear morning air, under the trees that drooped as if in sorrow, around the early grave of one who, too soon taken from the field of her useful labor, has gone, we hope, to reap her reward and pray for those whom she has left sorrowing behind -Requiescat in Pace.

· His Lordship the Bishop spoke in the Cathedral last Sunday regarding his late visit to the Upper Previnces, which, he said, was to him one of much pleasure, as in every part of it which he had visited he met warm friends and much kindness. No Catholic can visit the Province of Quebee without feeling that he is in a truly Catholic country. No city in the world of their size or population are better supplied with noble Catholic charitable institutions than Montreal and Quebec; noble institutions founded and supported by purely private charity, affording shelter and sustenance to thousands of the poor and destitute and suffering of every age and condition and creed. Its Scools and Colleges, and other institutions of learning, are numerous and on a large scale, and fiourish in every part of the country. But that to which he wished particularly to call attention on the present occasion was the generous and Catholic spirit in which the whole people manifested their sympathy with the cause of the Catholics of New Brunswick in their struggle for freedom of education for their children, He was also proud to say that at Ottawahe met gentlemen from every part of the Dominion of the highest standing and respectability -Protestants and Catholics-representative men. who expressed themselves strongly in favour of the justice and reasonableness of our claims. And of this we had the strongest proof in the published speeches of all the gentlemen who spoke in the debate on Mr. Costigan's motion, and of every party, whether for the motion or against it. Sir John A. Macdonald, although opposed to the motion, spoke strongly in favour of the Catholic claim for Separate Schools, and said from his own experience that we could not have peace or concord without them. He and all the speakers expressed their regret at the way in which the Catholics had been treated in New Brunswick. The Archbishop of Quebec and all the Bishops assembled in Council had addressed a joint letter to him and to the Rishop of Chatham expressive of their deep sympathy with them and the Catholics of New Brunswick in the struggle which they were forced to maintain for freedom in the education of Maritana, J.McG, 3.

their children, a cause most sacred to all Catholics. Per Rev M B, Eganville—W S, 2. their children, a cause most sacred to all Catholics.

educate and train up their children in the way they believed best calculated to make them good Christians and good citizens. They had with them the public enlightened opinion of the whole Dominion and with this their cause must triumph, though for the time they may have unjustly to make some sacrifice in the cause of truth .- St. John Freeman, 30th

CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE

St. Patrick's Society.—On Wednesday evening a seconded by Mr. J. Phelan, that a deputation from the Society wait on the Rev. clergy of the various Irish Catholic congregations, and request their cooperation with this Society for the rebuilding of the St. Patrick's Hall, and the securing of the site from the Directors. That the said deputation be com-posed of the following gentlemen—The President, the first and second Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. Lyons, J. McKeown, and the mover and seconder. Carried. The meeting then adjourned.— Gazette, 30th ult.

IRISH MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the annual general meeting of the Irish Mutual Building Society, held on Friday, the 16th May, Myles Murphy, President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Management for the ensuing year :- Messrs. T. Buchanan, F H McKenna, Burke, J Sullivan, W Daley, J Boudreau, as directors. Three auditors were also elected, Hessrs P C Shannon; W McAnnally, M Moore. The above named gentlemen (Trustees and Directors) met on Friday, the 23rd alt, on business of the Board. At said meeting Myles Murphy was re-elected unanimously to be their President, and J W Featherston Vice-President; after which the following appointments were made: Messrs W P McGuire, as Sccretary-Treasurer; Wright and Brogan, as notaries, and W H Hodson as valuator. A vacancy having been created on the Board by the appointment of W P McGuire as Secretary-Treasurer, which he accepted, P Dinahan was elected to act in his stead as Trustee. The vacancy still remaining, the name of M Mullin was proposed, and he was elected as Director to replace P. Dinahan, who resigned on his election to the office of Trustee.

PRESENTATION TO MR. Ex-MAYOR COURSOL, - Last Saturday evening a number of gentlemen, representing most of the various nationalities comprised in the citizenship of Montreal, waited on Mr. Coursel at his residence, for the purpose of presenting him with a beautiful diamond ring, also an address, as a mark of their sense of his public services, more especially during the term of his occupation of the civic chair of this city. The presentation was made through the Hon. Henry Starnes, who also read the address, to which was appended the names of the subscribers, more than two hundred in number, including a considerable proportion of leading citizens. Mr. Coursol made an appropriate reply; after which the party adjourned to the garden, whence, after enjoying the hospitalities of the host, they withdrew with many wishes that he might long be spared to wear the token of their esteem for himself and appreciation of the manner in which he had performed his public duties .- Witness.

St. Patrice's Hall .- The site of St. Patrick's Hall was sold on Monday last by Mr. J. J. Arnton, at his rooms, which were well attended on the occasion. sold in lots and fetched good prices.

With reference to the Guibord case, concerning which nothing has been made public for some time we are informed that efforts had been made to bring on the argumen, before the Judicial Committee of sources of delay have contributed to the further postponement of the hearing until next fall or winter. In the first place, the death of Madame Guibord necessitated proceedings to take up the suit in the name of her legatee, the Institut Canadien; and in the next place, an accident to the appellant's solicitor has interfered with the progress of the case. -Montreal Gazette.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT WITH A PISTOL .- A young woman, named Menon, chambermaid in one of the boarding houses of Longueuil, met with a serious accident on last Tuesday. It appears she was making up the room of one of the young gentleman boarders, when she discovered a pistol and proceeded to handle it. Two of the chambers were unloaded, but on urging the trigger, a third was suddenly discharged taking effect in the upper part of the right thigh. The ball came out at the knee. The wound is serious, but the girl is not suffering overmuch.

Dr. Fenwick crossed yesterday, and attended her. Another Attempt at Burglary.—Burglaries are now of nightly occurrence. Some time yesterday morning an artempt was made to break into the store of Mr. F. X. Beauchamp, wholesale jeweller, St. François Xavier street. The thieves, who had evidently been frightened during their operations, tried to cut the bar which secured the door, but without success. Shopkeepers and others who do not reside on the premises, should be doubly careful at the present time in securing their places of business.

