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VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

NO. 34

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THE

ROSE OF THE GERALDINES.

A LEGEND OF KILDARE.

CHAPTER III. -THE BRIDE OF HEAVEN.

Bright shone the sun on the noble and ancient city, on the day that fair Ailcen Fitzgerald was to pronounce her vows.

The church was crowded with grave matrons | hair. and blooming damsels, to witness her profession, for the story of Aileen, and the peculiar circumstances which led to her devoting herself to a religious life were well known.

The solemn rites had commenced, the deep tones of the organ rolled along the vaulted roof, the flowers and the innumerable tapers fragrant clouds of incense, and Sister Eulalia, arments, and crowned with roses, was led to the altar's foot by the superioress and the novice-mistress, preceded by twelve fair damsels strewing flowers. The strains of the organ were hushed, and Aileen, kneeling before the Bishop, was about to answer to his solemn abjurations, when lo! a profane and unseemly tumult was heard in the church porch; the to lean. next moment the doors were violently thrown open, and loud, wild voices, the clash of swords, the tramp of mailed feet, smote the appalled Church.

The Deputy, sword in hand, strode up to the altar, his kinsman Eustace at his side.

"Enough! enough!" he cried, in a loud, furious voice, and stamping his mailed heel upon the pavement; "enough of these popish mummeries, these idolatrous rites! In the name of King Henry I bid ye desist. Bemore, and nunneries are at an end! Gather spin, go spin! for this fair damsel, this Aileen form of a despairing melancholy, was reported fitzgerald, she is the heiress of many a goodly to be a most devout and holy man. acre, and her hand and fortunes are therefore doubly at the disposal of our lord the king, and he wills that instead of adding to the swollen revenues of St. Bridget, they should gard, boy? come, seize thy bride!"

drive back the soldiers, who had already com- when I am gone?" menced to tear down the silver lamps, and filled the church were mostly women and chil- mortal remains of sweet Aileen Fitzgorald. dren, and the few men who were presentcould the white stoled priests, the trembling for his sanctity. acolytes do to defend the kneeling maiden? As to the un But she was not lest without a protector; as day that Aileen died, the light of reason never | those articles."

with a brow flushed both shame and joy at his own base triumph, Eustace Grey sprung forward to seize the damsel, he encountered a glance as fierce and more determined than his own. With a sword already dripping with the blood of the English soldiers, who had opposed him as he fought his way towards the chancel, the had so cruelly wronged was that he might be indignant De Burgh threw himself before Aileen, and attacked Sir Eustace with such impetuosity, that the latter had barely time to humbly pray. ward off with his own sword the desperate lunge of Sir Redmond.

Alas! at that moment Aileen started from her kneeling attitude, the weapon of the recreant Sir Eustace, as it struck aside that of her defender, passed through her bosom, and the innocent victim fell at the altar's foot, with her white garments dyed in blood!

Long weary years have rolled away, many a winter have the rains beat, and the pitiless winds raved through the cloistered halls and dismantled chambers of the nunnery at Kildare; but amid all afflictions, the children of Erin still clung to the broken altars of their

Those were the days in which the atrocious penal laws were first enacted; but though loyalty to the Church was then declared treason to the king, there were two Catholics who were known to abide in a poor hut on the outskirts of the city of Kildare, and who alike in storm and sunshine, by night and day, were in the habit of wandering unmolested about the precincts of the ruined convent.

These persons were adherents of the ancient faith, but neither let nor hindrance did they receive, even from the English governors, who were the fiercest exponents of the new religion. A strangely assorted pair seemed; one of them a grave, melancholy man, scarce past the season of youth, the other bearing the appearance of extreme old age—the bowed and wasted form, the attenuated features, the silvered

In their visits to the decaying convent, the steps of this person were wont to be feeble and slow, and he would lean heavily on the arm of his companion. They had two places of especial resort among the ruins; one was to a plain stone cross erected over a grave in what had once been the cemetery of the convent, the that graced the high altar were half veiled in other was to a particular spot in the chancel, where the pavement had a grisly stain of blood, the bride Ailcen, robed in white and glittering a stain which it was said neither time nor water could efface.

> On entering the ruined church, or on approaching the lowly grave, the white-haired man had been sometimes seen to be fearfully her brother, who had just entered (he was the excited, to throw off all appearance of age, to abandon the supporting arm of his companion, and cast away the staff on which he was wont

Then would the wretched creature cast himwith his tears, or, prostrate on the grave, kiss ears of the faithful, as a troop of soldiers led | the cold soil, and passionately clamor for parby Grey, the Lord Deputy, rushed into the don from the dead! Ever after these paroxisms, his feebleness would be more depressing than before, so that his companion was oftentimes compelled to obtain assistance to convey him to their house, a poor hut, not far from the convent, where they both led the lives of ascetics.

This white-haired man was mad; he had it's my blue muslin, which hook-and eyes." been smitten with madness amid his remorse gone, ye whining priests, your vocation is no for a terrible crime: but his companion, who never abandoned him, who soothed his frenzy your flock about you, Madam Abbess, and go and cheered him when his disease took the

How sorely must his Christian patience and make, to be sure!" charity have been tried by that weary, that seemingly endless duty which he had undertaken; his own dark locks were almost bleached go to reward a valorous knight, even mine own to silver, and still the maniac lived, lived to for, entering, produced the required article, kinsman, Eustace Grey. Why art thou lagbe each day a greater trial to his companion, arranged the crimson bow, stood back a step who, on his part, never murmured at his task; It must not be supposed that the Deputy the only fear he expressed was lest his own mistress, whom she proceeded to cloak and cshad been permitted uninterruptedly to utter summons should precede that of his wretched this outrageous language; his words were almost overwhelmed in the tumult that filled the church, the clash of arms, the shrieks of wothis outrageous language; his words were almost overwhelmed in the tumult that filled the brother," he said, "should it please our Lord were drawn up opposite the illuminated drawthe clash of arms, the shrieks of woto call me hence? Who knoweth his suffering room. men, the fierce voices of men struggling to ings as I do? who will tend or care for him

were pressing after their leader to the chancel, and compassionate soul. The maniac, who all our canes and walking sticks disappear. I No available opposition could, however, be of- was no other than Sir Eustace Grey, expired fered to the brutal soldiery; the persons who somewhat suddenly on one of his visits to the

Then Redmond de Burgh, who had so faithburghers and residents of Kildare—were in fully kept the promise he had made to Aileen their ordinary attire, and though not without on the night before her profession, and had indeed, than that which offers to our consithe weapons which all classes were accustomed | tended, in his misery and remosse, his greatest to wear in those days, they were in no way enemy, the slayer of that innocent damsel, was ercised on the moral sense of mankind." prepared for a contest with a body of well ap- free to put in practice the cherished purpose of Pointed English soldiers. The guilty and his soul; and hopcless to heal the wounds of you to evolve your reflections on this matter in large dark azure eyes, abundant fair hair, and miserable Sir Eustace, who had, in fact, sug- his unhappy country, he took shipping for a monologue of any length you choose in your gested this outrage to his kinsman, rushed for- Italy, and died some years afterwards, in the private room. Nay, if you stop talking like a for some reason still unknown to me, poets are ward, at his command, to seize Aileen. What Franciscan monastery of Pavia, greatly noted school exercise, you may stay, while some of accustomed to compare to that of the antelope.

visited his brain, not even in the hour of his own death; but in the distraction of that erring soul was an infinity of horror and remorse.

