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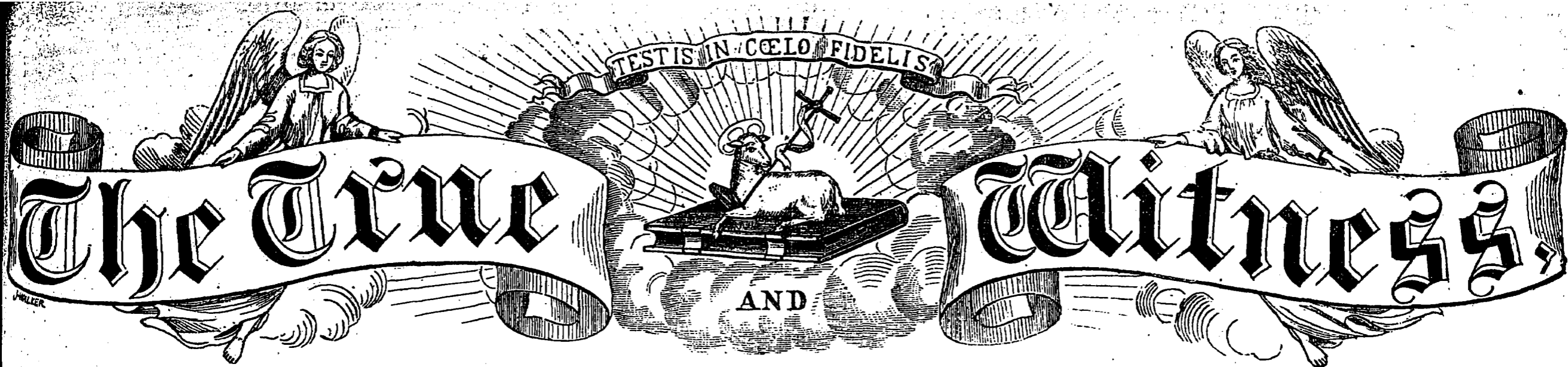
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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, 504 pages. \$0 45

ever and again a crimson stream rose to her lips as a hard cough shook her delicate frame; 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 secured it to a piece of ribbon, which she drew through a small gold ring set in the frame.

the wife of Lindsey; her father was pushing on the overtures of the rich corn-factor, and 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.

tized in the faith I first learned from your lips, and let her bear my name. This letter you will give to Mrs. Lindsey should my father refuse to see my child, and be careful to hang my miniature around her neck before you resign her to the care of others. And now, good nurse and foster mother, let me lay my head upon your bosom, for I am faint even unto death.

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 my father to Scotland." "So soon, so soon, I could scarcely believe them when I heard them say that preparations were already being made for a descent into Scotland."

THE LIMERICK VETERAN; OR, THE FOSTER SISTERS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL." (From the Baltimore 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 pair 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 mother."

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.

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 pair 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 a long wailing cry.

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.

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 gentlemen 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.

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 Angeliere ere, maddened with jealousy 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 out 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 errand, little thinking that it was the sister of the loyal Baron de Breteuil 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 PURPOSE 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, Rousseau 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 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 satellites ever perpetrated. The oracle of rare mendacity and appraiser of the residents of Pandemonium who, though never baptized, 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 debase 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 vindicated, 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 perjury, and the endurance of Catholic Ireland an apotheosis of Christianity, humanity and honor.

The unparalleled devastation by slaughter, famine and pestilence which brought about the prostration, called by the murderer the subjugation of Ireland, so well epitomized 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 thoseimps of hell the Parliamentarians and Cromwellians. 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., chap. 4.

My second evidence, establishing the same fact, is from another Protestant clergyman, Rev. Dr. Warner: "It is evident from their" (the Lords Justices) "last letter to the lieutenant, that they hoped for an EXTIRPATION, 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 Ireland, p. 176.

Upon this subject—namely, the design of UTTER EXTIRPATION—my next proof is from the equally undeniable authority of Lord Clarendon: "The Parliament party had grounded their own authority and strength upon such foundations as were inconsistent with any toleration of the Roman Catholic religion, and even with any humanity to the Irish nation, and now especially to those of the old native extraction, the whole race whereof they had upon the matter sworn to EXTIRPATE."—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 Lords 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 action, 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 war 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 Magee, 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 deliberate 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 Magee, 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 savages in any part of the globe; you cannot find it exceeding this deliberate slaughter, committed by English and Scotch Protestant soldiers on unarmed beings, who admittedly were guilty only of being Catholics.

