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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

NO. 36.

FLORENCE O'NEILL, THE ROSE OF ST. GERMAINS,

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK

By Miss Agnes M. Stewart, author of the "World and Cloister," "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," &c.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER XX .- (Continued.)

She sat up in her bed, and bent forward in the attitude of one who listens intently; and, at the same moment, a small Blenheim spaniel, which always slept on her hearth rug, leaped on the bed, howling piteously.

"Ah, gracious heaven," she said to herself, "I am right; that noise is the crackling of wood, and the sagneious little animal warns me of danger."

The next moment, Florence had leaped from her bed, the air was already hot, the oaken flooring on which she stood felt warm, and had, doubtless, alarmed the instinct of the dog.

She hastily threw on a dressing-gown, put her feet in her slippers, snatched some valuable trinkets which lay on the table, and rushed from her room, closely followed by her dog.

Her chamber was on the same side of the shrick burst from her lips, for she was aware speed of an affrighted fawn, she fled to the queen's chamber.

"Awake, madam, awake, shricked the afdragging the queen, still half asleep, from her bed. "Hasten for your life, we may not yet be in time, for we must go back the way I

The queen, still scarcely conscious, was thus half through the gallery, before a knot of ladies and servants had found their way to her chamber, and the fire had made such progress that it was with difficulty they escaped with their

In her night dress only, the queen was hur-ried into St. Jamos' Park, still leaning heavily on the arm of her young maid of honor, the whole Park lighted up by the bright red glare

from the burning palace.

Accompanied by the ladies attached to her person, the distressed queen made her way hastily along in the direction of St. James' Palace in this pitiable condition. But she was doomed to suffer still more mortification on

this memorable night. An immense throng of persons had, by this queen," was raised, as Mary crossed the Park on her way to the Palace of St. James.

Amongst these persons were two gentlemen, Sir John Feuwick and Colonel Oglethorpe: they were both warmly attached to the interests of her father.

The bright red glow from the burning palace revealed to them the pale features of her Majesty, who was speechless with fear, and the suddenness with which she had been dragged from her bed. For naturally a very heavy sleeper, she had not been aroused by the shricks of Florence, or the speedy alarm that had followed them. Indeed, she was, so to speak, but half asleep when hurried out of her chamber.

Sir John and the Colonel followed her through the Park, on her way to the Palace; it was too good an opportunity for these steady adherents of her father to let slip by without telling the queen the truth. Accordingly they reviled her with many hard words; they bade her remember that her filial sins would come home to her, sooner or later "and notoriously insulted her," says another manuscript author-

Doubtless, her savagely unfocling conduct when she took possession of this very palace, the principal portion of which was consumed on that night, was still fresh in their minds, together with her shameful refusal to let her father have his personal wardrobe, or to restore to her unfortunate step-mother, the cabinet of

silver filagree which she had asked for. Tho long gallery was burnt, together with most of the royal apartments, with those of the king's officers and servants, and many invaluable portraits and treasures.

At length, overcome with terror, shame, and vexation, the queen reached the palace, and rooms were immediately prepared for her and her ladies, but to think of sleep again, during that terrible night, was out of the question.

The reproaches levelled at her in the Park, in the presence of others, were the more painful on account of their truthfulness. She was much dismayed, too, by the loss occasioned by this disastrous fire, as well as really ill from fright and exposure to the night air.

On the following day she kept her room.-The next morning she sent for Florence. "I have very much to say to you, Florence," said the queen, in a cold, frigid tone of voice. "I will commence by observing that you are too young, methinks, to take so much upon your-

* Birch M.S., British Museum.

self, as you have done; there are many now in he died with courage and magnanimity.* He abled to transmit to the court at St. Germains life, showed clearly that they knew they had Ashton has, this morning, suffered the extreme clared that he forgave them before heaven. penalty of the law. Nay, even whilst you have been about our person, and enjoying our patronage, you took the opportunity of a visit to your aged uncle, to disguise yourself, and seek Ashton in his prison but two days before his execution. I would ask if you have come here to help, by your puny efforts, those maleontents whom I am resolved to crush by the strong arm of the law; if so, why should I not do by you as I do by others."

The tone of contempt, assumed by the queen, stung Florence to the quick; but she was wholly in the queen's power, and she replied:

"Gracious madam, I knew the unfortunate Ashton well. I crave your forgiveness for my stolen visit to him, but though I was aware I incurred the risk of your displeasure, I could not resist the desire I felt, once again, to visit him, before he suffered a violent death."

"Nor could you resist, young mistress, the wish to combine with those who have but suffered their just deserts. You have been withpalace as the queen's apartments; she had no in an ace of committal to the Tower; know thought but to save her life. A thrilling you why you are pardoned? I will tell you," continued the queen, "because you risked now she was in the gallery, that the next suite your own life to save mine on the night of the of apartments was in flames, and with the fire. On that night when I dismissed you, I had resolved to sign a warrant for your committal to the Tower on the morrow. Moreover, by your acts you have laid yourself open frighted girl. "Here, lean on me," she added, to the loss of the estates you will inherit from those who look impartially on the events which your uncle, and from Miss O'Neill. But my pardon is full and entire: in any other person's the unfortunate Stuart race were in advance of case, within the whole of our kingdom, their the times in which they lived. After all, less contumacious behavior than your own. I forgive you, Mistress Florence, in memory of trodden Catholics of these kingdoms which has the night on which you periled your life to save been granted them in more telerant and enlightmy own."

It was as a part of the creed of Florence, to feel aversion for the princess who had usurped her father's throne. Nevertheless, she felt, at that moment, an attraction to the queen such as she had never before experienced; for well she knew, from the recent execution of Ashton, how unsparingly she had inflicted death itself on those who had presumed to aid her hapless father towards the restoration of his rights. At that moment, too, the expression which had king, flitted across his once beloved daughter's for the Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, which, morose as he was, was not unfrequently face. For a brief period, she felt drawn to which he commanded the bishops to read in the case, she was too submissive a wife to wards the queen, whilst she expressed her gratime, assembled, and a cry of "The queen, the titude for the full pardon she had received, blamed; but the latter had been published a caprices and outbreaks of his sarcastic and and her happiness that it had been in her power whole year before, so that it was no new thing, eynical temper. to aid her.

"And now I expect, Mistress Florence, that you will make yourself contented in my Court, and mix yourself up with no affairs of State in future, for rest assured, whatever you may think of the matter, you are no strong-minded heroine, but a very timid one, imprudent and rash withal; and whilst you can do no possible good to those you love, may do very much mischief to yourself. As things now are, Mary of England cannot be unmindful of one to whom she doubtless owes her life, but had there been no fire at Whitehall, your own would have been in danger; or, let us say your liberty." she added, as though half sorry she had intimated the word "life," for a warm flush had mautled the check of Florence, as she thought of the

peril she nad so narrowly escaped. Many conflicting feelings agitated her mind when she found herself in the solitude of her chamber. That Mary had had much to pardon in her conduct was no doubt, any more than the fact that the breaking out of the fire selver. had been a providential thing for her; for well she knew the queen would have made good her threat. Then again came the question, how had Mary found out that Florence had mixed herself up with the plot, for which Ashton suffered; and, at last, she did not like to think to mention her name. She could not help criminating Lord Preston, and her suspicion was a correct one, and she came also to the not unlikely conclusion that emissaries of the government were actively employed in tracing out the movements of all those who were known to be of the Jacobite party; and that Mary's suspicious once excited, it was no very difficult matter to discover how she had spent her time on the day in which she left the palace avowedly only to visit her uncle.

That the young lady's pride and self-love was deeply wounded by the almost pitying and contemptuous language the queen had chosen to use, there was little cause for wonder, but she was compelled to own to herself that she was no match for Mary, and that it were wise to submit with a good grace, seeing that the queen had full power to do with her as best

pleased herself. Well was it for her that the confusion on the morning following the fire had put out of her head poor Ashton's execution.

The scene with his wife and children on the previous evening had been heart-rending, but | Second.

pale, child, but hear me out. It has come to knew the contents of the papers that had been was too aged, and, in fact, becoming too much my knowledge that you have presumed to mix found upon him, complained of the hard treat- of an invalid, to trust with any dangerous coryourself up with the conspiracy, for which Mr. ment he had met with from the judges and de-respondence.

> CHAPTER XXI .- THORNS IN THE DIADEM. Was Mary of England a happy woman after she had wrested the crown from her father's

Alas, no; the path of wrong-doing and usurpation never can bring contentment, even apart from the aggravation of filial ingratitude and treachery to one who, be his faults what they may, was boundless in his indulgence to his children. From her first accession to the throne her path had not been strewn with roses, though she is reported to have made a smart repartee to her sister, who pitied her for the fatigue she suffered on the day of her coronation, replied:

"A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it ap-

pears."
The frenzied state of mind of the English people regarding religion proved Mary and William's sheet-anchor. But for the fanaticism and intolerance which then reigned supreme, the partisans of the sailor-king were so numerous and influential that Mary never could have gained her unrighteous ends.

Even as it was throughout the whole of her short reign, her mind was always in a state of agitation on account of the numerous risings all over the country in favor of the hapless king she had dethroned.

There can be little doubt in the minds of took place at the epoch of which we write, that lands would be forfeited to the crown, for far blame him as you may, James the Second asked but for that toleration of the downened times.†

> The greatest offence, too, was taken at his admitting Catholics into the army, for it was a breach of the Test Act, by which, besides taking the oaths, they were obliged, under the penalty of forfeiting five hundred pounds, to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England within six months of their admission into any employment, civil or

For this, his most just and equitable at-At that moment, too, the expression which had so often reminded Florence of the unfortunate tempt to relieve his Catholic subjects, as also the happiness she felt; and when he scolded, the churches, he has been most severely repine, but bore with the greatest patience the There was time enough to consider the matter, and, since many of them had complied with his wish, he most unfortunately grew obstinate, and thought himself justified in punishing with imprisonment zealous and worthy men like Sancroft, Kerr, and others who did not.

And even with regard to this Declaration, what was it that was so outrageous in the attempt of the king? Neither more nor less, we reply, than the heinous crime of trying to place the long suffering, persecuted, trodden-down Catholic Church on a par with the Church of England. As we write these lines we have but one feeling, and that is of profound astonishment that men so good and upright and conscientious as those bishops undoubtedly were (their conduct later with regard to James, who had thrust them into the Tower, alone proves this) should have allowed their minds to be so swayed by the intolerance of the times as to have denied the liberty of conscience to their Catholic brethren which they so prized them-

The uncompromising Sancroft was a sore thorn in Mary's side. When she sent for his blessing he sent back word to her "to ask her father's blessing first, without which his would be useless." He refused to crown her and her husband, as also to allow them to be prayed for that he had been so craven-hearted as needlessly as sovereigns, and with some four or five others, forsook their livings rather than violate their

> Alas, for Queen Mary, the crown, despite all her ambition and love of power, must have been a weary weight oftentimes, during the short six years God permitted her to wear it.

> On the day of her coronation she received it laden with her father's malediction, and to retain it she and her sister Anne spread the vilest of Wales, then made religion, or rather the fanaticism of the times, the stepping-stone for the usurpation. She celebrated as a glorious victory the disastrous battle of the Boyae, and had the standards and other spoils taken from her father borne in triumphant procession, and then hung up in St. James' Chapel.

The irritation such actions as these produced amongst the adherents of her father may be better imagined than described.

Florence was now behind the scenes, and would have liked marvellously well to be en-

· Vide Smollett's History. † Rev. James Stanier Clarke's Life of James the

the Tower, and there are some who have been gave a paper to the Sheriff, in which he owned faithful accounts as to how matters went on in just cause for apprehension. condemned to death for far less than you have his attachment to King James, witnessed to the the royal household, but no earthly being was been guilty of. Nay, do not start and turn birth of the Prince of Wales, denied that he near in whom she could confide, and her uncle HOME OF THE PRINCESS ANNE.

Jealousies, too, long broading between the queen and her sister, had at length burst out into a flame. It is somewhat amusing to note, in looking over the records of the past, how these two royal ladies conducted themselves after they had played into each other's hands as far as their father was concerned,

Behind the scenes; yes, it is quite true, the truth cannot be concealed from dependents. whether our state be cast in the palace or the cottage, in public or in private life. I know not how it should be so, but that extremes oftentimes meet. Perhaps the difference in the disposition of her protoger to her own made Mary, in time, rather begin to like her than otherwise, as much as she could like any one beyond her husband. She must have known, too, that there was an aching void in the girl's heart, caused by herself, and of her own making, and so endeavored to make some small atonement for the tyrannical restraint she put upon her, by a meagre show of sympathy and kindness.

Any way, Florence was more frequently with her than any of her other moids of honor, and, consequently, she was privy to many a sorrow that the outer world recked little of.

Submissive wife! how well your Dutch lord rewarded you is no new matter.

"That property-whose was it, indeed, but the private fortune of my father, inherited from the Earldoms of Uster and Clare-I asked him to give it for the endowments of public schools; and, oh, how bitter, Elizabeth Villiers, my rival in his affections, is to have it all; it is very, very hard," and as she spoke, a low, anguished sob from the queen burst forth, betraying the deep misery of her heart.

Unheard, unnoticed, Florence had entered the boudoir, an unwilling witness of Queen Mary's grief. She coughed aloud in order to attract her attention. In her own mind she thought it no great loss that the Irish, so grievously afflicted during the reign of William, had lost the benefit of the schools Mary would have endowed to pervert them from their faith; but of the infamy of the use the king had put the property to there could be no doubt.

But the joy expressed in her countenance whenever William of Orange honored Kensington with his presence, was enough to show

Behold them settled in their new palace, only for a season; for, as usual, the king's sojourns in England were short and interrupted. Florence held him in horror. Such coarseness as he was guilty of she had not been in the habit of witnessing. It was his inhospitality and vulgarity at the dinner-table which had so disgusted her uncle; and once, with unmitigated disgust, she beheld him, when a small dish of peaches, the first of the season, were put on the table, draw the whole before him, and devour them without offering one to the queen. She was not surprised, however, because she had heard Lady Marlborough mention, as an incident of the same kind, that the Princess Aune, having dined with the king and queen, some green peas were placed before her, but the king, having a mind to them, ate them without offering any to her or the queen.

Early one morning, a very short time after the king had returned to Kensington, Florence, being from habit an early riser, was just finishing her toilette, when the old, awful sound she had heard the night of the fire at Whitchall again broke upon her cars, but mingled with the roar of flames and the crackling of wood rose the voice of the king shouting for his sword. "His sword," thought Florence, "is he bereft of his senses?" But, no, no; as with his wife, the case was the same with him. They had treacherously usurped the crown, and so they imagined treachery always busy about themselves. The king had mistaken the noise occasioned by the destructive element, and the outcries of his attendants, for an attack upon his palace. And amidst all the horror and alarm of an awful fire, the risible faculties of Florence were aroused to a degree of mirth she could with difficulty conceal, on meeting reports as to the spurious birth of the Prince the king in one of the adjacent galleries hastening forward, as one demented, and calling loudly for his sword.*

"It is fire, your Majesty," said Florence; " see, your attendants are coming to apprize you of it. We had best hasten away, the rooms near the stone gallery are in flames."

She was correct. It was found to be accid-

ental, and it was some time before the flames could be subdued. Treachery had nothing to do with these two calamities which pursued the king and queen, one quickly after the other. Nevertheless, that they should suspect treason lurked under all the untoward accidents of

*Tyndal's Continuation of Rapier.

HOME OF THE PRINCESS ANNE.

Such was the name of the residence which Charles the Second bestowed upon his nicce, when she became the bride of Prince George of

This mansion was adjacent to the palace of Whitehall, and was built by Henry the Eighth, who was, doubtless, well fitted to enjoy the brutal sport signified by the name the palace

In a boudoir, tastefully decorated, adorned with hangings of pale blue and amber satin, a lady is seated, with an open letter in her hand. Her face is round and pleasant-looking, rather than leadsome; she has rich chesnut hair, and a high color; the exclids are contracted, arising from inflammation in the eyes in her childhood, and those who do not know the cause of this contraction, which imparts a sort of frown to the expression of an otherwise pleasing countenance, might think it the effect of a sullen

Standing, or rather reclining, against the chimney-piece, is a lady of bold and masculine demeanor. Her very appearance is that of a woman who will fight hard to corry any point in view. She is exa perated just now, and she nervously beats the ground with her foot, and picks off the waxen leaves of a camelia in a vase

The lady we first mentioned is Anno, Princess of Denmark. The imperious dame beside her is the notorious Sarah Churchill, afterwards Duchess of Malborough.

"Refused, and refused in such a way I" said the princess, in a tone of indignation, again perusing her letter as she spoke.

"Yes." was the reply, "and to dare refuse your request after all that my lord has done in Ireland. I really do not know how to contain myself, I feel so irritated, so enraged." "And yet the refusal of my request, con-

temptuously as it is worded, is not worse for you than what the prince and myself have had to suffer at the hands of Caliban. Could anything be worse than that Dutch monster's leading him to believe that he might serve him as a volunteer at sea, and then when he has made his preparations, and sent all on board the ship he was to sail in, my sister for sooth refuses to let him go with the fleet? What do you think our feelings were when Rochester, whom we both love so dearly, was sent to explain the queen's pleasure that Prince George was to relinquish his intention of going to sea, and let it appear as if he did so of his own free will." Then when she found he would not submit to men a message, privately sent, there comesone in form to forbid his embarkation."*

"Yes, madam, and it is a marvel to me how you can submit so patiently, and after giving up your place in the succession, too, to that Caliban, as you so justly call him, how you can meet the queen as if nothing had happened after such signal affronts, fills me with astonishment; but I, madam, on not so placable. The Order of the Garter is but a due reward to my husband's merit, and instead of taking that into consideration, the queen refuses, and conches her refusal in the most contemptuous

"There is nothing to be done but to submit, my dear friend," said the princess. "I cannot help your disappointment. You well know what we ourselves are called on to undergo, and how my sister's anger has been excited by the pension of fifty thousand pounds having been granted to me. We cannot help ourselves while this Caliban lives."

"I pray you, madam, do not trouble on my account," replied Lady Marlborough. "I do know what you and the prince have to put up with, but a sunshiny day may yet come when we shall be rewarded for what we are at present made to undergo." Lady Murlborough sat her down, and was

buried in thought for a few moments. Vague ideas were floating through her mind as to whether they could not conspire with other disaffected ones, and so hurl the Dutch monarch and his consort from the possession of the regal

Meanwhile the unsuspecting Anne was thinking of Florence, and wondering why her sister should detain her at the court.

"What think you of Florence O'Neill?" she remarked. "Is, it not strange the queen should keep her near her person. That young Jacobite's head has hatched plots already, she tells me, young as she is."

