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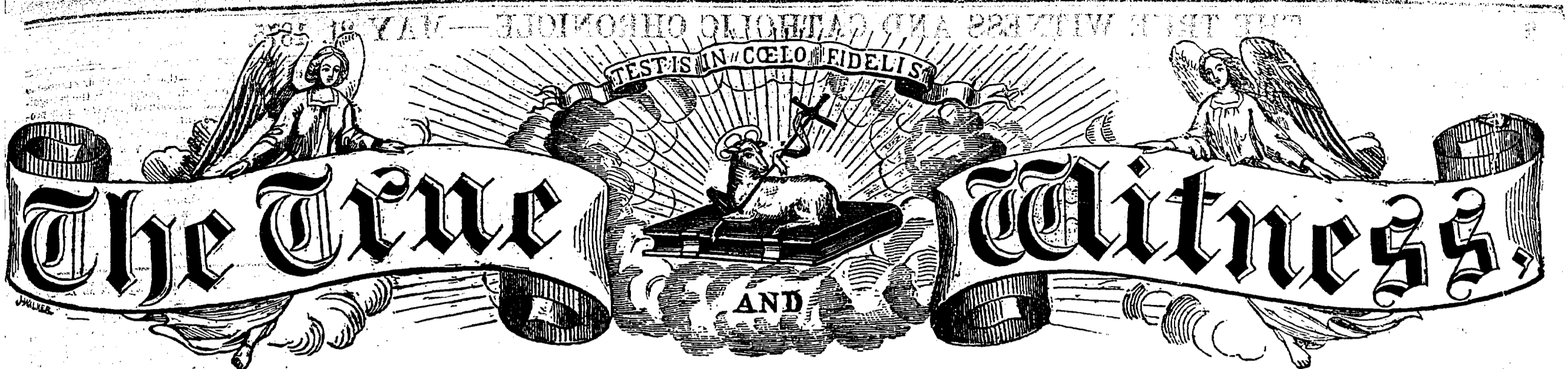
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

NO. 40.

JUBILEE BOOK, CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX., For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNOX. For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. For the DIOCESE of HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON. For the DIOCESE of OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL. For the DIOCESE of ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWEENEY. For the DIOCESE of ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCKINNON. For the DIOCESE of MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET. EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK. Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 85 D. & J. SADLER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Edmund in Jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Mach. Ado about Nothing. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MONSTER FESTIVALS," ETC. THE NINTH JURYMAN'S TALE. THE LAME TAILOR OF MACEL. "Or man, or spirit I answer thee! Behold me here—behold me!" On things that are not of this world: eye dallying With dreams that others shrink from; communing With disembodied Nature in her den Of lonely desolation, silent and dark. JULIAN the Apostle.

CHAPTER I.

Birth of Chenides—Some account of his father—The early love of learning, and dislike of his needle—Makes acquaintance with a sophist—Desires to behold a supernatural being—Consequence thereupon. In this lonely desert I prepare, my dear Chrysanthus to give an account of the singular adventures which have induced me to fly the haunts of men, and to consume in silence and solitude, and I burning sands, and in the practice of religious austerities, a life once chequered by a variety of worldly adventures. I was born in Macel, a place of little note, in Cappadocia, toward the middle of the fourth century, according to the christian mode of computing time. My father, who exercised the trade of a tailor, was obliged to take up his residence in this remote district, owing to a circumstance which may be worth relating. He had been long settled in a comfortable way of business, in the city of Alexandria, which was at that time, pretty evenly divided between the Pagans and the Christians, although it was easy to see that the scale was already turning in favour of the latter, and almost all those persons who filled the public offices were of that persuasion. Still, the former were formidable from their multitude, and, though sacrifices were more rare amongst them than heretofore yet they did not forbear to have their festal days and ceremonies, which they observed in a manner, that was often as little to the comfort, as it was to the edification of their neighbours. My father was one of a very numerous class, who, as yet belonged neither to the one side, nor the other. His parents had been pagans, but already somewhat cooled in devotion to their gods, by observing the progress which the new faith had made amongst their friends and acquaintances, so that they were not very strenuous in instilling into their children's minds, that abhorrence of the Christians, which had been no small part of the religion of their forefathers. The result of this indifference, was that my father shot up in what might be called, a sort of neutral ground, between the two persuasions, so that when he had arrived to manhood, little more could be said of him, than that he was a very excellent tailor. Few people in Alexandria had any great opinion of his religion, but all were unanimous in praise of his work, and with that he appeared to be content. I cannot help thinking, that he was encouraged in this middle course, by observing that it procured him advantages, in the way of his business, which he would probably have missed, had he openly declared himself on the one side or the other. As it was he numbered amongst his customers persons of every description, and contented himself with avoiding to give offence to any by his sentiments, while he strained every nerve to please them all in the fashion of his garments. Persons of this character, are, however, always in danger of some turn of events which may render their neutrality more troublesome than the

most decided partizanship. It happened one day, when my father was at work amongst his men, that a neighbour, who was a christian, dropped in to look after a cloak which he had left to be repaired, and asked my father what course he intended to observe on the approaching festival of Serapis? "For my part," said he, "I will hang no lamp over my door, though they were to drag the house about my ears. I hear some say there is every expectation of a tumult." My father, to whom the intelligence caused no slight uneasiness, applauded the resolution of his customer, at the same time that he evaded giving any direct answer to his inquiry respecting the line of conduct himself intended to pursue. Indeed he could scarce have done so, for he knew not himself distinctly, as yet, what it was to be. If he refused to hang lamps and flowers over his door, as was the custom with the pagan citizens, he ran the risk of severe injury, both to property and person, on the part of the incensed votaries of Serapis; and if he complied with the custom, he lost at one sweep the countenance of all his christian patrons, who were, by a great deal, both the most numerous and the wealthiest portions of his customers. In cases of this kind, where the temporal gains and losses on both sides were exactly of one weight, I must do my poor father the justice to say, that he was always careful to give the casting vote to conscience, and as he had privately a leaning to the christian side, he indulged his predilection in this instance. Poor man! the consequence to him, was as disastrous as if he had incurred it from the purest motives, and he had all the sufferings of a confessor with, I fear, but a very small portion of the merit belonging to such a character. His customer, already spoken of, was right in supposing that there would be a tumult on the night of the feast of Serapis. It began as the noisy revellers passed some doors which had no lamps and garlands hung out in honour of the occasion. Before the Prefect could make his appearance, in order to quell the sedition, the rioters had already plundered and almost demolished several houses, amongst which was that of my poor father, whose worst anticipations had merely pointed to a probable diminution of custom. Thus totally ruined, and obliged to leave the city he took refuge, after many vicissitudes not worth detailing, in the remote corner of Cappadocia, already named, in which I was born, within a year of the foregoing occurrence. I was bred up to my father's business, more, I confess to his liking, than to my own taste; for I was naturally gifted with a reflective turn of mind that could never be content to waste all its force upon the insignificant details of so humble a profession. Accordingly, from the time when I first learned to finger a needle, until I was fifteen years of age, a day scarcely passed over my head on which I did not receive a severe chastisement, either verbal or manual, from my father, for some piece of neglect, occasioned by absence of mind, and to great proneness to indulge in abstract reflections, when I should be attending to the work upon my knee. My thoughts, indeed, it is true, were not occupied about idle and frivolous subjects, such as games, plays, shows in the amphitheatre, and such toys, but they were as completely hurried away from my mechanical tasks, and my clipping and stitching was as much neglected as if they had been busy about the sillius fancies in the world, and that seemed to my father the very nucleus of the calamity. "Tell me one thing, Chenides," he would say, when my good genius put it into his head to reason with me, rather than vent his wrath upon my body, "if thou wert hungry, (as thou art like often to be at this tailoring,) to whom wouldst thou apply in thy necessity, to a sophist, or a baker?" To such a question, there could be only one answer given. "To a baker, father," I replied. "Most truly then," said my father, "art thou named Chenides, which signifies, the son of a goose when thou deemest that those who are in want of well wrought stire, cannot reason as correctly? When a customer comes into our shop, it is not a new Pythagoras he expect or wishes to find behind the door, but a good working tailor, and if thou hast all the philosophy on earth, I would not give a dry pea for thy wisdom, while thou continuest a dunce at the needle and sheers."

"It may be as thou sayest," I replied, "but if thou interpret my name, 'Son of a Goose,' in respect of my descent, by what name, then shall men call thee, O father?" Offended by what he conceived the impertinence of this inquiry, my father without making any answer in words, fell to beating me over the shoulders, the usual accompaniment of his instructions. I could not, however, deny the justice of his reproaches, and strove to amend; but my predilections though repressed, were not extinguished. In truth, my father was not altogether reasonable, for it is hardly possible that a person of a rational mind, could remain satisfied with the merely animal kind of training with which he would have me be content. As for him, he seemed to care for nothing but his trade. The place was not so poor but there were one or two sophists to give lectures in it, with one of whom I managed to scrape an acquaintance by affording him the aid of my needle in repairing any fissures made by time in his threadbare garment a task which his poverty, and the thinness of his auditory, obliged him often to impose upon me. In return for such good offices, he gave me a general knowledge of the doctrines of various philosophers, such as sufficed to stimulate the desire of information which I already entertained, without satisfying it. I well remember the feeling with which I returned from the first lecture I ever heard him deliver, having stolen away from the house, when my father thought I was in bed. I can well remember the absorbed and absent state of feeling, the dilation of mind which I experienced, as I returned homeward moonlight through the narrow streets, my imagination full of the speculations of various schools, and revolving with a sort of wondering delight, the doctrines of the stoics, the Epicureans, the Peripatetics, Pythagoreans and others, which I had heard detailed in the course of the evening. The fat Cappadocian slave, (the only one whom we possessed,) whom I had bribed with a measure of Greek wine to open the door softly for me on my return, was faithful to our contract, and I retired to rest un-

perceived by my father, to dream of atoms and transmutations, matter, and spirit, and I know not what beside, which had constituted the subject of my good sophist's lecture. But what most of all awakened my interest, were those discussions which treated of a separate state of existence in a manner somewhat superior to the vulgar and superstitious notions of those with whom we commonly associated. Everything relating to this favourite theme, had for me, whose mind had never received any training of the kind, a fascination, which might have been destructive to a person of less simplicity of character, but I was naturally blessed by Providence with a quiet contented disposition, and a good humoured turn, which I would not have exchanged for the heads of all the sophists in Greece. Day and night, however, I devoted every instant that I could spare, to my beloved studies. All the money I could save out of the little gains allowed me by my father, went in the purchase of such books as I could procure in the place. An accident, which all my friends considered a very serious misfortune, but for which I found abundant consolation in the leisure it procured me, enabled me to reach a greater proficiency in learning, than it is possible I might otherwise have for a long time attained. One night, after reading over, as was my wont, the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, in which I took an especial delight, I was so hurried beyond myself, by reflections connected with these subjects, that the morning began to dawn before I could get a wink of sleep, and when I did so, it was but to dream of spectres, shades, stary influences, and all things connected with that mysterious world, of which I had heard and read so much, and respecting which, our sophists gave such conflicting accounts. With nerves exhausted from long continued study and intense reflection, and now still further weakened by want of sufficient sleep and by uneasy dreams, I arose before sunrise and walked out in the fresh morning air, hoping by its influence to dispel the weariness I felt, before the hour should arrive for opening my father's shop. At no great distance from our dwelling, stood the magnificent castle in which the two young princes, nephews of the Emperor Constantine, were kept secluded, in order to be educated in a manner suited to their birth. The building was furnished after the Roman style, with extensive gardens, baths, and fountains, and often in walking at evening by the little river which flowed by its walls, did I admire the happy condition of those youths, thus furnished from their very childhood with all that could enrich the mind, and form the understanding. Mathematics, dialectics, all that related to the science of reasoning, those sciences, of which I could receive but stimulating glimpses, as I did of the outer walls of that royal abode in which they dwelt, were at their daily use, with the assistance of the most celebrated masters, in fathoming their depth. What a difference between their lot, and that of a poor tailor's son! Even the half starved sophist, who sometimes flung me a piece of instruction by way of reward for keeping his rags together, as one throws a bone to a hungry beggar, and whom I looked upon as a living mine of information, was I understood, a mere dunce, compared to the least proficient of those who were entrusted with the tuition of the young princes. The dusky twilight of morning, and the gloom of the trees, by which the castle was surrounded, invested it on this occasion, with a solemnity more than usually impressive. As I rambled along by the river side, which was considerably lower than the site on which the castle stood, I perceived a spot immediately adjoining the garden walls above, which seemed to command an extensive prospect of the heights of Mount Argæus and the surrounding country. The ascent to this spot from the place on which I stood, was rather precipitous but I was not yet the "Lame Tailor of Macel," as the people called me after my mishap, and I reached it without much difficulty. While I remained gazing on the landscape, yet dimly lighted, and revolving in my mind the difficulties which my humble condition opposed to the gratification of my ruling passion, the acquisition of knowledge, one reflection led to another, until, as persons are wont sometimes foolishly to use when alone, I began to utter some sentences aloud. Where were now the times, I asked, when immortal beings were accustomed to hold communion with the sons of men? I had heard from my relatives, when a child, an infinite number of stories relating to the discovery of hidden treasure, through some preter-natural agency. Why will not some being from that shadowy world, step in to my assistance at his moment, since none of my own species are willing to assist me? Appear, if ye exist, ye who are so much talked of, and so little seen. I fear you not; I court, I call upon you. This is the scene, and the time for your manifestation, and here is a being, who, of all others, requires and implores your aid. If you have any existence, other than in the speech of babblers, appear!" Turning as I uttered these foolish words, which I shall regret the longest day I live, I beheld standing immediately between me and the garden wall, a figure which fixed my attention in a more forcible manner than any on which I ever yet had set my eyes. It was that of a young man, about the middle size, his neck thick and short, his shoulders huge and incessantly in motion, and his feet in an irresolute attitude, as if deliberating whether they should stand or go. His eyes had a kind of disagreeable light, that seemed as if their owner wished to read my very soul, yet they shifted and twinkled when their gaze met mine, as if not willing to undergo a similar scrutiny in return. His nose and mouth had a disquieting expression, while his lower lip hung downward in a manner, that gave a peculiar hideous air to the whole countenance, and a beard pointed and grizzled, completed the uncouth appearance of the whole figure. How he had come there I could not divine, for I possessed the only pathway leading up the steep ascent. If human, he must have used some hidden passage through the massive garden wall, and if more or less, he must have descended from the air above, or arisen through the solid earth. That he was not an immaterial being, however, I soon discovered, both by the effects of his motion, and the sound of his voice, which was, at the same time violent and hesitating, as if the speaker were never fully decided in his thoughts,

and strove to cover his embarrassment of mind, by a needless vehemence of expression. "Whom do you call?" he said with a glance, in which derision was blended with curiosity. "Thee—if thou canst assist me," was my reply. "What is your difficulty?" "The ignorance in which I was born, and in which I unwillingly remain," I answered, with a readiness which afterwards surprised me. "And what kind of knowledge do you seek?" "That which brings happiness." The lip of the stranger curled more than usual, and he said, with a voice that had more of contempt than of compassion. "Of what calling art thou?" "A tailor." "And thou dwellest in Macel?" "Yes." "And what is thy wish at present?" "To travel, if possible, to Athens, and become a disciple of one of the numerous sophists who give instructions in that city." "But that will require money." "Aye! that is my difficulty. Alas! the needle and the shears will never bring me these." "Art thou a Christian?" "No." "A pagan, then?" he asked, with vivacity. "Nor a pagan neither. I have been brought up in ignorance of all but tailoring." "Thy father was wise." "If so," I replied, "he was a shrewd miser of his wisdom, for he never showed nor shared it. If he be wise, for teaching me nothing more, than the eagle is wise, and wiser than he, for to say nought of the difference between flying and stitching, he teaches his young to soar rather than to sit. And, if all men be no wiser, why, then, our race has been ill used; for the eagle, and the lion, and the dolphin, have their garments ready made, while nature has left our outward furnishing to the tailor. I doubt there is something at the bottom of this wonderful design, which has placed us so far beneath, and, at the same time, so immeasurably above all other animals." "Thy father should have made thee a barber, and not a tailor," said the stranger. "Knowest thou that that silence and gravity are as commendable in the latter calling, as the lack of both in the former?" "I crave pardon if I have offended," I replied, "but there are moments when, as I meditate upon the subjects, I find an ardour arise within me which it is impossible for me to restrain. They talk of the wisdom of contentment, but is it contentment?—is it not rather slavish indolence of spirit, to eat, drink, sleep, stitch, and clip on, from day to day, without knowing whence I come or whither I go, driven on at random like a pilotless bark in the Aegean, on a cloudy night? I know that I come from my mother's womb, and go to the grave of worms, but if that be all, the beginning and end, the alpha and omega of my journey, why do I fancy more? why can I fancy it? To be born—to marry—and to die! If that be all, would I had never been—or would, at least, I had never been cursed with longings that make the mind miserable, without making it wise. The bee, the ant, the bird, the beast, seem all contented with their several destinies. The fish, ask he cleaves the shining waters around him, as of his origin or end; the rainbow-tinted butterfly, as he sports in the noonday sun, inquires not what shall be his doom when the snow cloud shall gather once more upon the summit of Mount Argæus. Their hour of enjoyment is not embittered by those impatient questionings which make the present to me a dreary blank, and fix my thought for ever, either on the past or on the future." "If thou be as expert at the needle, as thou art with thy tongue," said the stranger, "I blame not thy father for confining thee to the use of it. But tell me, dost thou reckon personal courage amongst those qualities with which Nature has endowed thee?" "I am not, I think, more fearful than tailors in general." "It is a prudent answer. Here then, let me bind this cloth over thine eyes, and follow me in silence." I consented without speaking, and he bound the cloth upon my eyes. Then, desiring me to take hold of his garment, he moved around several times, as if with the view of rendering me unable to tell in what direction we were about proceeding. After walking five or six paces, we descended suddenly about half that number, when the stranger bade me stoop low, and follow him, still retaining my hold upon his garment. I did so, and after treading for some time what seemed to be a low and vaulted passage, with many windings and several abrupt descents, I could perceive, by the sound of our footsteps, that we had entered a capacious chamber. Here, with a sudden twitch, the stranger wrested his garment from my grasp, and after listening to his hastily retiring steps as they grew fainter from distance, a sullen sound like that of a massive door, sent home with violence into its place resounded through the place, and all was silent after. I called, but there was no answer. I took the bandage from my eyes, but could see nothing. All was dark around me, and the idea that either a silly or a mischievous trick had been played upon me, filled my mind with shame and indignation. After an hour had elapsed in the most distressing reflections, I began to grope about the gloomy vault in which I was left, to seek for some mode of egress, but in vain. Nought met my hands all around, but the massive circular wall, nor could I, in the ponderous door, find either chink or hole, to signify me that I will remember the vicinity of vision. Calling out might subject me, even supposing I should be heard, to still more unpleasant treatment; so I resolved to reserve that measure, as a last resource, and allow a reasonable time for the capacious stranger to return, if he entertained any idea of so doing.