TEMPLE'S MONSTRIOUS 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 true.

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 hearing 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. 207.

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 war? There is the strongest evidence that such a massacre 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 examinations, and the same to return to our Justices and Council of this our realm of Ireland.'"—Temple, Irish Reb., 137.

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 inquiry of that description. Yet—such a commission did issue to inquire into matters, comparatively of trivial importance, without so much as one single word respecting the alleged massacre. This is indeed "the part of Hamlet left out by special desire."

"It is easy enough," says a Protestant clergyman, "to demonstrate the falsehood of the relation of every Protestant 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 cruelties 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—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 do 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 a 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 which 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 Protestant 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."—Carte'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 passage:

"It was resolved" [by the Irish party] "not to kill any, but where, of necessity, they should be forced thereto 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—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 mere 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 possible!

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 Irish; 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 Ireland, 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 IRISH CONFEDERATES.

"In the two peace 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 peace, Lord Clarendon testified 'that it was the desire of the whole nation that the actors of these cruelties 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."—Ibid.

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 without mercy.

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 striking. The confederated Catholics were in possession of power from the year 1643 to the year 1649. They were in possession of, and had the management of, nearly all Ireland, with

the exception of Dublin and a few other places. In 1644, they were at the acme of their power. Their General Assembly met at Kilkenny, enacted laws, and carried on the government. This Assembly was composed almost exclusively of Catholics; the executive were exclusively so. Yet they never were accused of having made a single intolerant law; or a single intolerant 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'KEEFFE 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 Fitzgerald—admit the defendant's plea that he suspended Mr. O'Keefe 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 ordinary 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.—Tribune.

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 course of events it must be established.—Freeman.

GOING TO VISIT OLD PATIENTS.—Cuirra being at a party at the seat of an Irish nobleman, one of the company, who was a physician, strolled over for 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 just stepped out to pay a visit to some of his old patients."

A NOVEL WAGER.—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 body 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 these "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 "Lodov" in caricaturing the spiritual effusions in the Hymnal, and signalled 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. Froude 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 the principal theme of conversation is the large numbers who are voluntarily expatriating them-

selves to "other lands," and the heart-rending scenes witnessed at every terminus as the iron horse hurries away with its living burden. This 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 proving 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 mutual 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 labor. 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 MATO.—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 prisoner to a great extent as being the principal accomplice in the commission of the murder. Walsh, the murderer of his wife, was conveyed from prison under an escort of constabulary. It is 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 attacked, 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 he was kicked in the most murderous manner; the members of his family picked him up insensible. Dr. Delandic 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 Romanist.

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 robes of the priests, the burning of incense, the altar 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 Old Devil!" "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 Ulster Examiner:—

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 intoxicating 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,	"	"	50
Whiskey,	"	"	50
Gin,	"	"	49
Port Wine,	"	from 16 to 23	"
Sherry Wine,	"	"	16 to 25
Claret Wines,	"	"	6 to 18
Champagnes,	"	"	5 to 13
Rhine Wines,	"	"	5 to 15
Beer and Porter,	"	"	1 to 10

Their utility depends, not alone on the quantity of alcohol they possess, but also on certain other ingredients found in conjunction with it. My reason for

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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 Sunday. 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 Presidency, 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 Fifth.

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'Keefe, 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; Mr. O'Keefe will get his farthing, and, we suppose, will have to pay his costs. His ecclesiastical status remains of course unaltered. All the decrees of all the Courts of the Empire cannot affect that; nor could an Act of the Imperial Parliament restore him to his parish, or make it aught but mortal sin for any Catholic layman to communicate with him in sacred things. If, whilst his suspension lasts, he were to say Mass he would be guilty of sacrilege; confessions heard by him would be a mockery; and an absolution pronounced by him would be but an additional sentence of condemnation on the unhappy wretch who should so far forget his duties as a Catholic to 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.

A Bill most important to the stability of the Church by Law Established has just been thrown out of the House of Commons by an immense majority—four to one. At first sight the change proposed by the Bill seems simple enough; had it been carried, it would have 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 non-conformist 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 have surrendered, and have moreover offered

their services to run down their old captain, Jack. It is reported that the mortal remains of Sir George E. Cartier left 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 eating 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 Frankfurt.