SHALL POX.-Up to last night there were six deaths from small-pox during the week. It is feared that the disease is spreading, and parents and others should not neglect to have their children vaccinated, which can be done free of charge by the Health Officers at the office, corner of Notre Dame street and Jacques Cartier Square.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Point St Charles, Mrs C, \$1; New Liverpool, J T, 8; Alexandria, A McD, 2; Quebec, Rev E B, 4; Toronto, C. C., 2; Cobourg, M. G., 2; Mill Point, M. M., 1; Isle aux Noix, C. O.H., 1; South Stukley, F. McD., 1; Mrs C McD, 1; Amherstburg, P C L, 2; Pointe au Chene, J B, 2; Douglastown, M C, 2; Offa, T Q, 2; Ingersoll, J M, 2; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs M K, 2; River Desert, M. M., 4; Olinton, R. McD, 2; Milton, W. R., 2; J. McC, 2; J. J., 1.25; Coxeackie, N. Y., Rev. M C S, 2.50; St Bonaventure, Rev F D, 2; Valcourt, D M, 2; St Remi, Rev M B, 2; Warminister, B K, 3; North Gower, J K, 2; St Paul's Bay, Rev J N G, 3; North Gower, J. K., 2; St. Paul's Bay, Rev J. N. G., 2; Mount St. Patrick, Rev J. McC., 2.50; Umfraville, D. K., 2.25; Galt, P. L., 2; Rawdon, Mrs. P. S., 2; St. John Chrysostom, P. R., 2; Osgoode, P. G., 3; Boune-chere Point, J. W. F., 1; Antigonish, N. S., P. B. D., 2; Grenville, J. H., 2; Carillon, J. F., 4; Toronto, J. O. H., 2; Lindsay, G. G., 4.

Per Rev. J. P. K., Penetanguishene—Waubuskene, S. T., 2

S L, 2. Per J C, Hemmingford—J A, 2; T B, 2; M F, 1.50;

Per Rev J S, Glace Bay, N S-Cow Bay, J McL, Per W. H, Lacolle-J A, 2; Saratoga Springs, N Y, J H, 1. Per F O'N, Antrim-Self, 1; T D, 2; Arnprior, J M. 2. ▲ G. 12.

Per W W S, Kingston-T E, 8; Loughborough, Per P L, Allumette Island-F K, 1. Per J G Q, Offa—Lieury, B P Q, 4. Per Rev F W, Huntingdon—Club, 21.

Per J Gillies-Port Hope, P McC, 2; R O'N, 2; Reaboro, M H, 4; Downeyville, D D, 3; P M, 2; special meeting of the 5t. Patrick's Society was held in the rooms, Toupin's Block, McGill Street, Mr. M. J. P. J., 2; K. A. I; M. M., 1; E. McF, 1; M. C. 2; W. H., 1; A. O'L., 1; J. T., 1; M. O'H., 2; T. K., 2; Windsing into consideration the propriety of purchasing the St. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent, the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent, the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent, the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent, the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent, the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent, the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being the st. chasing the St. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being sold under its value. After a long discussion, a motion that the Committee of the Society beauthorized to take such action with reference to the sale of the site of St. Patrick's Hall as shall be most conducive to the interests of the Society, was lost on a division of eight for, nine against. After some further discussion it was moved by Mr. H. Gallagher, seconded by Mr. J. Phelan, that a deputation from Clare, Ireland, 2. Clare, Ireland, 2.

MARRIED.

In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Edward MacGovern, Esq., Merchant, Danville, to Bridget, second daughter of Thomas O'Brien, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mary Cash, aged 40 years, wife of Mr. Francis McNulty.—R. I. P. At Covey Hill, Havelock, P.Q., on the 26th ult., Elizabeth Curran, relict of the late John Curran, in her 84th year.—R.I.P.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT No.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Guzette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	•	
Į	Flour # brl. of 196 fb.—Pollards\$3.00 @	\$3,35
١	Superior Extra 0.00 @	0.00
Į	Extra 6.90 @	7.00
į	Fancy 6.40 @	6.50
1	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @	0.00
١	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.75 @	5.80
1	Strong Bakers' 6.00 @	6.10
	Middlings 4.00 @	4.25
	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.70 @	0.00
	City bags, [delivered] 3.00 @	0.00
١	Barley, por bushel of 48 lbs 0.50	9.55
1	Lard, per lbs0.10}	
:	Chase per lbs	0.11
:	Cheese, per lbs	0.00
,	do do do Finest new 0.111/03	0.11
,	Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.33	0.34
	Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.46 @	5.50
	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.50 @	0.51
٠ '	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.75 @	0.80
	Pork-Old Mess	00.00
;	New Canada Mess	19.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

1	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1	25	1 35
.	do spring do	1	20	1 21
1		Ó	65	0 00
١,	Barley do	0	45	0 00
: [Peas do	0	63	0 65
В	Rye do	0	65	0 66
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7	00	8 00
.	Beef, hind-grs, per lb	0	06	0 0G4
۱۱	" fore-quarters "	Ō	04	0 044
٠	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	Ō	67	0 09
1	Chickens, per pair	0	50	0 60
۱	Ducks, per brace	Ō	60	0 75
١	Geese, each	0	70	0 80
1	Turkeys	1	00	1 75
١	Butter, lb. rolls	0	18	0 20
	" large rolls	Ġ	14	0 16
- 1	tub dairy	Ŏ	00	0 00
1	Eggs, fresh, per doz	ē	11	0 124
1	" packed	0	00	0 60
1	Apples, per brl	2	00	3 00
1	Cabbage, per doz	ō	40	
1	Onions, per bush	1	00	1 10
۱	Carrots do	ō	55	0 60
l		ō	60	0 75
١	Beets do Parsnips do	Ō	60	0 70
ĺ	Potatoes, per bag	ō	40	0 50
١.	Turnips, per bush	0	30	0 40
1	Hay	17	00	22 00
۱	Stra w	10	50	12 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-Superior extra selling per barrel at \$7.00 to \$8,00; per 100 lbs., \$4,00 \$4,25. Family Flour \$3,00 to \$3,25, retail. GRAIN-nominal; Rye 60c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,25.

Pens 60c steady. Oats 35 to 38c. little change. POTATOES are now selling at 50 to 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots 50 to 60c per bushel. Buttee-Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or creck;

fresh sells at 18 to 20c for lb. with full supply. Eggs are selling at 10 to 11c, and plentiful. Cheese, 12c; in store 13 to 14c. MEAT -Beef steady at \$7,50 per 100 lbs.; killed,

fresh selling at \$7,50 to \$8,00. Mess Pork \$20 to 20,50. Pork Mutton and lamb sell at 9 to 10c. Veal 5c. Hams 15c to 16c. POULTRY.—Turkeys from 75c to \$1,50 upwards; Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70.

Hay \$12,00 to \$15,00 a ton; Straw \$6.50. Woon selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered,

ger ton. Hmms.--Market steady at declines; \$6,50 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1,00 to \$1,25; Fleece Wool, 30 to 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7c per lb, rendered; 4½c rough. Descon Skins 30 to 45c. Pet Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00

WANTED—A TEACHER for a French and English School. A liberal salary. JOHN HANNON, Sec.-Treas.

St. Canut, P.Q.

per 100 lbs.—British Whig.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, as well in-dividually, as having been one of the partners of the Partnership that has existed under the name of "PATERSON & WURTLE," Insolvent.