CHAPTER II.

Another question arose to my mind, namely, whether the person I had been conversing with, was in reality a supernatural being, who had come at my summons, or a mere creature of flesh and bone like myself. A few reflections conducted me to the latter conclusion, yet, not so surely, but there still remained a great degree of perplexity upon my mind. I had likewise cause for anxiety of a more vulgar

kind. What would my father think of my absence, and in what way would he receive me on my return? On this point, however, there was no use in dwelling, and it was never my wont to torment myself by brooding over the anticipation of evil which of necessity must be. Accordingly, I rather yielded to musings of a more congenial nature, and began in my own mind to compare the present state of darkness, and confinement in which I was placed, with the ignorance that enveloped my mind, and which I was so anxious to have dispelled. While my thoughts were thus engaged, I gradually felt the effects of the want of rest and mental labor of the previous night, and although I judged the day must be considerably advanced, I soon fell into a profound and dreamless sleep, from which I was at length awakened with sensations of pleasure so exquisite that I never can forget their influence. As my senses returned, delicious strains of music came floating from a distance, that seemed to lend them a celestial softness. At the same moment (a sound not less delightful to my ears,) I heard the massive door thrown open, and a figure entered, which, by the light of a lamp it bore in one hand, I soon recognised to be that of my morning acquaintance. I was about to burst forth into reproaches, but he laid one finger on his lips with a warning frown, and beckoned me once more to follow him in silence. Having no alternative, I complied, and emerging from the dungeon, (for such it seemed to be,) I entered a handsome arbour, seated on a slope thickly clothed with foliage, from which I had a view of an extensive garden furnished with fountains, baths, and aqueducts, of princely grandeur. Some musicians seated under a date tree, produced in concert, the sounds which had broken so agreeably upon my slumber. While I gazed with wonder on a scene so new to my eyes, my guide accosted me in the hesitating tone which was customary with him. "I have at length found an opportunity," he said, "of resuming our conversation. I left thee abruptly but it would have been dangerous to us both, had I tarried an instant longer. This is a tolerable nest, is it not, the Cæsars have built for themselves in Cappadocia?" "It is, indeed, magnificent." "And yet the Romans never busied themselves very deeply with the discussion of such subtle matters as thou sufferest to come between thee and thy rest. But thou art fasting long. Here is food, and while thou eatest, we can converse a little longer, at our ease, on topics which appear to be of equal interest to us both." "I pray thee hold me excused," I replied. "Thou hast already used me very ill, and earned for me, at my father's hand, that which I believe thou wouldst not be very willing to suffer in my stead." "Nay, go not yet," he said, "eat first, and let it not appear that we part in anger." So saying, he unfolded a napkin and placed it on the grass, on which we both reclined while he spoke, and I ate to leisure. "I said," he resumed, "that those world-conquering Romans never troubled themselves very deeply about points of abstract knowledge. How to whet the sword, and draw up the legion, were to them matters of more general interest than any attempt to point out the exact line which separates matter from spirit. Yet what are a host of bearded sophists, in the presence of a single centurion in his coat of mail, and half a maniple of Roman soldiers at his back. The eagle of Jove is a nobler bird than the owl of Minerva." "I have never felt so," I replied, "nor ever can. If excellence exists in force and strength, then Cæsar himself must yield to the animal from which he takes his name." I had rather be the poor sophist in fetters, than his goaler with his key and his ignorance." "Art thou so satisfied, then," said the stranger, "that happiness cannot consist with ignorance?" "I know not in, or with what it consists," I replied, "and with such ignorance as that, how can it consist?" Here I entered into a long detail of all I learned and thought upon subjects so interesting to me. "From all thou hast said," resumed the stranger, after a long and thoughtful pause, "I am disposed to befriend thee. Thou seemest in earnest, which is being more than half way to success, in any pursuit whatever." "And what art thou," I asked, "who takest so strange an interest in my fortune?" "The stranger paused an instant, and then said: "Hast thou never heard of him, who, at five and twenty years of age, had conquered the most powerful empire in the world, and who died at two and thirty, leaving after him a name which will fill all history to the end of time?" "Thou meanest Alexander of Macedon?" "I am he," said the stranger. At this, I burst into a fit of laughter. "Thou!" I exclaimed, "why he has been dead for many ages." "I am he, nevertheless," persisted the stranger, "the same diamond in a new casket—the same soul in a new garment of flesh." My first supposition had been, that the stranger either jested, or was a lunatic; but I now suspected that I had to deal with a disciple of Pythagoras, who held in common with all his sect, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. "And by what name," I asked, evading any disputation as to his identity with Alexander the Great, "by what name is it thy fortune to be known at present?" "Restrain thy curiosity," he answered. "Enough for thee, that I desire to serve thee, if thy mind be bold, as I have no doubt it will, thou shalt have the means of seeing Athens. Only meet me to-morrow morning, at the same spot where we met to-day, and at the same hour, and I will tell thee more. This is a festive night in the palace, being the birth day of Gallus, the eldest of the young princes." We parted, but not to meet so soon as we had arranged for it was on that very evening, within a few paces of my father's door, that I fell and broke the bone of my left leg, thus earning for myself, the name which I ever after bore, of The Lame Tailor of Macel. During my illness, my unknown acquaintance sent me, by the hands of a slave, a sum of money sufficient for the purpose, which I have never since seen. The name Cæsar is said by some to be adopted from a Phœnician word, signifying an elephant.

I had so much at heart. Before I recovered, many events had occurred to alter my immediate prospects. In the first place, my father died. Alas, poor man! he had been long-urged by several of his Christian neighbors to receive baptism; but though he fully admitted its necessity, the fear of offending some Pagan and Jewish customers, whom he retained by his neutrality, kept him wavering from day to day, until death came to close his earthly accounts for ever. He then sent for a clergyman, but he came too late. Some zealous Christians in the neighborhood had themselves baptized for him after his death; but I merely mention this as a curious fact, as I could never learn since, that such a ceremony was looked upon by the general church as of any efficacy.

On my recovery, if it could be called a recovery which left me still maimed and halt for life, I began to entertain serious thoughts of seeking out some eligible mode of passing the remainder of my days in a manner worthy of a rational being. An old Jew, whom I spoke one day upon the subject, recommended to me to join the Essenes, who he said led just the kind of life which would be likely to suit my inclinations. They were Jews, but much more superstitious and exact in the observance of outward-legal-ceremonies, than the rest of their nation. Like the Christian monks, they lived in strict seclusion, flying cities, and taking up their residence in villages, where their communities subsisted by the exercise of such trades as were useful and innocent in their nature. In these societies they allowed no traffic, no commerce in slaves, no navigation with a view to profit, no use of money, nor extensive possessions in land. They served each other, and had all their property in common. Each house was open to every member of the sect, their business was labor, and the care of the sick.—Beholding the evils which so frequently attend on marriage, they, for the most part, renounced that state of life, but lest their doing so should expose them to the reproach of leading a life useless to the commonwealth, they made the education of youth, a part of their employment, bringing up the children of others, and forming them to their own manners, from the tenderest years. Each community had its steward, and in all these was enforced a great respect for age, and a horror of anger, lying, or swearing, with the exception of the oath they took, on entering the sect, to obey the superior, to distinguish themselves in nothing, if they were afterwards raised to that dignity, to teach nothing but as they learned it, to reveal nothing of its mysteries to others, even for the preservation of life. Their only study was the morality of the law of Moses, a portion of which was read on Sabbath days in their synagogues by one individual, while another expounded its meaning.—Rising early, they occupied themselves with prayer until sunrise, no profane discourse being allowed before that period. They then worked until within an hour of noon, when they bathed, denying themselves the use of oil, no slender mortification in such a climate. They then ate together in a hall where strict silence was observed, their food consisting of bread, and one kind of meat, after which they again worked till evening. They were sober in their habits, and so long lived, that a century was the usual limit of their years. In their judgments they were severe—a great transgression was followed by the penalty of expulsion from the community, which was a punishment scarcely less than death itself, from the destitution to which it exposed the sufferer. But the Bible was their great study. In that they looked for every thing.—Some even pretended to divine the future from it, by using certain previous preparations. Others sought in it for medicine, and the properties of roots and minerals—for everything, their text book was the bible.

Besides all this, they were more exact in sending their offerings to the Temple, although they never themselves approached the city, and encouraged themselves in entertaining a contempt for torments and death itself. "Since you are a tailor," said the old Jew, as he concluded, "you are qualified by trade for admission among them, and, since you love seclusion, they will supply you with abundance of it in return for any little service you can do them, in the way of your calling."

I was very much taken with this description given me by the old Jew, and after arranging all affairs, left in confusion by my father's death, I lost no time in visiting the house of the sect, which was in our neighborhood.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE LAST WORD OF ANGLICANISM.

If we desire that Anglicans should cease to deceive themselves as to the true character of their National Church, and sometimes propose to them considerations which may contribute to that result, it is certainly not from enmity to their persons nor indifference to their welfare. As long as they remain victims of a delusion as gross as that which makes the Jew still cling to his abolished Synagogue, and which only a miracle of grace can dispel, they will probably resent the counsels of their truest friends; but why do they take us for enemies? "The Christian," as Tertullian said, "is the enemy of no one," not even of his persecutors. He hates heresy because God hates it, but he has only compassion for those who are caught in its snare. Whether he exhorts or reproves them he displays not malice, but charity. He knows that they are of all men the most helpless, and when his note of warning is most vehement he is only doing what the Church has done from the beginning. His voice is but the echo of hers. We are told that before the Council of Nice she had already condemned thirty-eight different heresies, and in every case she pronounced anathema upon those who held them. And she was as truly the mouthpiece of God in her judicial as in her teaching office. If the decisions of the Holy See were sometimes impugned for a moment, even by Saints, they were always justified by the event. It could not be otherwise. "Thus a century before the Council of Nice," as Mgr. Cruice observes in his history of the Roman Church from 192 to 234, "a Bishop of Rome, St. Victor, communicates his orders to the Churches of the East; those Churches resist; the Pope pronounces excommunication. A great number of holy Bishops complain of his severity, and yet his sentence stands. Quartodecimans are placed in the catalogue of heretics," though their observance of Easter was the same as St. John the Apostle, and, at a later date, the decree of the Sovereign Pontiff is confirmed by the whole Church at the Council of Nice. Neither St. Irenaeus, nor St. Polycarp, nor any one else, dared to question the right of the Roman Pontiff to issue such a decree,—an impy of which such men were incapable—but only the wisdom of using his supreme authority in such a way. The great Council of Nice rebuked their opinion: "No man ever accused the Holy See of a mistake unless he was himself maintaining an error. The case of St. Cyprian will occur to every one. It is only Peter who never errs, because to him alone it was said, 'Confirm thy brethren.'"

loose, and whose sentence is always ratified in heaven. It is the perpetuity of His undying authority which distinguishes the kingdom of Christ from human sects. It alone supplies both the safeguard of Christian truth and the test of Christian obedience. Without it all is chaos, and the whole scheme of Redemption a failure. Outside the Church neither unity nor obedience are possible, because nothing exists which can maintain the one or enforce the other. Within the Church; the successor of Peter speaks, like his Master, "as one having authority." And all the elect of God obey it. They know that He who said, "Thou art Cephas, and upon this Cephas I will build my Church," lives and reigns in the Holy See. There is His throne on earth. There is the supreme tribunal before which the Saints have always pleaded. To it, St. Irenaeus wrote, all the Churches must have recourse. *Dei vultu*. St. Athanasius, driven from his see, appeals to Julius, the Roman Pontiff. St. Dionysius of Alexandria, accused of heresy, implores Pope Stephen to examine and judge his faith. St. Peter of Alexandria has recourse to St. Damasus. St. Cyril of Alexandria flies to St. Coelestina. St. Jerome tells the Roman Pontiff, "Whoso gathereth them not with thee scattereth. Tertullian calls him 'The Bishop of Bishops.' St. Ambrose says that where he is, 'there is the Church.' St. Augustine accepts the judgment of St. Innocent as that of Heaven. St. Cyprian told Antonianus 'to be united with the See of Rome is to be united to the Catholic Church,' and when even heretics appealed to the Sovereign Pontiff, pointed out the absurdity of their 'going to the Chair of Peter, whence sacerdotal unity takes its rise." The amazing words of Our Lord to St. Peter find their sure interpretation in the actual history of the Church and the loving obedience of the Saints. The one is but the fulfilment of the other. Everywhere the Roman Pontiff—a Victor, a Damasus, a Stephen, an Innocent, or a Gregory—claims the same supreme authority, and everywhere the Saints confess with acclamation that he derives it from God. Every part of Christendom bears witness, from the earliest ages, that the Church is built on Cephas. At the same moment, as Socrates relates in his history, the Bishops of Constantinople, Gaba, Ancyra, and Adrianople, driven from their sees, commit their cause to Pope Julius. The Council of Antioch adopts the words of Jureval, Bishop of Jerusalem, that "it is an Apostolic tradition that the Church of Antioch should be directed and judged by the Church of Rome." "Peter has spoken by Leo," says the Council of Chalcedon. Churches the most remote from the centre of unity proclaim the same truth as loudly as those which are contiguous to it. At the Council of Arles, the Bishops of London, York, and Lincoln, confess, in the name of all their colleagues, the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See. When England had finally conquered Wales, and the Bishop of St. David's was summoned to do homage to the See of Canterbury, he replied that the British Bishops had never recognized any superior "except the Holy See." The Church of Scotland gave a similar answer to the Archbishop of York, when he claimed jurisdiction over it, and "the answer was approved, as Lingard observes, 'by Pope Clement III.'" These are only a few examples out of thousands. There is no opposing voice in the whole multitude of the faithful. The only dissenters are a lawless intriguer like Photius, an unbelieving buffoon like Barlow, and the heirs of such reprobrates. The office of the Roman Pontiff was given to him, not by man, but by God. Without the Holy See there is neither Church nor Christianity, but only sects and opinions. To be separated from the Holy See is to be separated from God, and to have no place in the kingdom of Christ.

If any new testimony could be added to the tradition of all the Churches and the confession of all the Saints the history of human sects would supply it. Doomed by the law of their being to ceaseless strife and discord, and preserved from mutual destruction only by the benevolent restraint of the civil power, every attempt which they make to hide or to heal their divisions only brings them into clearer evidence. Last year the authority of Parliament, invoked by men who knew they could effect nothing by their own, passed an Act to "put down" a new school which seemed likely to precipitate the disruption of the Establishment. With a sort of contemptuous forbearance the Church of England was invited to use the interval before the Act came into operation in trying to make peace between its warring factions and parties. If Convocation could do it, well; if not, the State would take its own course. The Church of England was put on its trial and at liberty to use whatever means of self-preservation it possessed. It had never had such a chance before, and is not likely to have it again. "The constitutional mode of procedure," says the *Church Herald*, with a gravity suited to the subject, "is by the instrumentality of the Convocation. This is the true organ of the spirituality." We cannot congratulate the spirituality, whatever that be, upon such an organ. Sir Herbert Jenner Cust, or Lord Penzance, or anybody else, could hardly have exhibited the poor Church of England in a more ludicrous character than Convocation has imparted to it. This organ of the Spirituality, as Canon Miller sorrowfully observed, has only displayed a "decent debility." What else did he expect? The members of the Anglican Convocation, as he knows by experience, profess as many different religions as there are in the Church of England. If they come to any decision at all, a difficulty which only the fear of Parliament induced them to affront, it could only be to leave things as they are, and leave every body to believe and to do exactly what he pleases. And this is precisely what they have done. As the *Church Herald* complacently observes, they have displayed "the fullest equity to all parties." Of course they have; they could do nothing else. Anybody who believes, or thinks he believes, a sort of Real Presence, may believe so still; and anybody who laughs the idea to scorn may continue to gratify his tastes. Anything for peace. "It was alike impolitic and unjust," says the easily contented *Herald*, to drive either party from the "Church." Their religions may be the formal negation of each other, but what does it matter what people believe so long as they remain in the Church of England? We know that this was the nature of that national institution, but we have seldom seen it so naively avowed.