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'KEEFE SCANDAL.—We have scarcely ever alluded to the case now before the Court in Dublin, of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe formerly parish priest of Callan, against His Eminence the Cardinal 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'Keefe 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 the world.

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. In spite of this law, and his Ordination vows, Mr. O'Keefe did institute legal proceedings in a civil court against another priest, for which violation of the Canon law he was ultimately suspended by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, acting as Papal Legate, from the exercise of his spiritual functions as parish priest of Callan. Hereupon the suspended priest instituted an action for libel against His Eminence, in having published the fact of said suspension, which suspension was followed by his removal by the Education Board, from the position of manager of the schools of his former parish, and consequent loss of emoluments. To understand this, it must be remarked that the Law recognises as manager of certain schools the "parish" priest, or priest appointed by the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese in which the parish is situated; and the fact whether a certain person is or is not Catholic priest of a particular parish, is a fact which the Education Board can learn only from the Bishop himself, since it is the Bishop and not a Civil magistrate who makes all parochial appointments in the Catholic Church.

Mr. O'Keefe 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 Diocese, 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'Keefe ver. Cullen are summed up.

Protestants are of course delighted; and in the support that the tribunal to which Mr. O'Keefe has appealed must give to his plea, since of the existence of the Protestant penal law and as to its meaning, there can be no

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'Keefe. 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'Keefe 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 Protestant law. For instance, no priest can exercise sacerdotal functions in any diocese, say mass, hear confessions, or administer the Sacraments without permission from the Bishop of that diocese. All rightful ecclesiastical jurisdiction that any Bishop possesses in his diocese is derived from the Pope; and the law of the land evoked by Mr. O'Keefe declares illegal every act performed by a Catholic Bishop performed in virtue of authority conferred on him by the Pope.

It will be seen therefore that the case as now stated by Mr. O'Keefe 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'Keefe had with other priests we care not to venture; but on the case as it stands at present there can be no two opinions amongst 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'Keefe 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'Keefe'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 Toronto, 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 lecture, 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 lecturers, we know not which is the more correct term, was, so we are told, "unwell," and could scarce continue. Somehow or other it seems that she is very often subject to 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 man, the unintentional cause of the accident, was discharged, the Jury appended to their

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 VICTORIOUS.

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 enemies 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 zeal 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.

Toronto, 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 passed 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 referee 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 the field many times, was at length thrown in front of the Toronto flags and knocked through, the Shamrocks thus winning three straight games and again making good their title to the possession of

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

As they retired to the tent provided for their accommodation a crowd of their sympathizers swarmed 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-nickers there.

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 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 better handled as a team. The play of Giroux and O'Rourke 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. McVitte 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 Robinson, the latter especially, were excellent in general play, and Hodgetts was cool and steady. The home men, E. 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 but brilliant career in Montreal, this Exhibition left for Quebec on Monday. We can with 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 descendants the beautiful panoramic views of the Old Land it contains must be truly gratifying.

Within the whole range of the tonic and alternative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

THE EMBASSIES OF THE MAN OF SIN.

The *Times* correspondent gives us an account of Sir Bartle Frere's Zanzibar, 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 Mombasa, Lamoo, and Makallah to Muscat. The Enchantress being engaged in taking in coal and in repairing her machinery, his Excellency crossed over 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 Reverend Fathers and Sisters, of whom there are some nine or ten altogether, cleric and lay, have under their charge 250 boys and girls, many of whom have been rescued from slave shows 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 missionaries have now 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 year's 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 clothed, well fed, and well cared for; everything is done with the 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 Fraser's estate at Kokotui 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 doubt 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 so 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 success."

We find in the *Montreal Gazette* the following brief sketch of the career of Marshal MacMahon, the new President of the French Republic:—

The personal history of Marshal MacMahon, 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 newly-elected 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, MacMahon 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 ardour of his troops, he penetrated the fort; and there resisted for hours the desperate attacks of the Russians. While in this dangerous position, MacMahon received orders to return from Pellsissier, who had been told that the Malakoff was mined. Reluctant 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 rank of Senator. When peace relieved him from further service in Europe, he returned to the scene of his early campaigns, and was soon actively engaged in subduing the bold and intrepid mountain tribes of Khyalia. In a short time he received command of the land and sea forces of Algeria, and was reposing on his well-earned 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 declared, on the battle-field, Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France. The record of MacMahon'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 of the army which M. Thiers organized against the Commune when Paris was taken. Politically, Marshal MacMahon has professed no bias or partisanship in the current complications of France. Since the Franco-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 esteem.