The Creditors of the above-named Iusolvent are notified to meet at my Office, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, on the Sixteenth day of June next. at 3 o'clock P.M., to appoint inspectors, order the sale of the effects, &c., belonging to the Estate, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. Montreal, 30th May, 1873.

G. H. DUMESNIL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

PARIS, May 7 .- It is a common belief among Frenchmen that if Germany had been fully aware of the wealth of France a heavier Indemnity would have been exacted. Germans pensations, pensions, &c. Whether or no this and windows. be true, it is probable the conquerors thought the enormous Indemnity, in conjunction with the war cost the French on their own side, said to be in danger. must, in fact, cripple this country financially much more than it has done. Such, indeed, was the general impression throughout Europe at the time. The world did not know what stores there were hidden in frugal France. Some of the invaders might be vexed to learn how near they often were to rich deposits they never suspected to exist. A well-known memthat he was residing during the war on his agine that the 97 priests were turbulent estates, just outside the limits of Prussian occupation. After a time he had expended all his ready money, and no more came in. Rents were paid in kind, Paris was shut; he was able to live, but his purse was empty. The elections came, he was returned and had to go to Bordeaux; but he lacked money for expenses of travelling and living. He went to the need of 10,000 francs. "Hundreds of thousands, if you want them," was the reply .-There was no difficulty about the matter. The country was full of gold. The people had hidden it away, but they were very glad to produce it in exchange for the bond of a man repay them. Sober and sparing, the French have had no difficulty in meeting this urgent need and heavy pressure; and when the last dollar of Indemnity shall have been disbursed, and the last German shall have crossed the frontier, they will still have something left "to buy new clocks."

Any foreigner who passed in France the twelve months which followed the rash and wicked declaration of war on the 15th of July, 1870, and who witnessed all that the country suffered, the general dejection, the despair of some, the seeming helplessness of others, the disappearance of the regular Army, the utter discomfiture of the raw levies, the grief and tears of that short but eventful Session at Bordeaux, the horrors of the Commune and of the capture of Paris-any one, I say, who saw all assist. This arrangement, inaugurated twentythis and how profound seemed the ruin and depression, has a difficulty in realizing the change that so short a time has made and must marvel at the resources of the country, the elasticity of the nation, and, it must also be said, at the industry and ability of the Government to whose exertions the transformation is mainly due .- Times' Cor.

Already the worst social strata of Paris are showing symptoms that they mean mischief, and in an article entitled the "Froth on the Surface," the Figaro narrates several instances in which Sisters of Charity have been insulted in the streets and threatened with assassination, and observes that since the recent election the amiable manners in fashion under the Commune are reappearing for the first time since the entry of the Versailles troops into Paris. - Tablet.

Paris, May 26th.—The Orleans Princes were present in the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Thiers resignation, and voted in the affirma-

President McMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day. It was read by the Duke de Broglie. The President says, "I am animated by respect for your wishes, and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly had two great tasks, liberation of territory, and restoration of order, the first was ably conducted by my predecessor with heroic patience of the country, and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor; I wish for peace and reorganization of the army desiring only to restore our strength and regain for France her rank among nations. The home policy will be resolutely Conservative; the administration must be imbued with a Conservative spirit. I will appoint to office, respecters of the law; I will defend the country against factions, and stand as sentinel to see that your Sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

PARIS, May 26.—The new ministry is announced in the Journal Official as follows:-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke de Broglie; Justice M. Ernoal; Interior, M. Beule; Finance, M. Magne; War, Genl. du Bauroil; Marine, Admiral D. Hoe Ney; Public Instruction and Worship, M. Batbe; Public Works, M. Desilligny, and Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bonillerie.

May 27.—A special from Paris gives the following account of President McMahon's address to to the Perfects:

"I have been called through the confidence of the National Assembly to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in the existing laws, regulations and institutions. I rely upon material order, I count upon your vigilance and upon your patriotic assistance."

If the French can be more complimentary than any other people they can also be very much the reverse. A Paris journal is our authority for saying that, recently, at the Closrie des Lilas, a lady in a very bad humor said. savagely, to a gentleman who had fixed his eyes on her for some time: "Why have you gaped at me for an hour, fool?" "Ah! Madame," replied the gentleman, bowing very respectfully, " if you only knew how much you re-Bemble my poor monkey which I loved so much The sequel is left to conjecture.

in the manufactories of the town, the insurgents having cut the canal which furnishes water power. .

REFRACTORY TAX-PAYERS .- The tax-payers of Nubin, Catalonia, have refused to pay the contribution levied on them for putting fortifications in the State's defense. The auwill tell you that this belief is unfounded; that | thorities have taken energetic measures to comall Prince Bismarck desired to do was fully to | pel them to pay, and threaten to expel all who cover the charges of the war, including com- refuse from their homes and wall up the doors have been most welcome to them. That the Czar

Bradlaugh, after leaving Madrid, was seized by the Carlists and carried to the head-quarters their other exactions and with the vast sums of the insurgent chieftain Saballe. His life is

SWITZERLAND.

REFRACTORY PRIESTS .- The telegraphic agencies, which in Switzerland are entirely in the Court of Appeal and Cassation to discuss the dismissal of 97 refractory priests." Any one who knows but little of the facts would imfanatics; but what is is that constitutes their "refractoriness"? A simple refusal to acknowledge the right of the Civil Power of its own arbitrary will to depose their Bishop and deprive him of his spiritual jurisdiction.

ITALY.

ROME, May 27. — The Pope in his speech yesterday declared that he had ever prayed for Mayor and told him the circumstances and his | France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence since the election of Marshal Mac-Mahon to the head of that country; it was a guarantee of order and justice and a safeguard to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

THE HOLY FATHER'S MASS.—" Amid the darkness pervading Europe, and whilst the who they knew would be able and willing to faithful everywhere under oppression, fix their eyes uneasily upon the heights of the Vatican, lards in an opposite direction is to keep dinning in still bathed in light, we trust to prove agreeable to our readers in relating to them some of the actions whereby our venerated and dearly be loved Pontiff King sanctifies his life.

"We have been furnished with some details, as authentic as edifying, regarding the manner in which the Holy Father celebrates the sacrifice of the Mass.

"From the first day of his Pontificate Pius IX. decided that he would say Mass daily at likes the Germans, but his subjects do not. Directly half-past seven A.M., in presence of his attend- the pressure of official inspiration is removed and ants, assisted by two private chaplains, and by a private server, in the chapel which opens from one of the halls of the court, and that one of the two private chaplains should then say Mass of Thanksgiving, at which the Pontiff would six years since, is still observed.

"Pius IX. makes a double preparation for Mass-one previously in his private oratory, where he makes a long meditation; the second immediately before celebrating, in the chapel, where his chaplains await his entrance.