The report of the debates in Convocation, as reported in the *Standard* and other newspapers, would make a Hindoo or a Japanese reader suppose that the Christian religion has about as much gravity as force at the Adelphi. Mind what you do, said the Archdeacon of London, for "the formal recognition of the diverse uses would serve to 'stereotype' existing divisions, and array the clergy into two hostile parties"—as if their hostility had not begun with the first hour of the Church of England. "The assertion of either position exclusively," retorted the Dean of Lincoln, "would involve the triumph of one party over the other." Any decision, one way or the other, added Canon Jefferys, "would involve an alteration in eight out of the seventeen parishes in his own deanery." And so the droll discussion went on, till at last they decided, by a majority of 61 to 26, to decide nothing. Yet the subjects in dispute, as they all knew, were really such awful truths as the Christian Priesthood and the Sacrifice of the Altar. It may be only a "decent debility" to let Anglicans think what they please about either, but even a heathen would laugh if he were told that the sect which does so is "the Church of the living God" and "the pillar and ground of the truth."

should reward such docility by saying next July [to Lord Penzance, *Surg. Londini carnif. Why slay an innocent victim which is ready to do whatever you please, without any compulsion at all? The worst evil which could befall the Church of Henry VIII. would be that the State should leave it to itself. At the very moment that the 'organ of the Spirituality' was distinguishing itself in London, discussions were going on in Dublin which show what Anglicanism becomes the moment the State ceases to control it. Furious doctrinal disputes on the one hand, and shameless greed on the other, are the Anglican characteristics which disestablishment promptly reveals. One gentleman in Ireland, Canon Reichel, who was on the winning side, objected to the Athanasian Creed because he wanted 'a more primitive faith.' It is to be feared that he will never find it, unless he should discover, as perhaps he will some day, 'what was the truest religion in the world before it began to exist.' Nothing later would be primitive enough for him. As to the purity of motive and elevation of character displayed by the disestablished Anglo-Irish clergy, the facts noticed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 12th instant afford conclusive evidence that both are worthy of their dogmatic eccentricity. Their ingenuity in inventing 'forms of perversion of Church funds to private uses,' and the arts by which they have contrived to fill their pockets by the benevolent aid of Mr. Gladstone, are fully illustrated in evening journal, and suggest to it the following comment, which may serve as an epitaph to the defunct Anglo-Irish Church. 'A clergy,' for the most part without any flock, 'which did not hesitate to appropriate the money of the Church of which they were ministers, could hardly be expected to show themselves more scrupulous about appropriating the money of the nation which had just disestablished them. Spoiling the Egyptians might perhaps have been considered a merely venial offence in those who were ready to spoil Israel itself, and that at the very crisis of the exodus.' On the whole, whether we turn our admiring attention to the English Convocation or the Irish Synod, we cannot censure as too severe the resolution lately promulgated by the Manchester Congregational Board, and are compelled to agree with it, 'that the Establishment is incompatible with the healthy spiritual life of the nation, and is adverse to the progress of the Kingdom of Christ.'*

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

On Saturday afternoon an address of congratulation from the Catholic members of the House of Commons, on his elevation to the Cardinalate, was presented to Cardinal Manning at his residence in Vauxhall-bridge-road. The following members were present:—Mr. John O'Keefe, Mr. A. Moore, Mr. P. Callan, Mr. T. Brown, the O'Connor Don, Mr. J. G. McCarthy, Mr. John Dunbar, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. K. O'Leary, Mr. J. Smyth, Mr. McCarthy Downing, Mr. O. Lewis, Mr. W. R. O'Byrne, Mr. E. Collins, Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. N. D. Murphy, and Sir J. McKenna. Besides the names of the gentlemen present, the names of the following were appended to the address:—Sir George Bowyer, Mr. John Brady, Mr. G. L. Bryan, Mr. W. H. Cogan, Mr. E. Dease, Mr. K. T. Digby, Mr. N. Ennis, Mr. G. Errington, Mr. J. Esmonde, Mr. C. J. Fay, the Hon. C. French, Mr. G. H. Kirk, Mr. P. L. Martin, Mr. H. C. Meldon, Lord B. Montagu, Mr. J. P. Nolan, Mr. C. Connor, the O'Donoghue, Mr. W. O'Leary, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. J. O'Connor Power, Mr. R. P. Power, Mr. W. A. Redmond, Mr. J. P. Ronayne, Mr. E. Sheil, Mr. D. Sherlock, Mr. E. J. Syman, Mr. M. F. Ward, Mr. Myles O'Reilly, and Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan. Cardinal Manning, after thanking the members for the address, said that from his youth, ever since he understood the history of Ireland, he had had the strongest sympathy with that country, a sympathy which had been greatly increased since he had had a flock of Irish blood and of Irish faith. They would, he hoped, not suppose that he was insensible of the great duties which England still owed to Ireland, nor of the many inequalities of a lesser order which still remained to be redressed. He believed he might say with truth that the material prosperity of Ireland was never greater than now. There was never, he believed, a time when Ireland, as a people, was so united as now. The people of Ireland never possessed so wide an extent of its soil since the day in which they possessed it all. They never yet possessed such abundant commercial wealth. The towns of Ireland were never more numerous or flourishing, its villages never so thriving, its agriculture and its pasturage never more developed. Its public intelligence was never so much developed, its public opinion never so articulately expressed by its public journals and its literature, and that public opinion never so powerful upon the mind of England. Finally, he might say that the influence of Ireland in the Legislature was never so weighty, never so highly intelligent and so thoroughly appreciated as at this moment. They might think he was an optimist, yet sometimes those who looked on at a game of chess were able to see what was going on better than the players. Such was his firm conviction, and it seemed to him, that the future of Ireland might be incalculably great. He remembered early in life being very much impressed with a sentence of Burke, who said that with certain changes the Catholic Church in Ireland would be most nearly conformed to the Apostolic Church of any Church upon earth. He was fully of that opinion, had ever been absolutely independent of the world, its spiritual jurisdiction, its organization, and its liberty complete and undefined, its faith ever immaculate, its fidelity to the Holy See proved by generations of martyrdom. It had lived in absolute poverty, and out of its poverty it had endowed itself. Its pastors and people had been united in bonds of charity and obedience, which the world had never been able to sever. Its union with the Vicar of Christ the world had never been able to overcome. When the Archbishop of Dublin was elevated to the Sacred College Cardinal Manning rejoiced at it for the sake of the friendship which he had long been honoured, and he rejoiced that Ireland should be visibly united to the Sacred College in the person of its chief pastor. He believed the feeling he had towards them at that time they had towards the Church in England now. Five-and-twenty years ago in England they had no Vicars Apostolic, no scattered clergy, no organization, no dioceses, no parishes. By the mercy of God they had all these things now. They were recognized by authority of

the Holy See, and placed side by side with the Irish Church, recovered and restored to life by the side of their great Church which had never failed. He thought, then, that they sympathized at this moment with the Church in England, seeing it elevated and thus engrained on the Sacred College. They also congratulated him "that no such conflicts disturbed society in his country, where a more generous and enlightened opinion proved strong enough to restrain evils so deplorable." He did not believe that the shadow was likely to go back upon the dial. He did not think it was in the power of any man to turn back the tide of legislation which, now for half a century, had steadily advanced. He was confident that the man who attempted to introduce any limitation upon the faith of any man in England would begin the disintegration of the British Empire. His belief was that if the German Empire did not restrict its legislation against the freedom of conscience, it would disintegrate itself. The Cardinal concluded by thanking the members for their address. He should never forget it, and he thanked them for it because they came spontaneously as members of the Legislature, as Catholic members, and as representatives of a country to which he was bound by many affections and by the duties of his pastoral office.

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION AT CARDIFF, WALES.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Editor of the *Dublin Nation*, and M.P. for Louth, addressed a large meeting which was held at the Stuart Hall, Cardiff, recently, on the subject of Home Rule. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Father Maguire. Mr. Sullivan said it was to him a heartfelt pleasure to see, by the evidence before him, after a long and, he might say, a tedious journey from Ireland, that here in Cardiff a meeting of those vast dimensions could be assembled to hear a word spoken for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland (cheers). It was to him a fact that ought to cause even an Englishman the most serious reflection—to see that in whatever corner of the world an Irishman's lot might be cast he never forgot the island where he was born; and that since and exile only caused to glow the more warmly the memories of childhood, and to strengthen the fidelity and the allegiance which he owed to his own suffering country (loud cheers).—Here he saw before him a meeting which might be taking place on the old sod in any part of Ireland—from Cork to Limerick, to Dublin or to Donegal. He could read in the countenances before him lineaments of the Celtic race, which told him that the vast majority—although he was proud and happy to know not all—of his auditors were of his own race and nation. And proud and happy he was to know that his countrymen in Cardiff were surrounded by evidence of the kindest feeling from their English and Welsh fellow-citizens, neighbours and friends. One of the first and one of the most serious instructions given to him by the central organization, as whose representative he was there that night, was to inculcate upon their people here in Cardiff, as one of their very first duties that by every means in their power they should foster and encourage, increase and strengthen the ties of goodwill and good feeling between them and the people amidst whom they dwell (cheers). This alone would show them that when the Irishman spoke of Home Rule for Ireland he was going to draw no sword upon the English people. An Irishman's right was no man's wrong (hear, hear). They asked in Home Rule for Ireland nothing from the English people that was theirs. They asked only that there might be restored to them a right, a possession, a blessing without which no nation ever yet was happy, and without which the Irish nation never, never would be content (applause). He, for his own part, would blush for the name of Irishman, he would frown his countrymen, if he thought that worldly favours, comforts, wealth, prosperity or good circumstances could stamp out of their hearts that inextinguishable passion which Almighty God, our great Creator, planted there—the spirit of patriotism and love of nationality. He knew that there had been men who thought that this love of individual nationality was something to be repressed—men who thought it was a wiser political economy to have all national distinctions obliterated, all national barriers broken down, and the countries of the world fused into one great—let him say—communitistic assemblage. But the only barriers of national distinctions that could with profit or use to the world be broken down were those barriers that he hoped were fading away every day between civilized peoples—the barriers of ill-will and hate, and jealousy and feud. But as to the national distinguishing characteristics of nations, why the man who said they ought not to exist impeded the designs of Almighty God Himself, who, on the plains of Shinar, divided for His own purposes the human race into families and distinctive nations, and they had yet to learn that the existence of country by country might not work out some wise, though hidden, designs of Almighty God. That distinction He certainly never created for the purpose of strife or ill-will amongst the children of the human race. The Irish people formed one of those nations, and in what he had said he had spoken mainly for the ear of the honest and impartial Englishman—for he was confident many such were present—in order that he might understand that this Irish love of nationality was not a wicked, but a holy thought; that it was not a mere political theory, but that it came down from the earliest history of the human race; and that no man ever yet set himself to stamp out, to obliterate, or to destroy that which God created in man or in nations without working untold evil instead of benefit to himself and to society. The Irish were a nation, and the sooner the English people began to appreciate the fact the better. No doubt in evil times passed by—never, never they hoped to return—dreadful were the endeavours made by the rulers of England to stamp out and destroy the Irish nation as a distinct individuality. Those times never would come again—they never could come again—firstly, because, thank God, a more beneficent and a more liberal spirit was abroad in the world; secondly, because in our day the English people—the English people, as distinct from a ruling class or caste—the masses of the English people had got political power into their hands, and they of the Irish nation were imbued with the confidence and the faith that the English people would do them that justice which an English oligarchy had never vouchsafed to them (cheers). Terrible indeed were the means resorted to to kill out of the Irish heart that passion for national liberty; and if there were a reflective mind amongst the English people who would still fatuously, madly dream of pursuing the vain experiment of driving out of the Irish heart this anxiety for the national autonomy, he would ask that man to look to the pages of history, and say, "Surely, surely the blood-stained pages of this record will show you that for hundreds of years one means after another had been tried, to stamp out that feeling, and it is not of human creation. If it were human it must have perished under fire and sword, and proscription and persecution, and it has lived, thriven, flourished—that national feeling of the Irishman. Why, it has absolutely sprung up, up to newer and grander life in the season of punishment and oppression." And why? Because it was the gift of God, and as vain and as mad would be the idea of stamping from the greenward of the Irish field the shamrock, the type of our race and nationality, as for England, for Prussia, for Russia, any power in the world to dream that it can succeed in obliterating those national distinctions to which we loyally cling (great cheering). To what end was

all this? To this end—that it was their purpose to demonstrate to the English people that the recognition of that national individuality in the Irish people would in no way infringe upon the safety, the prosperity, the stability, or the integrity of that empire in which they were willing and happy to be partners with them. The hon. member then proceeded to contend that Ireland and Great Britain were fused into one kingdom upon terms of perfect equality, and that Irishmen did not enter into this arrangement as slaves or subjects, but faithfully, to abide by the allegiance to the throne, but it was not to be the allegiance of slaves; it was to be the allegiance of subjects and co-partners.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

(Main notices to 1st May.)
The grand jury at the Swineford quarter sessions have protested on several grounds against the proposal to have prisoners belonging to Swineford tried for the future at Castlebar.
At the last meeting of the Sligo board of guardians Dr. Murray was elected medical officer to the workhouse by 29 votes against 17 recorded for Dr. Devany.
On Monday week James D. Matthews, Esq., J.P., was unanimously elected to the aldermanship of the Laurence Gate Ward, Drogheda, so long ably held by his lamented father.
A meeting of the principal inhabitants of Charleville was held on Tuesday evening week, at the Imperial Hotel, to take measure to present an address and testimonial to the Rev. Thomas Cronin C.C., on his removal to Killesno. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas J. Clanchy, and it was proposed, seconded, and carried by acclamation that Mr. George Harding, manager of National Bank, should act as treasurer, and Cornelius J. Twomey, secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare an address and receive subscriptions, which amounted in a very short time to over £90. It is a pleasing fact (says the *Cork Examiner*), as showing the good feeling and harmony that prevails between those of opposite religious persuasions in Charleville, that the Protestant gentry, magistrates, &c., took as active a part in, and showed as much anxiety to carry out, this compliment to a worthy and respected priest as the members of his own communion.
A few days ago, while a small boy, aged about 15, was looking for some missing sheep, on a mountain called Kildrum, in the north-west of Donegal, the property of Wybrants Olphert, Esq., D.L., he espied an eagle asleep low down the mountain side near to a small lake. Without a moment's hesitation the plucky little fellow seized this "king of birds," which, of course, awoke, and a terrible struggle took place. The young lad shouted loudly for help.—His cries brought his sister, a girl of about sixteen, to the rescue, and not a moment too soon, as the bird had clawed his eye in a dreadful manner—so badly, indeed, that it is feared he will lose the sight of it. The two children managed to tie the bird's legs, and brought it home. The eagle is a beautiful specimen of the "golden" kind, and measures seven feet four inches from tip to tip of each wing. It is evidently a young bird. It is now at Ballyconnell House, in the possession of Wybrants Olphert, Esq., and is nothing the worse for its confinement, as it feeds well.
A large and influential meeting of the ratepayers and inhabitants of Gorey was held in the town hall on Tuesday week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of establishing monthly instead of quarterly horse fairs. It was resolved that on and after the 1st June next the monthly horse fair be held. Mr. M. Flusk offered a large field adjoining the fair green for the purpose of giving more facility for the show of horses.
His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam administered Confirmation to about 1,400 persons at Castlebar, on Thursday week, assisted by the local clergy and Redemptorist Fathers. His Grace expressed his gratification with the devotion and attachment observable on the occasion. His Grace, after Mass, read the Gospel of the day from the Mass book, in Irish, after which he spoke to the congregation in the vernacular, expressing his delight at the glowing reports he had received of the devout manner in which the people attended the Mission. He seems to be in the enjoyment of robust health.
At the close of last week a jury, especially convened by the high sheriff, Sir John Esmonde, Bart., sat to consider the allocation of expense to be allowed to the Rathdown union for the maintenance of an old lady named Ball, who refused to leave the workhouse at Longhinstown, and against whom, consequently, the guardians took legal action in the matter. J. D. Cope, clerk of the union, and B. Thompson, master, were present on the part of the guardians. An immense amount of interest was evinced concerning the case, as the present inmate has been between eight and nine years an inmate of the union. The jury found for £99 odd, and legal costs against the lady proceeded against.
On Monday last we (*Wayford People*) had the pleasure of witnessing a very interesting spectacle, viz., the opening of St. Joseph's Schools attached to the Christian Brothers' Convent of the town. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Roche, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Robert Sinnott and two of the Redemptorist Fathers. The good pastor, after invoking God's blessing on the establishment, placed it under the patronage of Saint Joseph, and then addressed his juvenile congregation in a very appropriate style. "It would be," said he, "drawing coals to Newcastle, to use an old proverb, to say a word in admiration of the munificence and benevolence of that good man Richard Devereux, Esq., who has raised these magnificent buildings for the benefit of the youth of this town."
A meeting was held in New Ross, on the evening of Friday week, in the large room of the Tholsel, for the purpose of assisting Father Tom Doyle to defray the expenses which he incurred in defending the late action of "Greene v. Doyle." P. J. Roche, Esq., chairman of the town commissioners, was moved to the chair. After a few preliminary observations from the chairman, it was resolved that a subscription list should at once be opened in Father Doyle's behalf. A second resolution was passed strictly limiting the application of the funds collected to the payment of the costs incurred by Father Doyle to his own solicitor, and also providing that in case any surplus should remain, after duly co-operating with the county committee in the payment of these costs, it should be disposed of, as the committee appointed by the meeting should determine.
The Sligo town Association of National Teachers held a meeting on the 17th inst., ten members present, at which resolutions were passed delaring:—1. The plan sketched by Sir M. H. Beach in the House of Commons on the 5th ult. for the improvement of their condition, as totally inadequate to meet their case; 2. their blank dismay at the smallness of the amount he proposes adding to their small salaries, retarding their moderate demand—viz., £1, £1 10s, and £2 per week, for the three classes respectively, fixed salary, exclusive of results money; 3. that their income, from whatever source derived, should be certain, and not dependent on the caprice of poor law guardians as hinted by the Chief Secretary; 4. their dissatisfaction that in the late arrangement of class salaries the higher classes have been so badly dealt with; 5. their claims to pensions, and free residences; 6. their desire that small isolated schools, as in islands, promontories and mountain districts, where attendance cannot be increased, should be, as they are in England, treated exceptionally when examined for results.

A want long felt, not only in Newtownbarry and its immediate neighborhood, but in the surrounding country, is "the *Wexford People*" about to be remedied. Steps were taken on Sunday last towards carrying out this object by getting a Christian Brothers' school established here. The Rev. Thomas Basker, P.P., called a meeting of the parishioners and formed a committee (to put the matter in working order) of which he is chairman, and Rev. N. W. Harpur, C.C. secretary. A site for the school on an acre of land rent free has been generously given by Father Basher, of the property lately purchased by him in Newtownbarry. A Christian Brothers' establishment for so thickly populated a Catholic district will cost a large sum of money—but it is to be hoped funds for so desirable an object will be forthcoming. The thanks of the inhabitants of Newtownbarry and the surrounding country are justly due to Father Basher for his praiseworthy exertions not only in this matter but in anything that concerns the well being of his people.