Truly this was a great sinner-but who shall set bounds to that mercy which is boundless? the daily prayer of the man whom he

To be forgiven of our sins let us all ever

THE HISTORY OF A WALKING-CANE.

BY T. C. LEWIS.

One Christmas eve I looked in as usual on my friends, the Mortons, who then lived in a comfortable old red brick house in the suburbs with its little lawn and those aged elms guarding each gable, where a few crows occupied nests in complete security, as much domesticated as any other members of the family. The lads, I found, had sole possession of the back parlor; Jack stretched on the hearth-rug, smoking a briar-root up the chimney (for papa had dined in town and would not be home until late), and Tom in an equestrian attitude astride a chair, looking like Baron Munchausen after the hinder extremity of his horse had been cut off by the portcullis, and who leaning over its back, was carving on the head of a blackthorn stick a profile strongly resembling a rhinoceros, but which he asserted was a striking likeness of his elder brother.

Presently the door opened, and in came the girls, Laura and Eliza, who had been superintending the toilet of their younger sister Lucy, who was going out to an evening party at a neighboring friend's house. The elder girls did not care to go-their lovers were not to be there-but looked as amiable as if they were present; while Lucy, the youngest, was as perfectly charming as pretty sixteen in a new and tasteful costume could possibly be. I had just communicated this impression, when Lucy cried, glancing at her white robe and cherrycolored sash, "Who has a pin-dear Laura, find me one, and settle this bow, which has annoyingly got loose. Both girls instantly glanced at and ran their tingers over their corsets in search of such articles, which are frequently found in such parts of ladies' domestic costume. Eliza even tried the back of her dress for one, but it hooked and eyed-not a pin to be had.

"I wonder what on said Laura, Well. earth can become of all the pins we buy?-Robert, have you one?" she added, addressing studious, stay-at-home brother, with the pimply face and straight hair, shoes, etc., etc.) -Forthwith Robert took occasion to go into the statistics of the subject; he stated the number of tons of pins annually manufactured in the self on the ensanguined pavement, and wash it | British Isles-a number so great that if placed horizontally end to end they would form a circle equal to the boundary of the county of Middlesex, and if placed end on end would constitute with the earth one side of a right-angled triangle, which"-

"Hold your tongue," cried Lucy, "we don't want a lecture on such nonsense; try in the back of your dress, Eliza," But that young lady replied confidently, " Don't you see

On this Tom, hearing the last reference, was complimentary enough to say, " that the visual organs of some girls he had met were both hooks and eyes; adding as an after-thought-"By Jove! if I could only whip the river

Here Mary, the large confidential girl or housekeeper, who had helped to nurse most of those present, who had meanwhile been rung admiringly and smilingly to survey her young cort to the friend's house, near hand, where

When they were gone, Tom said: "You asked a while ago where all the pins go to. I This affliction was spared to that generous wonder, apropos of this I am carving, where am always losing or having one stolen. People think even less of appropriating a stick than an umbrella." "A fruitful subject of speculation," said Robert, running his fingers through his straight hair. "None more interesting, deration the influence which opinion has ex-

"Just so," said Tom, "and we will permit us relate the history of our various walking. But at the time I allude to I should certainly As to the unhappy Sir Eustace, from the canes—without entering into the philosophy of never have thought of comparing that divine headed bamboo, which some one had made off

" How many sticks have you possessed?" " Several," I said.

"Give us a history of one of them-I mean of the associations connected with some bamboo or blackthorn—will you?"

I reflected a few moments-we had gathered about the fire by this time-and while Miss Eliza was preparing tea, said :

"Well, I'll give you the history of the first walking stick with which any permanent re-collections of mine are connected."

"Don't begin too carly," said Tom, who for some time had discarded the juvenile's jacket

"Just the period I am about to begin with," I said, and went on. "I was just sixteen when I finally quitted boyhood and Dr. Humdrum's school, where I had been preparing for gers had come over from London to visit his parated by dark destiny, it was near her-1 relatives and make a tour through this counbly rich, we all paid him marked attentions; he deferred his departure from day to day, and his vacation was nearly up.

"One evening, several hours after dinner. and when the third bottle of port, produced for the occasion, was decanted, my father whose talk had become intermittent, and whose eyes of which I purchased, one day I went to town, fell fast asleep in his great chair, and it was not without elation I found that the duty of acting the host devolved on me. Accordingly I pushed the decanter about the while I narrated some of my school experiences to Uncle Podgers, who was a large, heavy slow sort of summer promenades. It was not until a year man, always attired in black, with big bilious after that I found out-of-door work impossible eyes, in which a hazel light of good humor occasionally sparkled; dewlaps and two patches of whisker, which, extending in promonotories under his cheek-bones, suddenly sloped off, disappearing in a point at the lobes of each car. His shirt-front was of immense capacity, nor did the memory of the human race extend back to the period where more than the three under buttons of his waistcoat inclosed his portly ohest in that garment.

"During the first couple of glasses I confined myself to an account of my studies, modestly alluding to the prizes I had taken, during which his only remark was. 'Ah. ves! Good very well, indeed," and merely took an occasional and be loved! I smiled at my puerile state a sip of the old port. With the fifth and sixth glasses, however, I diverged wholly from such subjects; gave him a dashing account of our escapades to the orchard walls for some miles around our classic abode, and also of the famous barring out, in which I had taken a leading part smiled screnely, 'How manly, my dear, Jack at which during the previous summer; a narrative is becoming.' But though he did not, I think. I was hardly less surprised to find myself roaring with laughter than to see the old fellow's fat sides shaking with restrained emo-tion. He was delighted, for I had recalled his youth, and he began to drink two glasses to my one. Our noise awoke my futher, but he soon relapsed, and I continued my adventures in a Mark Robson-who thought it manly to smoke lower tone, until the wine had vanished. For some time before that I had seen Uncle in the stable of his futher, who was a wealthy Podgers fumbling at his note-book under the corn-merchant—a fellow, too, who was not cerleaf of the table, then replace it in his pocket; tainly a month my senior. Yes, there was with eyebrows raised, glanced furtively at with eyebrows raised, glanced furtively at something in his hand which closed firmly, he hoarse beyond his years. stretched out on the mahogany, and laughed, as I went on, more exuberantly than before, while he asked short, chatty questions, such yonder with such tackle, what a bag I should as, "Well, lad, and what did the doctor say to that, ch?' etc. The contents of our last glass had disappeared, when glancing at my father, he arose and seized my hand, into which he thrust something crisp merely saying:-'This for books, my lad; shuffled into the hall, seized a candle, and with the help of the banister, made his way to his room, chuckling all after nodding carelessly to me, took the liberty the way. When I unfolded the bit of paper I found it was a ten-pound note. "It is hardly necessary to say that I hadn't This was too much.