"His Mass is neither long nor short, but grave and fervent, especially at the two Mementoes, during which the recollection of the Pope clearly indicates his solicitude for the entire Church.

"To the daily prayers of the Ritual he adds. through private devotion, a collect, which varies thus:-

"On Sunday-pro universa Ecclesia-this collect is selected from the prayers for Good

the common prayers of the Missal, and for as far back as Chase's time. John Covode and others so long as he is furnished with a dry stable. But require him to stand on a wet, foul floor, and his the benefit of all those who aid and defend him and love him through affection or from duty.

"On Tuesday — contra persecutores—a col-lect which is likewise from the Missal, and wherein, as in so many others, breathes the charity of the Church and of the Pontiff. Ah! let the persecutors of Pius IX, be assured that this prayer, weekly renewed, may bring about ever, and on one occasion he appeared before the

"On Wednesday he prays for himself-pro seipso Sacerdote.

"On Thursday he recites the collect-pro tempore belli-ordained to be said by all priests' in Rome, and continued since 1859.

"On Friday-pro vivis et defunctis. "On Saturday-ad poscenda suffragia.

" After the Mass of Thanksgiving, he recites the three Ave Marias and the Salve Regina, likewise prescribed to all priests in Rome since fourteen years, and which they recite kneeling at the foot of the altar, the people responding. He then piously unites in the other prayers said by the family (famiglia-this denomination refers to the attendants). Then he recites the Little Hours, and reads some spiritual

"Every menth he distributes the Bread of Angels to the members of his household. When all these things are accomplished he repairs to his study, and forthwith busies himself with the various affairs concerning the government of the Church.

"Such is, in the holiest of his actions. the man whom Italian sectaries have so long persecuted, and to whom he makes answer but in the words of his divine Master. "Dimitte " E." illis!"—Journal de France.

GERMANY. A despatch from Berlin says the prevalent opinion in the German capital was that President Mac-Mahon will prove a counterpart of General Monk, the restorer of the House of Stuart to the English throne, and that his election heralds Legitimist re-

storation in France. IMPERIAL CIVILITIES .- No indications of national policy can really be gathered from the fact that one Sovereign is very civil to another, and lights up his capital for him and has dinners and reviews for him. On the occasion of the last French Exhibition the Emperor of the French made a special point of the attendance of the King of Prussia, and seemed as if he could not enjoy the Exhibition unless his pleasure was shared by the conqueror of Sadowa. Subsequent revelations have informed us that this brotherly visit was paid immediately after the host had deferred war, simply because all his best generals had told him his army was not ready, and after the guests had disappointed the calculations of French diplomacy by declaring that the French could not have an inch of German soil conceded to them. The Carlists are blockading Manresa in the Both host and guest knew that their meeting had

hand, when a Sovereign who is possessed of great children, and makes another attempt to fasten it. personal power, and whose position is such in his This time, when coming back with the needle, he country that what he wishes is really attended to keeps both the thread and button from slipping by simply because he wishes it, cultivates honestly and covering them with his thumb, and it is out of recordially an alliance, his sympathies may have a gard for that part of him that he feels around for the real influence on the history of nations. There was Emperor Napoleon for England kept France, or at more and more hopeless, he falls to jabbing about in least the military and predominant party in a loose and savage manner, and it is just then the France, from a war with England, which would needle finds the opening and comes up through the honestly loves and reveres his uncle, and thinks that Germany is the best ally he can have, is a fact | Then he lays down the things, with a few familiar which very largely contributes to preserve the peace of Europe, and the Germans have already reaped considerable benefit from it. But, as usual, inspired panegyrists try to make too much of their case, and both in Russia and in Germany critics have found that they cannot go quite as far as official enthusiasm would wish them, to go. In Germany, for example, a semi-official journal has recorded all the occasions on which the present king of the hands of the persecutors, inform us that Prussia has in his long life been brought into conthe Government of Berne has demanded of tact with Russia, and, to read the tale as told in this way, any one would think that Russia had been consulting the convenience of Prussia and promoting its interest without intermission from the date of the battle of Leipsic. It will be only a very young generation of Germans who can believe this, and their elders cannot forget the sad days of humiliation when the nascent aspirations of Prussia towards German unity were rudely crushed by Russia, and a yoke of Russian supremacy was imposed on Prussia which was broken finally, not by the efforts of Germans, but by the victories of the Allies in the Crimean War. In the same way the courtly eulogist of Berlin cannot express his happiness at the stable condition and peaceful proclivities of Russia and Germany without having his fling at the unfortunate States of Western Europe. France and Spain uudoubtedly present examples of States going through times of difficulty; but it is neither wise nor generous for the politicians of one country to be always pointing out how much better they manage things than the politicians of another country. If a Berlin official writer is sincere in his wish that France and Spain should again enjoy what he would consider to be a good Government, he must be aware that the surest method of driving Frenchmen and Spantheir ears that their goings on are looked on with great disfavour at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The German Emperor was prudent enough to abstain at St. Petersburg from using any language that could bear such a construction. He was anxious to avoid giving offence to any one. That he might give offence somewhat easily was probably brought home to him by the many symptoms which must occasionally have forced themselves on his notice that the friendship of Russia for Germany is a friendship of the Court rather than of the people. The Czar the Russian papers are free to speak, they begin with remarkable heartiness and unanimity to abuse Germans and Germany .- Saturday Review.

WHAT AN OLD ENGRAVER TOLD GEO. ALTRED TOWNS END .- " Mr. Gath, you newspaper men know nothing whatever about the duplication of United States bonds, and about the quantity of counterfeit scrip afloat. If you, as a newspaper man, were to go to Gen. Spinner and to the heads of the Treasury and ask how much counterfeit currency was in circulation, they would probably tell you ten per cent. : but I tell you, as an engraver, that they have admitted to me that there is twenty-five per cent. or one-quarter of the whole amount of the stamps current in this country which are fraudulent. Do you know, sir, that the postal currency is renewed six times every year? That is the case, and see the possibilities for its increased duplication and counterfeiting. We could better afford to pay fifty per cent premium and use gold than have to deal as we do with a lot of paper which is beyond the control, to a great extent, of the Government officials. The extravagantly high prices and the corruption in our politics and life ninge upon the currency. The duplication of the United States bonds will some day be found such riday.

On Monday—pro devotis amicis—as found country to its feet. The crime began in the Treasury but they were gagged by the gavel and a party majority...

An official, who at that time was connected with the printing had in some way got a grip upon the Secretary, and could not be budged from his place by any power in the country. His accounts were short one year \$63,000, and he could not tell where the money had gone. They kept after him howtheir conversion, or do they prove obstinate examiners with his arms full of bends, and, threw-their eternal humiliation.