The Tenants' Committee of the Silles' Defence Fund (says the *Tralee Chronicle*) have issued a circular earnestly soliciting subscriptions. They say: "Mr. Silles has been subjected to a ruinously costly law suit, and is threatened with a second trial for having, at a tenants' meeting, on the estate of his landlord, spoken in the interest of his brother tenants regarding a threatened change of agency which they considered would be an unhappy change for them. As Mr. Silles holds his own farm under a lease for thirty-one years, he is himself totally independent of any such change; and he protested against it on Mr. Sandes' antecedents, exclusively for the sake of those who are less happily circumstanced. The plaintiff fixed his venue in Dublin, obliging Mr. Silles to proceed to the metropolis, and remain there with fifteen witnesses for three weeks at enormous expense. The public importance of the case might be inferred from the fact that Mr. Butt, Q.C., M.P., leading counsel for Mr. Silles, remained in Dublin to conduct the defence, although urgent Irish business called for his presence in parliament." We understand that a deputation will, in a few days, wait upon the people of Tralee to solicit subscriptions for the object of their formation. As every merchant, shopkeeper, and artisan is clearly identified with the prosperity or depression of the farming class, so unquestionably should each of those citizens of Tralee cheerfully contribute to indemnify the man who stood forth, at ruinously heavy expense, to uphold the interest of the farming classes. The committee count upon a hearty and generous reception from the good men and true of old Tralee.

In accordance with a requisition from the clerk of the peace calling on the magistrates to elect a clerk for the petty sessions districts of Riverstown and Soey, the following justices attended at the courthouse, Riverstown, on Monday—B. O. Coogan (chairman), C. W. O'Hara, and Thomas Phibbs, Esqrs. Henry Charlton was unanimously elected as clerk of petty sessions for the above districts, in room of his father, who resigned. The following expression of the feelings of the bench towards Mr. Charlton was unanimously adopted:—"We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our regret at the retirement of Mr. Thomas Charlton from the clerkship of those petty sessions districts, which he held for a period of nearly fifty years, with credit to himself advantage to the public, and to the public, and to the satisfaction of the bench. We are sorry to hear that the retiring pension allowed him by Government is very trifling and we hope the Lord Lieutenant may be induced to reconsider his case, in consequence of the memorial to his Excellency in his favor signed by every member of the grand jury at the last assizes."

Mr. John Kennedy, clerk of petty sessions, Riverstown, a few miles from Cork, has died from the effects of a stab he had received on Sunday last from a man named Cashman, who, it is said, was delirious at the time. Cashman has also succumbed to self-inflicted injuries.

In the Landed Estates Court, last week, part of the lands of Glengariffe, with the hotel and premises thereon, known as the Bantry Arms, situate in the barony of Bere, held under lease for 200 years, from 25th March, 1836—net annual rental, £145—was sold to Mr. White for £2,600.

The Lords of the Treasury have, on the recommendation of the Board of Public Works, sanctioned a loan of £800 to the Listowel board of guardians, for the construction of water works in the town, the advance to be paid in thirty years, with interest at 3 1/2 per cent.

The Killorglin correspondent of the *Kerry Post* writes:—"On the 30th March ult., a farmer's wife named West presented him with a brace of boys, and was on the occasion visited by her landlord, R. J. Marshall, Esq., who generously presented the father with a receipt for a gale's rent (£25). More power to Mr. and Mrs. West, we say."

The Constabulary of the Tralee and adjacent stations were engaged on Wednesday week (says the *Tralee Chronicle*) ball-firing in a field close to the Listowel road. The force, numbering about thirty men, was under the command of Head-Constable McLean. Very like the usual occupation of a civil force! Perhaps "they had nothing else to do."

On the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, the holy order of priesthood was conferred upon four deacons, and the order of deacon upon one candidate, by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork. Those ordained priests were—Rev. Brother James Littleton, O.F.; Rev. William McCullough, and Rev. Florence Crowley, diocese of Cork; and Rev. Richard Sheehana, diocese of Cloyne; and the cleric upon whom the diaconate was conferred was the Rev. Richard Barrett, diocese of Cloyne.

On Friday week, the farm of land known as Aringlen, situated about one mile from the town of Killbeggan, containing 184 Irish acres, held under lease, twenty-two years of which are unexpired, at the rent of 169l. 11s. 11d., was sold by auction by Messrs. Coffey, Mullingar, to Mrs. Lock, of Killbeggan, for the very handsome price of 5,637l., including auction fees.

Mr. John O'Meara, auctioneer, Thurles, last week sold the interest in a farm containing about 30 acres situated near the extraordinary high sum of 641l., with commission. The farm belonged to Mr. Daniel Long, Ballycathill, and is situate within three miles of Thurles. It is held from a good landlord, Richard Wall, Esq., Holy Cross, and subject to the yearly rent of 21l. per acre. There was brisk competition.

An extraordinary proposal was submitted to the Cork board of guardians by the house and visiting committees, with respect to the practice of paying substitutes for the dispensary physicians. The committees are of opinion that the guardians heretofore have been too liberal to the physicians, and they suggested that in future no allowance should be made, save where the medical officer is confined to bed by "contagious disease," and a joint certificate of his incapacity is produced from the three medical officers of the workhouse. By a vote of 25 to 12 the board adopted this recommendation.

During the twelve years that the Kinsale Fishery has been worked, there has been no result of one week's fishing to bear comparison with that of last week, during which 13 steamers were despatched to New Milford and Holyhead with an average cargo of 1,200 boxes each, which, at 1 1/2 cwt. per box, will give 17,700 tons of fish. Add to this 450 tons shipped on board sailing vessels for the English markets, besides the daily transit of 25 tons by rail, and you will find a gross catch of 1,870 tons of splendid fish,

which realised to the fishermen alone the large sum of 46,000l. for the week.

Mr. Laughlin Freeman, T.C., who, it will be remembered, was prosecuted as the owner of the brigantine *Alecto*, for sending her to sea in an unseaworthy state, and was found guilty, but who asked for liberty to appeal against the decision, has (says the *Daily Express*), acting on the advice of counsel, withdrawn his notice of appeal, and will accordingly, at next assizes, surrender himself to receive sentence.

A peculiar complaint was preferred last week against the master of the Limerick workhouse by the local inspector, Mr. Bourke. The latter reported that the master obtained leave of absence recently, and that instead of taking measures "to recruit his health" he got married to one of the female teachers. The consequence, according to Mr. Bourke, was that the schoolboys got into a state of wild insubordination, and the general discipline of the house was relaxed. The master was ordered to prepare a written answer to the complaint.

The inhabitants of Loughrea and the people of the surrounding district attending the market were much excited and alarmed on hearing that a patient laboring under small-pox was coming into the town from Athenry. The clergy of the town, with a few of the guardians and commissioners, waited on J. H. Blake, Esq., J.P., and Captain Smith, J.P., at Lord Clauricard's office in order to take steps to prevent, if possible, the patient from coming through the town; but before the proper steps were taken, the workhouse van conveying the patient, Catherine Connor, aged about twenty years, passed through the town, and is now in the hospital, under the care of Dr. Lynch.

On Saturday afternoon last (says the *Tralee Chronicle*) a young man named Mahony, aged thirty years, and a son of a farmer living near Castleland, went on rabbit shooting. When near the wooden bridge on the new railway he saw the gamekeeper coming up, and hid the gun in a hedge. When the gamekeeper passed he leaned over to draw out the gun with his left hand by the muzzle. While doing so the gun exploded, the charge entering his left side. Dr. Harold, who was walking on the road a short distance off, was in immediate attendance, but the poor fellow died in a few minutes.

At the last meeting of the Dundalk Town Board, Mr. Hanratty, Mr. Hamill, and the chairman censured the clerk for having neglected to call a special meeting of the board to consider a letter addressed to it by the O'Connell Centenary Committee, inviting it to send representatives to the conference on the 6th of March. The letter in question did not come before the board till the 27th March. The clerk stated that there was a meeting called for the day after the letter was received, but that a quorum did not attend. He was ordered to produce the letter at the next meeting.

An inquest was held last week at Bandon, relative to the death of Mr. Smith, the station master, who received fatal injuries at the railway terminus while engaged in shunting a goods train on Monday. None of the witnesses were able to say of their own knowledge how the accident occurred, but one of them stated that Mr. Smith told him that he was thrown off the step of the guard's van by his leg striking against a post, and that the wagon passed over the limb, crushing the bone to pieces. The doctors were of opinion that the injury was caused by contact with the post alone, as the back of the leg was uninjured. The jury recommended the unfortunate gentleman's family to the consideration of the directors.

O'CONNELL'S SPECIMENS.—Sister M. F. Cusack is now busily engaged in preparing for publication, in time for the O'Connell Centenary, what is really a gigantic undertaking—namely, in six volumes 8vo, each volume numbering 600 pages, "The Public Speeches and Letters of the Liberator," being a continuation of her already published "Life and Times of O'Connell." What Irishman, what Catholic is there of any nationality but will wish Godspeed in this to her energetic labours?

NATIVE ART.—In connection with the forthcoming O'Connell Centenary, it may not be out of place to mention that amongst the many mementoes of the event which are being prepared Mr. J. P. Delany, jeweller, of 10 Lr. Sackville-st., has produced a medallion which, in point of artistic workmanship, deserves much praise and will undoubtedly be purchased and preserved with interest. It bears in relief on one side an excellent portrait of the Liberator with the appropriate motto, "The Friend of the People," and on the other a monumental slab, bearing the dates of O'Connell's birth and death, with a figure of Erin weeping. The entire production is most creditable.—*Freeman*.

At a meeting of Belfast solicitors held last week, Mr. William Harper in the chair, a committee, was appointed to wait as a deputation on the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Secretary, and the law officers of Ireland, and also upon the Belfast Town Council and its law committee, to show the urgent necessity which exists for adopting in Ireland the English system of having lawyers only appointed as resident magistrates, and of having two barristers nominated to discharge the duties of police magistrates and legal assessors in aid of the borough justices of Belfast.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.—No small amount of surprise has been occasioned in Ennis at the unexpected death of two elderly females named Ryan, of great antiquity and longevity, one having attained the ripe age of 96, the other 92. As joint proprietresses they conducted with great success, some thirty-five or forty years ago, the only hotel, then of small dimensions, then in the town of Ennis and it was the chief resort of all the ancient members of the Munster Bar, many of whom afterwards adorned the judicial bench, and some yet survive who will, doubtless, remember the name of "The Gridiron." The great O'Connell was amongst its patrons. Sergeant Gould, Counsellors Bennett (the Father of the Munster Bar), Henn, Cooper, Freeman, the Hon. Mr. Plunket, Coppinger, and others, with the late Sir M. Barrington, Crown Solicitor, often enjoyed the social convivialities of life when on circuit necessarily shared in, under the females now departed, and whose character was of the highest. Strange to say, the two sisters, who are reported wealthy, died within a few hours of each other and under the same roof, at their residence in Jail-street. One, named Jennie, was an old maid, the other, Nancy, was married seventy years ago, but her husband left her three days after, and has never since been heard of. It is said that both made wills of their money and effects, set down at £1,900, though for the last five years they were known to have lived without enjoying the common necessaries of life.

On Saturday last (says the *Roscommon Messenger*) the interest in the lands lately held in this county by Mr. James Lynam was set up to auction by the senior member of the firm of Ganly, Sons, and Parker, at the county courthouse. Mr. Ganly, set up Lot No. 1, being the fee-simple of the lands of Ballyntray, containing 115a 1r 15p statute measure, situate in the parish of Baslick and barony of Ballymoe. It was knocked down to Mr. F. McDonnell at £4,355, at which sum he was declared the purchaser, if approved of by the court, when Mr. F. McDonnell declared he had purchased it in trust for Mr. Francis McNamara, of Galway. Lot No. 2 was next set up, being part of the lands of Ballyhaban and Tomona, making 178a 0r 3p 1/2 Irish plantation measure, held under lease, dated 28th May, 1860, for the life of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, or a term of thirty-one years from the 1st of November, 1850, whichever should be the longest last, subject to the yearly rent of £288. These lands were also subject to two yearly payments of £16 5s, one terminating

in April, 1883, the other of £7 16s, terminating in 1891, in repayment of loans from the Board of Works expended on the dwelling-house and offices, which are first-class buildings, making the rent in all £366 1s. It was knocked down to Mr. Flanagan at £3,450. Lot 3, containing another portion of the lands of Tomona, amounting to 87a 1r 17p Irish, held under the same tenure, at the yearly rent of £155 5s, was also purchased by Mr. Flanagan for a sum of £950. The lands of Ballinderry, containing £264a 3r 18p Irish, held under lease for the lives of Princes Alfred and Arthur, or 31 years from the first day of November, 1863, at a rent of £236 6s 6d, was bought by Mr. John Kelly, of Essex Lawn, for £955. The lands of Keonfield, containing 96a 2r 20p, held under lease, dated 9th November, 1844, for a term of 31 years or three lives, one of which was still in existence, was bought by Mr. Richard Flynn for £1,150.

Last week (says the Limerick correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*) an elderly man, well dressed and of gentlemanly appearance, called at the boot establishment of Mr. John O'Brien and Son, William-street, and stated that he was Controller of the Customs in Limerick, and was residing at 9 Lower Mallow-street; that he had received a letter from his son, who was about to get married, enclosing him a post office order for £5, and requesting him to purchase twelve pairs of boots for the family at Mr. O'Brien's shop, he having made purchases there himself on previous occasions, which proved satisfactory. The customer during the selection of the boots chatted freely with Mr. O'Brien, told him that his office was burned on one occasion owing, he believed, to his not having offered himself to God that morning; that he would not keep a dog, so as that he would be able to give more food to the poor; and after considerable moralising of this nature, which convinced Mr. O'Brien of the thorough *bona fides* of the business, the boots were parcelled up, and Mr. Pearson confidently asked for a receipt, which he got. He then said that the messenger could bring the boots with him to his lodgings, and that he would there pay him the amount—£6 3s. The messenger went to 9 Lower Mallow-street, was shown by Pearson to the sitting-room, and ushered into a sitting-room. Pearson told him to sit down, which the messenger did, and handed the two parcels to the former, who quickly passed with them through a folding door into a back room, down the stairs and disappeared through a back entrance. O'Brien's messenger soon found that he had been tricked, and returned with the story to his employer, who had the police immediately communicated with, but up to the present without succeeding in capturing the agile Pearson. It transpired that he had only on that day completed arrangements with Mrs. Hill to take a sitting-room, two bed-rooms, and a stable for his horse. She did not know him before, and did not hear of him since. He is not the Controller of Customs in Limerick.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The second quarterly meeting for the current year of the general committee of the Catholic Union of Great Britain was held at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, the 20th ult., and was numerously and influentially attended.

Among the members of the committee present were His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Union (in the chair), Lord Edmund Fitzalan Howard, Sir Paul William Moleworth, Bart., Sir Charles Cliford the Hon. W. H. North, the Hon. F. Stonor, Mgr. Patterson, Canon Macmillan, Rev. Dr. Laing, Major Prendergast, Messrs. Wegg Prosser, J. Young Henry Stourton, Charles Langdale, William Langdale, J. C. Manning, J. Billington Booth, W. A. Blount, Stuart Knill, J. S. Hanson, Henry Bellingham, J. G. Kenyon, E. D. Boycott, Henry Waller, Hubert Hilbert, Lynnall Thomas, E. Gresham Wells, Arthur O'Connor, S. Taprell Holland, J. Manby Colegrave, R. B. Berkeley, E. B. Knottersford-Fortescue, E. G. Shapcote, W. D. Kenny, L.L.D., C. G. Wray, G. Leeming, G. E. Banken, Allen Roskell, Austin S. King, J. A. Johnstone, P. Rawlinson, Major W. F. Gordon, Dr. Fincham, and Mr. W. S. Lilly, the Secretary.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting.

The President proceeded to give an account of the work of the Union since the last quarterly meeting, and laid before the committee the business of the day, the principal item of which was a proposed addition to the rules, in order to enable the council to associate various provincial societies which were desirous of being connected with the Catholic Union. The new draft rules having been read a discussion ensued, in the course of which a very interesting account was given by Mr. Billington Booth of the condition of Catholicity in Lancashire. Mr. Austin S. King, Mr. John Young, Major Prendergast, Mr. Shoolbred, Rev. Dr. Laing, Mr. Charles Langdale, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the Hon. W. H. North, Mr. E. Gresham Wells, and Dr. Kenny having addressed the Committee, the additional rules were adopted in the following form:—

1. Any Society in Great Britain already existing, or to be hereafter formed, for the promotion of Catholic interests (its rules having been approved by the Bishop of the Diocese), may apply to the Council to be "associated" with the Catholic Union; and it shall be in the power of the Council at their discretion, to associate such society.

2. Every associated society shall pay to the Catholic Union an annual sum, to be agreed upon between the Council and such society.

3. It shall be the duty of the Council of the Catholic Union, on the application of any such associated society, to give such counsel or assistance as the Council shall deem expedient, and as may be permissible under the rules or bye-laws of the union.

4. The chairman or other head of any associated society shall be *ex-officio* a member of the general committee of the Catholic Union; and the members of the associated societies shall be entitled to be present at general meetings of the Catholic Union.

The President then gave an account of the recent international deputation to the Holy Father, at which the Catholic Union of Great Britain had been represented by a deputation, consisting of Lord Beaumont, Mr. De la Barre Bodenham, and other members of the Union; and invited the attention of the meeting to an important communication from Germany regarding the distressed condition of the Catholic clergy in that country. Mgr. Patterson, followed with further particulars of a very painful nature on the last topic, and a committee (consisting of the Duke of Norfolk, Mgr. Patterson and Mr. John Young) was appointed, to organize measures of relief.

The President then invited all present to attend the next day at Archbishop's House on the occasion of the presentation of the address from the Catholics of Great Britain to his Eminence; and the proceedings were brought to a close in the usual manner.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne Elizabeth Cooper was charged with obtaining a cheque for two pounds on the 19th ult., from Mr. Edward Jolley, coal owner, Gateshead, and the next day obtaining, or causing to be obtained, the sum of £200 from the National Provincial Bank, the cheque having been altered from the lesser to the greater sum. She had gone at night and got Mr. Jolley to give her a cheque for £2, as it was too late to get a post office order, and she wished to send the money to her son in Darlington. The word "pound" had been made into hundreds, and in that form it was cashed next morning by the bank in Newcastle. A man presented the cheque. The prisoner, who admitted she got the cheque, was remanded.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—At the opening of the racing season at Shawfield, Bridgton, Glasgow, on Saturday, a crowded stand fell, throwing down some hundreds of spectators. At least a dozen persons were injured, but none of them fatally. There was a singular and fatal accident in an Edinburgh street on Saturday. The gas from a public lamp escaped, and when a light was applied an explosion took place. A boy was killed, and three others, including the lamplighter, were seriously injured.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An accident occurred on Saturday to a train between Oswestry and Liverpool, owing to the failure of the brake near Gobowen. From fifteen to twenty passengers were more or less bruised and shaken.