attained my sixteenth year without having been in love. Long before I went to school I had felt an attraction for little Lizzie Walters, aged eight, for whom I exhausted my pocket money in taffy and tarts, and who once reciprocated by making over to me two of her brother's pegging-tops in a corner of their garden. Other affections, manifested through the agency of confectionary, followed, but it was reserved for fair Edith Brown, aged fifteen, to intensify the poetry of my being into a state which the daily presentation of a nosegay could only satisfy. This, you see, was a decided advance tulips instead of taffy, and roses instead of raspherry jam. She was indeed very pretty; one of those slight and graceful figures which,

bors, but it was only after that ball in which she appeared in blue gauze, and where I danced with her five times, that she absorbed all my thoughts. After that event I of course walked frequently, up to unseasonable hours at night, past her residence, on the chance of sceing, no-not her charming face, but even the light of her bed chamber candle through the blind; returning in a pleasing yet unsatisfactory phase of mind home, where the servant, blinking and irritated at being kept up so late, was accustomed to declare her conviction in the hall that I must be learning to smoke, and for the frock coat of adolescence. "Let the first chapter open after you left school, at any rate."

The first chapter open after you left school, at any rate."

Tobacco, indeed!

I indulge in a practice abhorrent to a sylphlike nature, by whom the new-born violet alone was worthy of being inhaled? Well, you understand my condition, I see. The window was unfortunately invisible from mine, but entrance examination, and arrived at home for happily the chimney of the house in which she the last time, resolved to be a man from that for- lived was a distinct object on moonlight nights, ward. It was midsummer, and my uncle Pod- and one of passionate attraction; though secould see it; we were still ca rapport. Nay. try. As he was sixty, a bachelor, and toleral from no other similar piece of architecture. I aver, did the smoke raise in such fair and in short, so comfortable had he been made that graceful folds. When absent from her i was but half, when present, double myself-that is. when we met daily for a walk on the Aball and this brings me back to the initial idea of my narrative. But a small part of my uncle's money was expended in classical books, instead often closed from weariness and wine, presently a gorgeous album, price three guineas for which she had shown a liking, and a goldenheaded bamboo cane for myself-not to speak of the most expensive pot of pomatum which money could purchase. The cane I considered an elegant and indispensable adjunct to our summer promenades. It was not until a year without an eye-glass,

"In those delightful moonday walks on the Mall with, I may now say, my Edith, and, of course, the gold-headed cane, our conversation was not, perhaps, very brilliant. We, however. taked Byron (whom I now studied instead of the inspired Latin verses associated with classics and canes which have no gold heads), and sighed frequently when we had nothing to say, which was not seldom. When exchanging ideas about the 'Corsair' and 'Bride of Abydos' with this lovely being in a white freek, scarf and broad-leaved Tuscany hat, how contemptible did my boyhood appear. year-ay, a month before, and courteously but firmly dissociated myself from my rude hobbeldehoy companions. I-I was a man now, and how could such as they enter into feeling. 1 have heard my father say to my mother, who detect the cause, my giggling young sister soon found it out. But I giving a history of a sentiment, not a stick. To return, then.

"At first I thought Edith had no other lover than I. Judge my amazement, my indignation, at finding her walking one day with cigars on the sly after nightfall and short pipes

"I hope, Miss Brown,' I overheard him say as I came up, 'that you enjoyed yourself at our ball last night,'

"'Oh, very much, indeed. I passed a delightful evening,' said Edith. "I don't care much for balls,' said Mark.

but I liked that one-for you were there.' " 'Oh!' said Edith, leoking down.

"At that instant I appeared in the presence of the guilty pair. Edith colored, and Mark, of re-arranging the light searf which the summer wind had blown from her fair shoulder .-"'Mr. Robson,' I said, 'attentions of the

character just observed are considered by me as a liberty taken with this young lady, sir, and an impertinence. You understand, sir .-Between men of honor,' I resumed, 'there is but one issue for an affair of this sort.'

"' Go to the deuce,' said he. "Hardly were the words uttered when my anger at finding another on terms of familiarity with the angel who had for several weeks been my exclusive company, and at his language in her presence, brought the gold-headed cane into violent contact with his hat, I believe it was. Then commenced a combat which lasted some minutes; blood flowed on both sides; a crowed gathered, separated us, and bore us away in opposite directions, and a lady friend appearing was just in time to prevent Edith from fainting. And, alas! that was the last occasion on which I saw either her or my goldgirl to a quadruped. We had long been neigh- with during the melee; while Edith was next

day sent up to town and thence to England, as I gathered, where she married-not Markbut a very wealthy middle aged man in the tallow trade, as I learned at college two years subsequently."

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI IN PRISON.

The following account of a visit paid to Archbishop Ledechowski in prison, on February 5th, is

from the Neu Wiener Freie Presse : It would be difficult to imagine a gloomier place than the great district prison of Ostrowo. The town is about the ugliest in the province of Posen, and that is not saying much good of it. It seems to me to have been selected on purpose to render the prisoners melancholy and their punishment easier. It was nearly ten o'clock when I reached the prison and applied for permission to see his Grace, the incarcerated Archbishop of Poscn. Before being allowed to enter, I had to exhibit my credentials as your correspondent. My application struck the Prussian official unfavorably, for he curtly said, "You can't see him." I then produced my letters of introduction from the Berlin magnates, and he became civil; but, however, without consenting to reconsider his decision. He said. "It is against rules to admit persons into the prisoners' cells, and we cannot make discrimination in favor of any one." After a good deal of persuasion on my part, he relented and told me to come back at noon. I returned at the appointed hour. The warden was busy, and so I had to try my patience and wait .-While doing so I witnessed a horrid scene. Three men were brought in with chains on their arms and feet. They were rough-looking men, with desperate faces. The warden spoke sternly to them, and said, "You have been here before." The prisoners protested in a whining tone, but the warden reminded one of them that he was not mistaken. I very soon discovered what it all meant. The other two men were taken away, but the third was handed over to a keeper, who took him into a hall-way, and then attached a heavy wheel-barrow to him. To this wheel-barrow the wretch will remain fastened all day, except at meal times, and he will be locked up in his cell at night. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years penal servitude, and his lamentations. while he wheeled his barrow about the yard, were perfectly awful. The warden now told me the Archbishop would