"Nay, madam, mayhap her majesty wishes to keep the young lady out of further mischief. She keeps a watchful eye, depend on it. A long head, too, that girl has got. She does not like Caliban, I am certain; she was so amused at certain aneedotes I told her about him, and yet was silent herself."

"But the queen found her at mischief once," replied Anne. "My sister told me herself that but for that girl saving her life when the palace at Whitehall was on fire, she knew that about her that she source thinks confinement in the Tower would have atoned for. She may have learned a lesson of prudence since then, and

Dalrymple's Appendix.

have a wholesome fear of the queen's wrath." "And what a life for the girl to lead, madam. She is only like a prisoner, you know
—a sort of captive, nothing else. Think, too what the St. Germains people must endure about her. Why, the late queen loved the girl as though she were her own child, and the queen knows it. Then, too, she is kept unmarried; I really pity her. But, do you know, madam, such strange thoughts were running through my head when you spoke to me of Florence O'Neill."

"And, pray, what was the tenor of your thoughts?" asked the princess.

"If the king over the water were here, madam, then we should not suffer at the hands

of Caliban."

"Ah, no, the monster," said Anne, laughing at the epithets which she and her favorite applied to the Dutch monarch when together, unconscious that they had a household spy in Lady Fitzharding, the sister of Elizabeth Villiers, through whom the king and queen always knew, in a very few hours, all that happened at the Cork-pit, and also every hard and abusive name that was applied to William.";

"Would it be quite out of the question to apply to the king, madam; to the late king, I mean?"

Lady Marlborough was coming more directly to the point she had in view.

The princess flushed very painfully, her favorite was touching on a delicate subject. Anne had disseminated the vilest slanders as to the birth of the Prince of Wales, and had done all that lay in her power to despoil her father of his crown; how shall she retrace the steps she has trod; how undo the mischief she has wrought: sincere repentance can alone atone for the latter, the injury is far beyond her power to repair.

The imperious favorite saw the agitation of her mistress and again returned to the topic.

"No more of this," replied the princess, "I charge you let the subject drop.'

Lady Marlborough submitted for the present, but only to bring it forwards later, with what result the reader shall presently become acquainted.

† Coxe's Life of Marlborough. (To be Continued.)

IRELAND'S VINDICATION

REVD. FATHER BURKES GREAT LECTURE.

"The History of Ireland, as told in Her Ruins."

(From the N. Y. Irish American.)

The following magnificent lecture was delivered on Friday, the 4th inst., in the Cooper Institute, New York, by the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, to a very large and highly appreciative audience. Colonel W. R. Roberts, in a few well chosen remarks, introduced the lecturer, who, on coming forward, was reeeived with a burst of cheering which lasted for some minutes. When quiet was at last restored, he

Ladies and Gentlemen, - Before I approach the subject of this evening's lecture, I have one or two announcements to make. I have been requested to announce that, on Tuesday, the 30th April, I shall lecture in St. Stephen's Church, in the cause of the mission, which, by command of the Sovereign Pontiff, has been sent to America, to preach the Gospel to the colored people; and the subject of that evening's lecture will be "The Catholic Church, the True Emancipator." I have also to announce to will be a lecture delivered by Mr. Rogers, the subject of which will be "The Catholic Citizen of the The gentleman who will deliver this lecture, is a man who has sacrificed a great deal in order to follow his convictions, and his convictions led him from the Protestant to the Catholic Church. And he brought with him, on the day that he came into the Catholic Church a bright intellect, and an honest, loving heart; and therefore

I recommend his lecture to you. I have, smally, to apologize to you in all carnestness, for appearing before you this evening in my habit (applause). The reason why I put off my black cloth coat and put on this dress-the Dominican habit-is, first of all, because I never feel at home in a black coat (cheers). When God called me. the only son of an Irish father and an Irish mother. from the home of the old people, and told me that it was His will that I should belong to Him in the Sanctuary, the father and mother gave me up without a sigh, because they were Irish parents, and had the Irish faith and love for the Church in their hearts (cheers). And from the day I took the habit from that day to this-I never felt at home in any other dress, and if I were to come before you this evening in black cloth, like a layman, and not like an Irish Dominican friar, I might, perhaps, break down in my lecture (laughter). But there is another reason why I appear before you in this white habit: because I am come to speak to you of the ruins that cover the face of the old land; I am come to speak to you, and to tell you of the glory and the shame, and the joy, and the sorrow that these ruins so eloquently tell of; and when I look upon them, in spirit now, my mind sweeps over the intervening ocean, and I stand in imagination under the ivied and moss-covered arches of Athenry, or Sligo, or Clare-Galway, or Kilconnell; the view that rises before me of the former inmates of these holy places, is a vision of white-robed Dominicans. and of brown Franciscans; and, therefore, in coming to speak to you in this garment, of the glorious history which they tell us, I feel more myself, more in consonance with the subject of which I have to speak in appearing before you as the child and the representative—no matter how unworthy—of the Irish friars—the Irish priests and patriots who sleep in Irish graves to-night (tremendous cheers).

And now, my friends, the most preciousgrandest-inheritance of any people, is that people's history. All that forms the national character of a people, their tone of thought, their devotion, their love, their sympathies, their antipathies, their language,-all this is found in their history, as the effect is found in its cause, as the Autumn speaks of the Spring. And the philosopher who wishes to analyse a people's character and to account for it,to account for the national desires, hopes, aspirations, for the strong sympathies or antipathies that sway a people,—must go back to the deep recesses of their history; and there, in ages long gone by, will he find the seeds that produced the fruit that he attempts to account for. And he will find that the nation of today is but the child and the offspring of the nation of by-gone ages; for it is written truly, that "the child is father to the man." When, therefore, we come to consider the desires of nations, we find that every people is most strongly desirous to preserve its history even as every man is anxious to preserve the record of his life; for history is the record of a people's life. Hence it is that, in the libraries of the

times deeply carved, in mystic and forgotten characters on the granite stone, or pictured rock, showing the desire of the people to preserve their history, which is to preserve the memory of them, just as the old man dying said "Lord, keep my memory green!"

But, resides these more direct and documentary evidences, the history of every nation is enshrined in the national traditions, in the national music and song; much more it is written in the public buildings that cover the face of the land. These, silent and in ruins tell most eloquently their tale. To-day the stone may be crumbled, the wall decayed; the clustering ivy may, perhaps, upheld the tottering ruin, to which it clung in the days of its strength;

The sorrows, the joys of which once they were part, Still round them, like visions of yesterday, throng."

They are the voices of the past; they are the voices of ages long gone by. They rear their venerable and beautiful gray heads high over the land they adorn; and they tell us the tale of the glory or of the shame, of the strength or of the weakness, of the upholding the mighty tower; there do we see the presperity or of the adversity of the nation to which grandeur of the ancient Cistercians, and the Canons prosperity or of the adversity of the nation to which they belong—(cheers). This is the volume which we are about to open; this is the volume which we are about to call forth from their gray and ivied ruins that cover the green bosom of Ireland: we are about to go back up the highways of history and, as it were, to breast and to stem the stream of time, to-day, taking our start from the present hour in Ireland. (Loud cheers). What have we here? It A short time, a brief period; too brief, alas! too is a stately church—rivalling,—perhaps surpassing, brief! Ireland exhausted after her three hundred its glory the grandeur of by-gone times. We learn of Danish invasion, turned her first thoughts are the period of behold the solid buttresses, the massive wall, the high tower, the graceful spire piercing the clouds, and upholding, high towards heaven, the symbol of man's redemption, the glorious sign of the Cross. We see in the stone windows, the massive tracery, so solid, so strong and so delicate. What does this tell us? Here is this Church, so grand, yet so fresh and now and clean from the mason's hand. What does it tell us? It tells us of a race that has never decayed; it tells us of a people that have never lest their faith nor their love; it tells us of a nation as strong in its energy for every highest and holiest and to the brave battle-cry of the Celt, intermingled purpose, to-day, as it was in the ages that are past and gone forever (renewed cheering).

We advance just half a century up the highway of time; and we come upon that which has been tamiliar, perhaps, to many amongst you, as well as the North meet the dark, stalwart Celt, and to me,—the plain, unpretending little chapel, in they close in mortal combat. Toiling along, pilsome by-lane of the town or city,—or the plain and grims of history as we are, we come to the summit humble little chapel in some some by-way in the of Tara's Hill, and there we look in vain for a vestige country, with its thatched roof, its low ceiling, its | of Ireland's ruins. But, now, after these three huncarthen floor, its wooden altar. What does this tell dred years of our backward journey over the highway us! It tells us of a people struggling against ad-versity, it tells us of a people making their first of the Eighth Century, and of Ireland's three cenversity, it tells us of a people making their first effort, after 200 years of blood, to build up a house, however humble, for their God (cheers); it tells us of a people who had not yet shaken off the traditions of their slavery, upon whose hands the chains still hang, and the wounds inflicted by those chains are still rankling; it tells us of a people who scarcely yet know how to engage in the glorious work of | Schools rise upon every hill and in every valley.church edification, because they scarcely yet realized the privilege that they were to be allowed to live in the land that bore them (loud cheers). Let us reverently bow down our heads and salute these ancient places—these ancient, humble little chapels, in town or country, where we,-we men of middle age,-made our first confession and received our first communion; let us salute these places, hallowed in our memories by the first, and therefore the strongest, the purest, holiest recollections and associations of our lives; and, pilgrims of history let us turn into the dreary, solitary road that lies before us. It is a road of three hundred years of desolation and bloodshed; it is a road that leads through martyr's and patriot's graves; it is a road that is wet with the tears and with the blood of a persecuted and downtrodden people; it is a road that is pointed out to us by the sign of the Cross, the emblem of the nation's faith, and by the site of the martyr's grave, the emblem of the nation's undying fidelity to God (cheers).

And now what venerable ruin is that which rises

before our eyes, moss-crowned, embedded in clustering

ivy? It is a church, for we see the mullions of the you, that on next Sunday evening, in this hall, there | great east window of the sanctuary, through which once flowed, through angel and saints depicted thereon, the mellow sunshine that warmed up the arch above, and made mosaics upon the church and altar. It is a church of the Mediaval Choral Orders,—for I see the lancet windows, the choir where the religious were accustomed to chaunt,-yet popular and, much frequented by the people, for I see, outside the choir an ample space; the side-aisles are unincumbered, and the side-chapels with altars,-the mind of the architect clearly intending an ample space for the people; yet it is not too large a church: for it is generally one that the preacher's voice can easily fill. Outside of it runs the square of the ruined cloister, humble enough, yet most beautiful in its architecture. But now, church and cloister alike are filled with the graves—the homes of the silent dead. Do I recall to the loving memory of any one amongst you scenes that have been familiar to your eyes in the dear and the green old land? Are there not those amongst you, who have looked with eyes softened by love, and by the sadness of the recollections recalled to the mind, under the chancel and the choir, under the ample space of nave and aisle of the old abbey of Athenry, or in the old Abbey of Kilconnell, or such as these? What tale do these tell? They tell of a nation that, although engaged in a hand-to-hand and desperate struggle for its national life, yet in the midst of its wars, was never unmindful of its God :--they tell of Ireland when the clutch of the Saxon was upon her,-when the sword was unsheathed that was never to know its scabbard, from that day until this, and that never will, until the diadem of perfect freedom rests upon the virgin brow of Ireland, (Here the audience burst into a prolonged shout of applause, which was again repeated). They tell of the glorious days, when Ireland's Church and Ireland's Nationality joined hands : and when the priest and the people rose up to enter upon a glorious combat for freedom, These were the homes of the Eranciscan and the Dominican friars,—the men who during three hundred years of their residence in Ireland, recalled, in these cloisters, the ancient glories of Lismore, and of Glendalough, and of Armagh; the men who, from the time they first raised these cloisters, never left the land,-never abandoned the old soil, but lingered around their ancient homes of happiness, of sanctity, and of peace, and tried to keep near the old walls, just as Magdalen lingered round the empty tomb, on Easter morning, at Jorusalem (great cheering). They tell of the sancturies, where the hunted head of the Irish patriot found refuge and a place of security; they tell the Irish historian of the National Councils, formed for State purposes within them. These venerable walls, if they could speak, would tell us how the wavering were encouraged and strengthened, and the brave and gallant fired with the highest and noblest purpose, for God and Erin; how the traitor was detected, and the false-hearted denounced; and how the Nation's life-blood was kept warm, and her wounds were staunched by the wise councils of the old Franciscan and Dominican friars (cheers). All days" (cheers). Or he has taken his departure from this, and more, would these walls tell, if they could the Island of Saints, and when his ship's prow is speak; for they have witnessed all this. They witnessed it until the day came—the day of war, the sword, and blood-that drove forth their saintly inmates from their loving shelter, and devoted them-

selves to desolation and decay.

Let us bow down, fellow-Irishmen, with reverence and with love, as we pass under the shadow of these of the primaval races of mankind, written upon the durable vellum, the imperishable asbestos, or some-

dark feudal castles of the Fitzgerald's of the De Laceys, the Decourceys, the Fitzadelms, and I regret to say, the De Burgs,—the castles that tell us always of the terror of the invaders, of the land, hiding themselves in their strong holds, because they could not trust to the love of the people, who hated them; and because they were afraid to meet the people in the open field (renewed cheers);—passing under the frowning shadows of these castles, suddenly we stand amazed-crushed as it were to the earth, by the glories that rise before us, in the ruins of Mellifont, in the ruins of Dunbrodie, in the awful ruins of Holy Cross and of Cashel, that we see yet uplifting, in solemn grandeur, their stately heads in ruined beauty over the land which they once adorned. There do we see the vestiges of the most magnificent architecture, some of the grandest buildings that ever yet were raised upon this earth for God or for man (renewed cheering). There do we see the lofty side walls pierced with huge windows, filled with the most delicate tracery; there, when we enter in we throw our eyes aloft with wonder, and see the groined, massive arches of the ceiling Regular of St. Augustine, and the Benedictines.— What tale do they tell us? Oh, they tell us a glorious tale of our history and of our people. These were the edifices that were built and founded in Ireland during the brief respite that the nation bad, from the day that she drove the last Dane out, until the day that the first accursed Norman came (cheers). A short time, a brief period; too brief, alas! too brief! Ireland exhausted after her three hundred and her first energies to build up the ancient places that were ruined,—to restore and to clothe the sancturies of her faith, with a splendor such as the nation never had seen before.

We will pass on. And, now, a mountain road lies before us. The land is filled again, for three centuries, with desolation and with bloodshed and with sorrow. The hill-sides, on either hand of our path, are strewn with the bodies of the slain; the valleys are filled with desolation and ruin; the air resounds to the ferocious battle-cry of the Dane, with the wailing of the widowed mother and the ravished maid; the air is filled with the crash and the shock of battle. In terrible on set, the lithe, active, mail-clad, fair-haired, blue-eyed warriors of turies of Christianity is upon our path. We breathe the purer air; we are amongst the mountains of God; and a sight the most glorious that nation ever presented opens itself before our eyes-the sight of Ireland's first three centuries of the glorious Faith of St. Patrick. Peace is upon the land .-Every city is an immense school. The air again is filled with the sound of many voices; for students from every clime under the sun-the German, the Pict, the Cimbri, the Frank, the Italian, the Saxon, are all mingling together, conversing together in the universal language of the Church, Rome's old Latin. They have come, and they have covered the land; they have come in thousands and in tens of thousands, to hear from the lips of the world-renowned Irish saints, all the lore of ancient Greece and Rome, and to study in the lives of these saints, the highest degree and the noblest interpretation of Christian morality and Christian perfection (cheers). Wise rulers governed the land; her heroes were moved to mighty acts; and these men, who came from every clime to the university of the world-to the great masters of the nations—go back to their respective countries and tell the glorious tale of Ireland's strength and Ireland's sanctity,-of the purity of the Irish maidens,-of the learning and the saintliness of the Irish priesthood, of the wisdom of her kings and rulers, -of the sanctity of her people ; -until at length, from out the recesses of history, there comes, floating upon the breezes of time, the voice of an admiring world, that proclaims my native land, in that happy epoch, and gives to her the name of the island of heroes, of saints and of sages (loud ap-

plause).

Look up. In imagination we stand, now, upon the highest level of Ireland's first Christianity. Above us, we behold, the venerable hill-top Tara; and, beyond that, again, far away, and high up on the mountain, inaccessable by any known road of history, lies, amidst the gloom,—the mysterious cloud that hangs around the cradle of every ancient race, looming forth from pre-historic obscurity,-we behold the mighty Round Towers of Ircland. There they stand-

'The Pillar Towers of Ireland! how wondrously they stand

By the rushing streams, in the silent glens and the valleys of the land-

In mystic file, throughout the isle, they rear their heads sublime,—
Those grey old pillar temples,—these conquerors of

(Great cheering).