AVOIDING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—Proof was led at Nairn, on Saturday in an action raised by James Millar to recover damages from Miss Millar, for breach of promise of marriage. Plaintiff is in his seventieth year, and defendant in her fifteenth. Both were examined. Plaintiff said he fell in love with defendant at first sight, and that she promised to marry him. His evidence was received with rars of laughter. Defendant denied the promise, and said she would not marry plaintiff although he had one hundred thousand. Decree was given against plaintiff with expenses.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A doubtful attempt at suicide was made on Wednesday night by an old man named Edward Ellis, living near Bethesda, North Wales. He was one of the few quaternaries who remained at work during the prolonged strike at Lord Penrhyn's quarries, and his independent action virtually led to his social ostracism by his fellow workmen. A few weeks ago about £30, the proceeds of a collection at a chapel, which Ellis attended, was stolen from his house, and the circumstance, combined with the feeling displayed towards him in the quarry, preyed so seriously on his mind that on Wednesday night he threw himself into a large pond of water which feeds the steam mills at the quarry. He was fortunately observed by a woman who happened to be in sight, and, alarm being given, several quarymen went into the water and succeeded in rescuing the old man in a very exhausted state. He was taken to a neighbouring house, and whilst there he managed to get possession of a pair of scissors, with which he inflicted a wound in his throat.

A LADY ELECTED A GUARDIAN OF THE POOR.—On Friday morning Mr. Draper, the returning officer of Kensington, issued the return of the election of guardians for that parish. There are six new members, including Martha Crawford-Mrington, a lady living in Pembroke Gardens; Mr. Francis Anderson, Inspector-General of Hospitals; and the Hon. Richard Chetwynd.

A REMARKABLE PAYER BRIDE.—At the meeting of the St. Asaph Guardians, on Thursday afternoon, the chairman called the attention of the board to the following rather remarkable entry in the workhouse master's book:—"Elizabeth Morris left a few days ago to get married, after twenty years' residence in the workhouse." This highly amused the guardians, who inquired who the courageous bridegroom was, and the master informed them that he had been in the workhouse temporarily some months ago, became enamoured of Elizabeth, then left the house, and is now working in Llaberis quarry and earning 2s weekly.

A LEAP FROM A TRAIN.—A man named Wm. Booze, a poulterer of Mounthessing, while labouring apparently under a hallucination, leaped from a train on the Great Eastern Railway, between Brentwood and Ingatstone. The head, arms, and shoulders of the unfortunate man were seriously bruised, and he was also internally injured.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—On Monday, at the Mansion House, John Humphreys, alias James Haughton described as a glazer, the Quay, Dublin, was charged, on remand, with obtaining, by false pretences, sums of money from different City solicitors. The prisoner obtained £20 from Messrs. Nelson and Co., after various representations, and by a letter of introduction from Mr. Miller, Q.C., who was present, and stated that he gave the letter, believing the statements made to him as to a friend of his, Mr. Haughton, of the Quay, Dublin, a relation of whom prisoner told Messrs. Nelson he was. Mr. James Haughton denied all knowledge of the prisoner. Mr. Thomas B. Hills, from the Munster Bank, stated they had no account in the name of Messrs. Haughton and Son. The prisoner gave cheques upon the Munster Bank in exchange for these. He asked the solicitors he called upon to give him for his accommodation. He was committed for trial.

SCOTCH HUMILIATION.—For thorough enjoyment of a day of penitence and humiliation there are no people like the Scotch. Their deep religious feeling was displayed with more than wonted fervour last Thursday the day on which the good people of Edinburgh observed their "Spring sacramental feast." "Not for many years," says the *Scotsman*, "has the exodus from the city been so great." More than 30,000 persons left town by railway alone, while the roads leading to Portobello and other places of favourite resort were crowded by pedestrians and conveyances full of godly persons bent on self-denial. From early forenoon to sunset the pier at Portobello was thronged with an ever-changing crowd, and a band being in attendance, "the promenade was of a most enjoyable character." New-haven also swarmed with visitors, attracted thither by its good repute for fish dinners. The steamboats and railway carriages were crammed with excursionists en route to various places of interest within easy distance of Edinburgh. By nightfall several of these fasting pilgrims appeared to be in an advanced state of intoxication, but doubtless in reality were suffering from the effects of un wonted abstinence and from the ecstatic state of their feelings on the occasion. The Presbyterian places of worship were "but poorly attended," but the attendance at the publichouses left nothing to be desired, for they were, it is stated, "well patronized," and drove a brisk trade, self-humiliation being the order of the day. Those who are ignorant of the Scotch character may draw mistaken inferences from the apparent exhilaration which prevailed in this city of penitents; but the truth probably is that the people of Edinburgh felt it their duty to deny themselves their greatest delight—namely, assembling for public worship, and eternally to repress for the day that serious deportment which they indulge themselves by assuming on ordinary occasions.—*Falk Mill Gazette*.

THE COCK INN, WESTMINSTER.—Among the old houses which were not long ago removed in order to clear the site of the new Aquarium and Winter Garden at Westminster, was the ancient hostelry of the Cock, famous in olden times as the house where, according to ancient tradition, the labourers who worked at the erection of King Henry VII.'s Chapel, at Westminster Abbey, went to receive their wages. Later it enjoyed a reputation, on quite another account, as having being the inn from which the first stage coach to Oxford started, some two centuries ago. Those who knew the inn down to a very recent date say that in the back parlour there was a picture of a jolly and bluff looking man in a red coat, who is said to have been its driver. The spacious inn yard was much frequented by carriers not unlike some of those still standing in Bishopsgate street in the Borough. On the front of the inn was an ancient coat of arms carved in stone, representing the heraldic bearings of England and France, and let into the wall. The house in all probability was at one time an inn of considerable pretensions, as its rafters and timbers were principally of cedar intrusted with oak. It had on the staircase a curious hiding-place, which may have secreted either a "Mass Priest" or else a highwayman in the days

when both were in open hostility to the laws of the land. In the house was also formerly a massive carving of Abraham about to offer up his son Isaac, and another representing the Adoration of the Magi, both said to have been left in pledge, at some remote period, on account of unpaid scores. The inn during the last few years before its demolition was known as the Cock and Tabard. The Cock in all probability was assumed as the sign of the house on account of its proximity to and dependence on the Abbey, of which St. Peter was patron, for in the Middle Ages a cock in the act of crowing, usually on the top of a pillar, was often one of the accessories in a picture of the Apostles. It may be added that there is still a Cock-tavern in Tothill street, but is on the south, not on the north side, and has no connection with the ancient hostelry.—*Times*.

HOARSELS DISCOVERY IN A WOOD.—On Thursday week a shocking discovery was made in the Alum Scar Wood, Plesanton. A number of masons were rambling through an unfrequented part of the wood, when they suddenly came upon the body of a man in a sad state of decomposition, lying amongst the stones in the bed of a stream that passes through the wood. The body was almost naked, and partly covered with dead leaves that had fallen from the trees overhead. From all appearances the body has been lying in this state for several months past. On the men attempting to lift it out of the stream it dropped to pieces, and the internal parts fell out. At present the affair is shrouded in mystery.

UNITED STATES.

Speaking of the depression of trade in the United States during the past year, Consul Archibald in his Commercial Report on New York says that the principal cause has been a general want of confidence in financial and commercial circles, resulting immediately from the disastrous financial crisis of 1873, but in reality from a long period of overtrading, excessive speculation, and general extravagance. Mercantile firms and business men, whose capital had previously been impaired, have succumbed to the pressure of the times, failing to obtain credit which under more favorable conditions, would probably have been accorded to them. As a principal means of restoring confidence the vicious practice which has heretofore obtained of expanding mercantile credits must be effectually done away with and replaced by a cash and short credit system, which will, as it already has done in some measure, place commercial transactions on a sounder and healthier basis. That there has been during the past year a disposition on the part of merchants generally towards a safer and more conservative mode of transacting business is unquestionable, and a continuance of this course, though it may for the time ultimately conduce to financial prosperity, and to the improvement of the general trade of the country, and of that important centre of commerce, New York in particular.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.—WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 12.—A procession of 300 Welch miners from the city, with bands of music, and carrying the stars and stripes, went to Kingston this afternoon to attend a mass meeting. Only about 200 of the Kingston miners went to the meeting. The Irish took no part in it, and there is a likelihood of a break between the miners of these nationalities. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. C. Smith and Honorable Richard Williams, of Hazleton. They advised that there should be no yielding to the operators. Good order was maintained, but the meeting has the effect of intimidation on those who like going to work. Letters are appearing in the local papers from miners, urging their comrades to break the strike, and to-day several men from Sugar Notch sent a note to Parrish, stating their desire to go in the mines. The Sheriff's posse, on guard at Hutchinson's breaker, had a dozen or more shots fired at them last night.

BONNY CLAIMS.—WASHINGTON, D.C., May 12.—The Atty.-General, in response to an enquiry from the Secretary of War, gives it as his opinion that enrollment before the proclamation and orders mentioned in the Act of April 22nd, 1872, does not preclude a claim for bounty, where the company or regiment was mustered into the military service of the United States prior to July 22nd, 1861.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.—Nothing is known at the Executive Mansion of the reported probable resignation of Secretary Fish at the end of the present year.

BLACK HILLS.—O'NEILL CITY.—The Black Hills excitement is taking a rest. Not that the reports from that region are less encouraging—on the contrary the captured miners are a unit in the statement that the country is rich beyond description—but the prompt action of the military has had the effect to cool the ardor of thousands who had intended to go, and who now have decided to remain until such time as the country is legally opened. One good effect, however, has been brought about by this excitement. O'Neill's Colony, in the northern part of this State, is before the people with all its advantages agricultural and other. Being on the best and cheapest route to the Hills, thousands are flocking there, as the crowded trains on the S. C. & P. R. to Wisner, and the long lines of "prairie schooners" which daily pass through our town, will bear ample testimony. Of course the great majority are bound for the gold fields, but many will remain there permanently and engage in agricultural pursuits, while others will make it their base of operations and starting point for the New Eldorado. Gen. O'Neill was extremely fortunate in selecting this locality for his colony, not alone for its agricultural worth, which cannot be surpassed but for its being the key to a new and rich country beyond—a country which, in a few short years, will rise to the magnitude of a California. We tender the general our congratulations on the success which is inevitable, and we predict for O'Neill City a population of 5,000 inside of three years.—*West Point (Nebraska) Republican*.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:—It is estimated that the fruit yield this summer will be quadruple that of last year, and the largest ever known at the South. In this abundance Louisiana is to offer the first fruit crop she has ever produced. Considering the extensive crops expected, we would not be surprised to see peaches during the season as low as thirty or forty cents a box. Grapes, it is said, will be in excessive supply, at prices, too, within the reach of all.

SIoux CITY, Ia., May 12.—Two companies of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, from New Orleans, arrived here this morning by the Illinois Central road, and went up the river. About fifty men left here to-day for the Black Hills. Up to this time the number of men have left here for the Hills is over 700.

ADVERTISING IN DUBLIN.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following:—"After the crash of '73, when every body was almost scared to death, and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in this city, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people, the proprietor must sell at very reasonable prices and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. Their brother merchants who did not advertise predicted that the new comer would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless they persisted. In a single year they paid five hundred dollars in gold to the *Daily Wisconsin* for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from business with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, while other merchants on the same street, some of them opposite their store, had failed."

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

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

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY—1875.

Friday, 21—Ember Day. Of the Octave.

Saturday, 22—Ember Day. Of the Octave.

Sunday, 23—Trinity Sunday.

Monday, 24—Our Lady of Good Succor.

Tuesday, 25—St. Gregory VII., P. C.

Wednesday, 26—St. Philip of Neri, C.

Thursday, 27—Corpus Christi, Obl.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the preparation of newspapers from publication offices must begin on the 1st October next, our subscribers are warned not to make prepayment of postage at the receiving offices beyond that date. In the meantime we request such of them as are in arrears to remit at once, and all others to renew their subscription, as after that date we shall, without exception, discontinue sending the True Witness to all who are in arrears, and also to those who have not renewed their subscriptions.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Pope's 83rd Birthday was celebrated in Rome with extraordinary rejoicing; deputations, letters and congratulations arriving throughout the day; twelve preceding Pontiffs have reached the age of eighty-four. Pio Nono alone surpasses the years of Saint Peter. The pilgrims from Mayence waited on the Pope and congratulated him on the occasion of the 83rd anniversary of his birth. The Pope replied with feeling to their congratulations; he praised the German clergy, and exhorted them to steadfastness. Cardinal Cullen has arrived in Rome from Dublin. The Journal La Voce Della Verita of Rome has been suspended for publishing the Pope's address to the German pilgrims. Fears are entertained of a crisis in commercial affairs in Rome. The past season has been a very bad one for trade.

The Paris papers vehemently deny the imputation cast by the German Press, that the French military preparations are upon a scale which is threatening to the peace of Europe, and they insist that France has neither the intention nor the power of undertaking war at present.

Dr. Forster, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to appear before the Tribunal at Birnbaum to answer a charge of having threatened to excommunicate Canon Kick, and carried out that threat on the strength of the Papal Encyclical Letter of the 5th of February.

The Bishop of Munster on his return from prison to his episcopate town was received by a deputation of the Catholic portion of the Westphalian nobility and a large concourse of the lower classes.

The German semi-official press continues to hold very minatory language with respect to the French military administration, and asserts that any relaxation in the preparation for placing the army on a footing of readiness for war is due to the firm tone adopted by the German papers. The Bill for the suppression of convents has been approved by the Emperor. Its terms are very sweeping, and enable the Government to dissolve, at its pleasure, even those charitable orders to which a delay is granted.

INFIDEL GERMANY.

The logical effect of the latitude which is allowed by the Protestant principle in the interpretation of Scripture, is in no country under the sun more visible than it is in Germany. Torn from one religion to another by the whim of each reigning monarch, the German people have successively abandoned and adopted the peculiar tenets of Luther and of Calvin, until at last, wearied and perplexed, in their endeavors to harmonise the views of one to the other, have long ago settled down, not alone into indifference to all creeds, but into open hostility to Christianity itself. The Protestant principle has caused them to wander from one belief to another, one truth after another has been denied, until they can go no further. The extreme limit to which this principle was capable of leading them has been reached. In their interpretation of Scripture they have come to the conclusion that the Sacred Volume is but a collection of fables, and in going one step further, they have affirmed as their belief the non-existence of God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

The amalgamation of the Genevan and Augsburg Confessions, while it seemed to have united the orthodox Protestants of Germany under the shadow of one faith, has but proved the fallacy of attempting to create harmony and unity in any religious organization, particularly by that principle so fruitful of discord and unbelief. The Protestant Church of Germany is really a coat of many colors. In the morning Protestant churches

will hear probably an orthodox Protestant sermon, while in the afternoon, from the same pulpit and under the sanction of the same church, a Minister may be heard giving utterance to the most latitudinarian or rationalistic principles. Such then is the aspect which the followers of Luther and of Calvin present themselves to the world. Apart from these united under the fold of the great religious Confederation of the Rhine will be found the greater portion of the German people, who have long since lost even the memory of Christianity itself. Split into innumerable philosophic schools, united in nothing but in a determined opposition to revealed religion, it is then not to be wondered at to-day that we find the Catholic Church persecuted in that country, particularly when we reflect that the greater number of the leaders of the German mind has drifted far away from those truths held sacred by Catholic and Protestant alike. Yet each and every act of this infidel people against the Catholic Church, particularly in their imprisonment of her Clergy and the closing up of her religious houses, and churches, is applauded by the Protestants of this and every other country. What principles do the orthodox Protestants hold in common with the infidel leaders of Germany? that so much praise should be accorded to them for their laudable course in the cause of religion. It seems to matter little, who the persecutors of the Catholic Church may be, whether Turk, Jew, or Atheist they are certain to receive the countenance or hearty support of Protestants, in every thing which in their mind would tend to the destruction of that Church against which even the gates of hell cannot prevail. The conflict between truth and error must continue, and it is really a significant fact that we find banded in one phalanx against the Catholic Church not alone professed Atheists, Infidels, but Protestants also, the conflict may last for a time, but the Catholic may rest assured that no weapon that is formed against the Church can flourish, and that her enemies will be scattered to the winds.

THE RENEWAL OF COERCION IN IRELAND.

From across the water by the recent mails we have the news that the Imperial House of Commons has given a vote by a large majority—the majority of course being composed chiefly of English and Scotch members—in favor of the renewal of coercion for some districts in Ireland. This decision has caused surprise and amazement, not only in Ireland, but on this Continent and elsewhere. We look in vain through the Irish newspapers for records of crime in that country. Let us look at the English papers and we have no difficulty in finding announcements of the most hideous crimes in their cities and towns, yet there is no Coercion Bill for England.

Amidst the regret we feel at this tyranny being continued in some large districts in Ireland, we cannot fail in feeling proud in a great degree at the spirited and joint opposition of the Home Rule members to the passing of this code. There was a deliberate conspiracy by the Government to stifle discussion and hurry the matter to a division. They also tried as well as they could to conceal the real oppressiveness of the measure from the English and Scotch members. What were the Irish members to do? They heard that the members of the Government, Mr. Disraeli concurring, had determined to leave all the talking to the Irish members; that no Conservative should speak till after midnight, and then a division pushed for. There were nine hours for discussion, and the Irish members being unprepared a hard task lay before them. A hurried caucus was held, and Mr. Biggar, the member for Cavan, undertook the heaviest part of the work. Mr. Biggar is a delicate, but determined man, and a man who generally makes very short speeches. He was the man of all the party, taking him physically, who was least capable to undertake such hard work, to talk the Ministers out of their preconceived trick, but he did it, and through his means the oppressiveness of the measure was exposed.