"There are your \$63,000!" Now there was a press used for printing at that time, and it ran repeatedly in the night. The official himself was seen to emerge after dark on two occasions with a great tin box in his hand, which he put into his buggy and carried away. Now, how much duplication of bonds do you suppose it required to make \$63,000 worth of coupons so as to

equalize that account?" Several hundred thousand, I suppose." "No, sir; it took between \$18,000,000 and \$19,-000,000 of bonds; and about that time happened

the first duplication." I looked suddenly into the old gentleman's eyes and was in great doubt whether I was speaking to an intelligent lunatic or a great reformer .- Chicago Tribune.

A Sacramento lawyer remarked to the Court :-"Itis my candid opinion, judge, you are an old fool." The judge allowed his mildly beaming eye to fall upon the lawyer a brief moment, then, in a voice husky with suppressed tobacco juice-and emotion-said :- "It is my candid opinion that you

SEWING OR A BUTTON.—The Danbury News is the best digestive pill that has yet been discovered. Here is an item concerning buttons that should be read immediately atter a hearty dinner or a late supper, and is warranted to make the reader proof a-

gainst dyspepsia:
"It is bad enough to see a bachelor sew on a but ton, but he is the embodiment of grace alongside of a married man. Necessity has compelled experience in the case of the former, but the latter has always depended upon some one else for this service, and, fortunately for the sake of society, it is seldom that he is obliged to resort to the needle himself. Some times the patient wife scalds her right hand, or runs a silver under the nail of the index-finger of that hand, and it is then the man clutches the needle around the neck, and, forgetting to tie a knot in the thread, commences to put on the batton. It is al-ways in the morning, and from five to twenty minutes after he is expected to be down in the street. He lays the button exactly on the site of its predecessor, and pushes the needle through one eye, and carefully draws the thread after, leaving about three inches of it sticking up for lee way. He says to himself: "Well, if women don't have the easiest time I ever see." Then he comes back the other way, and gets the needle through the cloth well enough and lays himself to find the eye, but in spite of a great deal of patient jabbing, the needle-point persists in bucking against the solid part of the button; and finally, when he loses patience, his finger catches the thread and that three inches he had left to hold the button slips through the eye in a twinkling and

to which they both looked forward. On the other it up without a single remark, out of respect for his eye in a very careful and judicious manner; but eventime when the personal sympathics of the late tually losing his philosophy as the search becomes button and part way through the thumb, with a celerity that no human ingenuity can guard against. quotations, presses the injured hand between his knees, then holds it under the other hand, and finally jams it into his mouth; and all the while he prances about the floor and calls upon heaven and earth to witness that there has never been any thing like it since the world was created, and howls and whistles, and means, and sobs. After awhile he calms down, puts on his pants and fastens them together with a stick, and goes to his business a changed man."

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE,-There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which 360,000,000 are of the Cancasian race, 552,000,000 are of the Mongol race 190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race, 176,000,000 are of the Malay race, and 1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race. There are 3642 languages spoken, and 1000 different religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,332 persons.—This is at the rate of 91,554 per day 3720 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the discease of some human creature.—The average of human life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of seven years; one half at or before seventeen years. Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years; one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60. Married men live longer than single ones. In 1000 persons 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other month of the year. One-eight of the whole population is military. Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 43 are priests, orators or public speakers, 30 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 32 are soldiers, or military employees 29 are advocates or engineers, 27 are professors, and 24 are doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die soonest.

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES .- To grow flowers well, fresh soil is very important. Have a care that the roots of neighboring trees do not get into the bed; they rob it and dry it, and the flowers wither and die. If beds are near trees, go around the bed once a year with a spade, and cut off all the roots that may have strayed into the bed. In planting out flowers, don't take them at once from the hot house to open ground; set the pots out a few days in a cold frame, with plenty of air, or under a tree in a sheltered place. Before turning them out of pots, water; and when set in the earth, press the soil very hard about the flower roots. If the ground be dry, the earth cannot be pressed too hard. In the cultivation of garden crops, the hoe and rake should be kept continually at work. Weeds should be taken in hand before they are barely out of the seed-leaf, and one-half the usual labor of vegetable gardening will be avoided. Hoeing or earthing up of most garden crops is of immense advantage in nearly every case. Watch all young fruit trees against bearing too abundant while young, and the first season after planting. There can be no objection to the ripening of one or two fruits on a tree the first season of setting out, in order to test the kind, or to administer to curiosity if the tree be otherwise growing freely. If little growth is making, no fruit at all should be permitted. It is a better practice to disbud or take out soon after shooting all shots that are needless to the perfect shape of the tree, than to wait to fall or winter. The pruning knife need then only be used to shorten a branch into where several branches are desired to push, or to induce a more vigorous growth from the pruned parts. In the gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry also, no more shoots should be suffered to grow than will be required to bear the next sea son .- Gardener's Monthly,

CLEAN AND DRY STABLES .- A horse will endure severe cold weather without much inconvenience, require him to stand on a wet, foul floor, and his health will soon begin to fail. Horses often suffer from cold feet and legs, as many stables have damp and wet floors. Few men who handle horses give proper attention to their feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. The feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire herse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. The feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix: and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are severe on the feet and legs of horses; and unless the buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down or roll over, they are not half so healthy or comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

TREATMENT OF THE HAIR .- " What shall I do for my hair?" is a question that comes to our sanctum from various quarters every month; and were it as convenient to engraft artificial hair as to insert artificial teeth, hair doctors would be as plenty as dentists. No one is to be reprimanded for desiring a brilliant and vigorous growth of the hair, for it indicates a good vital condition; nor for envying a wavy or curling disposition of the natural head covering, for it is useful as well as ornamental. But the health of the bodily integument and appendages are developed from the organs within; all vital structures are developed from the centre to the circumference, hence the normal condition and integrity of the hair, as well as that of the skin and nails, depend on the general health. Stimulating viands and irritating condiments, the excessive use of salt, pickles, saleratus, etc., predispose to disease of the scalp and baldness.—Many young persons injure and finally destroy the roots of the hair by frequent washes or oily preparations. These may produce a soft, glossy appearance fer a time, but premature decay is the sure and not very remote result of their employment.—Science of Health.