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 scale 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 admonitions 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 Ontario, Dominion of Canada, April 20th, 1873. My Dear Mr. Larkin,—Mr. Kenley and promising family have just arrived here from Tasmania—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 Ireland will find this convenient. If you find a farmer or two with £2,000 to £3,000 we can place them

here, on the edge of the Corporation, on two good farms. Send us farm labourers and good girls to do house work, carpenters and bricklayers with tools. We can place well young boys and girls, out about 12 to 16 years old. I am surprised to find from 12 to 16 years old. I am surprised to find from 12 to 16 years old. I am surprised to find from 12 to 16 years old.

panying gold watch and chain, as a slight memento of the love and respect which we entertain for you. Design then, Reverend Father, to accept our little present. Regard not its intrinsic value, but the spirit in which it is given.

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 bathed in tears whilst receiving his blessing.

THE SPRINGTIME HORROR—THOSE CARPETS.

The annual ceremony of taking up, and whipping, and putting down carpets is upon us. It is one of the ills which flesh is heir to, and cannot be avoided. You go home some pleasant spring day at peace with the world, and find the baby with a clean face and get your favorite pudding for dinner.

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 silver 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.

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 held. You are not through yet. Your wife don't tell you any more little stories, but she gets your old coat and hangs it on you, and smother you with the carpet, and opens the back door and shoves you 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 get half a pint of dust and three broken tacks snapped off of the north west corner into your mouth by the wind, you make some observation which you neglected to mention while in the house. Then you hunt up a stick and go for that carpet. 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 yield 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.

That the advance of the disease, cholera, can be

arrested in its onward progress is impossible. Still we have the experience of Halifax and New York 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 means 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.

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:

1st.—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 latter part of the day, is to throw a considerable 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.

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 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.

OBITUARY.—SISTER MARY OF LORETTO.—The Community of the Nuns of Loretto at Toronto, Ont., were sadly bereaved in the death, on the 13th May, at their Convent, Bond Street, of Sister Mary of Loretto. 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 McGinnis, in 1867, to join the Order in which she died, and was professed in 1870. Consumption, lingering for several months, was the fatal enemy which terminated her useful life in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

His Lordship the Bishop spoke in the Cathedral last Sunday regarding his late visit to the Upper Provinces, 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 Quebec 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.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Point St Charles, Mrs C, St; 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 Stunkley, F McD, 1; Mrs C McD, 1; Amherstburg, P C L, 2; Pointe au Chevre, J B, 2; Douglastown, M C, 2; Offa, T Q, 2; Igersoll, J M, 2; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs M K, 2; River Desert, M M, 4; Olinth, Rev McD, 2; Milton, W R, 2; J C, 2; J J, 1.25; Coxsackie, N Y, Rev M C S, 2.50; St Bonaventure, Rev P D, 2; Valcourt, D M, 2; St Remi, Rev M B, 2; Warrimister, B K, 3; North Gower, J K, 2; St Paul's Bay, Rev J N G, 2; Mount St Patrick, Rev J C, 2.50; Umraville, D K, 2.25; Galt, P L, 2; Rawdon, Mrs F S, 2; St John Chrysostom, P R, 2; Oragode, P G, 3; Bonnechere, 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.

wick might feel confidence in the success of their cause, as it was the cause of justice and of truth. Catholics sought not to interfere with others; they only claimed the natural right of every parent to 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 May.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held in the rooms, Toupin's Block, McGill Street, Mr. M. Donovan in the chair. The attendance was small. The members had been summoned for the purpose of taking 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 sold under its value. After a long discussion, a motion that the Committee of the Society be authorized 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 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.

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, and W. P. Maguire, as Trustees; Messrs. Myles Murphy, J. W. Featherston, James Leslie, M. Harrington, P. Doran, T. White, P. Dinahan, P. Matthews, R. P. Burke, J. Sullivan, W. Daley, J. Boudreau, as directors. Three auditors were also elected, Messrs P. C. Shannon, W. P. Maguire, M. Moore. The above named gentlemen (Trustees and Directors) met on Friday, the 23rd ult., 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 Secretary-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 COUNSEL.—Last Saturday evening a number of gentlemen, representing most of the various nationalities comprised in the citizenship of Montreal, waited on Mr. Counsel 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. Counsel 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.—Witnes.