Mr. Biggar commenced, to the utter disgust of the Ministerial party, by reading, one by one, every Act of Parliament referred to in the new Bill. He continued speaking for four hours, and showed Mr. Disraeli and his fellow-conspirators that the Irish party can do something. An amusing incident occurred about eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Biggar being then about three hours speaking. The Speaker, whose tea-time had arrived, appeared to feel very uneasy in his chair, but Mr. Biggar had not the slightest notion of then sitting down. An hon. member called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there were not forty members present. The bell was rung, the minute glass was turned, the Conservatives disturbed in the middle of their dinners, rushed in; Mr. Biggar sat down, and the two minutes having elapsed, Mr. Speaker counted the house and very soon called out forty, when Mr. Biggar again arose much amused, and took up a large blue book of the evidence of the Westmeath Committee, and resumed his speech. On sitting down he was complimented by several members on his pluck and endurance. Sir J. N. McKenna, in an able speech, seconded the amendment of Mr. Biggar. Several Home Rulers subsequently spoke, the Ministerial party being silent till after twelve o'clock. Sir M. H. Beach then urged the going into Committee at once. Capt. Nolan rose and said no faith could be placed in the promises of the Government as they were breaking them every day. He spoke very strongly and moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Disraeli humbly asked them to allow the debate to go on. A division took place, and the motion for adjournment was lost. The Home Rulers still were not beaten. Several members subsequently spoke, showing the entire absurdity of the Bill. A division then took place on Mr. Biggar's amendment and 69 Home Rulers voted in its favor. In Committee the Irish members again spoke very strongly, and the Bill was prevented progressing beyond the second out of about forty amendments to be proposed.

Of course it was renewed again on the next favorable night, but however it may go on in Con-

mittee the Irish Home Rule members deserve the greatest credit for how they acted. It shows to the world that the representatives of the people protest in the strongest language against this un-called-for and unjust oppression. We are greatly mistaken if Mr. Disraeli is looking to the interests of his Government as long as he intends to govern Ireland with this system of "Plundering and Blundering."

HOME RULE.

The Montreal Branch of the Home Rule League held their Annual Meeting a short time ago for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Before proceeding to the election a financial statement was laid before the meeting showing what had already been done by this Branch of the League, and the worthy treasurer, Mr. Brogan, N.P., stated that after paying all their debts and transmitting a good round sum to headquarters there was still a balance on hand which he hoped soon to see sufficiently increased to enable them to make another remittance shortly. Edward Murphy, Esq., the indefatigable President, was then unanimously re-elected, and the flattering remarks made by his proposer, Mr. M. P. Ryan, were but a fitting tribute to the gentleman who has sacrificed so much time and given himself so much trouble in the cause he has so patriotically espoused. Few men indeed would make the sacrifice that Mr. Murphy has made in connection with the League, and we hope the high appreciation in which he is held not only by the members of this body but by his fellow-countrymen throughout the Dominion, will partially repay him for his generous and devoted adherence to the advancement of the interests of his native land. The other officers in the Association were filled by gentlemen who are active in the co-operation with the worthy president in the good cause. The sympathy and support extended to the people in Ireland by their brethren here must inspire them with cheering hopes if we can judge by the cordial thanks extended by the Parent Association to the friends here. From no place could that sympathy be more appropriately extended. Irishmen in Canada and more particularly in the Province of Quebec feel the full benefits of the home rule they here enjoy, and realize in its fullest extent the blessings that such a boon would confer on the land of their forefathers. It may, and no doubt must, take time to educate the English people to see the justice of the demand, but the firm attitude taken by the Irish nation, the apparent reliance which they place in the movement; the absence of all division worth mentioning in the councils of the leaders, everything gives hope that ere long the people of Ireland will be allowed to have a voice in the management of their own local affairs and give them a direction that will be conducive to national prosperity. The Home Rulers in this city are sanguine of the ultimate success of the cause and intend to continue their unostentatious but earnest exertions to give countenance to a movement which they think is destined to make Ireland what she ought to be, at a not far distant day.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

Calumny and falsehood have ever been the favorite weapons of infidelity against the Catholic Church. Our readers are familiar with the course pursued in our midst by certain journals published in the interest of fanaticisms and for the avowed purpose of alienating the people from their allegiance to the Church.

Recent exchanges from the continent of Europe contain the pitiful story of another attempt recently made by the so-called "Liberal" press to fasten a crime of the darkest character on a Sicilian priest. He was accused of having brutally murdered one of his penitents, and this under the most odious circumstances. The details of the crime were carefully related, nothing was wanting to make the recital most palatable to the enemies of the priesthood and the journal published in the interest of infidelity, gave the story the widest possible circulation. The affair was purely and simply a canard of the grossest description, but with the exception of one or two journals who pique themselves on their respectability, the papers that circulated the scandal have carefully abstained from publishing anything in the shape of a contradiction. This is what might rationally be expected from the soi-disant apostles of human liberty and freedom of conscience. Dr. Newman says:—"What would they not give for one good fat scandal?" But the scandal-mongers are never at a loss, so long as they keep in view the teachings of one of their prominent apostles, "mentes, mentes," they have merely to draw on their depraved imaginations and a gullible mob, ever anxious to hear of the "corruption of priests" are ready to put implicit reliance in their fabrications.

OUR CHOIRS.

The age in which we live may well be called a musical age. It has many other characteristics; but this is an especial one, which strikes the eye and ear alike of every moderately observant person. Take up any newspaper, and you will find not only announcements of concerts, but notices of new societies for the study of vocal or instrumental music; go into any company, and you will very likely be asked to join some music class. Be your tastes or religious principles what they may, you will find something adapted to your wants on one side or the other.

Amusing, however, or instructive, as it might be to trace the growth of public opinion in matters musical, to watch the gradual advance of sound principles of criticism and taste, to smile, it may be, at the follies and eccentricities which accompany and spring from that rapid progress,—excesses which themselves bear witness to the great life within,—and in and through to see the nation urging its claim, and gradually having that claim allowed, to take its place high in the musical world; our present object is to touch upon the subject in one of its phases only, and that, from a practical rather than a critical point of view, viz., the class of persons who sing in our church choirs, their fitness for their office, and the means of supplying acknowledged deficiencies.

In dealing with this question there is this great advantage, that few, if any, doubt of its importance, and the urgent necessity there is for its careful consideration. Men may perhaps differ as to the way in which existing evils are to be remedied; but none, who have eyes to see, and ears to hear, can hesitate to confess that evils there are; and that it behoves us to be up and stirring ere things get worse. Now this is in itself, if not a step in the right direction, at any rate a proof of willingness to move on when the right step is pointed out and the true direction shown. It is a great thing to get people to see and feel that an evil is an evil. There are so many influences to enthrall us in an existing state of things; custom does so much to reconcile us to what we have seen for years, while a natural *vis inertiae* makes us most unwilling to open our eyes and see things as they really are, when such awaking involves the necessity of exertion and toil in remedying the evils before us. Now this point, we feel, has been already gained. Go where you will, and ask what is the state of the choir in any church; and will not, in almost every case, the evil we have to speak of be acknowledged by priests and people alike? Who is satisfied with things as they are? of course, there are some exceptional cases, as there will always be, in which people wilfully blind their eyes to evils they know not how to remedy, or in which (rare indeed) the choir is in such a state that there is no evil to be got rid of, no abuse to remove; but in almost every case the evil is confessed, and a remedy is desired.

What this evil is, may be stated in a few words. Our choirs are composed of persons utterly unfitted, in most important respects, for the duties they have to discharge; many of their duties they cannot perform at all; while others, which are within their power, they do not understand, and so perform amiss.

Now let it not be supposed that, in what we are saying, we are making any attack upon choir singers; it is their misfortune rather than their fault that they are unfitted for duties for which they have not had the necessary training; nor can it justly be interpreted as blame to say that they do not understand what no one has taken the trouble to explain to them.—(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DEATH OF JAMES O'REILLY, ESQ., Q. C., OF KINGSTON.

On Monday last despatches from Kingston brought us the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. James O'Reilly, Q. C., of that city, which took place on Saturday evening. Mr. O'Reilly was well known throughout Ontario as a man of great ability, being one of the best *in vivo* lawyers in the Province. He sat in the Dominion Parliament from 1872 until the dissolution in January, 1874, as representative of the south riding of Renfrew but contrary to the general expectations formed of him, took little part in the debates of the House. He was a man of fine social parts, genial and generous almost to a fault, and the intelligence of his death will be received with the greatest regret by his large circle of friends.

At a meeting of the Kingston Bar on Monday afternoon resolutions were passed regretting his death and offering condolence to his family. The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place on Wednesday morning.—R.L.P.

MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS.

(CONTINUED.)

Modernus.—The Anabaptists consider they have a most solid argument against infant baptism, in those words of St. Mark—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." This they consider restricts baptism to him that believeth and hence excludes infants who are incapable of belief.

Antiquus.—But how do they prove, that this text restricts baptism to him that believes? All that it actually says, is that "he who believeth and is baptized shall be saved." It is a dangerous thing, Modernus, to argue from affirmatives to negatives. Were I to affirm the proposition that "every man, who eats his dinner will live," you would not surely argue, that I meant also that every one who did not eat his dinner will die. This would indeed be rather too strong a deduction from the premises.—Let our Anabaptist friends keep to their text and do not go beyond it. All it means and all it can mean is, that if a man adds faith to baptism he will be saved; any other deduction is pure conjecture; and conjecture, Modernus, is a poor foundation whereon to ground an argument.—And herein lies their inconsistency. When our Saviour says—"He who believeth not shall be condemned," they yet excuse infants from this condemnation on the grounds of their inability to believe; but when he says—"He who believeth and is baptized shall be saved," they contend that these words exclude infants from baptism. There is surely very much more reason for excluding infants from salvation on account of the words—"He that believeth not shall be condemned," than for excluding them from baptism on account of the words "he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." The first is a negative proposition binding always; the second is an affirmative proposition holding good only exactly as far as it affirms and no further.

Modernus.—But Scripture requires faith and repentance as necessary dispositions for baptism; as when Peter said to the Jews—"Repent and be baptized," and when Philip said to the Eunuch: "If thou believeth with all thy heart thou mayest" (be baptized). But children can neither repent nor believe.

Antiquus.—Faith and repentance are necessary for baptism in adults I grant you; and it is of adults the Scripture is here speaking; but that proves nothing as against infant baptism. Adults having revolted against God by actual sin must return to God by faith and repentance; but infants, not having revolted against God by any act of their own, are children of wrath by nature not by malice, or, as St. Gregory Nazianzen expresses it they are "sufferers of evil" not "doers of evil."—Now if they are only sufferers of evil not doers; what necessity is there in them of repentance or even faith? If they are partakers of Adam's sin without actual participation, why may they not be partakers of Christ's merits without actual participation by faith? Why should they not be washed in Christ in the same mysterious manner in which they were defiled in Adam? Why may they not be brought to forgiveness and life without their knowledge, as they were brought to condemnation and death without their consent?

Modernus.—The Anabaptists look upon baptism as given more for the remission of actual sin, than of original sin.

Antiquus.—And thereby they admit by implication the necessity of infant baptism; for if baptism is in any degree whatever however small, necessary for the forgiving of original sin, it follows, that it should be given to infants, since it is a known fact that more infants die before the age of seven, than adults die at any other age. But baptism certainly was intended primarily

for the forgiveness of original sin. When Our Lord spoke to Nicodemus concerning the necessity of baptism, "Except a man be born again," &c., rebaptism was evidently the effect which he attributed to it. Now regeneration, or the second birth, is certainly the cleansing rather of original sin, rather than actual sin; since Jesus Christ operated to the first birth, not to actual sin. It is actual sins are forgiven, because baptism is a laver or washing away of the filth of sin. But if the end and aim of baptism is (as it undoubtedly is) the washing away of the filth of sin, its most important effect ought certainly to be the washing away of the origin and source of all sin, which is original sin. Besides were it intended principally for the remission of actual sin, it would appear consonant with God's merciful providence, that it should be given every time, that actual sin is committed and repented of.

Modernus.—Anabaptist apologists found an argument in favour of their view upon the known fact, that sin and death reign in the world in spite of baptism. They argue somewhat thus. Sin and death are the known effects of original sin—sin and death still reign in the world in spite of baptism—the effects of baptism then cannot be to wash away original sin.

Antiquus.—This is to mistake the true effects of baptism. No one pretends to say that baptism removes the temporal effects of original sin. Now these temporal effects are ignorance, proneness to evil, infirmities and physical death. These baptism does not remove. But there are other effects of far greater importance which baptism does remove—these are eternal death and eternal damnation. If baptism does not free from temporal death it yet does from eternal death; if baptism does not restore the baptized to the delights of the earthly Eden, it yet does open to them the Kingdom of heaven. Which I pray you is the more important result? which the more noble effect? Again; if previous to baptism the gates of heaven are shut to all even to infants as they undoubtedly are surely these gates should be opened as soon as possible. But how are they to be opened? The Scripture tells us—only by baptism except a man be born of water and the Holy Ghost? I know that your Anabaptist friends have strange ideas of original sin. In their minds the effects of original sin are merely temporal effects—ignorance, proneness to evil &c. But here surely they are in error, for when Our Saviour declared to Nicodemus except a man be born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven, he must certainly have meant that failing regeneration the gates of heaven are shut. Unregenerateness then whether in infant or adult rather than any temporal evils must be the primary effects of original sin; and baptism therefore the instrument of regeneration must be as necessary for infant as adult.—Sacerdos.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Double Triumph, is the title of a drama in two acts, written by the Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, D.D., Apostolic Missionary, of Toronto. The play is a dramatization of the story of Placidus in the Martyrs of the Coliseum; and, in its recital considerable literary merit is shown. The events of the drama are of the period during the reign of the Emperor Trajan.

Very prettily described is the vision of the Divine Being, whose appearance caused the conversion of both Placidus and Stella (his wife) to Christianity. Then follows the story of the firm adhesion to faith and constancy of religious life and thought displayed by the martyr Placidus through all the vicissitudes of the troublous times in which he lived. There is depicted the conduct of the subtle hypocrite Calphurnius, who proposes the destruction and persecution of the Christians; how Placidus repulsed his crafty advances, and proclaimed his advocacy of Christianity, and his refusal to ascend the Roman throne by means of Placidus voluntarily exiles himself, to escape the evil machinations of Calphurnius and other enemies, until his retreat is discovered, and he is induced to assume command of the army. Finally, Placidus, after a victorious campaign returns to Rome on the occasion of the Emperor Adrian's elevation to the throne. He is enthusiastically welcomed by both sovereign and people, but an opportunity occurring almost immediately for the avowal of his religious faith, a revulsion of feeling follows, and the populace insist that Placidus shall die.—The Emperor remembering his past glorious services is reluctant to acquiesce in this demand, and postpones his doom and remands Placidus, who nobly and eloquently declares "that his soul yearneth for the cross! for death! for liberty! Let others enjoy the fleeting shadows of earth's triumph! Give me death for Christ, and you crown me with a Double Triumph."

Rufus (the Christian soldier and Captain of the Banner Guard), appears and affirms that "but a word from their beloved Placidus will arouse ten thousand soldiers to his rescue, and, he (Rufus) retires stating that in a short time they will meet again. The Emperor now thoroughly enraged orders the death of the Christian Placidus, and whilst the fire is slowly kindling into a blaze, Rufus with his soldiers arrive and rescue the body of Placidus, but the "silver chord is broken," and the spirit of one of the greatest martyrs of early times, has joined the glorious army of martyred saints.

We have enlarged to a greater extent than is usual with us in reviewing literary productions, on account of the really excellent merit of the little work before us, and, we hope again to welcome contributions to the literature of our country, from the pen of the clever scholar and gentleman who is the author of the Double Triumph.

THE FRENCH MISSIONARY TO AFRICA.—We see by the Catholic Review that the Rev. Father Charnetant, the celebrated French Missionary to Africa, who is travelling in this country with a view of obtaining money for the benefit of his Mission, is now in New York. We believe that the Catholics of Montreal and vicinity responded liberally to Father Charnetant's appeal, and we hope that subscriptions for his noble work will flow quickly to him to New York.

We understand that Mr. Mungovan ("The Rambler") was in this neighborhood some days ago, we would wish to see him before his return to Ontario.

THE CARTERS AND THE BOOK OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.—Sir,—Notwithstanding the strong manifestation of feeling in the City Council a few evenings since on the question of the carters being obliged to circulate a little book of advertisements, and to pay for the printing of the same, it appears that an order has emanated from the Chief of Police, or some equally competent functionary, to all who have not yet been furnished with this piece of literature, to come forward at once, and save their skins. Now, sir, this is hard; and public opinion should protect the honest hackman against such hardship. The By-law only speaks of "cards," to be given to any passenger applying for the same. This is reasonable, but even for this there is no charge authorized. Why, then, is this dollar exacted for a small book of advertisements?—Citizen.

Mr. A. G. McDonnell, of the village of Motziburg, Dundas, has been appointed Superintendent of the Williamsburg Canal.

FATHER MURPHY'S LECTURE

ON THE "Carmelites and their Works." Today night week, Father Murphy lectured in the Academic Hall of the Gesu to a very large audience on the Carmelites, their order and works. The nuns of this order have recently arrived from the town of Rheims in France, and have taken up temporary abode at Hochelaga.

to give her a great reward hereafter even that reward He had promised to the pure of heart and the clean of spirit, which He had more especially promised to the hungry after justice and the just made perfect. It was in their solitude that the sisters of Mount Carmel found the highest delight. They would be quiet Marys and the busy Marthas of the community. They would throughout the day and night abandon themselves not to work so much as suffering, not so much to action as to contemplation.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.

From the Toronto Mail's obituary notice, we extract the subjoined:— Mr. John Crawford was second son of the Hon. George Crawford, Senator, by his first wife, Miss Brown. He was born at Manor Hamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland, in the year 1817, and was consequently fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for THE WITNESS:— Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood—Mr. T. McGovern. Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

CONFIRMATION.—His Lordship Bishop Fabre held a confirmation on the 13th inst., at the Church of St. Ann, McCord street, when a very large number of youthful candidates were presented by Rev. Father Hogan, Pastor of the Parish, for the sacred rite. A retreat had been held by Father Hogan for some days previous, at which the children attended, and were duly prepared for their first communion and confirmation. The church was filled at the services, which were solemn and imposing in the highest degree. The retreat was closed by special service in the evening.