like to see me, and conducted me through the

long corridor into a little court-yard, and thence

into a two-story house, which he said was his own dwelling, the second floor of which had been fitted are starving in search of work in the large cities of up as a place of confinement for the Archbishop. the East would only come to Nebraska, they would The parlor headed the staircase, and the door was shut with a padlock. The warden undid it and let in New York or Boston in a lifetime. Another me in. The room was plainly but cleanly furnished. A small iron bedstead was to the right near the wall. There was a table, and between the windows a mahogany secretaire. At the window sat the Archbishop in an ordinary arm-chair. His Grace received me kindly, and regretted he could not meet me in better quarters. As he spoke he laid down a copy of the Imitation of Christ, which he had been reading. I expressed a hope that his im- the exile. Thus; Ireland with its present populaprisonment would not last long. He shook his massive head, and said, "No, no; my adversaries five millions. In ten years, or twenty years (emiwill keep me here as long as they can. The Emperor William would probably pardon me, if I hose to ask him to do so; but I never will, never." Here he paused, and then said, "As a journalist its population, and leaves as much as would give 8 you are doubtless familiar with this affair of mino. It is a struggle of principle against principle. My enemies can make me suffer suffer now, but they know as well as I do myself, that nothing on earth will move me .-Unparalleled successes have intoxicated the Prince, and he actually believes as firmly as did Napoleon I. in his star and that it will never set. But, sir, upon what a frail foundation is his grandeur built! I foresee the fall, but it may be years ere it comes. Until then I can wait and can and must suffer."-I did not feel inclined to argue the point, and asked his Grace if he were well treated. "Oh, yes," said he, "they give enough to cat and drink, but I am a small eater and have not tasted wine at table for twenty-five years. To my abstemious life, I feel persuaded I owe my good health. I have now a very bad cold, caught in the night, a gloomy bitter one, when they dragged me out of my bed and writer to be very harsh and muddy in his sentences. without a monent's warning brought me here on board a train, which was very cold and miscrable. Derhans too highly, the value of health, and to ap-Then again, I was up for hours without a fire." I now inquired what his Grace intended doing. "My good friend," answered he, " they do not even allow me to communicate with the outside world. The warden actually sent to the Minister of Justice to know if my private letters should be read before being sent to my friends. I must say I was thunderstruck at this, but I have resigned myself. I ought to be thankful for what I have. Had I no privileges I should be shut up in a common cell, and fed on the coarsest food. If I get permission to communicate with the outside world, I shall write a book about all this business, and by it fair minded people will be able to judge who was right and who wrong." At this moment the warden came in to tell me time was up. Upon taking leave of the imprisoned prelate he said: "For God's sake, do not put into my mouth more than I have said. l am a prisoner and cannot defend myself." I promised faithfully to obey, received his blessing and departed. In crossing the court yard I saw the unfortunate prisoners working at their tasks or cating their gloomy dinner. It consisted of little wooden pails of soup. They looked greatly dejected. The keepers had pistols in their hands as they escorted them about. I was glad to be out of the dismal place.

EMIGRATION. The season is all but arrived when the Emigration movement attains its annual maximum of force and numbers. Although the exodus has been smaller during the past quarter than for any corresponding period for many years, we must not take this decrease to be an indication that the popular depletion has spent itself at last and is about to cease. The stypic was casual and temporary. Reports of distress in America warned even those whose faith is almost boundless in the chances and wealth awaiting the stranger in that El Dorado across the waters. But the unfavourable tidings will have the effect of merely deterring for a time the tide which is destined to flow from this country until a national condition, which is not at present within even sanguine purview, offers to the general population of Ireland sufficient inducements to remain at home. We are of opinion that the flood of emigration, which has been interrupted by the trade and industrial paralysis in America, will renew itself in greater volume as soon as the panic has subsided and matters have begun to run in the channel of former presperity. It is our belief that while work and wages are so partial and so uncertain to large numbers of people in Ireland, emigration to the West will always continue. Indeed, the ties which have been formed the millions who have knotted a living link between this island and the United States will always draw our people in the wake of their fathers and kindred. Whether the Celt is destined to build up a nation, in the New World or is fated to lose himself in its mixture of races are questions of the future. One thing is disagreeably clear. It is, that compared with other emigrant nationalities, Ireland does not seem to be securing an advantageous position in America. We have already frequently discussed the lamentable waste of life, energy, wealth, and influence occasioned to the Ireland of the States by the infatuation, or recklessness, or ignorance of her emigrants, and the neglect of the American-Irish element to look to the welfare of their new compa-

they have sailed for, swarming in the overcrowded cities of the East, is the saddest because the most hurtful feature of the exodus. Germans, Swedes, English, French-all these have the points of their migration steadily fixed; they know where they are going: their object is definite, and when they reach their adopted land they set straightway at work to release it. Between their prudent course and the shiftless lot of the great proportion of our countrymen there is a very deplorable contrast. One of the consequences is that foreign peoples have a solid weight, as they have a solid interest, in the United States, while the Irish with all their gifts, are more a mere political element than a substantial and honored influence in the common wealth. This is very deeply to be deplored. And it is more regretable because there seems to be no progress towards amendment. The miseries suffered by the artizans and labourers of New York and other teeming hives during the past year will not frighten new comers from them. They will suffer themselves to be absorbed in these communities—to share their vicissitudes, their auxieties, and their ceaseless struggle. It would be well with the thousands at this moment preparing for the voyage which is but the beginning of a new and strange career if they carefully pondered what they had best do with themselves on arriving in the States. The latest accounts represent the great centres as still suffering severely from lack of employment. Thousands are out of work, and more than these are affected thereby. Many have returned and are still flying back to this country. It is beyond doubt that the places where this distress prevails do not want fresh hands to earn and more mouths to feed. It is almost equally beyond doubt that the places where such distress will he, in all pr bability, an economic recurrence, a periodic accident of trade, had better be avoided by all who want to better their condition as they advance in life. The surest prospect of doing this last is found in emigration to the West of the States. A voluminous and very interesting correspondence on this subject has recently occupied the columns of several leading American newspapers. Very briefly summing up the conclusions affirmed by the vast morning and half-an-hour earlier to bed at night majority of the writers engaged, we find it asserted will remedy this, and the advantages are the followthat, in all respects, the labourer throughout the States is better off than he is either in England or in Ireland. We are told that in the vast regions of the West, land; the finest and most productive in the world, invites the straitened European to cultivate and enjoy it, at a merely nominal cost. A clergyman writes declaring that if the Irish who be better off in one year than they possibly could be gentleman from Minnesota, deplores the fatuity which keeps his poor countrymen wretched dependents upon a hungry fortune in great towns while wiser foreigners reap case and plenty in a fertile territory which would maintain the people of these Three Kingdoms A third correspondent contends by arithmetical process that emigration from Ireland cannot be stopped and that Texas is the Eden of tion gives 4 acres per head to each inhabitant of gration being stopped), the proportion of land to people would be greatly diminished. Texas seven times larger than Ireland, gives 160 acres each to