In the reign of James I., of tobacco-hating noto-riety, the boys of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and indulged it night and day, using the most ingenious expedients to conceal the vice from their master; till one luckless evening, when the imps were huddled together round the fire of their dormitory, involving each other in vapors of their own creating. Lol in burst the master, and stood in awful dignity before them. "How now," quoth the dominie to the first lad, "how dare you be smoking tobacco?" "Sir," said the boy, "I am sub-ject to headaches, and the pipe takes off the pain." And you? and you? and you?" inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn. One had a raging tooth, another colic, the third a cough; in short, they all had something. "Now, sirrah," bellowed the doctor to the last boy, "what disorder do you smoke for?" Alas! all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe; after a farewell whiff, and looking up in

FREDING CAPPLE .- Two-thirds of the cows kept in and grey heads, it would surely be, as they says

they only had what they ought to have to eat. It is not so much improved breeds of stock that are wanted as it is improved care of what we have got There is no economy in letting an animal get poor but some people seem to think it is all gain if the only save a little hay by the operation. Some people argu that they could make it up on grass, not thinking that every pound lost is lost, and has gotto be replaced. Whereas, if the animal has such feet as it ought to have, it would not have been lost. On thing that cattle need and do not get, is plenty of salt; they ought to have some every day; but many do not get it once a month. The heat plan of feeding is to give from four to five quarts of corn meal, or corn and oats ground together (the finer the better well salted, the first thing in the morning; the roots, after which the cattle are turned into the yard. where they have a feed of straw and stalks to wor at, and plenty of water to drink. At night gire them what good hay they will eat. They keep in first-rate order on this. Feed four quarts of com meal right through the summer to cows, each morn ing, and they will look well right through the season b it will be none too fat.

GRAFTING .- A correspondent of the Horticulturali speaking of the practice of grafting or budding the pear on bearing apple trees says it is the quickest surest and cheapest way he ever grew pears. H never picked better pears from standards, or ar other undergrowth for the pear, than he has picker from old apple trees, topped and budded or grafter with pears; and they always bore early and pro fusely. In large apple orchards, sometimes, and more, too, are found worthless, scraggy trees; ou such he has practiced changing to pears, and never failed in two years to get a good crop. To inser but one or three grafts in a large apple tree top ther will soon smother and die and some grafted appl tops (varieties) will not grow pears well from graft ing or budding knives. The more seemingly the top of the apple to the original seedling, in good health, the longer the pear lasts, and the more profitable to the grower. The writer only practice this for his own benefit, and has never recommende it, except to scienced grafters and budders.

Rose Cutting .- Max Close, an experienced gardener says: "Instead of throwing my prunings away last spring I used them as cuttings—put a whole lot of them-a dozen or more in a marmalade jar filled with coarse sand and water, with sufficient of the latter to be about a quarter of an inch or so above the sand. I then plunged the jar into a slight hot bed, and let the cuttings have all the light sun possi ble-never shading once." After eight weeks he examined the jars and found the roots to fill them, and the shoots in the healthiest condition. Nothin could be more so. He adds: "Out of about 150 cuttings of three dozen kinds of roses, I only missed striking fifteen, which I think is a very encouraging result; anyhow, I shall consider it the road royal and experiment again in a similar manner in sum mer, when I shall pay more attention to the prepa ring of the cuttings and the way they will strike the readiest.

Churning.—During the process of churning a certain uniformity of temperature must be observed or the butter will be soft and spongy instead of being firm and compact. The agitation, also, the cream, must be regular-neither to quick no too slow. If the agitation is too quick, the butter will make and unmake itself before the churner is aware of it, as a too ropid motion induces ferments tion, which, when it has reached a certain point, i entirely destructive of anything like the possibility of making even moderately good or well-tasting butter. If, on the other hand, the motion be too slow, the agitators in the churn fail to produce th desired separation of the component parts of the cream, and the consequence is, that after a good deal of time spent in lazy action the churner is just as far from his butter as he was at the beginning his labors.- The best temperature for the cream in churning is from fifty to sixty degrees.

FACT IN GRAPE CULTURE.-The following fact in grape culture is of some importance:—The fruit bud from the base of the past year's cane throws out larger and better developed grapes than either the first or second. The grapes from these buds seem also better flavored, and generally superior to those on the first or second. In accordance with this, cut the cane at such lengths as to leave the third bud, generally, and sometimes the strong one, and then rub off the first and second buds, and leave the third and fourth for fruit. The number of fruit buds left on the vine must depend on the age and strength of the vine. If the vines are strong and vigorous at three years, from two to three bunches of grapes may be allowed to mature on each branch without injury.

DRY EARTH AS BADDING .- It is well established that dry earth is of the greatest benefit to the comfort of stock, when used as bedding. Any young farmer can fill a large bin during warm weather with road scrapings, powdered clay or common soil. This may be strewn on the floor of a stall to the depth of three inches, and the litter for their bedding laid on it. Thus the urin will be absorbed and the nitrogen-saved, for dry earth is so powerful an absorbent that a flooring of this sort will not be sufficiently saturated as to require replacing for a long time. Then this saturated earth is worth more than its weight of fresh manure. The plant food thus saved from the stables is fully doubled in quantity and value, and is in much better condition for use. .

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY. - The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them however, is not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their

food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape-placed before them, is greedily eaten by them with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter colour of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

To CURE SORE THROAT-Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two spoonfuls of white sugar, grate in a little nutmeg, and add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well, and drink often. Repeat the prescription, if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hourseness in a short time.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable sul stance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable some thing which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld?

Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-work, and loses his reason; rests his intellect,

becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks. When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power

The thief who was arrested for robbing Parsons store in this town, was found to have a quantity of Ayer's Ham Vigor in his possession. When asked why he wished to steal that article, he answered the he "wanted to restore his bair, for it was hard to be a thief and bald too." If that invention of the his master's face, said, in a whining, hypocritical great chemist could restore a faded character as electione, "Sir, I smoke for corns." Prevince of Barcelona. Work is suspended no tendency whatever to avert the coming struggle the button rolls leisurely across the floor. He pieks the country would produce more than all do now if now is, truly invaluable.—Lewiston (Me) Hourands

by using the Syrup.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OB SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; goo TOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; goo tences required. Applicant to state sal indication to be made to the Trestees of the above section, Glennevis Post Office. Retion, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED.

108 the SOHOOL of the Village of Belle River, 108 ine Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and both languages. Good references required.

Applications addressed immediately liberal. School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.,

INFORMATION WANTED.

of PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who aged the Summer of 1872, was employed as a bing the Superior. Any information would be superior on Lake Superior. Any information would be superior of the superior of th montaine, P. Q., Ontario.

Notice is hereby given that application will be mote at the next session of the Dominion Parliameter at the incorporate the Labrador Comment for an act to incorporate the Labrador Comment of the name to fish in the name to fis any with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. arrence, and acquire bands Jostreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

5 TO \$20 per day. Agents want-all classes of working people, of either sex, pung or old, make more money at work for us in this spare moments, or all the time, than at any-pung else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON and the state of \$00, Portland, Maine.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. Branch has been opened in St. Joseph Street,

Deposits from five cents to two thousand dollars, Deposits from the control of the state of th the head office, Gt. St. James Street. Office hours :- From 10 to 3, and in the evening

other Branches will shortly be opened for the from 6 to 8. Est end of the City, and in the neighbourhood of St. Jean Baptiste Village.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES,

58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,

675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Billdings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest impovements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils r Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME. COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada; besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their inaccence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender the property of the server the age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smikes of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz. Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and

TERMS:

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first week in September and finish in the first week in July.