ST. PATRICK'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. The bidding began at \$5 per foot, and rose by fourths and eighths, the principal bidders being Mr. O. J. Devlin, Mr. O'Brien, St. Mary street, Mr. Kearney, and Mr. Luke Moore, the property being knocked down to the last named gentleman at \$6 per foot. The superficial contents are 14,000, consequently the aggregate cost is \$84,000. The material was sold in lots and fetched good prices.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT WITH A PISTOL.—A young woman, named Monon, 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 attempt was made to break into the store of Mr. F. X. Beauchamp, wholesale jeweller, St. Francois 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.

Per Rev J S, Glace Bay, N S—Caw Bay, J McL, 2.50; A McL, 2.50. Per W H, Lacolle—J A, 2; Saratoga Springs, N Y, J H, 1. Per F O'N, Antrim—Self, 1; T D, 2; Annprior, J M, 2. Per W W S, Kingston—T E, 8; Loughborough, A G, 12. Per P L, Allumette Island—B Q, K, 1. Per J G Q, Oha—Liaury, P Q, 4. Per Rev F W, Huntingdon—Club, 21. Per J Gillies—Port Hope, P C, 2; R O'N, 2; Reaboro, M E, 4; Downeyville, D D, 3; P M, 2; Lindsay, J G, 2; Rev M S, 5; Dr P, 2; C L B, 4; J P J, 2; H A, 1; 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; Windor, P C, 4; Rev J T W, 2; Rev M F, 2; London, M B, 2; J P O'H, 2; J E, 3; Rt Rev Dr W, 4; Very Rev M B, 4; S D, 2; W T B, 3; Dr H, 4; Toronto, T M, 5; J E, 2; N & F R, 2; P B, 2; Rev M L, 4; Rev M V, 2; Very Rev M J V G, 2; T M C, 3; A R, 2; J C, 2; J M C, 2; J M C, 1; J H, 2; T D, 2; J W, 2; Very Rev M R V G, 2; M O'H, 2; G O, 2; M O'H, 2; M D, 2; G B, 2; W H, 2; J O B, 2; M H, 2; J M & Co, 2; J M, 2; Ottawa, W R B, 4; Hamilton, P S McH, 5; Mrs J B, 2; Mimico, J B W, 2; Prescott, B K, 2; J S for J D, Lipfield, Co 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 COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Chief Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homoeopathic 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. Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards... \$3.00 @ \$3.35 Superior Extra... 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra... 6.90 @ 7.00 Fancy... 6.40 @ 6.50 Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)... 0.00 @ 0.00 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)... 5.75 @ 5.80 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 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs... 0.50 @ 0.55 Lard, per lb... 0.10 @ 0.11 Cheese, per lb... 0.00 @ 0.09 do do do Finest now... 0.11 @ 0.11 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.33 @ 0.34 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs... 5.40 @ 5.50 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs... 0.50 @ 0.51 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs... 0.75 @ 0.80 Pork—Old Mess... 17.50 @ 00.00 New Canada Mess... 18.50 @ 19.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush... \$1 25 1 35 do spring do... 1 20 1 21 Barley do... 0 65 0 00 Oats do... 0 45 0 00 Peas do... 0 63 0 65 Rye do... 0 65 0 66 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs... 7 00 8 00 Beef, hind-qs, per lb... 0 06 0 06 "fore-quarters" ... 0 04 0 04 Mutton, by carcass, per lb... 0 07 0 09 Chickens, per pair... 0 50 0 60 Ducks, per brace... 0 60 0 75 Geese, each... 0 70 0 80 Turkeys... 1 00 1 75 Butter, lb. rolls... 0 18 0 20 "large rolls... 0 14 0 16 tub dairy... 0 00 0 00 Eggs, fresh, per doz... 0 11 0 12 "packed... 0 00 0 00 Apples, per brl... 2 00 3 00 Cabbage, per doz... 0 40 0 50 Onions, per bush... 1 00 1 10 Carrots do... 0 55 0 60 Beets do... 0 60 0 75 Parsnips do... 0 60 0 70 Potatoes, per bag... 0 40 0 50 Turnips, per bush... 0 30 0 40 Hay... 17 00 22 00 Straw... 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. BUTTER—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or creak; 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 6c. Hams 15c to 18c. 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 \$8.50. WOOL—Wool selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton. HAMS—Market steady at declines; \$6.50 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1.00 to \$1.25; Fleeces Wool, 30 to 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7c per lb, rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 45c. Pot Ashes \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 100 lbs.—British Whig.