Now, having gone up to the cradle and fountainhead of our history, as told by its monuments and its ruins, we shall pause a little before we begin again our downward course. We shall pause for a few moments under the shadows of Ireland's Round Towers. There they stand most perfect in their architecture; stone fitted into stone with the most artistic nicety and regularity; every stone bound to its bed by a cement as hard as the stone itself; a beautiful calculation of the weight which was to be put upon it, and the foundation which was to sustain it, has arrived at this.—that, though thousands of years have passed over their hoary heads, there they stand, as firm to-day as on the day when they were first erected. There they stand, in perfect form, in perfect perpendicular; and the student of art in the 19th century can find matter for admiration and for wonder in the evidence of Ireland's civilization speaking loudly and eloquently by the voice of her most ancient Round Towers (cheers) Who built them? You have seen them: they are all over the Island. The traveller sails up the placid bosom of the lovely Blackwater, and whilst he admires its varied beauties, and his very heart within him is ravished by its loveliness, he beholds, high above its green banks, amidst the ruins of ancient Lismore, a venerable Round Tower lifting its grey head into the air. As he goes on, passing, as in a dream of delight, now by the valleys and the hills of lovely Wicklow, he admires the weeping alders that hang over the stream in sweet Avoca; -he admires the hold heights throwing their outlines so sharp and clear against the sky, and clothed to their very summits with the sweet-smelling purple hea-ther;—he admires all this, until, at length, in a deep valley in the very heart of the hills, he beholds, reflecting itself in the deep waters of still Glendalough, the venerable "Round Tower of other the Island of Saints, and when his ship's prow is turned towards the setting sun, he beholds upon the head-lands of the iron-bound coast of Mayo or western Galway the Round Tower of Ireland, the last thing the eye of the lover or traveller beholds (renewed cheers). Who built these towers, or for what purpose were they built? There is no record of renly, although the question has been repeated, age

of our native land. Some say that they are of Christian origin; others, again, say, with equal probability, and, perhaps, greater, that these venerable monuments are far more ancient than Ireland's Catholicity; that they were the temples of a by-gone religion, and, perhaps, of a long forgotten race. They may have been the temples of the ancient Fire Worshipers of Ireland; and the theory has been mooted, that, in the time, when our remotest forefathers worshiped the rising sun, the priest of the sun was accustomed to climb to the summit of the Round Tower, to turn his face to the east, and watch eastern hills. Then, when the first rays of the sun illumined the valleys, he hailed its rising, and proclaimed to the people around him their duty of worship to the coming God. This is a theory that would connect Ireland's Round Towers with the most ancient form of religion—the false religion which truth dispelled when, coming with the sun of Heaven, and showing before Irish intellect the glories of the risen Saviour,—the brightness of the Heavenly sun dimmed forever the glory of the earthly, and dispelled the darkness of the human soul, which had filled the land before with its gloom (loud cheers). This is not the time nor the place to enter into an archaeological argument as to whether the Round Towers are of Pagan or Christian origin, or as to whether they are the offspring of the famous Goban Saor, or of any other architect (laughter), or of the men of the fifth or of the sixth centuries; or whether they go back into the times of which no vestige remains upon the pages of history or in the traditions of men ;-this, I say, is not the time to do it. I attempted this once, and whilst I was pursuing my argument, as I imagined, very learnedly and very profoundly, I saw a man sitting opposite to me, open his mouth; and he gave a yawn (laughter) and I said in my own mind, to myself, "My dear friend, if you do not close your discrtation, that man will never shut his mouth;" for I thought the top of his head would come off (tremendous laughter and cheers). But no matter what may be the truth of this theory or that, concerning the Round Towers, one thing is certain,—and this is the point to which I wish to speak,—that, as they stand to-day, in the strength of their material, in the beauty of their form, in the perfection of their architecture, in the scientific principles upon which they were built and which they reveal, they are the most ancient amongst the records of the most ancient nations, and distinctly tell the glorious tale of the early civilization of the Irish people (cheers). For, my friends, remember that, amongst the evidences of progress, of civilization, amongst the nations, there is no more powerful argument or evidence than that which is given by their public buildings. When you reflect that many centuries afterwards, -ages after ages, -even after Ireland had become Catholic, -there was no such thing in England as a stone building of any kind, much less a stone church,-

nations of Europe as a stone edifice of any kind-

then I say, from this, I conclude that these venerable

Pillar Temples of Irelandare the strongest argument

for the ancient civilization of our race (cheers).

But this also explains the fact that St. Patrick, wher

he preached in Ireland, was not persecuted; that he

was not contradicted; that it was not asked of him

as of every other man that ever preached the Gospel

proof of his belief. No: he came not to a barbarous

wonderfully civilized nation,-a nation which

though under the cloud of a false religion, had yet

attained to established laws and a recognized and

settled form of government, a high philosophical

knowledge, a splendid national melody and poetry

and her bards, and the men who met St. Patrick

upon the hill of Tara, when he mounted it on that

Easter morning, were able to meet him with solid

which takes place when mind meets mind; and

the instant, to declare that Patrick's preaching

the Church—the Catholic Church in Ireland—made

her Cathedrals and her Abbey Churches alongside of

them; and we often find the loving group of the

"Seven Churches" lying closely beside, if not under

We also know that the monks of old set the Cross of

Christ on these ancient Round Towers,-that is, on

the upper part of them; and we know, from the

evidence of a later day, that, when the land was de

luged in blood, and when the faithful people were

persecuted, hunted down,-then it was usual, as in

the older time, to light a fire in the upper portion

of those Round Towers, in order that the poor and

persecuted might know where to find the sanctuary

of God's altar (loud cheers). Thus it was that, no matter for what purpose they were founded, the

Church of God made use of them for purposes of

the sladow of the Round Towers (renewed applicase).

charity, of religion, and of mercy. Coming down from these steep heights of history. -coming down like Moses from the mountain,from out the mysteries that envelope the cradle of our race; but, like the prophet of old, with the evidence of our nation's ancient civilization and renown beaming upon us,-we now come to the hill of Tara. Alas, the place where Ireland's monarch sat onthroned, the place where Ircland's sages and seers met,-where Ireland's poets and bards filled the air with the rich harmony of our ancient Celtic melody, is now desolate; not a stone upon a stone to attest its uncient glory. "Perierunt etium ruinie!" -the very rains of it have perished. The mounds are there, the old most is there, showing the circumvalation of the ancient towers of Tara :- the old most is there, still traced by the unbroken mound whereby the "Banquet Hall," three hundred and sixty feet long, by forty feet in width, was formed and in which the kings of Ireland entertained their chieftains, their royal dames and their guests in high festival and glorious revelry. Beyond this no vestige remains. But there, within the most,-in the very midst of the ruins—there, perhaps, on the very spot where Ireland's ancient throne was raised,there is a long, grass-grown mound; the earth is raised; it is covered with a verdant sod; the shamrock blooms upon it; and the old peasants will tell you, this is the "Oroppy's Grave" (cheers). In the year 1798, the "year of trouble," as we may well call it. some ninety Wexford men, or thereabouts, after the news came that "the cause was lost" fought their way, every inch, from Wexford until they came to the hill of Tara, and made their last stand on the banks of the river Boyne. There, pursued by a great number of the King's Dragoons, they fought their way through these two miles of intervening country their faces to the foe. These ninety heroes, surrounded, fired upon, still fought and would not yield, until slowly, like the Spartan band at Thermopyla they gained the hill of Tara, and stood there like lions at bay (renewed cheers). Surrounded on all sides by the soldiers, the officer in command offered them their lives if they would only lay down their arms. One of these "Shelmaliers" had that one threatens. It is a curious thing to see how, morning sent the Colenel of the Dragoons to take a cold bath in the Boyne. In an evil hour the Wexford men, trusting to the plighted faith of this British officer, laid down their arms; and, as soon as their guns were out of their hands, every man of them was fired upon; and to the last one, they perished upon the hill of Tara. And there they

holding his monster meetings throughout the land in the early morning, he stood upon the hill of Tara, with a hundred thousand brave, strong Irishmen around him. There was a tent pitched upon the hill-top; there was an altar erected, and an aged priest went to offer up the Mass for the people. But the old women,—the women with the grey heads, who were blooming maidens in '98—came from every side; and they all knelt round the "Croppy's Grave;" and just as the priest began the Mass, and the one hundred thousand on the hillsides and in the vales below, were uniting in adora-Round Tower, to turn ms face to the east, and water strong a loud cry of wailing pierced the air. It was the Irish mothers and the Irish maidens pouning out their souls in sorrow, and wetting with their tears the shamrocks that grew out of the "Croppy's Grave:"

" Dark falls the tear of him that mourneth Lost hope or joy that never returneth; But, brightly flows the tear Wept o'er a hero's bier."

(Renewed cheers).

Tara and its glories are things of the past: Tara and its monarchs are gone; but the spirit that crowned them at Tara has not died with them (loud cheers);—the spirit that summoned bard and chief to surround their throne has not expired with them. That spirit was the spirit of Ireland's Nationality; and that spirit lives to-day, as strong, as fervid, and as glorious as ever; it burned during ages of persecution; as it ever lived in the hears of the Irish race (tremendous cheering, again and again renewed).

And now, my friends, treading, as it were, adown the hill-side, after having heard Patrick's voice, after having beheld, on the threshold of Tara, Patrick's glorious episcopal figure, as with the simplicity that designated his grand, heroic character, he plucked from the soil the shamrock and upheld it, and appealed to the imagination of Ireland-appealed to that imagination that never yet failed to recognize a thing of truth or a thing of beauty, - we now descend the hill, and wander through the land where we first beheld the group of the "Seven Churches." Everywhere throughout the land, do we see the clustering rains of these small churches Rarely exceeding fifty feet in length, they rarely attain to any such proportion. There they are generally speaking, under the shadow of some old Round Tower, - some ancient Celtic name, indicative of past glory, still lingering around and sanctily, ing them. What were these seven churches? what is the meaning of them-why were they so numerous? Where, thy were churches enough, if we believe the ruins of Ireland, in Ireland during the first two centuries of its Christianity, to house the whole nation. Everywhere there were churches. churches in groups of seven,—as if one were not enough, or two. Now-a-days We are struck with the multitude of churches in London, in Dublin, in New York; but we must remember that we are a divided community, and that every sect, no matter how small when you reflect that, outside the pale of the ancient it is, builds its own church; but in Ireland we were civilization of Greece and Rome, there was no such all of one faith; and all of these churches were thing known amongst the Northern and Western multiplied. But what is the meaning of it? These churches were built in the early days of Ireland's monasticism,-in the days when the worldacknowledged the miracle of Ireland's holiness. Never since God created the earth-never since Christ proclaimed the truth amongst men-never was seen so extaordinary and so miraculous a thing as that a people should become, almost entirely, a nation of monks and nuns, as soon as they became Catholic and for the first time to any people, to shed his blood in Christian (cheers). The highest proof of the Gospel people, -not to an uncivilized race; but he came to is monasticism. As I stand before you, robed in this Dominican dress-most unworthy to wear it-still as I stand before you a monk, vowed to God by poverty, chastity and obedience, - I claim in myself, such as I am, this glorious title, that the Church of God regards us as the vay best of her children (cheers). And why? Because the cream, as it were, of the Gospel spirit is sacrifice: and the highest sacrifice is the sacrifice that gives a man entirely, without the slightest reserve, to God arguments; were able to meet him with the clash in the service of his country and of his fellowmen (loud cheers). This sacrifice is embodied and when he had convinced them, they showed the as it were, combined in the monk; and, therefore, greatest proof of their civilization, by rising up, on the monk and the num are really the highest producthe truth, and that Patrick was a messenger of the tions of Christianity (renewed cheers). Now Ireland, in the very first days of her conversion, so quickly true God (loud applause). We know for certain that, whatever was the origin of those Round Towers. caught up the spirit, and so thoroughly entered into the genius of the Gospel, that she became a nation of monks and nuns, almost on the day when she use of them for religious purposes; that she built became a nation of Christians. The consequence was that throughout the land-in the villages, in every little town, on every hill side, in every valley, -these holy monks were to be found; and ther were called by the people, who loved them and venerated them so dearly—they were called by the name of Culdees, or servants of God.

[We regret that, for want of space, we are unable to give the entire lecture in the present issue; the other part shall appear in our next.]

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DANGERS AND DUTIES OF THE TIMES .- The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien. Dean of Limerick, has lately delivered a lecture on the above important subject to the Queenstown Young Men's Society. The Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, presided.

"The dangers of

these days are not, perhaps, so much to be found in the sum of human depravity as in its organized power. We have had at many epochs, as many sinsindividual crimes—injustices—murder—deceit, rol-beries, villianies of all kinds: but the greatest difference between the times past and the present age appears to be that when in former times errors as a rule soon vanished or settled into forms that kept truth in check, and wickedness died with the lives of the wicked, and whereas to an almost universal extent up to the 16th century wickedness was ashamed to make a creed of crime, we now have Atheism reduced to formula, and Intidelity propounded as divine, and the train laid to the very contre of the citadel of civilization, society, and God and we see unless belief-Christian, Catholic belief make organization and resistance a question of life and death, our own very days may see the fall of heaven's worst malediction spread over the Island of the Saints, and the records of a thousand years become the accusers of national apostney." Having disavowed the intention of imputing infidelity or the principles of the Commune to any political party in Ireland, and described what the result would be of a complete revolt against God, he continued "Disorder among men, decay and barbarism, have always progressed in the same ratio at divergence from the grand law of man's nature-to represent Right. Made in the image and likeness of the Deity, his reason harmonizes with the eternal melody of Divine thought, and according as he employs his freedom in sustaining this concord his progress is sure, successful, and also happy. In fact, he is The lecturer then proceeded to going God's way." consider the various divergencies between man and God which history records, and said: "The first divergence which paid the penalty of its faithfulness in many an age of wretchedness was Paganism. Yet, this rebellion was not so malicious or so entire as to invoke all the evils which the more modern as the fire was kept in the well and the faith and picty of a Tobias and a Daniel reared monuments of spiritual glory during the captivity,-the nations kept enough of the thoughts, truths, and gifts of Paradise as to enable faithful people at any time to know the great Parent from whom they were descended and to a great extent to know how much

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 19, 1872.

carried with them immortality of the soul and human responsibility, but they were of the class who tended greatly to influence the thoughts of others; and the reign of a conscience was not so limited as a cursory glance at antiquity might lead us to imagine. Overladen with errors to be sure it was, but religion Orernaum which supplied entered into the life of man—religion which supplied entered fire good and right and against evil and motives for good and right and against evil and wrong. And the Great Jupiter, and severe Juno, and beautiful Aurora, and terrible Mars, had their grand parts to play, while the Penates of the hearth brought world had a conscience. The hidden and the regressed in some things to a wonderful degree." And with reference to the Feudal Ages, he says there was then also the restraint of conscience: " My purpose is to remind you that wide as the divergence between man and order were during the ages of Feudal ascendancy; obstinute and rebellious as kings were bloody and revengeful, and lustful as knight and man of arms, and chieftan and even burgher; hot and hard and constant as was the race of strong passion and iron will, every and all of them, and ever and always—they were against a conscience. And men might stop their ears; but they never denied that there was a speaker who had a right to be heard. They might diverge from the road of reason, or even turn their backs upon it; but the road was acknowler, ed and honored, and after any amount of neglect and abandonment the wanderers generally returned at last." The second great departure from God was in the sixteenth century, and in that divergence we have the seed of the greatest and worst trouble of all :- " Each man at the Reformation was made the judge of his own creed—though it was hard to suppose an ignorant world so treated by the Founder of Christianity. It was natural enough that when a man thought himself master of his creed he should think himself master of his morals also. Why not be judge of what he did-an absolute judge-as well as he a judge of what he thoughtand the Great Apostate, in fact, spoke out just like himself when he cried, ' Pecca fortiter' Sin like a The evil effects of such principles were developed gradually. Towards the end of the 18th contary the development, assisted by governments was becoming complete, and is progressing at the This may be seen by the present state present day. of Europe:-"You see this in the state of Europe. No state has a conscience. You shall outwit—over-reach—or kill and destroy his neighbor to obtain an advantage of money or land, and do so in the most clever and rapid way is the rivalry. And so far is Europe from resisting and contemplating the horrors and confusion which arise from the development of its new creed, that the greatest togue is the greatest man, and no matter what his origin, if he is great reque enough, they will make a prince of him. Where is the great settlement of 1815 gone? Where is the Treaty of Villa Franca gone? Where is the Convention of the month of September gone? Where are all kinds of conventions at home and abroad, accomplished by great labor and coveted with great anxiety-where are they all gone? I will tell you. No conscience guarded them; no honesty reverenced them, and the moment that Lust found them an accuser they were torn to pieces," Having alluded to the condition of the Pope and the disastrons effects of secular education, the lecturer concluded with the following appeal:-"Organize. Bring our men to the side of conscience or of law. Save your people. Band in the cause of heaven, our country, and the future, the intelligence which is yet Christian. Study the churchyards read the names of the martyrs what they suffered, and the importance of the duty they have bequeathed. Ireland is safe still! She has a conscience! Let the whole island become one Young Men's Society-the Young Men's Society for order, conscience, and law. And Europe may be saved in the nineteenth century as she was in the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, by the spray of life which dewed from the shores of old Ireland,"—Nation.

DURLIN MARCH 15 .- The magistrates in Killarney were engaged on Tuesday in the investigation of a charge of riot arising out of the recent election for the County Kerry. Thirteen persons of the humbler class were prosecuted by the election agent of Mr. Dease and defended by the agent of Mr. Blennerhassett. The case assumed the character of a preliminary skirmish before the trial of the petition, and the partisans of the sitting member and his opponent mustered in full force. The alleged riot occurred on the night of the 27th ult., when the return of Mr. Blannerhassett was celebrated by public rejoicings. Tar barrels were lighted and carried through the town, followed by a noisy mob. The police, under the command of Mr. Bodkin, resident magistrate, and Mr. Colomb, sub-inspector of Constabulary, interfered, and endeavoured to get nossession of the tar barrels, which the people were told it was illegal and dangerous to carry through the streets. The populace refused to give them up, and the police then seized and smashed them .-Stones were immediately thrown at them, and Mr. Bodkin and some of the constables were struck. Before the intervention of the police, which was alleged to have been the cause of the disturbance, the parties carrying the tar-barrels were about to set fire to the office of Mr. Dease's agent. Mr. Galway, chairman of the Court, in giving their decision, said the magistrates wished it to be distinctly understood that there was no objection to public rejoicings, but the practice of carrying lighted tarbarrels through the town at night was a mischievous one. Seven of the prisoners were sent for trial at the Assizes; the rest produced a revolver. were discharged .- Times Cor.

DUBLIN, March 22.—The Assizes are drawing to a close, the Judges having reached the last towns in the circuits, and it is gratifying to observe that they are still enabled to report favourably of the condition of the country. In Cork there was an exceptionally heavy calendar. Mr. Justice O'Brien remarked that the number of cases was considerably more than at other Assizes for the last few years. There was one charge of murder of an atrocious character. In another case a coroner's jury had returned a verdict of marder, but it was the result of an imperfect investigation. The other charges were of the ordinary character-assaults, burghries, sheepstealing, and felonious assaults on women. His lordship added that he had consulted all the resident magistrates except one, and received from them a favourable account of the state of the county, with the excep-tion of the Mitchelstown district, where an agrarian outrage had been committed. There was nothing, however, to warrant any apprehension that the county was in a lawless state. The total number of offences returned by the police since last Assizes, a period of seven months, was 55; but he was sorry to find that intoxication was still on the increase, and that 3,000 persons had been punished for it by the magistrates. A great many of the offences which were committed, especially assaults, arose from indulgence in that fatal habit. Mr. Justice Barry was detained at Tralec by an unexpectedly large list of cases. Among the prisoners tricel were eleven persons charged with the riot at Castleisland during the recent election for the county of Kerry. The principal was a man named O'Neill, a local patriot, who took an active part in promoting the return of Mr. Blennorhassett. He conducted his own defence. The incidents of the riot were related by Mr. Dense, Archdencon O'Sullivan, P.P., Mr. Daniel James O'Connell, and other witnesses. They described the violence of the mob, who struck

them down through a hole in the bridge into the in mind when we read of the continued agitation river. The jury found two of the prisoners, M'Carthy and Carroll, guilty of riot and assault, and they were sentenced, one of them to three and the other to two months' imprisonment and hard labour. 'The a fortnight's imprisonment and hard labour. The Assizes have been adjourned until the 9th of April. -Times Cor.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- In the reading parts to play, while the affections of the pagan world to lessons of the National School you will search in the tribunal and the world of daily life and give vain for evidence of a desire to cultivate the spirit the progress of Ireland by honoring the city with a warn and warm one works are selected with an another of faith and holiness. The subjects are selected visit in May next. Although no announcement of world had a conscience.