2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children is the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

quarterly in advance, bankable money.

4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table funiure, will be furnished by the house at the rate

of \$2.00 per month. 5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs.

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be-\$2.50 per month.

8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the

house a sum proportionate to the clothing re-

10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, asidnity and improvement of their children.—3m27

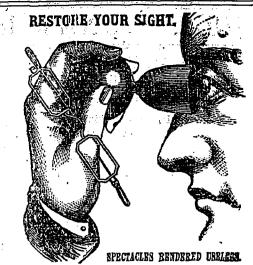
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC In the Superior Court.
District of Montreal It the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE, and the said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as being a member of said co-partnership.

An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

J. B. LABELLE.



是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一个人,但是一

OLD EYES MADE NEW. All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eve-Cups.

Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups. Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Eplphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; S. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light: 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness; the loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: J. Ball, of our

city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen

days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may

Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using proceeds twenty years; I am seventy-one years

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of
Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One
Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory Ey sCups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age.

All persons wishingfor all particulars, certificates

forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to DR. J BALL & CO.,

P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAB SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has red a certain cure for this disease.

send for pamphlets and certificates ree. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.
Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by avy other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishings to improve their circumstances, wne ther gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage.

DR. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box \$57, No. 91 Liberty Street New York. Nov. 18, 1871.



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.) J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER

> SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICES: J. B. LABELLE.
by ARTHUR DESJARDINS.
his Attorney ad litem.
his Attorney ad litem.
40-5

Montreal 14th May 1873.

Branch Offices:

QUEBEC:—22 St. JOHN STREET.
Sr. JOHN, N. B:—82 KING STREET.
HALIFAX N. S.:—103 BARRINGTON STREET.

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

> LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER

AND GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONÁVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO



IT'S A CHARM

That fills the soul of an Artist with delight, when a long sought subject of unparalleled beauty bursts upon the view. And it's a charm that only those can appreciate who have long tried in vain to get a really good fitting Suit, and have at last succeeded by getting the new style brought out by

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY.

DESIGNATED THE Regent Street Walking Suit, From a large variety of

NEW COODS,

HEATHER MIXTURE, SILURIAN CLOTHS, ANGÓLAS,

&c., &c., &c. From \$12.50, \$14.50, \$16 & \$18.

To be had only at C: KENNEDY & CO'S.. The Dominion Tailors & Clothiers,

No. 31 St. Lawrence Street.

Iron in the Blood



MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood persisted the statement of the heliriched and vitalized blood per-meates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secre-tions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the won-derful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Com-

plaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or aca bad state of the blood, or ac-companied by dobility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not fol-loved by corresponding reac-tion, but are permanent, infu-sing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Con-stitution. stitution.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering crea-tures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

· See that each bottle has PERU-VIAN SYRUP blown in the glass. Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, No. I Milton Place, Boston. BOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

J. COX., MANUFACTURER OF PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES,

637 Craig Street 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.

M. & P. CAVIN. COACH AND SLEIGH BUILDERS,

759 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office, 55 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCE-\$100,000-Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.— Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 1 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants. and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

lent for fixed periods of over three

months 7 As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PETER M'CABE. MILLER,

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels, or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to send me their orders.

Price list on application. PETER McCABE. Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its

intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful oures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, of Scrolula, and all scrolulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and cruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sculd Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other combinate architical in result and accompanient. plaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspep-sia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoca, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless lan-guor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Newcastle, General Agents.



OWEN M'CARVEY MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7 , and 11, sr. Joseph Street, ('Ind Door from M'Gill Str.)

Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

Charles British and Carlo

KEARNEY & BRO.

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS

Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers.

699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hepe, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage.

KEARNEY & BRO.

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STOR IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE. ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

Don't forget the place: BROWN'S

9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Veyet; Wontreal, Sept. 30 187

THE OLD SPOT.

So long and favorably known, is now Supplied with A VARIED AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF MENS', YOUTH'S AND BOYS HATS. R. W. COWAN.

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

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. PETER STREETS

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resert to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal.

yet firm in enforcing the observance of ostablished discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and merals are not satisfactory; students of all denom-

inations are admitted, The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September. and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided

into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

TIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defiring(ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

> COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND GLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic. (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00

Half Boarders, " 7 00
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 5 00 1st Class, "

dommercial department. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00

1st Class, " " 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.
No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Missio, Pisno and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and

progress, are sent to parents or guardians.
For further particulars apply, at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD

Toronto March 1, 1872.

school in the comment of the Carlotte of the content of Combinated the Culture

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take some but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing so give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for swelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifage for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-DR. C. McLANE'S

VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be KRALTHY, STRONG and VIGNEOUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

GREAT OFFER!! — Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, N. York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters's, at very low prices for cash, or part cash, in small monthly instalments. New 7octave first class PIANOS, modern improvements, for \$275 cash. The WATERS CONCERTO PAR-LOR ORGANS, are the most beautiful in style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues

WRIGHT & BROGAN NOTABIES,

LOFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, ONTREAL.

JONES & TOOMEY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &a.,

> 660 CRAIG STREET, (Near Bleury) MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE,

'TORONTO, ONT.

UMDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST BEVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE

REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second selves for the teached professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logie, and the French and German Languages. TERMS.

Full Boarders,	per month.	\$12.50
Half Boarden	do ´	7.50
Day Pupila	do	2.50
Washing and Mending		1.20
Washing and mending	do	0.60
Complete Bedding	= -	0.30
Elationery	_	2.00
and a second		
Painting and Drawing		1.20
Use of the Library	do	0.20
N.B.—All fees are to be paid	strictly in a	dvance

in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed o attend the College.
Address, REV. O. VINCENT,

President of the College

NEW BOOKS.

SERMONS AND LECTURES

BY THE

Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P.,

(FATHER BURKE'S OWN EDITION),

Large 8vo., Cloth, 650 Pages,

WITH PORTRAIT,

THIRTY-EIGHT

LECTURES

AND

SERMONS.

PRICE, \$3 50.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR,

Containing Anecdotes of

Swift,

Curran,

O'Leary,

O'Connell.

Cloth.

Price, \$1 00 300 Pages.

ADVICE TO IRISH GIRLS IN AMERICA.

BY THE

Nun of Kenmare.

200 Pages.

Cloth.

Price, \$1 00

O'CONNELL

CLOTH. Price, \$2 00

LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Mrs. J. Sadlier.