WANTED—A TEACHER for a French and English School. A liberal salary. JOHN HANNON, Sec. Treas. St. Canot, P.Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, as well individually, 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 Insolvent are notified to meet at my Office, No. 5 St. Sacramento 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. E. DUMESNIL, Agent.

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 will tell you that this belief is unfounded; that all Prince Bismarck desired to do was fully to cover the charges of the war, including compensations, pensions, &c. Whether or no this be true, it is probable the conquerors thought the enormous indemnity, in conjunction with their other exactions and with the vast sums the war cost the French on their own side, 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 member of the National Assembly lately told me that he was residing during the war on his 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 Mayor and told him the circumstances and his 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 who they knew would be able and willing to repay them. Sober and sparing, the French 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 this 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's 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 affirmative.

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 be 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 Baulroil; Marine, Admiral D. HoeNey; Public Instruction and Worship, M. Babbe; Public Works, M. Desilligny, and Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bonillier.

May 27.—A special from Paris gives the following account of President McMahon's address 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 Closier des Lillas, 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 resemble my poor monkey which I loved so much." The sequel is left to conjecture.

SPAIN.

The Carlists are blockading Manresa in the Province of Barcelona. Work is suspended

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

REFRACTORY TAX-PAYERS.—The tax-payers of Nubia, Catalonia, have refused to pay the contribution levied on them for putting fortifications in the State's defense. The authorities have taken energetic measures to compel them to pay, and threaten to expel all who refuse from their homes and wall up the doors and windows.

Bradlaugh, after leaving Madrid, was seized by the Carlists and carried to the head-quarters of the insurgent chieftain Saballe. His life is said to be in danger.

SWITZERLAND.

REFRACTORY PRIESTS.—The telegraphic agencies, which in Switzerland are entirely in the hands of the persecutors, inform us that "the Government of Berne has demanded of the Court of Appeal and Cassation to discuss the dismissal of 97 refractory priests." Any one who knows but little of the facts would imagine that the 97 priests were turbulent fanatics; but what is it 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 France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence since the election of Marshal MacMahon 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 faithful everywhere under oppression, fix their eyes uneasily upon the heights of the Vatican, 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 beloved 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 half-past seven A.M., in presence of his attendants, 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 assist. This arrangement, inaugurated twenty-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 Friday.

"On Monday—pro devotis amicis—as found in the common prayers of the Missal, and for the benefit of all those who aid and defend him and love him through affection or from duty.

"On Tuesday—contra persecutores—a collect 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 their conversion, or do they prove obstinate their eternal humiliation.

"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 book.

"Every month 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 illis!"—Journal de France. "E."

GERMANY.

A despatch from Berlin says the prevalent opinion in the German capital was that President McMahon will prove a counterpart of General Monk, the restorer of the House of Stuart to the English throne, and that his election heralds Legitimist restoration 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. Both host and guest knew that their meeting had no tendency whatever to avert the coming struggle

to which they both looked forward! On the other hand, when a Sovereign who is possessed of great personal power, and whose position is such in his country that what he wishes is really attended to simply because he wishes it, cultivates honestly and cordially an alliance, his sympathies may have a real influence on the history of nations. There was a time when the personal sympathies of the late Emperor Napoleon for England kept France, or at least the military and predominant party in France, from a war with England, which would have been most welcome to them. That the Czar honestly loves and reveres his uncle, and thinks that Germany is the best ally he can have, is a fact which very largely contributes to preserve the peace of Europe, and the Germans have already reaped considerable benefit from it. But, as usual, inspired panegyrics 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. In Germany, for example, a semi-official journal has recorded all the occasions on which the present King of Prussia has in his long life been brought into contact 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 Leipzig. 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 undoubtedly 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 Spaniards in an opposite direction is to keep dining in their 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 likes the Germans, but his subjects do not. Directly the pressure of official inspiration is removed and 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 GEN. ALFRED TOWNSEND.—"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 hinge upon the currency. The duplication of the United States bonds will some day be found such an alarming matter that it will bring the whole country to its feet. The crime began in the Treasury as far back as Chase's time. John Covode and others in Congress made strenuous efforts to expose it 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, however, and on one occasion he appeared before the examiners with his arms full of bonds, and throwing them down said:

"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:—"It is 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 are fined \$100."