Passion broke the power children's thoughts all that might create and cherish realed were hand in hand. Passion broke the power children's thoughts all that might create and cherish vealed were many a fime, but the principit. Not a word about the Catholic Church, her and symmetry of order many a time, but the principle. It. Not a word about the Catholic Church, her a positive form, and finds ready acceptance in the ple of elasticity still remained, and soon progressed divine commission to teach manking the way of circles in which it is reported. There can be no heaven, her trials and heroic sufferings here of such life as remained to man, prople of elasticity simi tomanica, and to man, pro- heaven, her trials and heroic sufferings, her splendidly doubt that if the intention attributed to Her Majesty successful efforts in the cause of civilization, her be realized a loyal and hearty reception will await | country in the world besides England in which such religious institutions of learning and beneficence, her miraculous unity, her indetectibility and other most wonderful prerogatives given her by God .-Not a word about the Mass, the sacraments, the priesthood and its supernatural powers; the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God, the most perfect of pure creatures, the most exalted personage known to the world's history, God. Himself, alone excepted. The saints and martyrs are not even mentioned, as if their lives, their acts, their sufferings and sayings services were unworthy of record for the instuction and edifying example of youth.

RUSH NATIONAL EDUCATION EXCLUDES BUSH HISTORY.

And this suggests another shameful defect in the National system of education. It teaches no history, not even English history; lest, perchance, if any branch of that most essential study were permitted Irish history should be introduced into the schools, and the youth of Ireland should come to learn the glories of the Island of Saints, and be rendered more Irish and more Catholic by the knowledge of what their forefathers did for the advancement of Christian civilization, not only among their own pesple, but also among the inhabitants of England, France, tiermany, Italy and other European countries.-Plainly, the contrivers of this mixed system did not wish the youth of Ireland to be deeply imbued with the spirit that animated our ancestors either in the days of her former intellectual greatness, or of her penal depression in later times. It was too intensely religious,too fervently Catholie, to accord with modern ideas of easy indifference and anxiety of religious scutiment.

A case, which excited considerable local interest. was tried at the Castlebar Assizes, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. It was a charge of murder brought against Messrs. Robert H. Smethurst and Alexander E. Malley, both persons of respectability, connected with families of social influence in the county. The court was erowded during the hearing of the case. The deceased, a man named Martin Cleary, was one of a party of poachers who were fishing for salmon in the Owendum river on the night of the 20th of July, when they were discovered by the prisoners and others; and the evidence for the prosecution went to show that two shots were fired by the prisoners, one of which killed Cleary as he attempted to escape across the river. Mr. Butt, Q.C., was specially retained for the prisoners, with Mr. Robinson, Q.C., Mr. Heron, Q.C., and other counsel. The defence was that the occurrence was accidental. The jury found the prisoners guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Lord Chief Justice. in opening the commission at Carlow, observed that there was nothing to cause any apprehension as to the state of the county, although there had been a small increase of crime since the last assizes.

Mr. Gladstone has been invited by a large and influential delegation to visit Belfast and deliver an address. The Premier took occasion from this to explain his Irish policy in full, and closed by giving a conditional promise to visit Ireland.

THE INTERNATIONAL IN THELAND .- A meeting was held at Cork recently, convened by the working men, to denounce the International. The place of meeting, the Athenaum, was crowded to exacts Among those on the platform was a Mr. De Morgan a reputed local secretary of the International. A mechanic, named Murphy presided, and opened the proceedings. He quoted paraphlets to show the connexion between the International and the Paris Commune. De Morgan and some of his supporters nterrupted him, and after a fight. De Morgan elected as the chairman, and continued to speak in the same strain. The Internationalists renewed their interruptions and a second retweensued. The platform was invaded from the body of the hall, chairs and tables were broken and the pieces were used as weapons. Partial order having been restored, a cooper named Cronin proposed resolutions denouncing the International, and declaring it the instigator of the atrocitics committed in Paris, This caused a renewal of the tunuit, and the legs of chairs and tables were freely used as weapons, both parties being apparently equally successful. A man named M'Carthy succeeded, notwithstanding, in making a brief speech recommending the acceptance or rejection of the International on conditions. The uproar became so great, however, that the chairman had to declare the meeting dissolved. The International party then sought to continue the meeting on their own account, and the disorder was renewed, and when the excitement was at its height seme of the International party seized a red tablecloth and hoisted it amid triumphant shouts from their own adherents and hisses from the other side. A struggle ensued which ended in the obnoxious flag being torn down. The meeting was a scene of disorder during the whole time it lasted-an hour and a half. One Internationalist is said to have

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR TRELAND .- The agricultural statistics for Ireland show that there are five hundred thousand and a half acres under crops, including meadow and clover, an increase over the previous year of 60,000 acres; nearly 10,000,000 is under grass, 4,000,000 bog and waste. Meadow and clover increased 100,000; barley, 19,000; oats and tlax each decreased about 35,000; wheat decreased 20,000; total number of Irish holdings is 590,000,---The one-tenth of the land is held by 1,500 occupiers, who each till over five hundred acres. Four hundred and thirty thousand persons hold less than thirty aeres and take up quarter of the land.

An advertisement says :- " Missing from Killarney, Jane O'Foggorty; she had in her arms two babies and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair, and tortoise-shell combs behind her ears, and large black spots all down her back, which squints awfully."

From recent statistical returns we learn that during the last twenty years 2,062,409 emigrants have left Ireland to seek their fortune in other lands. It is noticeable, however, that the number has been for some seasons past steadily declining, while the reverse is the case with England. In the first seven months of 1871 there were 4,699 fewer emigrants from Ireland than in the corresponding period of 1870. At the same time it is remarked that the average last year under crop was considerably smaller than during the previous twelvemonth. In cereal crops the decrease was as much as fifty thousand acres, while in flax there was also a decrease of thirty-eight thousand. In green crops, however, and mendow land, the increase was very large. In Ireland there are still four million acres of wild unoccupied land, most of which might be turned to profitable account. The attention of the farmers is being given more and more to stock-raising, and the value of this species of property is consequently largely on the increase, being as high, evening in the House of Commons. It is called when the latest statistics were compiled, as thirty-

and dissatisfaction in Ireland.

Dunian, March 23.—Preparations for the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, which is to be opened in the Exhibition Palace, are being pressed forward rest were found guilty of rioting, and sentenced to with diligence and energy, and the promoters are confident that all will be ready at the appointed time. A thrill of pleasure has been produced by report which is believed to have some basis of authority, that the Queen intends to avince her generous patronage of the Exhibition and her interest in with the manifest intention of keeping out of the the fact has been made, and no definite arrangements have yet been planned, the statement has assumed the Royal visitor. Abundant proof has been given of the personal popularity of the Queen among all classes of her Irish subjects. The wildest Fenian would give at least a respectful welcome, and by the vast, majority of the people, certainly all by whom intelligence, worth, and social position are appreciable, Her Majesty would be greeted with enthusiasm,-Times.

We envy not the wealth and endowments for educational purposes that our Protestant fellowcountrymen possess. We wish not to deprive our dissenting brethren of a penny or an acre of their endowments. But we hold and maintain that while Trinity College is possessed of a revenue of £200,000 a year, while the Queen's Colleges are almost equally well provided for, and while our Protestant neighbors enjoy this wealth, Catholies should, in common justice, be provided with funds for the education of Catholic children.—Wexford People.

Mysterious Disappearance from Team.—Some months ago a shoemaker named Gannon, who had just returned from America, opened a boot and shoe shop, in Hope-street, in this town. Gannon, who was sober, industrious, and a good tradesman, seemed to succeed very well in this shop. However, on the evening of the 1st of March he went down to break fast with his brother-in-law, also a shoemaker. As it was at this man's house he used to board, he was told that breakfast was not quite ready, so he went for a stroll, saying that he would be back in half an hour. He never came, nor has tale or tidings been got of him since. Suspicion, slumbering for some days, has been awakened by the finding of Gannon's English miles from town. The police are prosecuting inquiries into the matter. They have taken missing man, but have discovered as yet no clue to non was apparently healthy, independent, and in his usual good spirits the last morning be was seen

SHAR LOAN SWINDLES-On Saturday, Thomas Rouse an Englishman, was committed for trial at the Assizes, by the Cork magistrates, on the charge of having defrauded a farmer named Shea of three guineas by means of the sham loan office swindle, Having seen an advertisement in the papersoffering loans at six per cent., Shea, who lives near Ballincollig, applied for £50, and was induced to advance three guineas as interest, in return for which he received a half note for £50 on a sham bank. The prisoner was hunted up by the London police, and was found to be conducting the swindle on an extensive scale in conjunction with a confederate

Mr. Pore Hexnessy .- This gentleman, who has lately been appointed Governor of the British Possessions on the West Coast of Africa, and was formerly Governor of Labuan, has just been presented by his friends in the county of Wexford with a handsome service of plate to commemorate the Parliamentary contest of 1866. The service comprises thea and coffee-pots, cream jug and sugar basin, a hadsome epergne, and a large salver, on which are engraved his Excellency's name and the date of the contest which the gift is intended to commemorate.

DEATH OF LORD INCHIQUIS .- We regret to announce that Lord Inchiquin, the elder brother of the Ister Mr. Smith O'Brien, died on Friday at Dromoland, in his 71st year.

A Dublin correspondent of the Boston Globe writes that the intended visit of Mrs. Woodhull, to lecture on the blessings of Free Love has created the most intense and universal indignation, both there and in Cork. The writer says:—"Knowing the man of Cork well, I advise Mrs. Woodhull to secure a safe means of exit before she tries his excitable temper too far." Woodholl, Claffin & Co. would do well before they start to consider the dangers of free speech in countries where auditors have the ways of forcilly expressing their notions.

The Catholic journals express dissatisfaction at the speech of Mr. Gladstone upon the Trinity College debate, and insist upon the duty of the Government to make provision for giving Catholics the benefit

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Dufferin stated the measures relating to Ireland, which, the Government intended to introduce. They comprise a Bill to Amend the Grand Jury Laws, a Prison's Bill, one to sanction loans for building labourers' cottages, and probably one referring to the disposal of Irish private business.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPEDITION OF PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.-The cry for something practical in the way of reform of Parliamentary procedure received an amusing illustration on Tuesday. Sir David Wedderburn, seconded by Sir Robert Austruther, moved for a Select Committee on the arrears of Scoth business. He advocated the appointment of Grand Committees, but his seconder thought that they should not be composed exclusively of Scotch members, and that there should be a Cabinet Minister for Scotland. Sir E. Colebrooke said such an office would be a sinecure, but thought the Grand Committee plan deserved consideration, while Mr. M'Laren was opposed to Grand Committees, but wanted a Minister for Scotland. Mr. Pim introduced the Irish grievance, and claimed attention for his scheme for Irish Grand Committees, moving that the Select Committee should extend its enquiry to the inconveniences attending the transaction of Irish business; a motion which was seconded by Serjeant Sherlock, though he thought that the Irish question should be referred to a separate Committee. To all this Mr. Gladstone said, on the part of Government, that the mind of the House was not ripe for any of the measures propored. Admitting that the Scotch and Irish grievances were real, he maintained that England had hers also—six important English subjects having been long awaiting legislation. "For his own part he objected to handing over, under any circumstances, to the representatives of any one country exclusively legislation having particular reference to that country"-a declaration which, as Lord St. Lawrence said, will cause great regret in Ireland. We now come to the point of the incident; the debate on the expedition of public business ended in a count-out. -Tublet.

BRITISH BARIES .- The most bitter comment on the social state of England, the most scathing denunciation of English civilization that we have seen, is a bill which, on the motion of Mr. Charley, member for Salford, passed its second reading on Tuesday them with sticks, pelted them with mud, stenes, and other missiles, including a butter firkin and sheep has diminished, but cattle, horses and pigs

roots of mangold wurzel, and tried to thrust one of show an enormous increase. All this is to be borne farming" being carried on just now in England that Government had arms and ordnance stores to sell, time than a day shall obtain a certificate of good minister of religion, or justice of the peace; that a coroner's inquest shall be held, unless a certificate burial shall take place without a coroner's certificate; and so on, the most elaborate precautions being all children by women who are supposed to be civilized and Chrisiian. We hardly think there is another a bill would be necessary,-Nation, March 9.

Musicas ix Exclasio-It is sometimes asserted with great confidence that a great proportion of the sentatives, during a debate on a railroad bill :- "All murders perpetrated in England are done by natives of Ireland. We have before us a Parliamentary "Return of persons sentenced to death in England and Wales for the crime of murder-other than duce antagonism, from that antagonism we derive infanticide"-during the year ending December 31, power and progress most promotive of human wel-1871. The list contains 13 names; of the owners | fare; and we pray, amid the fire and water of opthe first four were executed, the remainder sentenced to penal servitude for life. The names seem to be all English, with one or two doubtful cases. circumstances may start a power among us which Here they ace-William Bull, Michael Campbell, Richard Addington, Frederick Jones, Eilen Bumbee, the broad highway of Jaman good, until the grand Chuide Scott Woolley, Robert Hodgson, George democratic terminus is reached—the greatest good Ellis, Samuel Wallis, Arthur Frederick Brown, of the greatest number. Ar. n." John Webster, John Kirk, and Rachael Bushby. Irish Times.

Mr. Isaac Butt, who had taken the oaths at the beginning of the sitting, made his first speech to this Parliament, advocating the endowment of a new Catholic College within the walls of the University of Dublin,—which he knew Mr. Gladstone of the society of her friend, and relatives, and precould not grant, and urging very forcibly that it was a simple remnant of the old tyranny to say to Catholies, "I differ from you, and I will force you to have either secular education, or education in a This bill, it all that is said or cost is true, will make Protestant establishment," A division showed the Irish Catholics voting in a minority of 24 against a majority composed of Liberals and Conservatives of 281.

THE THURBORNE FAMILY .- Besides the Chidiveke Tichborne, who suffered death in the reign of Queen cap on the bank of Ballygaddy river, about two (Elizabeth for having been connected with Babbington's plot for the escape of Mary Queen of Scots, and whose verses wriden on the evening before his possession of the papers and other effects of the execution were quoted by the Attorney General at the close of his celebrated speech, there were two his whereabouts, or to any sinister intention against lothers of the family who suffered death in the same his own life which he might have harboured. Gan- (reign. The first of these, Nicholas Tichborne, genleman, suffered for having aided in the rescue of a relative, the Rev. Thomas Tichborne, a priest, who was a prisoner on the charge of being a priest. Having heard that the priest was to be removed from one prison in London to another, in the charge of only one officer—a stout young man, a native of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Thomas Hackshot met them on the way, knocked the officer down and enabled the priest to escape. Mr. Nicholas Tichborne was accused of being party to the resene, was tried, condemned to death and executed at Tyburn on August 24th, 1601. The priest, Thomas Tichborne, was soon afterwards re-taken, brought to trial, on the charge of being a priest ordained abroad and coming back into England. He had been detained a prisoner for many years before the resence already mentioned; he was now condemned to death, and was hanged, drawn and quartered, at Tyburu, on April 20th, 1602.

The Grand Jury at the Old Bailey, returned a true bill of indictment against the Tichborne claimant, charging him with forgery and perjury.

Losnos, April 10.-The chimant to the Tichborne estates appeared in the Court of Old Bailey to-day to answer to the indictment vesterilay presented against him. He bleaded not wailty to all charges In the meantime he has been re-committed to New-

Jessien von Walks.-We are informed that the High Sheriff of one of the Welsh counties is fully determined that his fair country-women shall have their full rights accorded to them, and for that purse intends smannening them, upon, the panel of the jury of both assizes and sessions. This will be done in order to test the point as to their liability to serve on juries. What will Miss Becker say? - The Cambrian.

Pench gives a hint to Pro. Jonathan in a cartoon representing a figure of the Tichborne claimant in hains, and inscribed upon his expansive punch He who chims what isn't his'n, when he's caught is sent to pris'n," as posted upon a wall, upon which gazes Jonathan with affrighted aspeet, while John Bull, bill-poster for the nonce, surveys the scene with a waggish air of jollity.

Mrs. O'Connor, the mother of the crazy boy who attacked the Oneen, has said to an interviewer that she and her husband detested the crime of which her boy had been guilty. She appeared atterly broken down under the addiction, which is increased by the suspicions against herself and her hus band. They both assert their entire loyalty Their son's violent action is a puzzle to them. The mother thinks he must have imbibed his wild no tions in some secret conclave. The father is as stern as the mother is heart-broken, and attributes his son's freak to trashy reading and an ungovernable spirit.

The claim of the Earl of Aberdeen to be summoned to Parliament was before the House of Lords on Friday, when evidence taken in America, to prove the death by drowning of the late Earl, then serving as first mate on board a merchant vessel, under the name of George Osborne, was submitted, The case was adjourned.

The funeral of Murphy, the Protestant lecturer, attracted an enormous crowd, which behaved in a most disorderly manner, notwithstanding the presence of a strong police force from Birmingham .-

Dr. Hardwick, who has interested himself in London emigration, publishes a report in which he says that 20,000 souls are living, like Esquimanx, in underground dwellings. One item from the report is: "In Circucester street was a man, wife, and five children in a front room choked up with furniture, and articles of wet linen hung all over the room; two fine children were suffering from whoopingcough, and two had died the previous week of the sume disease."

Enquiry has been made concerning the pretended rumours of the Queen's abdication, and there is no doubt the whole story is the purest invention, as there is not the slightest foundation for the pretence of such a rumour.

Loxpon, April 2 -The number of emigrants who left the British Islands during the month of March, exceeds that of February by 7,000.

LONDON, April 9.—The Grand Jury sitting at the Old Bailey, have found true bill against Arthur O'Conner, the assailant of the Queen, charging him with misdemeanor. Prince Leopold, who was riding with Her Majesty at the time she was attacked by O'Connor, will appear as a witness against the prisoner.

UNITED STATES.

Some ugly facts have transpired in the investigation at Washington respecting the sale of arms to

it has become a regular British institution, requir- for a fixed price, to anybody who applied and paid ing to be suppressed by an act of the legislature, the money. On Friday, however, a Mr. Markley and accordingly Mr. Charley proposes that persons testified that he had received a fee of \$10,000 for who for a money consideration place themselves in managing the sale of 10,000 rifles to Poultney and loco parentis toward two or more infants for a longer Trimble. If the arms were for sale to all comers, then Poultney and Trimble must have been very character and fitness from a medical practitioner, simple to pay this sum to Markley for simply acquainting Secretary Robeson with their desire to register shall be kept by persons so licensed of the become purchasers. But Poultney and Trimble are infants intrusted to them; that in case of death a shrewd basiness men, and were the agents of the Remingtons. Senator Schurz, who has pursued the is furnished by a registered medical practitioner investigation into the arms seaudal with much perthat the death arose from natural causes; that no sistency, seems now on the eye of bringing home the charge of corrupt dealing to military officials holding important positions. There is no evidence, through adopted to prevent the murder of little however, that the President had any knowledge of or connection with the mail r .- Vanireal Guzette.