THE WORKING MAN'S HEALTH. There is truth in the old adage, " A sound mind

Freeman.

acres to each Irish five millions. State land is to be

got for 75 cents, an acre. The soil is as fine as there

is in the world, whether for crops or for pasture. If

people find it necessary to emigrate, we advise them

to study these statements. Let them be somewhat

exaggerated, still the emigrant will be less deceived

by them than by his anticipations of success in the cities and towns of the Eastern seaboard.—Dublin

in a sound body." Sickly people seldom are in possession of a clear mind, although many delicate persons are astute thinkers on particular subjects; but as a rule these subjects are of little general benefit or utility, and oftentimes bad health or indigestion causes a thinker to be parrow in his ideas, and a preciate too highly a human thing is to fall into the crime of envy, a vice which distorts the judgment and leaves the mind unbalanced. Health is one of the essentials as it is the most fruitful source of the well-being of man. The Rothschild, lying on his bed of pain and surrounded by all the appliances that wealth and science can bring into existence to alleviate suffering, may well envy the poor man who sits by the wayside breaking stones, and cating a crust with all the zest that health lends to appetite. Nothing that human ingenuity can invent can compensate for the loss of health. The man whose life is passed amidst luxury and whose signature opens golden coffers, knows this, and accordingly studies his constitution and his health beyond everything else, whilst the workingman, the son of toil, he whose bread is dependent upon uncertain labour, is not only careless, but it might be truthfully said, culpably negligent of that, the privation of which casts him amongst paupers, makes his children beggars, and sinks his wife to the lowest depths of of suffering and shame. The death-rate in the large towns of England, at ages long removed from the time of the natural decay of the human frame, is appaling. The number of children whom sickness or disease cuts off is a proof of the little attention paid to health, and be it understood, that amongst the humble classes of society, the deathrate amongst children is but slightly greater than amongst the wealthy. Again, the death-rate amongst that class whose age gives promise of full manhood or ripe womanhood is far in excess of what it ought to be. Amongst the wealthy classes of society it may be that an over care and an undue vigilance in matters of health produces an extreme prudence, and prudence can become a failing, if not a crime The wealthy classes also are apt to place too much confidence in human science, and too little trust in the Providence of God and in His goodness. The poorer classes, from whom the workingmen are called, are, on the contrary, too hopeful, perhaps superstitiously so, in Providence. This over confidence is engendered by their somewhat precarious modes of existence, and is nurtured too often by the reckless lives which too many of the working-classes lead, and for the effects of which lives there is no desire to take credit to themselves, but rather a willingness to place at the door of Providence everything that an uneasy conscience finds troublesome to carry. For instance, a tradesman or a labourer indulges in a little too much drink, and in consequence loses his situation, thereby depriving himself and his family of a proper supply of food. In most cases illness or sickness, especially in times of infectuous diseases such as cholera or fever, is the consequence. The sickness, or, if it should occur, death, is placed at the door of Providence. It is true that an all-Wise Being permits it, but it is scarcely just to say that He has ordained it, which, however, is generally assumed to be the case. The family is steeped in poverty and wretchedness, and the unfortunate survivors content themselves by saying, "It is God's will." It must be remembered that God has given to man a free will, and that He has endowed him with an intellect to guide his will, and if a man blindly lends his will to that which is against the common sense of his intellect, it is most unfair to cast the consequences of the folly upon Providence. We should consider him a

be a simpleton who put his hand into a fire with the hope of its not being burned.

Thus men should seriously consider the advantages of health of body, and the consequent health of mind. A man afflicted with an ear-ache or toothache is a most miserable companion, for he can neither talk reasonably or act sensibly. The first consideration of a working-man should be his place of residence. Let him select a place where there is fresh air. In the foetid atmosphere of a filthy street or a pent-up court, there can be little or no fresh air. It is incredible how little importance the working-classes attach to a plentiful supply of fresh air, but perhaps some wise one may be induced to reflect on the following :- 1. In densely crowded streets, or in alleys or courts shut in by large buildings, the atmosphere is contaminated by the noxious or hurtful exhalations produced by bad drainage, decaying animal and vegetable matter, and the want of a current of air and other causes, the effects of which are baneful and injurious to health. The gases emitted by manufactories are also most inimical to health. 2. There is nothing more prejudicial to health than living in or sleeping in badly ventilated apartments or bedrooms, where the air is impregnated with the carbonic acid gas, breathed out of the lungs of most sleepers and mixed with the refuse matter given out by the perspiratory glands. 3. The function of the lungs is to receive the oxygen of the atmosphere and bring it in contact with the blood which is thus purified and converted from venous into arterial blood or pure blood. The air given out by the lungs carries with it carbonic acid gas and other impurities of the venous blood. It follows as a matter of course that those who sleep in badly ventilated bedrooms breathe again and again, this vitiated air, which is by this means repeatedly re-introduced into the system. There are those who will say "This may be all very well and true, but how can I live in a place two or three miles from my work." To such the answer is simple. The streets where fresh air may be obtained are certainly far removed from your work place, but half-an-hour's less sleep in the ing :- 1. The health of your body is better. 2. You avoid being a spectator of bad example. 3. Your children, if you have any, are not tempted to wrong by the scenes that too often are witnessed in crowded alleys and streets. 4. You beget a spirit of house pride in rivalling the better class of people with whom the neighborhood brings you in contact, and you inspire your children with a self-respect that is not to be found in densely packed streets. "Yes, yes, you may be correct" some man will say, · but the rent is higher" Exactly, but it is better to pay for these advantages than to swell the coffers of a doctor, or become a burden to the parish .-Again, it is wise to teach your childeren to be something better and higher in the social scale than their parents. This can never be done if the workingman lives in a street in which poverty becomes familiar to him, and in which there is a constant tale of misery and degradation. Our acquaintance with poverty is not apt to make us appreciate wealth, but our knowledge of wealth is most apt to make us fear poverty Therefore it should be the duty of the workingman to study well the desirability of a residence in a neighborhood in which there is a plentiful supply of pure-air. Having placed ourselves in a healthy locality our next care should be a liberal supply of sound and wholesome food. Dainties and "tit-bits," as they are called, are undesirable, but home-made bread, potatoes, boiled beef or bacon, and vegetables as often as possible are the purest and most necessary. Clean clothes should be the next consideration. A clean, if ragged garment, is never a disgrace. Lastly, but not least, a plentiful supply of soap and water is most necessary. Keep all sleeping apartments well ventilated. and during the day let a constant current of fresh air pass through them. These are the grand necessary means of health, and those who neglect them are indifferent to their own health, and to the social and moral benefits derived therefrom