SWING OF 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 after a hearty dinner or a late supper, and is warranted to make the reader proof against dyspepsia:

"It is bad enough to see a bachelor sew on a button, 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 scolds 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 button. It is always 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 ice 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 the button rolls leisurely across the floor. He picks

it up without a single remark, out of respect for his children, and makes another attempt to fasten it. This time, when coming back with the needle, he keeps both the thread and button from slipping by covering them with his thumb, and it is out of regard for that part of him that he feels around for the eye in a very careful and judicious manner; but eventually losing his philosophy as the search becomes more and more hopeless, he falls to jabbing about in a loose and savage manner, and it is just then the needle finds the opening and comes up through the button and part way through the thumb, with a celerity that no human ingenuity can guard against. Then he lays down the things, with a few familiar 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 moans, 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 Caucasian 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 1,600,000 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 demise 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-bed, 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 shoots 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 season.—Gardener's Monthly.

CLEAN AND DRY STABLES.—A horse will endure severe cold weather without much inconvenience, so long as he is furnished with a dry stable. But 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 horse. 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 for 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 notoriety, 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 lads were huddled together round the fire of their dormitory, involving each other in vapors of their own creating. Lo! 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 subject 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," belowered 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 his master's face, said, in a whining, hypocritical tone, "Sir, I smoke for corns."

FRAGRANT CATTLE.—Two-thirds of the cows kept in the country would produce more than all do now if

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 they only save a little hay by the operation. Some people argue that they could make it up on grass, not thinking that every pound lost is lost, and has got to be replaced. Whereas, if the animal has such food as it ought to have, it would not have been lost. One 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 best 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; then roots, after which the cattle are turned into the yard where they have a feed of straw and stalks to work at, and plenty of water to drink. At night give them what good hay they will eat. At night give first-rate order on this. Feed four quarts of corn meal through the summer to cows, each morning, and they will look well right through the season, but it will be none too fat.

GRAFTING.—A correspondent of the Horticulturalist 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. He never picked better pears from standards, or any other undergrowth for the pear, than he has picked from old apple trees, topped and budded or grafted with pears; and they always bore early and profusely. In large apple orchards, sometimes, and more too, are found worthless, scraggy trees; on such he has practiced changing to pears, and never failed in two years to get a good crop. To insert but one or three grafts in a large apple tree top they will soon smother and die and some grafted apple tops (varieties) will not grow pears well from grafting 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 practiced this for his own benefit, and has never recommended it, except to scion-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 possible—never shading once." After eight weeks he examined the jars and found the roots to fill them, and the shoots in the healthiest condition. Nothing 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 summer, when I shall pay more attention to the preparing 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, of the cream, must be regular—neither too quick nor 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 rapid motion induces fermentation, which, when it has reached a certain point, is 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 the 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 of 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 buds from the base of the past year's cane throw 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 fourth, when a good 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 BEDDING.—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 urine 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 hoarseness in a short time.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld?

Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by over-work, and loses his reason; rears 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 by using the Syrup.

"The thief who was arrested for robbing Parsons' store in this town, was found to have a quantity of Ayr's Hair Vigor in his possession. When asked why he wished to steal that article, he answered that he 'wanted to restore his hair, for it was hard to be a thief and bald too.' If that invention of the great chemist could restore a faded character as effectively as it does their natural beauty to the bald and grey heads, it would surely be, as they say, 'now is, truly invaluable.'—Levinson (Mo.) Journal.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
 FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; good references required. Applicant to state salary. Application to be made to the Trustees of the above school, Gloucester Post Office.
 Gloucester, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED,
 FOR THE SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. BISON, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., Ont.

INFORMATION WANTED.
 OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a laborer on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTHONY OSSELIN, 32 Colborne, P. Q., Ontario.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire lands—
 Montreal 28th February 1873
IVAN WOTHERSPOON
 Solicitor for Applicants.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted.
 All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at any other place. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.
 A Branch has been opened in St. Joseph Street, No. 296.
 Deposits from five cents to two thousand dollars, will be received, but re-payments will be made only at the head office, St. James Street.
 Office hours:—From 10 to 3, and in the evening from 6 to 8.
 Other Branches will shortly be opened for the East end of the City, and in the neighbourhood of St. Jean Baptiste Village.