A Model Prayer.—The following "beautiful" prayer was, according to the Baston Commonwealth, lately offered up by the few, Mr. Cudworth, Unitatian Chaplain of the Massachus, its House of Repre-Thy works praise Thee, Architect Divine, in all places of Thy dominion. We tologe before Thee to-day that, although fire and water mingled proposing convictions touching a great common interest under consideration, that the throttle-valve of shall force the driving-wheel of opportunity along

The facilities for divorce are about to be increased in this State by the passage of what is popularly known as the Mother-mellow's Bill. The schafe has reperted favorably upon it, and there is hardly a doubt that it will page it skes designedly venting her from attending church causes of divorce. Some of your citizens victime this cay once facetimisty called New York, the met trange of the East." us deserve the title ---- A few mrange creoles have recently been fished up out of the mire in this city by the Episcopalian sect and "converted." They are called "Cuban convert; from Bomanism," 1 don't know what the consideration was, - N. P. Cor. of Western Carl die.

FUNDAL MOURIERS NOT ME SO THE EXCEPTIONS. "Your tare, if you please, makered and the conductor to an elderly lady who had yet elecard at a way station. The effectly laby local of applical drawing forth a letter, said with a your dist at shrill; "Two of Mr. schildren are dear, and they've writing to come to the burying usalay. Isn't it terrible?" The conductor holds to she ked as possible, and expressed syn why while continued the old lady, "I want to stable and free," "I can't let you ride tree ander, you have a pass," returned the conductor, " Not so no loss Funeral?" said the old lady, "No malan," replied the conductor; "I'm sorry to say that the rules of the road are very strict, and I am not allowed to discriminate? "Well I think you oughtn't to charge folks for going to a funeral, persisted the old lady, "He we let everybody going to innerals ride free," again spoke the conductor, "It wouldn't pay. Besides, it would be encouraging the funeral business, a way that would cast a gloom over the entire country. Your fare is a dollar and a half madam." "Well, reforted the old lady, drawing out a well-filled purse, I think that you might let me go free," especially as I'm going to a double funeral; "Mr. children is both dead, and they II be buried in the same grave, I reckon. Oh! its a turrithe blow! And the old hely, wiping her eyes, paid her fare. As the conductor moved on the turned to a passenger, and remarked with some indignation, "these railreaders is the most unfeeling tells I ever seed."-

The practice of enamelling faces has become fairly established in this country among a class of trivolous women who are willing to risk their health for a temporary gratification of their vanity; but it is sometimes attended with disastrons results. The Louisville Ledger tells a story of a judy of that place who visited an Eastern city are months ago and made a contract with a not discouch enameller, by which he agreed to beautify her face in such a munner that it would remain unchanged for three years at the lead, and a year or two tonger it extra care was taken to wash it in a prescribed manner. The lady received the cuameling and returned to Louisville. Since her return she has disappeared from society. The poisonous ingredients used in the enamel have produced an almost total paralysis of the facial nerves; her eyes are recribly inflamed, and she is rapidly losing her sight, while her whole countenance is disfigured, distorted, and ulcerous. Her physicians have but faint hopes of saving her life.

A Mr. Miller has claimed examplion from service as a juryman in an American Court because he is a member of the Reformed Presbyrerian Church, which maintains that it is wrong for its members to incorporate with the government of the United States, inasmuch as it does not acknowledge God as the source of all power, desus Christ as the ruler of nations, and the Bible as the foundation of law. The judge struck the man's name from the panel on the ground that he must be too great a fool for a juryman.

The Fishenes.-The dead-lock on the Alabama Treaty leaves the fisheries question between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in statu quo. Canadian-caught fish can only be imported into the United States on the payment of duty, and Massachusetts skippers can only ply their calling in Dominion waters by taking out a license therefor. As respects our tariff the Canadians seem to possess their souls in patience, but the skippers of Massachusetts revolt at the idea of a Cannek license.-The season is just opening and they avow a determination to arm themselves and fish where they will, license and treaty to the contrary notwithstanding. As a Gloncester smack can hardly be expected to prove a match for a Dominion revenue cutter, the upshot will be some heavy seizures of Yankee schooners, and no and of international complications must follow. The entire annual value of Massachusetts is not equal to the property valuation of that wretched Territory Arizona, and yet for such an interest the skippers of Cape Cod are ready to violate the national faith as pledged in treaties and plunge the country into war. New York World.

JUVENILE SUICIDES AND COMMON SCHOOLS.-It is not strange that youth should become infected with that sin of self-destruction which seems to have increased so rapidly within the past few years. In the full flush and joy of boyhood it hardly seems possible that any cares should be so great or any grief so bitter as to prompt a desire for life to end. But, on the other hand, it hardly seems possible that youthful depravity can be so common as it is, and that the true and good in human nature can be so soon sullied and contaminated. The boys and girls of the present day can hardly take up a daily paper that does not contain some harrowing account of suicide. The young readers see that self destruction is easy. The stories are worked up in the most sensational style, and at a time of life when the mind is flexible and pliant, it is very easily in-fluenced for good or svil. We can understood, therefore, how it is that even boys and girls are driven to take life by their own hands. But the

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1872.

Friday, 19-Of the Feria. Saturday, 20-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 21-Third after Easter. Monday, 22-SS. Soter and Caius, P. M. Tuesday, 23-St. George, M. Wednesday, 24-St. Fidelis of Signaringa, M. Thursday, 25-St. Mark, Ev.

DR. MARSHALL,-We have much pleasure in announcing to the public that the celebrated Dr. Marshall, author of the great work or Christian Missions, and the world renowned Comedy of Convocation, will be here on Wednesday the 24th inst., and will deliver a lecture in the St. Patrick's Hall, on the subject of Progress of the Nincteenth Contury. We bespeak for him a large audience, and can promise his hearers a rare intellectual treat,

REV. FATHER DOWD. - We are much pleased to learn that the subscription list to the Testimonial to be presented to Father Dowd, briefly referred to in our last, is rapidly filling up.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen has returned from Germany where she has been travelling, under the title of the Countess of Kent. Many wild, but utterly groundless rumors as to the object of her Continental visit have been set affoat; amongst others, one to the effect that Hor Majesty meditated abdicating the throne, and was anxious to take counsel thereon with some of she relatives of the Royal family. Of course there are no grounds for this story.

Old Bailey on the 11th inst., on the charge of destitute of shelter of any kind, and is, at assaulting the Queen. A plea of insanity was night exposed to all the inclemencies of the tained, were several Canadian families or put in, but rejected by the jury, who found him guilty. Hereupon O'Connor was sentenced to twelve months hard labor, and to be whipped with twenty lashes.

The claimant to the Tichborne title and ortates has been arraigned for perjury, and forgery. He pleaded not guilty, and was then sent back to Newgate, where he now lies awaiting his trial. The fellow has published a begging letter, to try and raise funds for his defence. We do not think that he will be able to squeeze much more out of his dupes.

Spain continues in a very disturbed state: the Carlists are active, and the Internationals seem to have chosen it as the base for their next operations against social order, and all the governments of Europe. The report of an alliance betwixt Germany and Italy circulates, but is certainly not confirmed; still their respective Governments being bitterly hostile to the Church, the report is easily credible. The position of affairs at Rome remains unchanged.

Fighting occurred in the streets of Rome, between Pontificial Gens d'armes and citizens. One soldier was killed and two wounded. It is counter them. A metis, or half-breed, was obreported that Cardinal Antonelli has sent a memorial to foreign powers on the outrage, but embarking for the Mackenzie River; he ofthe report is denied.

A London paper advertises a lecture by the Rev. Mr. Benson on "the sounding of the trumpet of the fifth angel," and "hot maple sugar to be served at the close."

The Bishop of Ottawa has subscribed \$100 to the fund which is being raised in Quebcc to help to pay off the Prussian war indemnity.

The claimant to the Tichborne estates, now in confinement at Newgate prison awaiting trial for perjury and forgery, succeeded in obtaining bail in the requisite £5,000, as fixed by Lord Chief Justice Boville; but the Judge last for but a few days at a time, are the oron the presentation of his bondsmen declined | dinary temperature of a Mackenzie River accepting them, and the prisoner consequently winter. The Missionaries have no comfortable

the Board will be very brief. Messrs. Cushing, kenzie River Mission.

Davis and Everret, counsel for the American Government will prolong their stay in Paris until June. They are of opinion that the Board of Arbitration is bound to adjudicate upon the Alabama claims after the delivery of the counter eases, even should one of the litigants withdraw.

THE MACKENZIE RIVER MISSION .- We publish below some facts with regard to this Mission, which we hope may interest our readers, and prompt them to respond generously to the appeal in behalf of its funds, about to be made to them, by our Sisters of the Grey Nunnery, who are in charge of the Orphan Asylum, and the schools attached to the said Mission. A collection will be taken up for the Sisters on Sunday next, in the St. Patrick's Church.

It is generally known that the Mackenzie River Mission was founded some years ago by the Peres Oblats; to God alone however are known the hardships which the zealous missionaries have had to undergo, whilst preaching the Gospel in this remote, and inhospitable region. So important nevertheless has this Mission been deemed by the Holy Father, that he has appointed a Bishop to rule it, with power of selecting a co-adjutor to help him in its cultivation; a task indeed frightful to human nature, but to men of Apostolic spirit, full of charms, since the poor souls for whom it is designed are the most destitute, and most in danger of perishing everlastingly.

To ensure the success of his Mission, Mgr. Ferurd assisted by his fellow-laborers, the Rev. MM. Grolier, Hand, Kearney, and Petitot, all like himself Fathers of the Oblats Community thought it well to make an appeal to the Sisters of Charity to come, and carry on amongst the savage Indians of the North West, the noble works that they have so long wrought in civilized countries. The choice fell on the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery, who on the 23rd of December last celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the happy death of their Foundress, the saintly Mad. Youville; and at once five of the Sisters, answering to the call, set off some five years ago, to join the branch of their Community at the Red River. To-day there are no less than Fifty Sisters scattered over the immense North Western district; Thirtytwo are established in the diocess of Mgr. Tache, and eighteen in the Apostolic-Vicariat of the Bishops Grandin and Ferard. On the sufferings and labors of these brave women, and devoted spouses of Our Lord, we propose to say a few words.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ROUTE.

The Mackenzie River is distant from Mont real about 4,500 miles, and the mode of travel is partly by land carriage, partly by water, across rivers, lakes, and long and difficult The young man O'Connor was tried at the portuges. For three months the traveller is season, and of the severe elimate. Should provisions fail, death is certain, as the country traversed affords not the means of sustaining life; the strongest men often succumb to the fatigues of the journey; how much more then must these fatigues tell cruelly on the tender women who, for the love of God, and of immortal souls, voluntarily encounter them. Only last year, for instance, the Rev. P. Tissier. O.M.I., a young man full of zeal, and in the thirty-fifth year of his age, had the misfortune to have his feet frozen; his provisions ran short, and yet exposed to the most intense cold, he had to continue his journey for 900 miles .-Overcome by suffering, he found shelter at last in an old Indian's lodge, where he remained for four months, having for food part of the flesh of a dog, which he shared with his Indian hosts. Only on the return of Spring was it possible to rescue him, in a most wretched plight, and devoured by vermin. Tongue cannot describe his sufferings. These however the Sisters brave cheerfully for the love of Christ, and to the astonishment of all who enserved to shed tears when he saw the Sisters fered his services to restore them to their homes, urging them to abandon their design. "You know not," he said to them, "to what you are exposing yourselves." The sufferings of the Sisters, and the state of emaciation to which during the journey they were reduced. moved their companions to tears.

THE CLIMATE.

We cannot easily conceive how terrible must be the cold in the far North West. To form some idea of it, we must bear in mind that the greatest rigors of our Canadian winter which will remain in gaol until the day of his trial in houses wherein to shelter themselves from the effects of the bitter cold; during a great part LONDON, April 14.—The Observer says Lord of the season, the cheerful rays of the sun are Tenterden and Hon. Caleb Cushing will present | visible but for four out of the twenty-four the counter cases of their respective Govern- hours; darkness and cold reign supreme during ments at the Genova Tribunal. The sitting of the long dreary months of winter in the MacTHE DIET.

Dried fish, often stinking, always caten without bread or salt, forms the entire dietary of those who dwell with the Indians of these inhospitable regions, varied, occasionally with the dried flesh of Caribou; when a supply of fish roe can be obtained there is a feast. But even these supplies sometimes fail, and the missionaries are reduced to what of seeds they can gather in the woods. Bread of course is entirely unknown. During the searcity of last year, four dried fish per day for the mon, and two for the women formed the entire allowance of food; and this scant diet the Sisters, during the winter, shared with their orphan charges, for whom no allowance of food was made, but with whom they would not part. How the Sisters managed to prolong life during this period is a marvel.

HABITS OF THE INDIANS.

The physical sufferings of the missionaries, are surpassed by the moral sufferings caused by the customs of the Indians amongst whom they dwell. A collection of squalid cabanes of conical torm, built of sticks, and covered with skins, forms the Indian village in the vicinity of the Mission. The filth of these dwellings is almost intolerable by one used to civilisation, and defies description. Here nevertheless the Sisters visit, and tend the sick. There is one building-the Church-a building about 30 feet in length, by 18 in width, and 7 in height. Herein some four or five hundred Indians assemble to hear Mass; but so dirty are they, that often the officiating priest is scarce able to continue the service because of the sickening odors. Nor is this by any means the worst; for the almost issuperable obstacles that the Sisters and Missionaries encounter in their efforts to alleviate the physical and moral sufferings of their charges, is the source of most poignant grief. For what can be more heartrending than to witness such miseries, and yet to feel oneself impotent to give relief? What to the Christian can be more sad than the spectacle of so many immortal souls, for whom Our Dear Lord died, perishing for lack of succor? The Sisters do what they can; but alas! though their heart are willing, the means at their disposition are small. They visit the sick; they sustain an orphan asylum, with 26 inmates; and a school which they have opened is attended by about 40 pupils. These might be greatly increased, if the Sisters had but the means of supporting them; but these means the country where they reside does not afford, and they are therefore compelled to seek them elsewhere. The Sisters therefore hope that some charitable persons will come to their aid, by undertaking the charge of supporting some of the wretched Indian orphans. The cost will not be very great, since from \$25 to \$30 per annum will suffice for the support of an orphan; and this sum might be easily obparishes to club together to raise the funds. How pressing are the claims of these poor orphans upon the charitable, how great the good men. that, if encouraged, the Sisters might accomplish, may be judged from the following facts, which we could multiply to any extent, had we

more space at our command. Some time ago, in the first days of the Mission, one of these poor children, about 5 or 6 years old, was found by His Lordship Mer. Grandin. The Bishop picked him up, and adopted him, though himself at the time in a condition of great distress. Alone, and with none to help him, His Lordship brought up the poor child, rendering to it all the kind offices of a parent during several years before the Sisters arrived. On another occasion, one of the Sisters when travelling, and being at a distance of about 1,200 miles from the establishment, received the present of a little orphan girl of about 18 months old, whom all of its tribe had abandoned. This child, the Sister carried with her to the mission house, having no one with her, but a young lad about 10 years old, to aid her in guiding her frail cance; and having for all provisions of food, but a scant supply of dried Caribou meat; her own clothes she had in great part to tear up to make a covering for the child. Yet in spite of all these difficulties, thoughout that long and painful journey, the Sister kept her poor abandoned charge, and had the happiness of at last bringing it to the Mission. That child is now growing up, and gives hopes of being a sincere and practical Christian, and of thereby becoming an instrument in the hands of God for the conversion of her fellow savages. Thus has God blessed the devotion of our good Sisters.

These few details, this simple story, will suffice to show how worthy of our sympathics are the Grey Nuns at the Mackenzie River; and to indicate how great the work which they will vet accomplish, if only we who live at home at ease, do our part towards encouraging and strengthening them. In the full confidence that they will be so strengthened and encouraged, the Sisters commend their cause, and the cause of their orphans to God, and to His the Church of Rome, is evident as well from labor an orphan asylum, and schools for the charitable servants upon earth.

It is, as we have already mentioned, on Sun- ready "spoke of in the whole world;" (XVI day next, that, in the St. Patrick's Church, an 19) their "obedience published in every place." appeal in aid of the funds of the Mackenzie as that his visit to Rome was only contingent River Mission will be made, and a collection on his journey to Spain. That the Church of for that purpose taken up. We may add that Rome had been already founded when St. Paul of the Sisters attached to the North West Mission, there are ten Irish Sisters, of whom our adversaries attempt to do so; they have reone, our well known Sister Ward, is actually at course rather to a most clumsy explanation, the Mackenzie River.

WAS PETER EVER IN ROME.

Objection 3. "St. Paul when writing to the Romans writes much as if no Apostle had ever been amongst them." (Comp: Rom: I. 10-15 XV 15-24.)

The cautious wording of this objection is amusing, and shows how little the objector relies upon it for any solid advantage. Being moreover a negative argument, it might well be allowed to pass for exactly what it is worth, were it not, that the passages adduced prove so little for our adversaries (if they do not absolutely go against them) that it is well to glance at them, as specimens of the straws at which drowning men will snatch.

In the first passage adduced St. Paul, about to visit Rome en route for Spain, declares (Cap. I v 10) that he prays for a prosperous to so from Judaism; they were therefore desirous to hear of him what he thought, knowing only that the sect I v 10) that he prays for a prosperous voyage Modifying this assertion with his usual modesty, (Acts 28. v. 22.) he declares at v 12 that he hopes as well for mutual edification. (13) That he has often wished to come in order that he might have arrival in Rome, being yet in custody, he called some fruit amongst them as amongst other together "the chief of the Jews" to confer with gentiles. (14) He is a debtor to Greek and them concerning his appeal to Casar. After Barbarian. (15) He is ready to preach the hearing his case, they give him slight comfort; gospel to those also that are at Rome.

One would think that a passage such as this, can afford but cold comfort to the adversaries of the Popedom; in fact, that it should be ad- where heard spoken against." On the fact of duced at all is in itself sufficient evidence, that this request our worthy Bishop of Ely builds our adversaries feel they have a lost cause. his theory, that "they had never heard any But when we consider, that we are expected to chief teacher amongst the Christians, at least accept it as conclusive against the whole strong any converted from Judaism." As we said before body of that tradition, which we have already this is a most sweeping conclusion to draw from shewn to exist, we cannot but be lost in amazement at the stupidity of the objectors.