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. - The following is a correct list of the Catholic members returned than in the last, or, as far as we can remember, any former Parliament since 1829. Irish Catholic con stituencies choose Catholics and Protestants impartially-an example which the bigotry of England is too obstinate to follow :-

Bowyer, Sir George, Bart., Wexford County. Brady, John, M.D., i eitrim. Browne, George Eakins, Mayo. Bryan, George Leopold, Kilkenny County. Callan, Philip, Louth and Dundalk. Cogan, Right Hon. William Henry Ford, Kildare. Collins, Eugene, Kinsale. Dease, Edmund, Queen's County. Digby, Kenelm Thomas, ditto. Downing, M'Carthy, Cork County. Dunbar, John, New Ross. Ennis, John James, Athlone. Ennis, Nicholas, Meath. Errington, George, Longford... Esmonde, Sir George, Bart., Waterford County. Hay, Charles J., Cavan. French, Hon. Charles, Roscommon. Lewis, Henry Owen, Carlow Borough. MacCarthy, John George, Mallow. Martin, Patrick, Kilkenny County. M'Kenna, Sir Joseph Neale, Youghal. Meldon, Charles Henry, Kildare. Montagu, Right Hon. Lord Robert, Westmeath. Moore, Arthur, Clonmel. Morris, George, Galway City. Murphy, Nicholas Daniel, Cork City. Nolan, Captain John Philip, Galway County. O'Brien, Sir Patrick, Bart., King's County. O'Byrne, William Robert, Wicklow. O'Clery, Keyes, Wexford County. O'Conor Don, The, Roscommon. O'Conor, Denis Maurice, Sligo County. O'Donoghue, The, Tralec. O'Gorman, Major W. Purcell, Waterford City. O'Keeffe, John, Dungarvan.
O'Leary, William H., M.D., Drogheda. O'Loghlen, Right Hon. Sir Colman, M., Bart. Clare. O'Reilly, Miles William, Longford.

O'Shaughnessy, Richard, Limerick City.
O'Sullivan, William Henry, Limerick County.
Power, Richard, Waterford City.
Redmond, William Archer, Wexford Berough. Ronsyne, Joseph Philip, Cork City. Sheil, Edward, Athlone. Sherlock, David, Queen's Sergeant, King's County Smyth, Patrick James, Westmeath. Sullivan, Alexander Martin, Louth. Synan, Edmond John, Limerick County. Tighe, Thomas, Mayo.

It has been decided to crect a palace for his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland, on the Cathedral grounds, at a cost of at least £12,000.

Major Trench, late member for Galway County, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The claim of a man named Bradly for £300 compensation, for the murder of his brother near Castlebar, last month, has been rejected by the Mayo Grand Jury.

The census return for the county and city of Limerick shows that a decrease of 25,000 has taken

Miss Frances E. Power has given £500 to the Christian Brothers of Waterford, to aid them in their endeavors to advance education and morality.

'The Limerick Assizes were adjourned on Saturlay until the 25th instant. In the case in which the Rev. Mr. Power and others were charged with riot at Glenroe, the jury disagreed and were discharged without having arrived at a verdict.

The Lords Justices have intimated to Lord Lismore, in reply to a memorial from the magistrates of the North Riding of Tipperary, that at present they do not consider it advisable to reduce the number of extra police in the Riding by more than fifty men.

A memorial was recently presented to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for the release of twenty-one prisoners, sentenced to various terms of imprison. ment for participation in the Belfast riots of 1872. A reply has been received from His Excellency, declining to accede to the prayer of the memorialists.

The Guardians of the North Dublin Union on Wednesday passed a resolution calling on the Government to apply the surplus of the revenues of the late Established Church to the reduction of the poor rates. The Chairman refused to put an amendment in favor of the application of the mony to the establishment of a Royal Residence in Ireland and the development af the Irish Fisheries, and said that he had it on high authority that a member of the Royal Family would be soon resident in Ireland.

A Gort correspondent of the Dublin Freeman of a recent date draws attention to a statement which has appeared in an Irish paper to the effect that the mob" in Gort Galway had broken the windows of the Protestant church on the day of the polling for the county election, and says there is no foundation whatever for this statement. The Catholic people of Gort live on the best possible terms with their Protestant brethren.

ARREST FOR CARRYING A RIFLE. - A respectable young person named Crowley, living in the neighborhood of Kilfinane, is in custody, charged with carrying a breech-loading rifle without a license. A patrol of policemen by night came across a man carrying a rifle, and pursued him when he attempted to escape. In order to run the faster he threw the rifle over the ditch, and also threw off his overcoat. Both were found by the police, and on the suspicion raised by some papers found in the coat pocket, they proceeded to the house of Crowley, whom they found in bed, and arrested him on suspicion of being the tugitive.

A series of extraordinary cases came before the magistrates sitting at Bruff Petty Sessions, this week. Several parties were charged with conspiracy to defraud an insurance company by obtaining policies of insurance under false pretences in the company's offices, on the lives of several persons without their being privy to such transactions. Among the persons whose lives were alleged to have been so insured, was Mr. Smith, who, it will be remembered, had a dispute with his tenantry at Cullane. The cases heard were returned to the Assizes, but others

An inquest was held at Ballincollig Military Barracks on the remains of Driver Patk Hanrahan, of the Royal Artillery. Driver Edward Glover of the same corps is in custody on suspicion of causing the injuries that resulted in the death of Hanrahan. The evidence showed that the men had quarrelled, and struggled together into one of the stalls. Glover went away, and Hanrahan was found lying insensible near the horse occupying the stall. The unfortunate man died six hours afterwards. One of the witnesses swore that he had seen the horse kicking Hanrahan on the head. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against the prisoner.

Further disclosures have been made regarding the conspiracy to defraud the New York Life Insurance Company by the insuring of lives of persons residing in the County Limerick without their knowledge. Mr. Barry, the local agent, has absconded, and a warrant has been issued. It is also stated that persons who obtained policies on the life of a well-known landowner were afterwards present at and took part in public meetings at which he was held up to public odium. One witness in his examination said he was greatly alarmed when he heard it privately rumoured that men were being done away with. It Mr. Serjeant Sherlock, Q. C., King's County; Mr. is also stated that some of the persons whose lives Patrick Leopold Martin, Kilkenny county; Mr. Charwere insured were met with at fairs and markets by les Henry Meldon, County Kildare; Sir George Bowncople who made them drunk and that some of yer, County Wexford; Mr. Philip Callan, Dundak them have since died.