ST. ANN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the St. Ann's Mutual Building Society was held on Wednesday evening last, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—Trustees—Messrs. I. Boudreau, T. Buchanan, and J. J. Cox. Directors—Messrs. D. Phelan, J. Kennedy, P. Flannery, P. J. Coyle, M. Feron, A. Finn, Jas. Duggan, P. O'Neill, M. Crowe, J. D. Allan, M. McCready, and P. O'Reilly. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. D. Phelan was elected President, and Mr. M. Crowe Vice-President; Mr. T. J. Quinlan was appointed Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs. Wright and Brogan, Notaries, and Mr. W. H. Hodson, Valuator. At the same meeting the Board declared two appropriations for Thursday, the 3rd June. A vote of thanks to Mr. J. J. Cox for his exertions in behalf of the Society was carried unanimously.

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO.

In our last issue our columns were so much crowded that we were unable to give an extended report of the La Salle examinations, therefore we herewith give the main particulars. The junior classes were examined in Catechism, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History. The answers given to the many questions put to them were remarkably prompt and satisfactory. Though young, they showed a thorough development of their mental training. The higher classes were examined in History, Ancient and Modern; English Grammar, Arithmetic—Practical and Intellectual; Book-keeping Geography; Natural Philosophy, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids, Algebra, Quadratic and Intermediate Equations, Geometry, Six Books of Euclid, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Latin and French. During the examination the audience, which consisted of His Lordship Bishop Jamot, Rev. J. J. Shea, Rector of Saint Michael's Cathedral; Rev. Fathers Conway, Berrigan, Laurent and Chappelle, parents, guardians, and numerous friends of the Institute were agreeably entertained by several piano and violin solos, which reflected great credit on the musical talent of the pupils. Several original essays were read which contributed to enliven the proceedings. The La Salle Choir composed of upwards of fifty of the students, rendered several choruses, solos, duets and quartets with great effect. The exercises of each evening were opened by the La Salle Brass Band, which played overtures and selections with marked style and precision. An instrumental quintette from Maritani was rendered the last evening, which elicited well merited applause.

in the defeated party beholding the Union Jack of the Stars and Stripes, as the case may be uppermost. A very interesting competition in Mental Arithmetic between four Americans, viz., Joseph O'Connor, New York City, Francis Mahony, Richmond, Va., Cornelius Ryan, Cincinnati, Ohio, John McSpirt, Jersey City, N. J. and four Canadians, viz., John McGann, Toronto, Thomas McIntyre, Toronto, William Barron, Toronto, Joseph Kels, Toronto, all pupils of the second class, took place at the close of the examination. The problems given by Rev. Bro. Arnold were rather puzzling in form, but it was pleasing, and at the same time, surprising to see boys of such an age answer with such promptitude. The contest was extremely close, and after the stated number of problems had been solved the Rev. J. J. Shea, acting as judge, decided in favor of the Americans, who exceeded their opponents by two points. The examinations being concluded His Lordship Bishop Jamot thanked Bro. Arnold, the worthy Director, and his conferees, in behalf of all present for the services they have rendered to education in Toronto, and urged the students to continue as they have done an honor to their parents, teachers and society. Before concluding His Lordship stated that La Salle Institute was second to none in Ontario.

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The License Commissioners have granted 241 tavern licenses, being 9 within the outside number allowed by law. 54 were refused. 157 licenses to grocers to sell liquor have been granted, and there are still between 400 and 500 applications before them; nine of these have been rejected.

BURIAL OF A "PATRIOT."—The remains of M. Frs. Camyre, who took an active part in the rebellion of 1837-8, were removed on Thursday to the Cote de Neiges cemetery, and placed contiguous to the ashes of those who lost their lives in those troubles. He lived at the same time in the village of St. Constant, and being compelled to fly the country, his property, which was considerable, was confiscated. Returning within a short period, he proceeded in company of his brother-in-law, J. B. Cardinal, and others, to Caughnawaga, in the hope of seizing arms placed in the hands of the Indians who remained loyal to the Crown; they failed in their object, and being arrested, Camyre lay in prison at this city for eleven months, when tried before a Court Martial he was sentenced to death; a commutation of the sentence was, however, obtained by Attorney-General Ogden. In opening the grave, the coffin of J. B. Cardinal, who was hanged for his complicity, was disturbed and broken; the bones had decayed and were quite black, and only a few shreds of the clothing could be distinguished.

The Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, Mr. W. J. Patterson, has forwarded to the Minister of Justice, a copy of a resolution of that Board, commending, in the most flattering terms, upon Mr. Fournier's action in the matter of the Insolvent Act, and thanking him for his courtesy to the deputation of the Board upon that matter.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The Canada Gazette of to-day contains the following.—On this day, at the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Lt. General Haley, C.B., in consequence of the absence out of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., Governor General of Canada, and being the senior military officer for the time being in command of H. M. forces in Canada, took the oaths prescribed by instructions, passed under the sign manual and signet, as the officer administering the Government of Canada, before the Hon. Antoine Aime Dorion, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Quebec, and two other justices, by whom the oaths were tendered and administered. This is followed by the usual formal notice, commanding all officers and Ministers of Her Majesty to continue their several offices. Parliament is further prorogued till the 23rd June.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—On Ascension Thursday (6th inst.) at St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, the ceremony of the Profession of three young ladies took place. The names of those who made their solemn vows on this occasion are Miss O'Brien, of Guelph, in religion Sister Mary Peter Claver; Miss O'Hagan, of Port Huron (Michigan), U. S., in religion Sister Mary Celestine; Miss Scully, of Windsor (Ont.), in religion Sister Mary Josephine Angelica. At the same time three other young ladies were received as Novices.—Miss Flynn, of Thorold, in religion Sister Mary Monica; Miss Gleeson, of Toronto, in religion Sister Mary Helena, and Miss Mooney, of Toronto, in religion Sister Mary Zeta. His Lordship Bishop Jamot officiated.—Toronto Tribune.

A new Roman Catholic Church, to cost \$20,000 for the exterior structure, is about being erected on Victoria Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

TORONTO, May 12.—A meeting of the Dominion Civil Service employees resident in Toronto and

Hamilton met to-night to the number of about 50—J. E. Smith, Collector of Customs, Toronto, in the chair—with a view of forming a local branch mutual benefit society. J. E. Smith was chosen Chairman; Jno. Caruthers, Assistant Postmaster, Vice-President; John Morrow, Collector of Inland Revenues, Secretary-Treasurer. A committee was also appointed to memorialize the Government to bring in a bill to continue this scheme with the superannuation plan. The above proceedings had their inception in Hamilton.

A clever robbery took place in the Bank of Toronto on May 12th; a clerk of Messrs Thompson & Son was depositing and had laid his deposit cheque and some \$400 on the wicket; while waiting his turn a stranger came up and asked him where the St. Lawrence bank was, and proceeded to keep up a conversation with him; while this was going on an accomplice had gone up to the wicket and remarking apologetically "that this was not Molson's bank," coolly marched off with the money before the very nose of the teller. The thief has not been arrested, but the accomplice who made the inquiries about the St. Lawrence bank was captured the same evening by two detectives; his name is Robert Stephens.

TORONTO, May 15.—A man named Madden, who came to this country last fall worried through a hard winter on a farm on Kingston Road, and was taken sick recently; he was brought to the city on Friday by his employer and left on the market; he finally got an order for admittance to the hospital from the Mayor, but not having strength to reach that institution laid down in an open shed where he was found this evening in an exhausted condition; it is feared that he will not recover from the effects of exposure.

KINGSTON, May 16.—Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, Q. C., died very suddenly in bed last night, about 10 o'clock. He returned from the Pembroke Assizes by the afternoon train in good health.—While in bed he complained to his wife of having a pain in his head, and asked for a glass of water. This Mrs. O'Reilly proceeded to get, but on returning to the bedroom found Mr. O'Reilly dead. The cause of death is said to be apoplexy. Medical gentlemen were called in, but life was extinct.

QUEBEC, May 15.—The Governor-General and Countess took their departure for Europe in the steamer "Polynesian" which left at noon to-day; they were accompanied a short distance down stream by the steamer "St. George," having on board the Mayor and Corporation, Hon. T. Fournier, Minister of Justice, members of the Local Government, Consuls, and a large number of prominent citizens. On the steamer's separating their Excellencies were heartily cheered. The band of B. Battery contributed the music. The weather was disagreeable in the extreme, a high easterly wind accompanied by rain and snow prevailing.

Messrs. William Kirwin, William Convey, James McCorkell, and Edmond Giroux have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Quebec District. THE CONDEMNED PRISONERS.—The prisoner Maurand is receiving the visits of Vicar-General Farrelly, and shows some signs of being in a better frame of mind than previously. He is, however, of so reticent a nature, so sullen and retired in his demeanor, that it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion concerning him. Josey is daily visited by his friends, and seems to rest a good deal of hope on the recommendation of the jury. In this, however, he has been discouraged by the officials, as the unfortunate prisoner's hopes may not be realized, notwithstanding the fact that the petition for the commutation of his sentence has been largely signed.—Belleville Intelligence.

Among post-offices established on the first May were the following:—In Quebec, Cape Ozo, Gaspe County, Alexander Mackenzie, postmaster; Hadlaw Cove, Lewis County, Jas. Gibson, postmaster; Lisgar Station, Drummond County, Wm. McCandlish, postmaster; Lost River, Argenteuil, Rodderick McLennan, postmaster; also in the same County, Morin Flats, George Brown, postmaster; St. Nicholas, Lewis County, Alric Duval, postmaster.

WINNIPEG, May 15.—Parliament was prorogued at noon yesterday; 50 bills were assented to and one in relation to the Surveyors' Association reserved.

MIRACLES.—On Friday afternoon last, a two-and-a-half-year-old boy, son of George Williams, sewing machine merchant, 337 St. Lawrence street fell from a fourth-story window, a distance of twenty-seven feet. Singular to relate the boy is uninjured, having, beyond a few bruises, shown no evidence of receiving any hurt.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—PLAINFIELD, May 14.—Yesterday afternoon, a small jam of logs having formed in the centre of the Moira river, at what is called the Split Rock, between Latte's mills and Chisholm's mill, four or five men got on it to break it, and three more, William Simmons, Peter Masterson and Patrick Donnelly, started from the shore to assist. As their boat struck the jam it upset and they all went under it. Donnelly came out below and was saved but Simmons and Masterson were drowned. Simmons' body was found in about a half hour thereafter, but Masterson's body has not been found yet. Deceased were both young men, about 20 years old, and lived near Stocco. Simmons had three brothers on the drive with him.

PORT HOPE, May 12.—Yesterday evening, as Mr. W. Hall, jr., a baker was delivering his bread, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Hall out of the bread cart and breaking his spine. He was carried to his home in a state of insensibility and died a few hours afterwards.

A WARNING TO FARMERS.—The market constable has been put to the trouble of late of testing the weight of butter and other sundry articles being sold by dealers. He has confiscated some butter which has been handed to the Orphan's Home. Buyers should insist upon having all they buy tested by weight or measure. The Corporation provide the means and the citizens themselves are to blame if they are imposed upon. It is proposed under the new by-law being prepared to have compulsory weighing as a means to obviate the difficulty in the future.—Ottawa Times.

THE FALL WHEAT.—Although a few farmers are plowing up their wheat and putting in barley in its place, the general report is that the wheat looks fully as well as it did last season at this date—many farmers, indeed, say it is much better, and that unless we have more frost, the prospects of a fair crop are not at all discouraging.—London Free Press.

PENBROKE, May 12.—At about two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a wooden and brick building, owned by J. B. Beaudoin, a hotel keeper. The flames soon spread to an adjoining building, owned by Patrick Connors, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Eddy, hotel keeper. The loss is between four and five thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

According to the Assessors' returns the population of Ottawa is 24,253; that of Belleville 3,638. The Haycock iron mines near Ottawa are being worked. Iron rails manufactured from the product of the ores are reported to equal those of British brands. The Ottawa journals hope that sufficient capital will be forthcoming to fully develop the mines and make the political capital the centre of an iron manufacturing industry.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—On Friday an accident occurred at the Windsor Powder Company's mills at Windsor, P. Q., in the building used for packing;

Two workmen were sorting powder at the time and both lost their lives. How the accident occurred cannot be accounted for.

The Following Circular is Sent to us by Orders of Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal.

The Bishop of Montreal wishes to offer his heartfelt thanks to all those who have showed sympathy with his endeavors to start an English daily paper on Catholic principles. He trusts the moment is not far distant when the present obstacles will be removed, for he is sure it is God's work the Paper is meant to do. The following remarks of the *Nouveaux-Monde* of the 8th inst., point out with sufficient clearness one of the reasons that render delay advisable. "All kinds of rumors have been circulated of late concerning *English Catholic Newspapers* to be started in this city. "One thing seems certain, viz.: That our Irish brethren, instead of rallying around one flag, have followed the sad example of disunion given them by their countrymen of a different nationality. "The necessary consequence of this state of things will no doubt be, that the good cause will suffer from it, as well as the true interest of both parties. "At all events we may safely affirm that the Bishop's patronage has been granted so far neither to *The Star*, about to be published by Mr. F. Callahan, nor to the other Paper not yet named but attributed to a Society of 'non Shareholders'." Montreal, May 14th, 1875.

Birth. At 366 Dorchester Street, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Henry R. Gray, of a son.

On the 6th instant, the wife of T. S. Lafontaine, Book-keeper, G. T. R. of a son.

Died. In this city, on the 15th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Murphy, Spring Grove, Cote St. Catherine, Thomas Baker, Esq., Kingston, aged 69 years.—R.L.P.

At St. Columban, Two Mountains, on the 8th inst., after a long and painful illness, perfectly resigned to the Divine Will, Margaret Joanna, youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. John Burke, Mayor of the municipality, aged 21 years.—R.L.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....\$3.30 @ \$3.55 Superior Extra.....5.10 @ 5.20 Extra Superfine.....4.80 @ 4.90 Fine.....3.80 @ 3.90 Strong Bakers'.....4.60 @ 4.75 Middlings.....3.75 @ 3.85 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....2.20 @ 2.25 City bags, (delivered).....2.35 @ 0.00 Outmeal per bushel of 200 lbs.....5.55 @ 5.65 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....0.90 @ 0.80 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.....1.05 @ 1.00 do do do for May delivery 0.00 0.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....0.95 @ 0.00 Lard, per lbs.....0.16 @ 0.16 1/2 Cheese, per lbs.....0.13 @ 0.14 do do do Finest new.....0.00 @ 0.00 Pork—New Mess.....0.00 @ 21.50 Thin Mess.....21.50 00.00 Ashes—Pots.....0.00 @ 5.30 Firsts.....0.00 @ 0.00 Pearls—Firsts.....6.70 @ 6.70 Butter—Market quiet; rates are 14c to 18c, according to quality. Roll at 15c to 16c; New at 20c to 21c.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush.....\$1.00 1.01 do spring do.....0.96 0.96 Barley do.....0.95 0.90 Oats do.....0.50 0.00 Peas do.....0.86 0.87 Rye do.....0.00 0.00 Apples, per brl.....0.00 0.00 Geese, each.....0.55 0.75 Turkeys.....0.70 1.00 Cabbage, per doz.....0.50 0.00 Onions, per bush.....0.90 1.60 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....9.00 9.50 Beef, hind-qs. per lb.....6.50 8.00 " fore-quarters.....4.50 6.00 Mutton, by carcase, per lb.....8.00 9.00 Potatoes, per bus.....0.00 0.00 Butter, lb. rolls.....6.25 0.29 " large rolls.....0.17 0.20 tub dairy.....0.20 0.22 Eggs, fresh, per doz.....0.14 0.15 " packed.....0.13 0.14 Turnips, per bush.....0.20 0.25 Hay.....17.00 20.00 Straw.....9.00 0.00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.) FLOUR—XXX per brl.....5.75 to 6.25 " 100 lbs.....3.25 to 3.25 Family " 100 ".....3.25 to 2.50 Ex Fancy 100 ".....0.00 to 0.00 GRAIN—Barley per bushel.....0.92 to 0.95 Rye ".....0.00 to 0.65 Peas ".....0.00 to 0.85 Oats ".....0.41 to 0.45 Wheat ".....0.85 to 0.90 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.....5.00 to 6.00 " hind ".....7.00 to 3.00 Mutton ".....0.07 to 0.09 Veal ".....0.00 to 0.00 Ham " in store.....0.14 to 0.15 Bacon ".....0.10 to 0.15 Pork ".....9.00 to 10.50 Butter, tub, per lb.....0.17 to 0.18 do print.....0.20 to 0.21

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. \$1.50 per year. The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH, an insolvent, and THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Montreal as well individually as having carried on business as hardware merchants under the name of THOMAS BADENACH & Co. Insolvents. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvents have filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said deed will be deemed to have been accepted and the Insolvents will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof. L. JOSEPH LAJOIE, Notary Public, Montreal 17 May, 1875.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VACANT SEATS.—PARIS, May 13.—In the Assembly to-day a resolution was passed that no further elections be ordered for members of the Assembly until the general elections for a new Chamber are held.

SWORN AND PAID IN FRANCE.—The fighting-editor of the Pays has what sporting men call "a young un" in training, which promises to speedily eclipse his master. His name is Albert Rogat, and he thirsts for the blood of M. Auguste Roussel, a writer on the editorial staff of the Univers.

DEATH OF THE SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—The Univers announces with deep regret, the death of the Very Rev. Brother Olympe, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. He died on the morning of the 16th, at 2 a.m., aged sixty-one years.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—The Journal de Montclair states that an officer in the 22nd Regiment of the Line, wandering among the hills near Montclair the other day, with his gun on his shoulder, suddenly came face-to-face with a bear.

SPAIN.

THE WOUNDED CARLISTS.—The Union announces that the Count and Countess of Chambard have subscribed 6,000 francs to the Carlist, or association for the Carlist sick and wounded, founded and under the personal direction of their august niece the Queen Marguerite.

A NOBLE DISTINCTION.—A convention has been concluded between Tristany and the Alfonsist Commander in Catalonia, regarding the sick, the wounded, and other matters, in which the Carlist chief is styled "General-in-Chief of the Royal Army."

A BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.—The Carlists are in great jubilation over the capture of the Fort of Aspe, and they wave sufficient reason for their joy. The fortress lies close to Bilbao, and its capture was of the first importance to the Carlists.

ITALY.

ROME.—THE VATICAN APRIL 17.—The Holy Father received this week numerous visitors who were desirous to pay him their homage on the recurrence of the anniversary of his return from Gaeta, and of his escape from the accident at St. Agnes fuori le mura. On the 11th, the Roman aristocracy filled the Consistorial Hall.

noisy. Among the Germans were Count Ferdinand d'Harz, Count Waldemaroff, Count Eppe, and Baron de Schenberg. Among the Belgians was the Prince Croix Du Maine, Mr. de la Barre, Bodenham, Lord Beaumont, Mr. A. de Lisle, and others.