It is noticeable, that in quoting this passage, Bishop Brown does not dare to point out the particular words, whereon he relies for the sustenance of his argument. We are thus left to they came at the appointed time, and heard

Verse 10. His prayer for a prosperous voyage cannot certainly be taken as a proof that Peter others did not. Now if on the arrival of some was never in Rome. 11. His longing to impart some grace to them, will be equally inconclusive unless we suppose, that he looks upon them as already altogether graceless; which supposition is immediately dispelled by the explanation, that he hopes for mutual edification. (13) His wishing to come amongst them in and not still have converted all that heard him. order to have some fruit as amongst other Nor does it further follow, that if St. Peter gentiles, is not incompatible with the previous presence of an apostle, and is elucidated by the to hear him. And yet both these things must fact of his being peculiarly the Apostle of the be first taken for granted before the assertion Gentiles. . 15 His readiness to preach to them, of our adversaries can have any weight. Truly is certainly not a very logical proof, that no one men must have a tottering cause, when they had ever preached to them before, and would seek to support it by such flimsy assumptions. be relied upon as such by none but desperate Theories, assumptions, and assertions are gener-

But the worthy Bishop's second citation caps the climax. In the 15th c. St. Paul explains his reasons 10 for wishing to come amongst them, and 2° for having written so frankly. In the 15 v he asserts his preeminence as the Apostle of the Gentiles; and this instead of Baltimore Methodist minister is concaraed, being an argument against St. Peter's epis. In the first place those details are impure; in copate, may with far more probability be looked upon as an apology for writing so strongly but degrade ourselves to the level of the evanto those to whom others, greater in jurisdiction, gelical Protestant press, and of the Montreal

and prior in call, had already preached. that he builds on no man's foundations, that minations; amongst Catholic priests, occaour adversaries chiefly rely. Now it is well to sionally, as well as amongst Protestant minisnotice, that this visit to Rome is only a chance | ters; but we hope, and indeed believe, that vivit consequent upon his visit to Spain. The amongst the latter, as well as amongst the Apostle is about to set out for Spain. Rome former, the bad, the unchaste, are the rare exnes on his way. He could not pass by so ceptions. Our columns are open to Vinder to important a church without calling upon it; attack the doctrinal, and philosophical errors the more so especially as it is largely composed of Protestantism; but not to publish indecent of Gentiles to whom he is the chosen Apostle, and personal attacks upon its ministers. When But what is he to do? Hitherto he has always indeed an Achilli, a Gavazzi, a Chiniquy, and endeavoured not to build on any other man's a Murphy, make statements, or depose to events foundation: not to preach or teach where others as having occurred, we may logically appeal to have preached or taught. Must be break the antecedents of these men as explanatory of through this rule? Hitherto it has kept him their abandonment of the Catholic Church, as away, and still does. What then is he to do on his journey to Spain? Is he to pass them by and for discrediting their pretended revelawithout a word, because others have already tions; but it is no argument against Methodbeen there, and he does not wish to interfere? ism to show that a minister of that persuasion, No: he is the Apostle to the Gentiles, and the at Baltimore, is a very immoral person. This Roman Church is largely Gentile-moreover is the style of argument in which evangelical he has finished his work in the East ("no more editors indulge; but it is one which the Cathplaces in these countries") and being about to olie journalist can not have resource to, without pass their doors on his way to Spain-these are degrading himself to their level. sufficient reasons why for once he should break a rule not hitherto invariably kept.

the Papacy by hook or by crook, this must be to the Clergy of his Diocess urging them to the obvious meaning. To say the least of it, encourage the several flocks committed to their it is as probable as any explanation offered by charge, to respond liberally to the appeal now our adversaries; and has this superiority over being made to them in behalf of the Mission their's—that it does not contradict tradition.

the fact, (Rom. I. 8.) that their faith was al- Indian children.

wrote, it would be impossible to deny; nor de The Roman Church had, they say, been found. ed by those "strangers from Rome" (Acts II 10) who as the Acts relate heard the Apostles when the days of the Pentecost were accomplished" speaking divers tongues. How forced an interpretation this is, is evident; since if Rome the greatest of all the churches, was founded by those Romans who listened to the Apostles in Jorusalem, on the great day of Pentecost, why did not the Parthians and Medes, and Elamites and Mesopotamians who were also present on that great day, do the same for their own countries; and thus save the Apostles their numberless wanderings and prodigious labours.

Objection 5. "When Paul was at Rome, it were elear from the increative that the Jews of Rome had no communication with any chief teacher amongst the Christians; at least any who had been converted of Christians was every where spoken against

This is a sweeping conclusion from slender premises. The third day after St. Paul's and conclude, by asking him (as coming so recently from the cradle of Christianity) his opinion of the sect "which they have everyso weak premises. To expect that an Apostle must of necessity convert all who hear him, is ridiculous, and is not founded on fact. Though these very men-chief of the Jews-appointed a day whereon to hear St. Paul, and though him "persuading them concerning Jesus from morning until evening" whilst some believed other Apostle after Paul, these same unbelieving men had asked that other Apostle's opinion of this sect, would it be right to conclude that therefore they had never heard of St. Paul? We think not. So likewise with St. Peter. He may have preached in Rome for years on years. preached in Rome, all the Jews must have yone ally relegated by all sano men to the region where all the old moons go to .- SACERDOS.

To Correspondents,-We cannot comply with the request of Vindex with respect to publishing the details of the case in which a the second place, by publishing them we should Witness. There are bad men to be found But it is on v. 20, wherein St. Paul declares amongst the clergy, and ministers of all denovalid reasons for not accepting their statements,

THE GREY NUNS .- His Lordship the Bishop To any one not bent on the annihilation of of Rimouski has published a Circular addressed at the Mackenzie River, where the Sisters That St. Paul had no intention of founding have established at much cost, and with much

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 19, 1872.

STATE SCHOOLISM ver. FREE SCHOOLS IN NEW BRUNSWICK. - The school controversy still rages in New Brunswick, betwixt the advocates of "State Schoolism," on the one hand, and of "Freedom of Education" on the other. Our esteemed contemporary the St. John Freeman fights the battle manfully; and if reason and justice were allowed to winnph, he would soon bring the contest to a happy issue. His chief opponent is a paper called the Telegraph, and the Freeman reproduces its arguments, and demolishes them in fine style. This is the easier for him to do, since he has but to repeat the arguments of the opponents of " State Churchism," which are in just as much force against "State Schoolism," as against the other. If called upon to define the terms "Free Church" and "Freedom of Religion," the Telegraph itself would do so by laying down the principle that the Church and Religion are Free, only when emancipated from all State control. So also with the School and with Education; these will be free only when, in like manner emancipated. As the principles so powerfully advocated by the St. John Freeman are of universal application, and as the Catholics of Canada are deeply interested in the triumph of the "Free School" system, and of "Freedom of Education" throughout the Dominion, they will be glad to see how these principles are laid down, and with irrefutable arguments defended, by our Catholic contemporary in New Brunswick:-

The Telegraph was quite dogmetic on Wednesday The rengishmen date dogment on medicaday.
It declared that the State must have such rights as are necessary to its existence and well being. This no one disputed; but as to the extent and nature of these rights there has long been much dispute. The State for some centuries asserted that one of these rights essential to its existence and wellbeing was the right to determine what the religion of the State should be, and to compel all its subjects to conform at least outwardly to that religion. This claim Presbyterians resisted in Scotland, and their resistance was crowned with success. This claim Catholics resisted in Ireland, and not without some measure of success. This claim Nonconformists of various denominations resisted in England, not wholly without success. The State in this country does not pretend to have a right to force people to attend a particular Church; but it now assumes "as essential to its well-being" the right to compel all to contribute to the support of Schools conducted as it chooses, and in which such instruction as it chooses is given; and the Tebyraph maintains that it does possess the right to do this

saying:—
"The education of the people is one of these rights. and when the State exercises it, it does not lie in any one's mouth to say 'I am a Jew, I object,' 'I am Protestant, I object,' 'I am a Catholic, I object.' The accidents of the man's being can never relieve him from the discharge of duties which arise out of his essential relations to the State. When the State decides that the education of the youth of the country shall be free, it has a right to make provision for such free education. Should such provision not have the effect of bringing the youth of the country under the influence of education, it would be the duty, as it has sometimes been the practice of the State, to decree the compulsory education of the youth of the country, and to give effect to that de-

"It is perfectly idle to talk of some one's conscience being interfered with by what the State does within its own sphere. If such pretexts were allowed there could not be such a thing as a State, a matter of paramount importance."

Does not the man see that all this is quite as strong an argument for a State church as for State schools, and that if the decision of the State is to determine its right in one case it may determine it in another also. Why should the accidents of a man's being relieve him from the discharge of what the State may choose to call duties, arising out of his essential relations to it in one case more than in the other? The State decides, &c., says the Telegraph, it's "right" to prescribe to what school a child must go and what books he shall read, is undoubted. Now why should not the principle hold equally when the State decides that it is essential to its safety, that all shall adopt one form of worship and profess one creed? It is idle, declares this great friend of civil and religious liberty, to talk of conscience being interfered with by what the State does within its own sphere. This also is quite true; but who is to determine what the limits of that sphere are? The State, we know on numberless occasions claimed that it was witthin its sphere to enforce uniformity of worship? By what right did Presbyterians, Baptists and others then resist such claim? Were not the grounds of their resistance also mere pre-

Then it says :- " Indeed, for that matter, the conscience cry is shut out for another reason. The taxes which the law provides, save those which are raised by voluntary assessment, are raised by means of legal warrant. They are not voluntary taxes, but enforced taxes. The payment of such taxes may interfere with a man's pocket, but it is an abuse of language to speak of its interfering with his con-

Therefore the collection of tithes, church rates, &c., by process of law, from Catholics and Dissenters was not an interference with the rights of conscience The Telegraph is improving.

It tells us also that-"It is no longer an open question that the free education of the youth of the country is a national necessity. The State, in its own interest, must take care that it responds to that necessity, otherwise it must suffer for not doing so. It must decide on the books to be used, the system of education that shall be adopted, and the machinery by which the Act shall be carried out. It must tax all its people who have the means of paying, in order to support its system. It must tax men irrespective of their creeds of which it knows nothing, and equally irrespective

If the State forces children to attend its Schools shall read, and compels all men to pay for the support of such Schools, then neither civil nor religious liberty exists. It may with quite as much justice and propriety force all men to maintain one church or to adopt one form of worship. The cases are quite parallel, and the Telegraph would be the first to say so if the books and the whole course of instruction were Catholic in tone and in spirit.

of whether or not they have children to be edu-

The argument is unanswerable; our opponents have never so much as attempted to meet it. They simply ignore it, and place their confidence not in justice, not in argument, but in brute force. As in the days of Elizabeth, and of her successor James, the law attempted to inforce "Conformity," both on Catholics and | the time of our going to press.

on Protestants, with the Church as by Law Established, so is it to-day in the matter of Schools. Neither morally nor intellectually have our opponents advanced one step beyond the position of their ancestors of the XVII century. The language of the Telegraph is the very language of James I, who "would neither let any presume that his own judgment, having determined in a matter of this weight, should be swayed to alteration by the frivolous suggestions of any light spirit." - Hallam's Court Hist. c. vi.

Our New Brunswick co-religionists may be sure that, we of Canada watch their noble efforts for "Freedom of Education" and for Free Schools-that is to say, for placing Educution and the School on the same footing as before the State, as are Religion and the Church -with unabated interest; and that they have our warmest sympathies, and our earnest prayers for their success.

A meeting of the Health Committee of the City Council, His Honor the Mayor presiding, was held on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the alarming increase of smallpox in Montreal, and to devise measures for arresting its further progress. The question of domiciliary visits, and of at once vaccinating all unvaccinated persons, came up; but the general opinion seemed to be that it was not in the power of the Corporation to give authority to medical practitioners to perform the operation on those unwilling to submit to it. It strikes us, however, that it would be in the power of the Corporation to impose a rigid quarantine on all houses in which a case of small-pox shall have declared itself; making it obligatory on the inmates of the said house, under severe penalties, to declare every such case; marking every such house, as was done in Thanksgiving, which proved in vastness of attend-London during the great plague of 1665; prohibiting all egress therefrom, or communication therewith-except in the case of the religious and medical attendants of the inmates, and for the purpose of admitting food and other necessaries. This system of quarantine-to be enforced of course by the most stringent laws, and severe penalties-might be extended to entire blocks or districts; and the pressure thus brought to bear upon their populations, would we think soon overcome their stupid opposition to vaccination, to the neglect of which sons from the United States. Prompt measures for by the French population, the virulence of the epidemic amongst them must be attributed. It rarely attacks any but French Canadians.

Special small-pox hospitals should be established. The English hospital will, after a certain date, receive no more small-pox patients. The Ladies of the Hotel Dien have placed value of the route through our own territory. eighty beds at the disposal of the authorities, and no doubt every precaution will be taken to prevent the contaminating of the other patients. Still special hospitals are needed, with smallpox ambulances, and a total isolation of the infected from the non-infected. We have trifled with this serious affair too long, and it pondence as can be made public without injury to leach of the other provinces such a number of memis high time that all should address themselves seriously to the task of preventing the further attention will be invited to this important subject. spread of the hideous plague with which for three months we have been afflicted. To compel people to submit to vaccination would be impossible, and we think it would be impolitie to attempt it; but by a rigid quarantine system we might make the visitation of small-pox so dreadful, as to induce even the most pigheaded of the anti-vaccinists glad to have resource to it voluntarily.

The Witness in a culogistic article on the famous assassin Mazzini, brings to light a fact which reveals the said Mazzini in quite a novel aspect. The man was not only a revolutionist, a cut-thront, and fabricator of infernal madid a large business in the "goody" line.

" He was fond of teaching in the Sunday school," so we read in the Montreal Witness of the Sth inst. This is about the best thing out. That Mazzini, who in his hatred to blows were aimed above all at the Papacy, only no altars would be left standing, should be fond of teaching in Protestant Sunday schools, would, we say, be a marvel of cant and humbug without a parallel, were it not that it is recorded in history that Louis le bien aime, was in the habit of giving religious exhortations to, and leading in prayer with, the wretched and assumes the right to determine what books they immates of his infamous Parc-ana-cerfs, praying audibly with them, and for them. See Carlyle, Hist, of French Revolution.

> Too Much Crinoline. - "The Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Con-Boston Globe, is about to send out a Mission to China, the personnel of which is made up of "three ministers, their wives, and one young lady." Too much crinoline, we say, for so from the immediate commencement of the contemlittle white choker.

There was no apparent change in the river up to

The New York World publishes some sta- ask you to vote for the service of Her Majesty, can tistics furnished by its London correspondent, be granted without inconvenience to Her Canadian showing what it costs to convert a Jew. The Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: British Society has an income of £53,398 | Gentlemen of the House of Commons: which it devotes to this purpose; it employs also twenty-five agents in the work; and it so I may congratulate you on the general prosperity seems that with all these appliances it has of the country, and the fortunate issue of the steps managed to make exactly thirteen converts, which now form the Dominion. I feel assured that each standing in the Society therefore the you will continue to devote the same assiduity as very handsome sum of about \$20,000. Of the in the past, to the augmented labors which the exquality of these somewhat costly converts, wider sphere of operations, demand at your hand; whose Christianity consists for the main part and I carnestly pray that your efforts in the path of in eating pork, and disregarding the Mosaic and justice in all the borders of our land, and ensure law, the well-informed correspondent of the the happiness and lasting welfare of all classes of its N. Y. World conveys his opinion in the fol-

"I don't say they are not worth the money, but still it does seem to the eye of flesh that they are rather 'dear' brethren at that figure."

ORDINATION .- On Sunday last, in the Cathedral of this City, His Lordship the Bishop of Birtha, conferred the Holy Order of the Priesthood, on the Rev. Mr. Meehan, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

This day 11th inst., at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chambers of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throug.

The members of the Senate being assembled. His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons; and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Fifth Session of the First Parliament of the Domlnion of Canada with the following Speech from the

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The auspicious recovery which the mercy of Providence vouchsafed from well-nigh mortal illness, of the Prince of Wales called forth a universal expression of joy and thankfulness throughout the Empire. All classes of people testified their deep sense of relief from the anxieties of a long and painful ance and unanimity of feeling, the grandest and most impressive ceremony ever witnessed in the British Capital. I invite you to follow the good example on the fifteenth day of this month. It was thought advisable to defer the solemnity until after the meeting of Parliament, and I feel assured that the members of the two Houses as well as all Her Majesty's faithful subjects throughout the Dominion, will be anxious to unite in celebrating the occasion with all becoming observance and loyal alacrity.

Your meeting has itself been postponed to a later date than usual, upon considerations of Imperial as well as Colonial interest, and at the instance of Her Majesty's Government.

The young Province of Manitoba was last September threatened with an invasion of lawless perresistance were adopted by the local authories, and attended with the best result.

In order to reassure the people of that Province and to prevent a recurrence of the outrage, I ordered a force of 200 militiamen to be sent to Fort Garry Notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, the troops surmounted the difficulties of the march with energy and success; thus proving not only their own discipline and endurance, but also the

The accounts of the expenditure occasioned by this expedition will be laid before you, and you will be requested to pass a bill to indemnify the Government.

A copy of the treaty made at Washington last year, between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America, in which the Dominion has so great an interest, will be laid before you,

So much of the papers of the complete the interests of the Empire or of Canada will also be at once submitted for you information, and your to the population of Quebec. Ontario, therefore

A conference was held at Ottawa in September last, on the subject of immigration, at which the Government of the Dominion, as well as those of to which I invite your attention.

I do not doubt that you will be inclined to make ample provisions for the encouragement of immigration, with the maintenance and extension of which the development of the vast natural resources of Canada is so vitally interwoven.

Since last session the Union of British Columbia Since last session the Union of British Columbia 1871......1,190,506 with Canada has been happily consummated, and By the rule already laid down, therefore, we have her representatives now take part in your delibera-

In order to open up and settle the tertile territory of the North-west, and to link British Columbia which had hitherto escaped our notice, and therewith, it will be necessary for you to make provision for the construction of a railway to the Pacific to be taken for the standard .- Montreal Herold, Ocean, in conformity with the terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council uniting British Columbia with the

You will, I trust, concur with me in thinking that the long contemplated improvement and extension of our system of canals ought to be vigorously prosecuted. The rapid increase in the trade of Canada, and the importance of competing for and accomodating the commerce of the Great West, render it Christianity was not interior to Voltaire, whose necessary that the means of transport by water should be cheapened and facilitated. I have to request your serious consideration of this subject, and, because, the Papacy overthrown, he felt sure that in connection with it, the expediency of providing a direct water communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy,

The decennial census having been taken last vear, the duty of readjusting the representation in Parliament of the four Provinces originally constituting the Dominion, devolves upon you now according to the terms of the Union Act. A measure for the purpose will accordingly be submitted for your consideration.

Among other measures, bills will be presented to you relating to the Judges of the Superior Courts; to the regulation and management of the public laws relating to the public health.