At the Cork Assizes yesterday four men, named Cahill, Connelly, Connell, and Rooney, were tried for conspiring to rob the Militia barracks at Bandon in June last, and stealing eight rifles. They were tried at the last Assizes, but the jury disagreed. It was proved that there was collusion on the part of a County Westmeath. The solicitors who sit in Proved that there was collusion on the part of a County Westmeath. was proved that there was collusion on the part of a sergeant and one of the Militia, and the prisoners went at an appointed hour and took the rifles away. Near the barracks they met a militiaman, whom they compelled, with a revolver presented at his head, to lie down in a ditch while they effected the robbery, and they afterwards took him up in a car and carried him away a mile from Bandon. He was examined, and identified the prisoners. Several other witnesses were produced by the Crown, and the jury, without hesitation, found the four men

The assizes are drawing to a close. On the northern circuits the business is over, and on the others the Judges have reached the last towns. The general result is satisfactory. The instances of serious crime are rare and exceptional, and the local authorities bear testimony in their official reports to the prevailance of tranquility and order. In opening the Commission in Cork yesterday, Mr. Justice Barry observed that, considering the vast extent of the county and the largeness of the population, the lightness of the calendar was remarkable. There were three cases of murder set down for trial. In the first, bills for manslaughter only would be sent to the grand jury. In the second case, the accused was undoubtedly insane. The third case arose out of a gambling dispute on a racecourse, and it was alleged that there was evidence of pre-existing malice. The only other charge of a serious character was one of a class which had for some time caused great alarm, and brought evil consequences upon many misguided persons, but was now happily rare. It was the case of a person styling himself "Rory of the Hills," who visited the house of a landlord and threatened him with death. That was an isolated instance in a great county. At the Kildure Assizes an action which is likely to attract considerable notice is expected to be tried on Monday. The plaintiff is the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, of Callan, and the defendant the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory. It is an action for libel arising out of the dispute with the Commissioners of National Education. An inquest on the body of Mr. John Harris, lately

lessee of the Theatre Royal, who was drowned on Saturday, was held yesterday at Killiney. Michael Flausgan, a Dalkey fisherman, deposed that at 5 o'clock on Friday evening he was setting lobster pits in Dalkey Sound, when he heard cries for assistance from a gentleman, whom he took off the rocks at Killiney, and who told him the tide had overtaken him. Another fisherman told the witness that the gentleman had been walking about the strand in the afternoon. The rocks from which he was then rescued were distant about 25ft. from the place where the body was found. When rescued on Friday evening the deceased was perfectly sober. Mr. Reilly, at whose house in Sandycove Mr. Harrishad been staying on a visit, deposed that the deceased was fond of walking on the strand, and that he slept well on ger. Thursday night, and appeared in good spirits next morning. He had been fretting a little about leavfool who would run along the edge of a precipice place within the last decade in their joint populating the Theatre Royal, but his manner did not ex-

triots. The fatal persistency with which; in face of after having been told that many had been dashed ton, and of nearly 140,000 in thirty years. The hibit any symptoms of a suicidal tendency. Once population in 1871 was 191,936. ally a little lame in one toot. The jury returned a verdict of " Found Drowned."

> A correspondent sends the following figures regarding the number and distribution of the Irish militia: There are 46 regiments of militia in the 32 counties, distributed as follows: Ulster (9 counties) 15 regiments, 5 of which are artillery; Leinster (12 counties), 14 regiments, 1 of which is artillery Munster (6 counties). 11 regiments, 5 of which are artillery; Connaught (5 counties), 6 regiments, Mayo supplying two regiments. There are 34 Col. onels, 17 of whom are only honorary; 39 Lieut.-Col. onels, 62 Majors, 297 Captains. 297 Lieutenants, 36 Paymasters, 44 Adjutants, 40 Qyartermasters. 46 Surgeons, and 40 Assistant Surgeons; total commissioned officers. 935. There is also a regiment of artillery on the "establishment" for Galway but they have never been embodied; nevertheless, they hold a place on the Army List, and could be embodied immediately if necessary. At the "Annual Training they muster 30,000, and are very little inferior to their brethren of the "line" in discipline or physical

> FATAL ACCIDENTS NEAR FERMOY -Two melancholy accidents occurred in the vicinity of Fermoy. A farmer named O'Brien, residing at Kilworth, was returning home, on foot. A side car belonging to Mr. St. John Grant overtook him on the road; O'Brien was walking on the footway, and as the car approached he was noticed to stumble, and to fall on the carriage way. Before the horse could be pulled up he passed over the man. When the latter was taken up it was found that he was quite insensible, and that the horse had struck him on the head with one of his boofs. Medical assistance was procured, but poor O'Brien never rallied. An inquest was held on the deceased by Mr. Coroner Moore. Both Mr. Grant, and the next of kin of the deceased were represented by professional men, and after a protracted in juiry the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. On the same evening a man named Donovan, employed by Mr. Do rning, of Ashfield was returning home on horseback, when he fell from his horse, and sustained such injuries of the head that concussion of the brain set in, and he

> Dualin, March 13.—The inquiry before the magis. trates at Bruff into the alleged frauds upon a New York insurance company was resum d yesterday. On the previous day, Dr. Mechan, Dr. Sheehy, and William Carroll were returned for trial at the Assizes, and bail, taken for their appearance, themselves in £2:0 each and two sureties in £100 each. At the sitting of the Court yesterday, Mary Morony, described as a respectable lady, living near Herbert's-town, Michael M'Auliffe, Dr. Sheehy, and William Barry, local agent to the company, were charged with forging a policy on the life of Mr. Boucher, of Bargots town. Mrs. Morong had Mr. Boucher's name as one of the lessees in her lease. Dr. Sheehy signed the certificate, without communicating with Mr Boucher, That gentleman was examined, and stated that he knew nothing about his life having been insured until he received an intimation from Dublin that a bonus was due on his policy. Mrs. Morony swore that she desired to have an assurance effected in the ordinary way, and wrote to that effect to the local agent, as she held a lease with Mr. Boucher's name in it. The magistrates dismissed the charges against Mrs. Morony and M'Auliffe, but took informations against Dr. Sheehy and Barry. In another case informations were taken against Dr. Mechan. Mathew Dooling, and Patrick Carroll.