350 Pages.

Price, \$0 80

DYRBINGTON COURT.

Mrs. Parsons.

400 Pages.

Price, \$1 00 .

SENT FREE BY MAIL!

RECEIPT OF PRICE.

ORDERS SOLICITED

BOOK CANVASSERS

THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

MONTEHAL

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs to offer for sale his farm situated in the township of Sheen, being composed of Lots 16, 17 and 18, in the 1st Range, and containing THERE HUNDRED AGRES of valuable land, well watered well fenced and in a high state of cultivation and about fifty acres cleared on each lot, there also stands about nity acres cleared on each lot, there also stands on Lot 17 one good Dwelling House, 24x26, with Kitchen, 18x18, one Stable, three large Barns, one large Store House, Wood Sheds, &c., &c. He also offers for sale all his movable property on the premises, consisting of Stock, Household Furniture and Farming Implements All will be sold without reserve together or separate to suit purchasers. reserve together or separate to suit purchasers. In-disputable title will be given at liberal terms and possession given immediately. Application to be made on the premises to the undersigned. EDWARD CARLIN. Sheen, Co. Pontiac.

> F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE,

No. 55, St. James Street, MONTREAL.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! JUST RECEIVED

WILLIAM MURRAY'S. 87 St. Joseph Street,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.

As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.

Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL. REMOVAL.

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, (Successors to G. & J. Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No, 269 Notre Dame Street. The Subscribers would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they have removed the whole of their Stock-in-trade from 221 McGill to No. 269 Notre Dame street, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. G, & J. Moore, and next door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in Hars from the best houses, and they would invite attention to their stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied. They will make it their constant study io merit a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them, for which they beg to tender their most sincere

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN, Hatters and Furriers, No. 26º Notre Dame St.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sis.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in

variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTURE OF Scotch Grante Manufactures of Alters, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, B. TANSEY M. J. OBRIEN.

Wm. E. DORAN. ARCHITECT,

St. James Street. 199

(Opposite Molson's Bank,)

MONTREAL.

MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For distoring to Gray Hair its nathral Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agrecable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores fuded or gray hair to its original color, with the

nd freshness of youth. Thin aloss hair is hickened, falling hair checked, and be these often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the heir where the follicles are dethe hear where the follicles are destroyed or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be sayed by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouring the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will propose the hair Its occasional use will prevent the hair from thening gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp destained prevents the formation of landruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterous substances which make some peparations dangerous and injurious of the hair, the Vigor can only becen abut not harm it. If wanted mercly for a HAIR DRESSING, nothin less can be found so desirable. Confeiting neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Proficel and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

CORTEROP & LYMAN,

JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, TIN AND SHERT-IRON WORKER, &C., Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES

712 CRAIG STREET. (Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alex-·ander Street,)

MONTREAL.

169_ JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

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

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. Antoine Street.,

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public

at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

CARROLL AND FLANACAN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS, & STEAMFITTERS

> No. 799 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

ALL JOBBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

EYE DISEASES.

DR. ED. DESJARDINS. CLINICAL DILPENSARY,

NAZARETH ASYLUM, St. CATHERINE STREET. Advice and attendance given gratuitously to the poor every day (except Sundays) at two o'clock af-

WALSH'S

CLOTHING HOUSE.

463 Notre Dame Street. (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL. CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING.

and only First-Class Coat, Pants, and Vest makers employed. An Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING

always in stock. A CALL SOLICITED. W. WALSH & CO.

VILLA MARIA LOTTERY.

In aid of Several Religious Institutions. 32,000 Tickets, at \$1 Each. 11 Tickets for \$10.

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF VALUABLE PRIZES :--

Two residences on Basin Street, Montreal, (now rented at \$500 per annum).....\$5,000 2 Lots, St. Denis and Tannery streets, \$700 100 de do of \$5 each..... 200 do do of \$3 each....

600 do do of \$1 each.... One thousand and ten prizes valued at \$21,200 GIFTS:

1 To the Catholic Bishop, to help the construction of the Cathedral Church.....\$2,000
2. To help the erection of Notre Dame de

5. To the Jesuits.....

The money will be deposited in the hands of the Attorney of the Bishop's Palace, of Montreal. The undersigned will each week make a deposit of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall be obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receip of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall

9. To the Piopolis Colony..... 500

have been sold. have ocen soid.

The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible only for the numbers that shall have been so announced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit.

All persons who have taken Tickets and whose numbers are not published in the said journal, are requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to

The Dawing will be publicly made after the method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be overlooked by three Priests and three Laymen. overlooked by three Priests and three Laymen.

The Real Properties given in Prises are held now in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on pay-

ment of the cost of the Deed. For Tickets and all other information address G. H. DUMESNIL. Manager and Treasurer Villa Maria Lottery,

Responsible Agents Wanted. THE MENEELY

No. 5 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior
Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steambosts, Locomotives,
Plantations, &c., mounted in the
most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and vorranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

R. A. & C. R. MENDELY

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.

MONTREAL P. Q. W.P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES

AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.
Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-7-36

GRAY'S SYRUP

1-y-36

RED SPRUCE GUM

COUGHS. COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT

AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are Anti-spasmodic effects at all Drug Stores. Anti-spissionic checks of the acce opinion are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist

Montreal, 1872.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1872-3 Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line. The best Cutters in the Dominion engaged,

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:—
GOING WEST. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points

.... 6.00 a.m.

9:00 a.m., 12 Noon, 3:00 p.m., 5.00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8 a.m.,

10.00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m.

and 7:00 p.m.
The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Express for Boston via Vermont Central

Railroad.at Express for New York and Boston, via Steamers on Lake Champlain 6:00 am. Mail Train for St. John's and Rouse's

Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and steamers on Lake Cham-

Night Express for Island Pond, Gor-ham, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces, at. 10.30 p.m.
Night Express for Quebec, stopping at
St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe, at Midnight.
As the punctuality of the trains depends on con-

nections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named.

The Steamer "FALMOUTH" leaves Portland every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.

The splended steamer "CARLOTTA," running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leaves Portland for Halifax, N.S., every Saturday at 4.00 p.m. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Freight.

Passengers and Freight.

The Steamship "CHASE" also runs between Portland and Halifax. The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations. For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way

stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director,

Montreal, May 26, 1873. MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

Depart at 9:30 A.M. GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY. TORONTO TOR.
Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M.,

4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.
Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

NORTHERN RALLWAY TORONTO TIME

Oliv Hall Station.

Depart 7:45 i.m., 3:45 p.m.

Arrive 1:20 i.m., 5:20 p.m.

Brook Street Station

Depart 5:40 am., 3:00 p.m.

Allow 4:00 a.m., 8:30 p.m.