CURRAN & COYLE,
 ADVOCATES,
 55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
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JOHN BURNS,
 (Successor to Kearney & Bro.)
 PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,
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WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,
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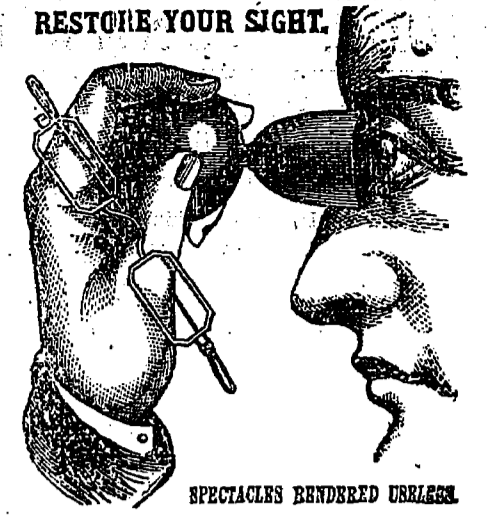
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 Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vinerias, &c. by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally attended to.

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 children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, 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 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 smiles 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 capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:
 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first week of September and finish in the first week in July.
 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in 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 furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.50 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 required.
 10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—3m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,
 AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
CANADA
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court.
 District of Montreal }
 In 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,
 by ARTHUR DESJARDINS,
 his Attorney ad litem.
 Montreal 14th May 1873.



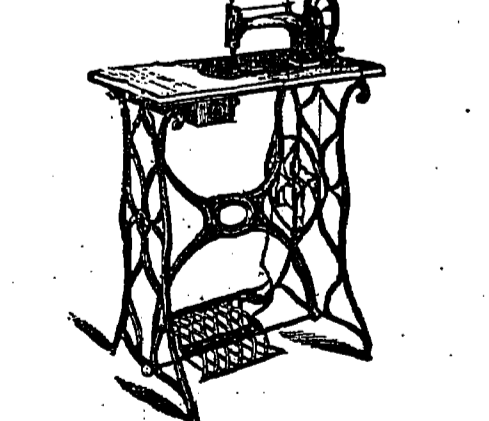
RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.
OLD EYES MADE NEW.
 All diseases of the eye successfully treated by **Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.**
 Read for yourself and restore your sight.
 Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

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 Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:—
 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sight-ness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epl-pha, 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; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydriasis, 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 imposition.
 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 Eye.
 Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.
 Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
 REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Maiden, 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 Eye-Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age.
 All persons wishing for all particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to
 DR. J. BALL & CO.,
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For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease.
 send for pamphlets and certificates re. 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 to the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether 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.
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(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.)
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 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
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 From \$12.50, \$14.50, \$16 & \$18.
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Iron in the Blood



MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.
 The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protochloride 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 permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.
 This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, 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 accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.
 Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.
 See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.
 Pamphlets Free.
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 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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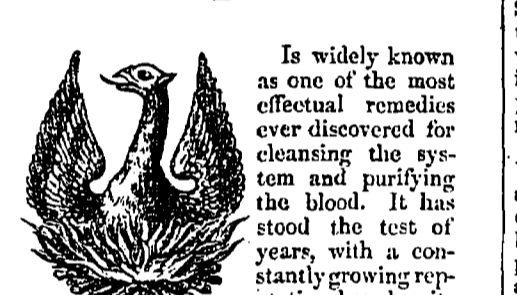
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 For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per cent
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 As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.
 In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium.
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 Any further information can be obtained from
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 Price list on application.
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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 cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, 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 languor 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 life.
 PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
 Practical and Analytical Chemists.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
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 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,** AND **ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED**
 Don't forget the place:
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 So long and favorably known, is now Supplied with A VARIED AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF **MENS', YOUTH'S AND BOYS HATS.**
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 DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.
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 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 met with.
 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 resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised playgrounds 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 the students committed to their care.
 The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.
 No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.
 The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

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 The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.
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 Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.
 FIRST CLASS.
 Religious Instruction, Spelling and Deafening (1st drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
 SECOND CLASS.
 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.
 FIRST CLASS.
 Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, 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 Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.
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 EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.
 Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.
 For further particulars apply to the Institute.
BROTHERS ARNOUD,
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