Gentlemen o the House of Commons:

The accounts of last year will at once be laid before you, and likewise a statement of the receipts vention," so we read in a Protestant paper, the and expenditures of the current year up to the close of the last month. It is gratifying to me to be able to announce to you that the revenue for the past, as well as that for the current year will be considerably in excess of what was estimated, and that consequently there is no reason to apprehend embarrassment plated public improvements.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you, and I trust that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will

I have all the more satisfaction in recurring to igencies of more numerous constituencies, and a duty may be so happily guided as to maintain peace inhabitants.

After the speech from the Throne had been delivered, the members of the House of Commons returned to their Chamber, and the members for British Columbia having been introduced, all took their seats upon the Ministerial banches. The Address was moved in the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Girard of Manitoba and Hon. Mr. Robinson of New Brunswick, and in the Commons by Mr. Nathan of British Columbia, and Mr. Carter, M. P. for Brome.

IN MEMORIAM.

On hearing about Hugh's * death the following verses were composed by one of his class-mates, namely, Mr. Dan. McDevitt, from Boston :---

> O comrades toll the college bell, A soft and mournful lay; For Hugh has gone out from our midst, His soul has passed away.

Twas but a few short days ago, He bounded light and free; With merry heart and cheery voice, Singing with mirth and glee.

But soon by sickness he was laid Upon his lowly bed; Then but a few short days, And Hugh was numbered with the dead

He was resigned unto the last, God claimed him for His own; And now he's with the angels sweet, Around his Master's throne.

Yes! he has joined that angel band, To sing the Easter lays: To sing the songs of our great God, In everlasting praise.

March 23rd, 1872.

· Hugh J. McDonald, son of A. S. McDonald, Esq. Alexandria, Glengarry, whose death was chronicled in our issue of last week,

Requiescut in pace.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of the Catholic Young men's Society, held in the Sacistry, St. Patrick's Church, on the 25th March and 7th April, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :- President-Thomas Fox. Vice-President-P. C. Shannon. Treasurer-Wm, J. Brennan. Secretary-John J. Hayes, Librarian—Wm. McNally, Assistant Librarian—H. L. O'Neill. Council—Messrs, D. Phelan, D. McKeon, P. Jones, A. Loftus, James Shea, A. Brognn, John O'Brien, M. Polan, and P. Donovan.

CANADIAN TRUBORNES .- Lo Minerer says: "The Attorney-General has determined to rigorously prosecute the Tichhornes of St. Jean Paptiste villago and elsewhere, who take fraudulent possession of vacant lots whose owners do not come forward

A great deal of the fall wheat in the county of Peterboro is winter killed, and will be ploughed down in the spring.

By the constitution, Quebec was to have at the start sixty-live members : Ontario, eighty-two : Nova Scotia, nineteen; and New Brunswick, fifteen. But at their Soirce on the evening of St. Patrick's Day these proportions were to be readjusted every tenyears, after each census, whereof the first has just with his relations in the Cenwtery of St. Edward de been taken. Quebee is never to have less than Prampton.—May his soil rest in prace. sixty-five members; but there is to be assigned to This last fribute of attection is from each of the other Provinces such a number of member of its population, as the number sixty-five bears began with a preponderence of seventeen members, which is about the mean of the members allotted respectively to New Branswick and Nova Scotia. In other words, Ontario now has represenevery Province, were represented. A scheme for joint and several action was provisionally arranged, one of the Lower Provinces; and after the present one of the Lower Provinces; and after the present season she will have a still greater numerical force. The numbers of the two Provinces in 1861 and 1871, 18 according to the census, were respectively:

Ontario in 1861......,1,296,091 1871......1,620,842 Quebec in 1861......1,111,566

the following result, Quebec will have one member to about 18,315 population; and in the same ratio, Ontario will have either 89 or 90 members-an addition of seven or eight, we rather think the latter, as in case of fractions the nearest whole number is

The latest intelligence from Prince Edward Island is to the effect that Messrs. Pope and Brecken, the An appropriation was made in the last session for government cambidates for Charlottetown have been chines, or Orsini bombs; he was also a bit of a preliminary survey of the route for this railway.

psalm-singer, went in strongly for piety, and report of the progress actions with the last session for successful and that Mr. Davies, the leader of the opposition, had been defeated. Mr. Ed. Itelly, one of the proprietors of the Change to the Change to the opposition of the proprietors of the Change to the a prominent politician died suddenly, on the day ifter the nominations, of disease of the heart. On Thursday, the day of the nominations, he was nominated as a candidate for the St. Peter's District at Georgetown, but was mable to attend on the occasion. Early on Friday morning, he rose in good spirits, and advised Mrs. Reilly to go to mass, it being Good Friday, saving that he felt quite well enough to remain alone. On her return, she went to his room, and to her great astonishment, found him lying in bed, quite dead, but still warm. Mr. Reilly was elected to represent the St. Peter's District in the House of Assembly in the year 1867, and shortly after was made Queen's Printer under the old Liberal party. He held this office until the formation of the present Coalition government. He was a very clever writer, and an easy and agreeable speaker .- Montreal Gazette 11th inst

> BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comport isa.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutri tion, and by a careful application of the fine properlands and mines of the Dominion, Manitoba and the ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided North-west territories, and for the amendment of the lour breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.' -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled - James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also. makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed

> > I can safely and consistently recommend Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in a variety of cases, especially for Chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility from Liver Complaint, Debility from Fevers, and Debility from impoverished Blood.

JAMES SALMON. Practising Physician and Surgeon,

SMALL-Pox.—The mortality returns for the past week show that 50 deaths took place last week from small-pox; 48 amongst the Roman Catholic, and 2 amongst the Protestant Community. Five deaths occurred at the Tanneries, two at the Hospice de la Misericorde, one at Notre Dame de la Grace, one in the General Hospital, and forty-one in the city proper. Nearly all the deaths, with a few exceptions, occurred in children of ten years and under, a large majority being under five years.

SMALL-Pox Hospital Owing to the statement of an evening contemporary, that the Small-Pox Hospital was about to be located in the Military Hospital pital, Water street, the property holders and in-habitants of the neighborhood have become alarmed, If we are not mistaken, it is the Military Hospital, at Hochelaga, that the Board of Health have in view. We would again suggest St. Helen's Island as the most suitable place for a Small-Pox Hospital, and one that there can be no reasonable objection to.

ICE IN THE GULF -- Messrs, Allans, Rac & Co. have learned by telegraph from Port au Basque, that the ship "Abcona," bound to Mourreal, has been off there since the 10th inst., unable to proceed, the Gulf being full of ice.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Trois Pistoles, L. J. McLachlin, \$2; Madoc, Miss E. M. O'Connell, 2; Ottawa, Monseigneur Guigues, 2; Aylmer, C. Devlin, 2; Kingston, Rev. W. J. Keilty, 2; St. Andrews, Miss M. McMillan, 2.

Per J. O'Regan, Oshawa-Enfield, P. Cosgrove, J. Per J. Nolan, Kingston-Rev. B. Higgins, 2; Railton, P. Carcy, 2 : Collin's Bay, J. McKenty, 2. Per J. Murphy, Quebec...). Foley, 2; Val-Cartier, Conway, 4; New Liverpool, R. Wulsh 2.
Per N. Carroll, Ingersoll...J. Carroll, Sr., 1; J.

Carroll, Jr., 1.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Dourg-I. Crowley, 2: J. Walsh, 4. Per l. J. D. Landry, St. John, N.B.—Sussex Vale,

Rev. J. Vereker, 2; Quaco, Rev. W. Aylward 2. Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-Rev. C. Murray, 2. Per L. Whelan, Ottawa-Thorne Centre, B. Me-Nally, 2: J. Smith, 2.

Birth.

At No. 87, Wellington St., on the 4th inst., Mis. Samuel Huddell, of a son

Died.

At his residence, at River Boundatte, in the Parish of St. Polycarre, in the County of Soulanger, P.Q., about half-past six of the clock, on Wednesday morning, 3rd of April, 1872, John McLachlan, at the advanced age of 81 years, 3 months and 2 days, (son of the late Luchlan McLachlan, wan departed this life in Croydart, Inverness Shire, Scotland, on Good Friday, April 1st, 1793.) and who emigrated to Canada on the ship "Neptone" in 1802, was one of the first settlers who located on River Beau lette, (alias) South West Cole St. Andrew, in 1800, where he lived continually with his family, surrounded by the best of neighbors, relatives and friends. He lived a good industrious life, staunch Roman Catholic, good husband, kind, affectionate father, kind and good neighbor, faithful friend, honest and virtuous man; had all the rites of the Catholic Church administered to him on Good Friday preparatory for a happy death: who beautifully departed this mortal life, possessed of all his faculties to the last moment, surrounded by many of his good neighbors, relatives and family. He was interred at St. Raphaels, Glezgarry, on Friday, 5th April, accompanied by a very respectable and large concourse of neighbors, relatives and acquaintances, where the great energetic and pious Pastor of that Parish, Rev. John Masterson, celebrated a Requiem Mass for the repose of his immortal soul. Required to puce.

At St. Margarets of Small-pox on the 4th instant, Patrick J. Quigley, aged 17 years, son of Mr. Patrick Quigley. The deceased was a young man of fine promise, deeply regretted by his parents, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of friends and requaintances. His loss will be long felt by the St. Patrick's Society of St. Edward de Frampton of which he was an active member and took a very prominent part last. He was baried according to his own request

(Irish Sentine! please copy.)

At North River, St. Canute, on the third instant, Mr. Thomas Reogh, a native of the County Meath Ireland, aged 53 years, and Brother of John Keogh, Grocer of this city. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

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			13.	
Flour # brl. of 196 ib.—Pollards	\$3.25	W	\$3.50	
Superior Extra	0.00	(i)	0.00	
Extra	6.25	lib	6.35	
Fancy	6.05	60	6.15	
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	0.00	w	0.00	
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	5.95	æ	6.66	
Strong Bakers'	6.10	Ŵ	6.20	
Supers from Western Wheat I Walland				

s from Western Wheat | Welland nominal. Supers City Brands [Western wheat] Fresh Ground 0 00 @ 0.00

Western Supers, No. 2...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fine 4.85 @ 5.00 City bags, [delivered]. 0.60 @ 5.00 Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs. nominal Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 4.80 @ 5.00 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs....... 0.64 @ 0.65 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.83 @ 0.84

WANTED.

\$425 per annum.

A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER. Salary Apply to L. TASSE, Sec. E. S. S., OTTAWA.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL.

THIS institution is beautifully and healthfully situated about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

Terms. Board and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, local Music, Harp, German &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of JOSEPH MAURICE, Trader.

An Insolvent. A Reformed dividend sheet, as per order of Court, has been prepared, subject to objection until the 22nd day of April, 1872, after which dividend will be paid.

MONTHEAL, April 4th, 1872. JAMES TYRE,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of CHARLES CADIEUX, Joiner and Curpenter, of Montreal.

The Creditors of the Insolventure notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 97, St. Jacques Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the 18th day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for

40 the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. L. Jos. Lajoie,

Montreal, April 3rd, 1872. Assignee.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11 .- The Germans yesterday arrested the editor of a newspaper at Vitry-le-Francais, for writing an article offensive to the military authorities. The prisoner has been taken to Rheims.

A Carlist, formerly a Colonel in the Spanish army, has been captured by the French officers near the Spanish frontier.

There is no truth in the report that Rouher took three million francs to the ex-Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst.

President Thiers recently observed in conversation "that it is quite possible the French may decide upon a return to Monarchy, and it is possible that they may wish to retain the Republic. But for the present there is only the latter, and that merely Provisional, which has any chance of being accepted. A Provisional Monarchy would be an utter impossibility."

March, 23 .- An article which appears in the Bien Public to-day, a journal which is believed to represent the sentiments of the President of the Republic, in discussing the rumours of foreign alliances, says that, according to reliable information, there is no truth in the rumours

"All Powers maintain a prudent reserve. They studiously avoid giving life to fresh complications; they ardently desire peace. Alliances are formed to counternet political projects. whereas the only project and aim of France is to avoid fresh complications. No one threatens France. Germany in no wise seeks to interfere with her internal affairs. There is only one fact which is correctly represented by rumour -namely, the identity of political as well as religious interests both of Prussia and Italv. Italy loudly disclaims planning for the recovery of Nice and Savoy. It is true that family ties exist between Spain and Italy, but they involve no principle hostile towards France. M. Thiers, in wishing to postpone the discussion of the Roman question, did not act from any fear of reprisals on the part of Italy. That country can have no hostile feeling towards France. The President of the Republic wishes to avoid a barren discussion. There is no one who could at present solve the Roman question. The efforts of France are directed towards making the relations of the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy tolerable. France is not powerless, but prudent. Prudence is a duty and a law to be followed by all, even the most powerful, especially in a new order of events." SPAIN.

Madado, April 12.—Senor Castelar, a well-known Spanish Republican, addressed a meeting of his followers in the city of Seville last night. He said his party aspired to the formation of the United States of Europe, and the formation of a universal Republic.

Official advices show that the Carlist movement in Catalonia and Arragon is becoming more popular. There was a slight engagement yesterday between the troops and one of these bands in the district of Oatalonia.

The frontier is carefully watched by the French and Carlists who escape into France are arrested disarmed and interned.

The government of Catalonia report that the Carlist bands which appeared in the Province of Bacelona numbered 900 men and that the leader was a prominent member of the International Society.

Internationalists are active in Spain, and there is reason to fear the Society is organising a movement which will declare itself simultaneously here and in other countries in Europe.

ITALY.

The Italian Chamber has adopted by a considerable majority the financial proposals of the Government. It is semi-officially denied that any treaty of alliance exists between Germany and Italy, although there is a very cordial understanding.

The report which the Wanderer, of Vienna, has spread of the conclusion of a Treaty between Germany and Italy is filling the columns of the cress with speculations. It is such a convenient thing to assume that a statement of this sort is true, and write long leading articles on that assumption, which only tend to exasperate public feeling unnecessarily, apparently merely for the pleasure of exasperating it. However, it must be owned that the tone of some of the Italian papers in regard to France is by no means warranted, and shows a want of feeling and ordinary gratitude which go far to justify the intense bitterness and aversion with which the French regard their late allies in the Poninsula, all which tends to produce a display of feeling on both sides which will render the German-Italian alliance, whether a Treaty exists or not, a matter of certainty. The simplest solution of the whole question would be for France to act generously and make a present of Nice to the Pope. She would gain morally by this transaction more than she would lose territorially, and forestall a part, at all events, of the bargain which must form the basis of any agreement between Germany and Italy, according to which, in the event of another was against France, the former is to recover for the latter the Provinces of Savoy and Nice, which were the price paid by Italy for French co-operation in 1859.

Rome, April 9.—The Pope has refused to receive the sum of money which was offered him by the Italian Government. His Holiness in declining the gift declared that when it became necessary for Him to accept alms as a means of subsistence he would only receive them from the Catholic world.

MOSUMENT TO MAZZINI -The committee to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Joseph Mazzini has been organized with Garibaldi

as President. Rome, April 11.—The Pope will hold a consistory on the 29th inst., for the preconisation of a number

of Italian and Polish bishops. S. Peter's Journey to Rome.-A correspondent writes that the great Triduo at S. Peter's, in reparation for the outrages against the Apostle in the late public discussion in Rome, was most successful. At least 70,000 persons were present; and the writer says of the demonstration that" it was truly a plebs-Proving the fact from the words of the "very Protestants" themselves, the Weekly Register gives the following extract from & Unita Cottolica:-" Let us choose the most convincing from among many Caivin .- As for me, I cannot dispute about the martyrdom of S. Peter in Rome, for all the writers unanimously agree in stating it. (Inst.B. iv. c 6). Grotius.- 'No Christian will doubt that S. Peter was in (Annot. to the Letter of S. Peter, c. v.) Cave .- 'S. Peter made the Church of Rome glorious by his martyrdom. Not only was S. Peter in Rome but he also built up the Church in this city; whosoever dured to question this, would indeed prove himself a blockhead? (Volmersten

Christen). Gobbet.—'S. Peter died in Rome as a

his martyrdom there is of a perfect historical certainty.' (Introd. to the New Test). Gieseler.— It is but phrenzy of Protestant disputants who, following after the example of the Pope's enemies in the Middle Ages, would deny S. Peter had ever been in Rome.' (Hist. of the Church). With the above agree Newton. Janius, Leclere, Young, Kipping, &c. In vain, then, Gavazzi and Sciarelli lately strove to state and prove the contrary in Rome!" GERMANY.

The German Empire is costly to the smaller States which compose it, and which used to enjoy cheap Government. Taxation is growing at an alarming rate, and is beginning to give rise to a demand for centralization. The income tax is greater by a third in the Grand Duchy of Coburg than in Prussia, and as the only apparent means of keeping down the expenditure is to get rid of some of the officials, a strong desire is growing up for a consolidation of jurisdictions. This will tend to make Germany more completely homogeneous.

In the war with the Ultramontanes, the direction of Prince Bismarek to the Bishop of Ermeland to withdraw an excommunication inflicted on a school teacher, under penalty of losing his State salary, is a distinct attempt to prohibit spiritual action by secular means. In Baden, the State, under directions from Berlin, has gone even further, having prohibited all monks and non-German priests from preaching in the State Churches, and suspended the law of compulsory attendance at school whenever

the teacher is an infallibilist. RELIGION AND NATIONALISM IN PRUSSIAN POLAND. In Upper Silesia the expulsion of non-native priests and religious is being actively followed up. At Berum the Burgomaster has written the following letter to the parish priest:—"The minister of the Interior has ordered me no longer to permit the residence in this district of foreign Jesuits and other religious. Consequently I have the honour to inform you of this action of the ministry." In addition to this, the government has requested Mgr. Ledocbowski, Archbishop of Guesen and Posen, to prohibit his clergy's joining the Polish Association on popular education, under the pretext that this association covers revolutionary designs. The Archbishon has complied with the request, but to such a pitch have the repressive measures of Prince Bismarck raised the agitation amongst all classes of the Polish people, that a great number of the clergy have taken no notice of the Archbishop's message. When read at the meeting of the association in Posen, it was received with volleys of hisses; as was also a letter containing the resignation of a priest named Taskulscki. But a telegram from Ostrowo, announeing the adhesion to the programme of the association, of the parish priest of that town and forty other priests, was received with prolonged acclamations; and the hall rang with shorts of "Henour to the Clergy"—"Down with the Prussians," "Long Live Poland," Many other priests spoke on the occasion, announcing the decision of the clergy never to be separated from the people.