After the termination of the reading of the address by Prince Windischgratz the Holy Father, after a short pause, proceeded to deliver his reply, amid the anxious expectations of his audience, who hung upon his every word.

"The words just expressed by you, in the name of all this deputation, give consolation to my heart and at the same time strengthen my courage for discharging freely and frankly my supreme duty to God and His Church. It cannot be denied, we live in evil times; but yet it is true that Jesus Christ when expiring on the Cross left to all His followers a testament, and in that testament is registered the precious inheritance of the Cross.

"Notwithstanding all this, it is true that the Cross is the legacy which Christ has more particularly bequeathed to His Church. Nor is this to be wondered at. For God has given to His Church the mission of ever teaching the truth, and the truth brings forth hatred, and multiplies crosses for the Church.

"There are others animated by ferocious hate, a hate which, urged on by the legions of hell would desire in a week utterly to destroy and annihilate everything, without leaving a trace of faith remaining, or of worship or of Catholic practice.

"Standing as we do in front of these enemies the duty falls on me, on all ministers, on all good men, to redouble our prayers, and to ministers to instruct to confute errors, and to raise their voice in order to make it known that God will undoubtedly take vengeance for the wrongs which His Church continually receives.

"Can it be possible? I remember how a Tertullian, a St. Justin, a St. Ambrose, and many other Apologists of the Catholic faith, showed to sovereigns (who were not Christians and Catholics but pagans and idolaters) the loyalty of Catholics, and in their day proved that Catholics were the most faithful subjects which sovereigns could possess.

"Moses employed entreaties which were not heard, and threats which were not regarded. He then put his hand to the scourge, and I need not here describe the famous plagues of Egypt, nor repeat the consequences which followed.

Remember these Thy people, who beseech, implore, and supplicate for mercy. And while Thou dost bless those here present, bless those also who are far off, and inspire with sentiments of faith those hearts which are not as yet wholly hardened and insensible.

"Meanwhile let us continue to make the vaults of the sacred temples echo with the sound of spiritual songs. And when the Divine aid shall have been obtained, I wish you all to be firm and stable columns, which will not yield to the impetuosity of the adversary, or rocks most firm which will defy the fury of the storm.

SWITZERLAND.

The Berne correspondent of the Union says that of the three priests recently arrested, the Cure of Courtetelle is still under lock and key; Mr. Farnez, Vicar of Bois, was released in three days because he was a French subject; and Mr. Clitherlet, of Geneva, is likely to be set free through some technicality.

BELGIUM.

ENTRY OF CARDINAL DESCHAMPS INTO BRUSSELS.—On Saturday 24th ult., Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, made his solemn entry into Malines after his promotion to the cardinalate.

THE SACRILEGE AT HY.—The student at the training college at Huy who, after receiving the most Blessed Sacrament took it out of his mouth, pocketed it, and, after with some of his comrades having smoked it, ate in a cake, has been prosecuted by the Belgian authorities.

"LIBERALS IN BELGIUM.—Whichever way we turn we find Liberalism really meaning the same thing—the extinction of Catholicity. Even in Belgium it cannot conceal its horrible hatred of the Church.

RUSSIA.

THE PERSECUTION IN POLAND.—A correspondent writes to the Germania from Warsaw, under date 28 March:—

"He who believes that Russia has relaxed in her 'holy zeal' toward the poor 'United' Poles labours under a great mistake; the situation of the persecuted people has not improved in the least.

"Another person, who is no way inferior to Kulinski, is Gubaniew, the chief of the rural police of Biala. If he were to be named according to his deeds he should be called a 'mad dog' rather than a man.

"This bloody tragedy, the performance of which has been already going on for nearly two years in Podlachia, has by no means reached its end by the 'voluntary' conversion of the 'United' to the Orthodox Church; on the contrary, executions and other acts of violence are still proceeding in places which have not yet been converted.

"The following correspondence, dated Lemborg (Austrian Poland), 1st April, appears in the Mainzer Journal of Monday, 5th April:—

"The Most Rev. Lord Bishop Heischlor, of Przemysl (in Galicia) has issued a Pastoral Letter, in which he denounces the cruel persecutions of the

United Greeks in Podlachia by the Russians, and at the same time exposes the untruthfulness of the denials of the Russian authorities and their organs.

"What is at present going on amongst our neighbors, the faithful United Greeks of the diocese of Chelm? The whole world is terrified at such cruelties. There the poor peasants are shedding their blood for the faith.

"But in the midst of this belial uproar of lies, and insults, and blasphemies, the voice of Truth speaks, the voice of the Holy Father and of the Bishops; in the midst of the darkness there shine out the most brilliant stars, the imprisoned and banished Bishops and priests, and the martyrs of the Faith in the diocese of Chelm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—Heap, convicted at Liverpool assizes for the murder of Margaret Kivett, in attempting to procure abortion, was executed on Monday morning at Kirkdale. He was reigned, and confessed his crime, but said he never intended to kill the girl.

FATAL SHIPPING COLLISION.—The schooner Ernest, of Bridgewater, from Ardrossan to Bristol, was run down on Saturday by the steamer Meteor, near Lambay Island, off Dublin. The captain and crew were drowned.

BALLOON ASCENT.—An aeronaut named Captain Dight, who attempted an ascent in a balloon on Monday evening from the Molyneux grounds, Wolverhampton, had a narrow escape, coming in contact with some trees on leaving the ground.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A WIFE.—On Monday, at Manchester, Elizabeth Smith was remanded on the charge of murdering her husband. Deceased was drunk and struck his wife several times. She struck him again, causing him to fall against a window, cutting himself so severely that he bled to death.

KIRKDALE ELECTION.—LIBERAL VICTORY.—The Kirkcaldy election was held on Tuesday, with the following result—Campbell (L) 1,811; Harker (C) 1,171. Sir George Campbell, the successful candidate, is a man of the highest distinction.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAMPTON.—On Saturday a very sad accident, attended with fatal consequences, happened to a young man named Bell, the eldest son of a gentleman residing at Rosslyn Park, Hampton. He had been out on a ride with his sisters, and was coming back slowly to the stables of Messrs. Trinder, on Downshire-hill, where the horse had been hired, when, from some cause as yet unexplained, the latter started and threw him to the ground.

A Score of Impolite Things.

- 1. Loud boisterous laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
4. Talking when others are reading.
5. Sitting about the house, smoking or chewing.
6. Cutting finger nails in company.
7. Leaving church before public worship is closed.
8. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
9. Gazing rudely at strangers.
10. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
11. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
12. Correcting older persons than yourselves, especially parents.
13. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
14. Making yourself the hero of your own story.
15. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
16. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
17. Answering questions that have been put to others.
18. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.
19. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker.
20. A well bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

"Dad, if I were to see a duck on the wing, and were to shoot it, would you lick me?"
"Oh, no, my son. It would show that you were a good marksman, and I would be proud of you."

An Irishman, having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window of a house, was making the best of his way to get out of sight; but, unfortunately for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed: "Didn't you break that window?"

CAUTIONS.—The caution of the New Englander, in giving an answer to a direct question, was illustrated to me, says a correspondent, the other day, when I asked an Eastern friend of mine, whose family were not noted for very active habits, "Was not your father's death very sudden?"

At a juvenile party, a young gentleman about seven years old, kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him: "Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of these pretty girls for your wife."

A gentleman traveling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quietly answered, "An't it time I parted with 'em, when I'd nothing for 'em."

This, being according to Reaumur's thermometer, is equivalent to—8.5° Fahrenheit, or as we should say, to over 40 degrees of frost!

It was an Irish coroner, when, asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied, sadly: "I cannot tell.—There are people dying this year that never died before."—NY. O.

Judge Burnet, son of the famous Bishop of Salisbury, when young is said to have been of a wild and dissipated turn. Being one day found by his father in a very serious humor, "What is the matter with you, Tom?" said the Bishop; "what are you ranting on?" "A greater work than your Lordship's History of the Reformation," answered the son. "Aye, what is that?" asked the father. "The reformation of myself, my lord," replied the son.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:—

- P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas Master at Port Dalhousie.
Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was at St. Menagh Co. Grey.
Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittle by Mills.
Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton.
Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville.
D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

BRKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRAVEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

FROM SELDOM we see a splendid head of hair!—From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burnett's Cocoa will repair this waste. Burnett's Cocoa is a perfect Hair Dressing—a promoter of the growth of the Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

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

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for four FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English. The Schools commence on the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacant on the 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LAREULT, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle. 38-3

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

WANTED—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec. Treas. 5-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JAMES CONOLON, formerly of the Parish of Killyshanny, County Clare, Ireland, who left about 30 years ago for Lower Canada; and also of Mrs. FRANCIS DAVIS (maiden name Conolon), James' sister, who is presumed to be in Upper Canada. Information concerning them or any of their family will be received by their brother Michael, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, P.Q. 39-3 Toronto papers please copy.

TEACHER WANTED.—To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant must state salary required. C. BARSALOU. Calumet Island, 25th April, 1875. 38-2

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. 17-22

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-53

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 Pianos and Organs of First Class Makers, including Waters, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments. The same to let. Waters' New Scale Pianos, are the Best Made. The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even.

Waters' Concerto Organs cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice.—Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated catalogues mailed. 38-4

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE \$1.00 per year. The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sent by Mail. Sample Copies FREE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. In the matter of ALFRED SAWTELL and EDWARD SAWTELL, as well individually as Co-partners under the name and firm of SAWTELL BROS., carrying on business as Hardware Merchants in the City of Montreal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Insolvents have deposited in my Office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority of the Creditors of the said Insolvents representing three-fourths in value of their liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no objection to said Deed of Composition and Discharge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or Creditors, within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, I, the undersigned Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms and said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. In the matter of THOMAS WILLIAM HIGGINS and ADAM JAMES HIGGINS, of the City of Montreal, Wine Merchants and Grocers, as well individually and as co-partners in the firm of T. W. HIGGINS & BROS.,

AND OF ADAM HIGGINS, in his capacity of tutor, duly appointed to HOWARD FREDERICK HIGGINS, minor issue of the late HOWARD EDWARD HIGGINS, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, member of the firm T. W. HIGGINS & BROTHERS, and DAME JANET DRENNAN, his wife, the said ADAM HIGGINS being especially authorized, for the purposes hereof, by judicial authorization, and the said DAME JANET DRENNAN, for herself, as having been commune en biens, with her said late husband,

For the said firm, as well as each of the said individual Estates, a First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. RIDDELL & EVANS, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Monday, Thirty-first day of May instant, after which dividend will be paid.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of LAMBERT VILLENEUVE, Blacksmith and Roofer, of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his residence and place of business at the Village aforesaid, on St. Lawrence Main Street, Tuesday, the first day of June next, at ten o'clock a.m., to receive a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THOMAS BADINACH and THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having carried on business together as Hardware Merchants, under the name and firm of THOMAS BADINACH & CO.,

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Room appropriated for matters of Insolvency, in Montreal, on Tuesday the 8th day of June, A.D., 1875, at Eleven a.m., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PAUL LAGARDE, Trader, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

On Saturday, the nineteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PETER ZAMOR Romain, of the city of Montreal, as well individually as one of the firm of ROMAIN and COMPANY, the said firm having been composed of ALFRED JARDINE, of Oxford, England, JAMES JARDINE, of Montreal, and the said PETER ZAMOR ROMAIN, carrying on business together as Wine & Spirit Merchants at Montreal, under the firm name of ROMAIN AND COMPANY aforesaid.

The insolvent has made an Assignment of his estate and effects to me, and creditors are hereby notified to meet at the Court House, in the room apart for insolvency, in the City of Montreal, Tuesday, the first day of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of affairs and to appoint an assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Superior Court, in the matter of EDWARD W. BARNES, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

Thursday, the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Superior Court, in the matter of EDWARD W. BARNES, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

Thursday, the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Superior Court, in the matter of H. EMANUEL & CO.,

The undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of next, they will apply to the said Court for confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Superior Court, in the matter of H. EMANUEL & CO.,

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.

LIGHT GROUND PRINTS: 6c, 7c, 8 1/2c, 9c and 10c. SAGE PRINTS, DRAB and BROWN PRINTS: 7c to 12 1/2c. PAISLEY SHAWLS. BLACK INDIANNA SHAWLS. GRES GRAIN SILKS, EXTRA VALUE. TURQUOISE SILKS. BLACK DOESKINS. SPRINGS TROUSERINGS. SILVER GREY ALPACCAS. BLACK CASHMERE. CLOTH TABLE COVERS. WHITE SHEETINGS. BEETLED SELICIAS. BLUE and BROWN DENIMS. KID GLOVES, "JOSEPHINE MAKE". KID GLOVES, "JOCYAN'S MAKE".

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, STOCK COMPLETE!

LINES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. 10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1/2c, 19c, 25c, 30c to 45c.

INSPECTION INVITED. J. & R. O'NEILL, Dominion Buildings, McGill Str. MONTREAL.

April 23, 1875. 36-3m. JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-RINGER, SAFF-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

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

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street Montreal. January 30, 1874. 24-1

GO TO HELLIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of DAME SCHOLASTIQUE DEMARBAIS, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique (Trader), wife of Francois-Xavier Ledoux, of the same place, Gentleman, and from him, her said husband, duly separated as to property and by him specially authorized to act in these presents there doing business under the name and style of S. D. LEROUX,

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. LAJOIE, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 8th May, 1875. No. 07 St. James Street. 30-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Superior Court, in the matter of H. EMANUEL & CO.,

The undersigned have filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of next, they will apply to the said Court for confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Superior Court, in the matter of H. EMANUEL & CO.,

Montreal, 15th April, 1875. 25-6

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE. ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 5 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

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

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, No. 269, Notre Dame Street.

P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's.) MONTREAL.

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

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SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. [April 2, '75]

Hotel and Family Ranges. REFERENCES: R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street, A. Pinsonnault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 194 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCIS HINCKE, C.B., K.C.M.G.; A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq., EDWARD MURPHY, Esq., CHARLES S. BODIEE, Jr., Esq., ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq.

Commercial Risks; Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal, Feb. 24, 1875. 28-74

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS, \$2 TO 12. PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED.

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

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS, NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET, MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDEES AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam-pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c. &c. 1-y-36

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm.

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QUACKS CONFENDED.

Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practicing physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, their long and tedious course of study—if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism.

Diamond Rheumatic Cure,

for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the censor to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients.

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Dear Sir—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

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This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 9.20 a.m.; St. Johns 10.30 a.m.; West Farnham, 11.06 a.m.; Newport, 1.46 p.m.; arrive at Boston 10.00 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.30 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 5.40 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m.; arrive at Newport 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 9.20 p.m., Montreal at 10 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leave Boston at 6 p.m., Newport 3.35 a.m., St. Johns 7.15 a.m., arrive at Montreal 10.00 p.m.

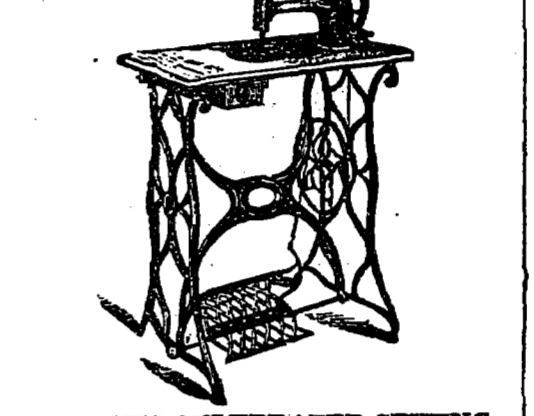
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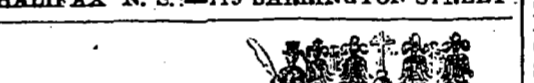
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HEARSES!! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET, BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

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



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It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures.

So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination.

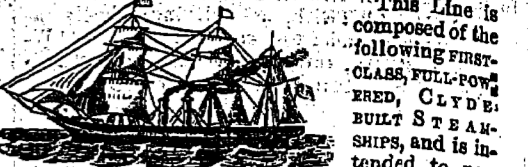
Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.

It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

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

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

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

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

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ST. LOUIS.....1824 " Capt Reid

The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail from Boston as follows:— FROM QUEBEC.

DOMINION.....18th May MISSISSIPPI.....20th " VICKSBURG.....27th "

ONTARIO.....3rd June QUEBEC.....10th " MEMPHIS.....17th " TEXAS.....24th " DOMINION.....1st "

Rates of Passage:— Cabin.....\$60 Steerage.....24

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April 2, '75

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1875—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1875. This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

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POLYNSIAN.....4100 Captain Brown. SARMATIAN.....3600 Captain A. D. Aird. HIBERNIAN.....3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R.

CANADIAN.....3200 Capt. Trucks. SCANDINAVIAN.....3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R. PRUSSIAN.....3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R.

AUSTRIAN.....2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NORWICIAN.....2700 Capt. Graham. MORAVIAN.....2650 Capt. Graham.

PERUVIAN.....2600 Capt. R. S. Watts. MANTONIAN.....3150 Capt. H. Wylie. NOVA-SCOTIAN.....3300 Capt. Richardson.

CANADIAN.....2600 Capt. Miller. CORINTHIAN.....2400 Capt. Jus. Scott. ACADIAN.....1350 Capt. Cabell.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.....1500 Capt. Mylles. The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:—

POLYNSIAN.....May 18 PRUSSIAN....." 5 SCANDINAVIAN....." 23

MORAVIAN....." 29 SARMATIAN.....June 5 PERUVIAN....." 12

POLYNSIAN....." 19 Rates of Passage:— Cabin.....\$70 to \$80 Steerage.....20

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the Clyde every Tuesday, and from Quebec about every Thursday.

Manitobian.....about May 5 Phoenician....." 13 Waldensian....." 20

Canadian....." 27 Corinthian....." June 3 Hibernian....." 10

Rates of Passage:— Cabin.....\$60 Intermediate.....40 Steerage.....20

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Cargoes will be charged at the rate of 2c per ton for Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

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Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber, of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed. 11y—Aug. 28, 1874