OLD CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIA .- It is reported that the Prussian liberals intend introducing a law to oblige Catholic priests to bless the marriages and burials of the members of the old Catholic sect. In the meanwhile Minister Falk has decided that the latter have virtually ceased to be members of the Catholic Church, and are excepted thereby from the usual contributions to the support of the clergy.-But they are not therefore to be disturbed in any of their offices; and so Professor Wollmann is to contimue to be professor of religion in a Catholic university, although by the Minister's decree he has long ceased to be a Catholic. There is to be evidently one scale for the papist and another for the

Berlin, March 17 .- Not a day elapses without the jovernment making a move against the priests or the priests reciprocating the compliment by word or deed. The fight has fairly begun along the whole line, and though contined to skirmishing, yet by the alacrity displayed on both sides gives a good idea of what the battle will be. The past week was marked by a considerable number of engagements.—(From Times Prussian Correspondent.)

RELIGIOUS TEACHERS IN GERMANY .- The Government organs approunce that, in order to put a stop to the practice of employing nuns as school-teachers, a normal school for the training of female lay teachers is to be established at Dusseldorf. At present Bismarck's one policy is to exclude Catholicity from sanctity and sowing machines, piety, politics and the school, and, if possible, to convert the priest into patent medicines. the school, and, if possible, to convert the priest into a more civil functionary. And all this time socialism is making vast progress in Prussia. They have had a great meeting in Kopenick at which the question of the community of wives was discussed with so much heat, as to lead to blows and bloodshed. The affair has since been called by the Journals " The battle of Kopenick."

The Baden Second Chamber an Monday adopted the bills excluding members of religious orders from any share in the instruction of youth at public establishments, and forbidding members of those orders who are introduced into the parishes without Government authorisation from giving missions or rendering aid to the regular clergy.

Dr. Dollinger, in his latest lectures in the Munich University, comes out more strongly against the Pope than ever before. In a recent lecture on the Reformation he openly acknowledged the merit of Luther, whom he called the greatest genius, an intellectual Titan, and one of the best men Germany ever possessed. While, he said, Luther spoke inspired by the Spirit, his adversaries only stammered while he purified the Church, Rome sank deeper and deeper in corruption. In point of fact, Dollinger approved most things Luther has done, only blaming his abrogating the Episcopal office, and thereby breaking the continuity of Apostolical succession. In other words, he all but sanctioned the position taken up by the Auglican Church. Coming from Dollinger, whose utterances only a year ago were so very reserved, these theses naturally created an immense sensation.

RUSSIA. REOPENING OF SEBASTOPOL-Intelligence of the most portentious character reaches us from Russia. Sebasopol is to be reopened as a naval and military arsenal as well as a commercial port. Docks for the construction, equipment, and repair of men-of-war, together with barracks for the reception of an army, and arsenals to correspond, are to be constructed All the creeks, bays, and inlets of the Crimea are to be armed and protected by forts mounting the newest and most formidable ordnance; and one reason for doing this appears to be that the railway connecting Sebastopol with the net of lines which already unites the great military centres in the interior of Russin, will be completed probably within the present year, or in the beginning of the next. By a strange coincidence, it was in this very month, sixteen years ago, that Russia signed the Paris Treaty-the hard-won fruits of the Crimean war -whereby she engaged and solemnly bound herself "that the Black Sea should be neutralised, and its waters and its ports thrown open to the merchant ships of every nation," and that " neither Russia nor the Sultan should establish or maintain upon its coasts any military or maritime arsenal." It was also stipulated by the Paris Treaty of 1856, that " no ship of war belonging to Russia or any Power occupying the coasts of the Black Sea nor any vessels of war of any other Power, should enter its water." Passing over the fact that, immediately after France, our ally in the Crimea, had been crushed by Prussia in 1870, Russia proceeded to violate the Paris Treaty, so far as regards its most important stipulations-namely, those for neutralising the Black Soa, and excluding Russian men-ofwar from its waters—we now find the St. Petersburg martyr sixty years after Jesus Christ.' (Letters). Government taking another step, on the first oppor-Bertholdt.—'The presence of S. Peter in Rome, and tunity, and resolving to rebuild Schastopol as a vast of our best Physicians in their practice.

military and naval station, and arm and fortify the

whole Crimes in the very heart of the Black Ses. Russis having granted the decoration of St. Stanislaus to Monsignor Marini, who is intrusted with the negotiation of the appointment of the Bishops in Russia, this distinction is considered at Rome to indicate the renewal of official relations between the Holy See and Russia.

PYRUS MALUS, THE APPLE .-- Of all the fruits in cultivation this comprises the greatest number of varieties. More than two thousand have been noticed in American and English catalogues, and the ed vision, from advanced life or other causes, and are Horticultural Society were at one time growing up- an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I wards of nine hundred sorts in their gardens at have in the last few days entirely cured several Chiswick. Many of these were worthless; and we cases both of acute and what is called chronic inare indebted to them for a catalogue, showing that flammation. These had tried every known and many were so like each other as to be on that account reducible to the best only, and not a few were identical.

For instance-Fry's Pippin, Golden Drop, Knightwick Pippin, Phillip's Reinette, Wood's Huntingdon, Week's Pippin, and Yellow Pippin, are all neither more nor less than the celebrated Court of Wick. names: the Golden Pippin under nine, and many other favorites under three, four, and five.

The apple is indigenous in Great Britain, but is We have seen an American trade catalogue with fifteen hundred sorts, so far as names will make them so.

domestic purposes, and proved for years, are-Alfreston, Aromatic Russet, Blenheim Orange, Court and Boston Russet. From these you cannot select dessert, and all the larger ones first rate for the kit-

stakes, to keep them steady in case of wind. It is, however, necessary to look to the roots; and it far as I can see, to be life-long. there be any that have a tendency to grow downwards, like a carrot, cut them up close, for it is the side roots that are the most useful. With respect to the heads, they have only to be pruned into form by shortening any branches that have grown too long for the rest of the tree, and little wiry, weak shoots should be cut off close.

In purchasing these trees, you have to make up our mind what form you wish them-for there are dwarfs which have branches to the bottom and grow like large gooseberry or current trees; espaliers, which are trained that and fan-like to wooden frames, or unright stakes, exactly as they would be on a wall; and standards, or regular trees, with stems from four to seven feet long.

In limited gardens we prefer espaliers, because they take very little room, are easily pruned, or the fruit thinned and gathered without trouble, being all within reach; and, above all considerations, vermin are easily seen and removed, which, in standard trees, and out of reach, is not the case; the enemy is only seen by its effects when too late.

In buying these espaliers be particular in requiring those which have been grafted on what are called paradise stocks. They do not grow so fast, and come into fruit earlier, and are better adapted for espaliers and walls; but except the New Town Pippin, there are no apples that are better for wall culture.

If, at any time during the growth of an apple-tree a branch (or branches) takes the lead, and grows more vigorously than the rest of the tree, use the knife, for if allowed to grow its own way, a shoot that is more vigorous than the rest will actually outstrip everything, and take the whole vigor of the plant: therefore, as soon as any part is seen to grow

faster than the rest, it must be checked. If the crop happens to be very heavy, by all means thin the fruit, those remaining will be all the

A New Paper.---We publish the following pros-

pectus as decidedly rich:
I propose to start a religious (evangelical) paper, on the gift onterprise plan. It will be devoted to

Subscribers for one copy of the Church Cancer will be presented with a box of oil paste blacking. This is a very superior article; it will black boots or stoves and may be used as a hair dye. (See testimony from leading clergymen, statesmen and bootblacks.)

Subscribers for two copies will receive a box of sardines.

Subscribers for ten copies will be presented with a pair of iron clad spectacles, with glass eyes warranted to suit any age as well as another.

Subscribers for twenty-five copies will receive a nomination for Congress with a library consisting of a bottle and a pack of cards. Subscribers for a thousand copies will be presented

with a farm in New Jersey, fenced in and mort-Clergymen acting as agents for the Cancer will be

presented with one pair of brass knuckles and an acre of court plaster. A negro preacher at a Georgia camp-meeting told

his hearers that they could never enter heaven with whiskey bottles in their pockets, and urged them to bring em right up to the pulpit, and he would offor 'em a sacrifice to de Lord." The consequence was that the good shepherd was in the evening so overcome by the spirit as to be unable to preach.

POTATO WALL, OR EDGING TO SERVE BOUND FRICASSIE or Fish-Mash in a mortar as many potatoes are you may want with a good piece of butter. Then with the bowls of two silver spoons raise a wall of it two inches and a half high within the rim of the dish to be used. Let the upper part be a little thinner than the lower, smooth it, and after brushing it all over with eggs, put it into the oven to become hot and a little colored. Before egging it, the outside may be ornamented with flowers, leaves, etc., by the small tin shapes used to cut paste.

MUTTON SCOLLOPS .- Mince dressed mutton with very little fat, season lightly with pepper and salt, and put into scollop-shells about half full. Then put potatoes mashed with a little spoon, and brown

POTATO PIE.—Skin some potatoes and cut them into slices, season them, add some mutton, beef, pork or yeal. Put alternate layers of meat and potatoes. GRAFTING PEARS ON OAKS,-W. G. Burke, Glen Mills, Pa., grafted a cion of pear on the root of an oak, and it grew vigorously, and bore fruit very early. Did the root sustain the cion until it formed roots of its own, or did it unite with it? A. S. Fullor

said very likely the cion threw out roots of its own; he doubted if any union was formed between the oak root and the cion.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT IVORY AND LIGNUM VITZEE EYE CUPS. Spectacles rendered useless, Chronic Sora Eyes cured, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated (cure guaranteed) by the greatest invention of the

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. J. BALL & CO.'S PATENT EYE CUPS. The value of the celebrated well-known Patent Eye Cups, for the restoration of sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidence of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are the greatest invention of the

age. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitue Eye Cups :--

> CLAYSVILLE, Washington County, Pa-Sept. 29th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- I have now tholoughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups they are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impairavailable species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary detrimental, and great

My mother an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometime expresses herself. The Golden Reinette is sold under ten different | Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she able to see a bird, where I could not see a man at could not read the heading of the New York Tribune, without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the cultivated freely all over Europe and North Ame- effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now

of Wick, Emperor Alexander, Golden Pippin, Golden directions, and often great distances, in regard to the of Wick, Emperor Alexander, Golden Pippin, Golden arcettons, and onen great distances, in legate to the Reinette Kerry Pippin, Lamb Abbey Pearmain, nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them, they simple, can do no harm to any eye, and far surpass Ferns Pippin, New Town Pippin, Ribston Pippin, create intense excitement. But a few words are any invention of the present age. I remain. necessary to enlist an attentive audience anywhere a second-rate fruit. The whole are good for the the people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion The culture of the apple is so simple that if you of the attactions of the occasion. I sold and effected have a good loamy soil, they simply want planting future sales liberally. They will make money, and with the roots near the surface, and fastening to make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so

I am, very truly yours, HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

FENTON, Mich., July 17, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operations, but work on a sure plan. People are afraid of been humbugged, but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success They have restored my son's Eye Sight who was blind in his right Eve since he was a lad, the obtic nerve was injured; after applying your Patent a few times he can read with that eye unassisted. He can shoot as many birds from the cherry tree, with his right eye that was blind, as any other person,

I have applied the Patent Eye Cups, with Myopic attachments, to two persons eyes who are Near Sighted; their sight is improving at an astonishing rate.

My old eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

Many blessings on the inventors of the Patent Eye Cups, for the great good they have done to suffering humanity.

I remain, most respecfully, REV. ISAAC MORTON.

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists.—Gents, :- I received our Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Rondebush; after testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they are purported

After wearing glasses for 19 years, for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can, therefore, recommend the Patent Eve Cups.

Very respectfully yours, REV. J. SPOONER. Blooming Valley, Crawford County, Pa.

CHICRESTER, Sussex Co., England, Dec. 15, 1871. Dr. J. Ball, & Co.-Gentlemen.-On the reception of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, on the first application, I found benefit, and now, I am happy to say unhesitatingly, from my own practical experience, that in my opinion the result produced through using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the greatest boons that ever God bestowed or man re-

ceived (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted). Over 12 years I have worn specks, and to my own wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am writing this letter without my spectacles.

I cease to wonder at once why people are so anxious for them, now I have tried them myself, and proved them with an ocular demonstration. They are simple in construction, and could not possibly, I think, be more suitably adapted for the Eyes, besides being Hamless, Painless and Pleasant. I speak with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the same time, I cannot divest myself of the fact that the present treatment, in the cases of Myopia, or Near Sightedness, Dimness of Vision, Cataract, Partial or Total Blindness, is a failure in nineteen cases out of every twenty when they resort to the knife, and am sorry to say I know cases that have ended in total blindness, which cannot possibly occur in using the Patent I vory Eye Cups?

And now in conclusion, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the inexpressible benefit received by using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

Yours faithfully REV. J. FLETCHER.

Cansono, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co.-Gentlemen :- It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Patent Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent ense. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups were of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in well as the heaviest material. youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was affected very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering Yours most truly,

ISAAC BOWMAN, Canboro, Haldimand, Co., C. W.

NEAR BOONE FURNACE, Greenup Co., Ky.,) Fobruary 8, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen: This is to certify that, having been afflicted with sore eyes for several years, to such an extent that my sight was almost gone-could not see to walk about—having tried almost everything known in the Materia Medica, I was constrained to

try Dr. Ball's celebrated Eye Cups, with happy resuits. My eyes are entirely cured, and my sight is sults. My eyes are entirely ented, and my sight is ully restored. After such results, one of my neighbors, who had been entirely blind for three years commenced using the Eye Cups, and now he can see to do any kind of work, and is restored to his full eye-sight. To those suffering from such afflictions, try Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Eye Cups, and you will never regret the cost. Yours respectfully,

Sworn before E. G. HOLBROOK. J. R. Тиомевом, Justice of Peace.

DEMORESTVILLE, C.W., Feb. 2, 1872. Dr. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen: When I obtained your Patent Eye Cups from you I was suffering very much from inflammation, dimness of vision, and weak eyes; I have been so bad for several weeks that my sight became so affected that I could not distinguish a man from a woman eight rods off. I applied your Patent Eye Cups a few times, as per your special directions, and to my great delight, they have perfectly and permanently restored my sight, cured all inflammation and weakness of my eyes. I am now the same distance.

I will also state my friend's case, who applied your Patent Eye Cups. I returned this morning from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind in one eye, and could see no person standing before her with the other eye. After I made an apinabitually reads ner restaunch, ordinary petic, plication with the Patent Ivory Eye Cups of two omestic purposes, and proved for years, are—Al- reston. Aromatic Russet, Blenheim Orange, Court like form and shape. I have inquiries from all other was greatly improved. Your like form and the other was greatly improved. Your Eye Cups are

Very respectfully yours,
HEV. JOHN HILL

Leens, C. E., March 13, 1872.

Dr. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen : I sold a pair to a man that was so blind he had to be led about by the hand : now be can see to go where he pleases. I sold another pair to a boy that had sore eyes, and had spent \$100 trying to get his eyes cured: the Eye Cups have cared him.

JOHN DONAVAN, Leeds Village, Canada East,

LUCAN, O W., Feb. 7, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen: I have some good news to tell you My father and mother have been using the Cupsince I received them; they are improving fast Father is beginning to read without his spectacles. after using them for over 20 years. Yours, &c. F. WALDEN, M. D., Lucan, Middlesex Co., Canada West.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thouands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations use less. See our advertisement in another column e this paper.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of ours, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, e forty-four pages, free of charge, by return of mail. Write to

DR. J. BALL & CO.

No. 91 Liberty street. P. O. Box 957. New York City, N.Y. Bed Agents wanted for every County in the United

States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars, and price list sent free of charge.

MONTHEAL, Junuary 28, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Landor: Sir,-I have much pleasure in testifying to the superior working qualities of the Lawlor Family Seming Machine. It runs very light, makes a most beautiful Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, is simple and remarkably easy to understand.

F. E. CLARK, 77 Catheart Street.

Montreal, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sin, - Having thoroughly tested the working qualities of the Laudor Family Sewing Machine, l am happy to inform you that it is, in my estimation more suitable than the Florence or any other high price Machines that I have ever used, for general

Family use.

expensive Machines.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:

light Goods.

MRS, J. A. WILKES. 759 St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, 24th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,-It affords me much pleasure in recommending your Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, I have used American made Machines and candidly say that yours is the simplest and easiest to manage, and makes as neat and uniform Sewing as the most

> MRS. H. BAYLIS, 24 St. Monique Street.

MONTREAL, .15 March, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lowlor: Sir,-In answer to your inquiry about the working qualities of the Lawtor Family Sewing Machine, I have the pleasure of informing you that it works in the most satisfactory manner; its stitches are exceedingly uniform; it sews equally well in either light or heavy material, and it is light and easy to operate. Finally, I am satisfied in recommending it as the machine required for family purposes.

MRS. GUSTAVE R. FABRE.

No. 27 Berri Street.

MONTREAL, February 1st, 1872.

Sir,-Having used the Lawlor Family Sewing Machine for the last ten months, I beg to state that we are perfectly satisfied with its working qualities. It is remarkably light, very easily managed and makes

a most beautiful and neat stitch on the finest # A. MASSON. of Messrs D. Masson & Co., 406 Dorchester Street.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—I have been using the Lawlor Family Lock-Settleh Sewing Machine for about two years, and I like it very much. It runs remarkably easy, and makes a very neat stitch, alike on both sides of the material, and works equally well in either heavy of light Goods.

MRS. JOSEPH WALKER, 18 University Street.

Montreal, 30th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:

Sir, I am happy to inform you that the Lawler Family Sewing Machine works to our satisfaction Mrs. Brown prefers it to the most expensive Sewisg Mrs. Brown prefers to Machines for Family use.

R. G. BROWN,

Of Mesers. Brown & Chaggett, 26 St. Francis de Salles Sirest.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS - Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

JUST PUBLISHED: THE

ENGLISH INQUISITION WORSE THAN THE

SPANISH.

BY SACERDOS.

FOR SALE AT D. & J. SADLIER & CO., AND AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 5 cents.

THE POPULAR LIFE OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, by Miss EMILY V. MASON, is for sale at this Office. Price, \$3. Sent free by mail on receipt

. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of made, at the field session of the Farmament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the "Canada Guarantee and Investment Association."

Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of M. BERTRAND & CO., Montreal, Insolvents.

I, the undersigned James Tyre, Official Assignee of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this

Creditors are requested to file their claims before

me within one mouth.

Montreal, 30th day of March, 1872.

JAMES TYRE,

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. aD Shannon, Grocers, of this firm of Messes. A. all Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of Flour, OATMEAL, CORN-MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SMP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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June 14th, 1870.

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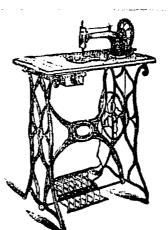
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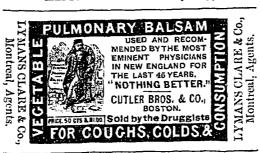
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