IRISH LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.-The list of lawyers who have been returned to the new Parliament ly various constituencies in Ireland is unusually long, at all events in excess of former Parliaments. It includes not only the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for that country (Dr. Ball and Mr. Law, Q. C.), but 18 barristers and four solicitors exclusive of several country gentleman who are members of the Irish Ear, but who do not practice. The former are :- Sir Colman O'Loghlen, County Clare; the Hon. David Plunket, Q. C., Dublin Uni versity; Mr. Isac Butt, Q. C., Limerick; Mr. William Johnston, Belfast; Mr. Keyes O'clery, County Wexford; Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, Limerick and County Louth; Mr. Edward John Synan, County Limereck; Mr. John Dunbar, New Ross; S. Patrick O'Brien, King's County; Mr. Denis Maurice O'Connor, County Sligo; Mr. John William Ellisa liament for Irish constituencies are :- Mr Charles Edward Lewis, Londonderry City; Mr. M'Carty Downing, County Cork; Mr. Charles Joseph Far County Cavan; and Mr. John George M'Carlby Mallow.

The eleventh report of the Inspector of the Re formatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland has been printed. It states that on the 31st December 1872, there were ten reformatory schools in Ireland of which two for males and one for females were ke Protestants; three for males and four for temale for Roman Catholies. The Inspector again draw attention to the remarkable decrease in the numb of young offenders owing to the operation of the Irish Reformatory Schools Act. " Habitual offens ers" appear now to have almost disappeared anot the juvenile population. In 1872, 928 mdc 166 female juveniles were committed to prisonmales and 23 females twice; 4 males and 6 females thrice; 1 male and 5 females five times and up wards. In 1872 there were upwards of 1,000 chi dren in the various reformatories. In the time years previous 258 boys and 85 girls have been di charged. Of the boys 77 per cent. are reported be "doing well;" 6 per cent, to have "relayed; per cent, are "doubtful," and the balance have be lost sight of. Of the girls 69 per cent are "doit well;" 14 per cent. "doubtful." Only one has been convicted of crime, and the remainder has been sight of. These are, on the whole, encourage figures; and the total cost of the Irish Reformator for 1872 was only £25,000, a triffing sum when the great results achieved are remembered. Past from Reformatories, we find that 47 Industri Schools exists in Ireland, which give shelter 1,317 boys and 2,487 girls. Mr. Lentaigne gires very cheering account of the condition of these mirable establishments, which we strongly recol mend to the charitable support of the public.- De lin Freeman.

Discussing the Home Rule movement in a number the Catholic World says :

The objections to the Home Rule plan, as far we can gather them from the English and Tory press-for the politicians have carefully avoided discussion-are principally three:

I. The confusion and possible conflict of aud ity which might aris- from having two co-ordin legislative assemblies under the same governmen II. That the people of Ireland are unable to em themselves, and, as the last parliament was by the corruption and venality of its members, stored one would be open to the same deleter

influences. III. That as the Catholics, from their numb would necessarily have a majority in the Commi the rights of property and the guaranteed privile of their Protestant fellow-subjects would be in

IV. That the granting of legislative power be only a step to complete independence.

To these objections it is answered, first, that the advocates of Home Rule merely require power the advocates of Home Rule merely require power the advocates of Home Rule merely require power to regulate affairs purely domestic, and not touch to regulate affairs purely domestic, and not touch to regulate affairs purely domestic, and not touch of an imperial Party and Jane Grey were charged on a purely like the invisibility of an imperial Party and Jane Grey were charged on a purely like the invisibility of an imperial Party. on those within the jurisdiction of an imperial Paron those would be little possibility of a collision of the two bodies; secondly, they admit the premises, regarding the probability of bribery and corruption, for the conditions are altered. The rotten and presentation boroughs, from whence the ten and presentation borougus, from whence the base been already reported. The prisoners square miles and about a million of people and the the Beform Bill, and landlord influence received a were committed for trial. The tools taken in this little Falkland Islands, with 803 inhabitants, close important capture are a fair specimen of the culture. the Beform Bill, and immediate received a important capture are a fair specimen of the culture the list of British American possessions. On the decided check by the adoption of the ballot. They decided check by the adoption of the ballot. They important capture are a fair specimen of the culture the list of British American possessions. On the further allege that the Catholics now, particularly since the Encumbered Estates Acts was passed, are the most numerous body of landford in the kingdom, are consequently conservative, and would be exceeding jealous of any agrarian law that might be proposed; that the late Church Disestablishment nd the Land Acts have done away with many of the causes of quarel between Catholics and Protestants growing out, of tithes, endowments, etc., and triumphantly point to the numerous Protestant gentlemen, many of whom are clergymen, who have joined their movement. As to the idea of total separation, they very properly retort that If Ireland will not rest satisfied with the concession of her just demands, it is not likely that she will be more loyal to the crown as long as they are withheld.

This repeal movement, in another shape, like its predecessors, had a very obscure birth and a small christening. About three years ago, a few gentlemen met in a private room in the city of Dublin to chat over political affairs, amongst whom was Isanc Butt, a member of Parliament, and a lawyer of large experience and great eminence in his profession, who suggested the outlines of the present plan of operation. Like most hardy plants, its growth was at first slow, but it has recently sprung up a hale hearty tree, with boughs over-shadowing all classes at home, and roots extending through the sister island and its dependencies. From the first leadership has been accorded to Butt, who though by no means a man of the gigantic calibre of O'Connell, is still a very competent political guide and an energetic organizer. Though a Protestant and a great favorite with the more liberal sectarians, he seems to enjoy the confidence and friendship of many of the Catholic Bishops and a large number of the priesthood, particularly those of the venerable Archhishop McHale, whose name we find appended pro-minently to the call for the late conference in the capital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A deputatation is being organized in England to wait on Mr Disraeli and urge upon him the wisdom of observing a strictly Protestant solicy.

The Committee of Investigation in the case of Mr Whalley, M. P. reported in the Imperial House of Commons that Chief Justice Cockburn only did what was his duty, and no further investigation was necessary. Mr Whalley gave notice that he would move for a new Committee of Enquiry.

FOOL OR FANATIC."-Last Sunday evening a person stood in one of the pulpits in this town, and held forth to the congregation. After reeling off a lot of stuff about original sin, and so forth, the peasonthat is, the preacher—said, "The Tichborne trial is ended, and just as Pilate condemned Christ, so the unjust judge and jury in Westminster Hall has condemned that poor man."-Shrewsbury Free Press.

ALL THROUGH TICHBORNE -At Hammersmith Police Court on Friday, Isabella Coombas a needle woman. was charged with willfully breaking three lanterns. the property of Messrs Kolk and Lucas. Thomas Young, watchman, said early that morning he saw saw the prisoner come up on to the North End, Fulham, pick up a flint stone, and break three lanterns which were placed to indicate danger. She said, "It is all through Tichborne." She also said she would lose her life for Tichborne. Mr Ingham fined her five shillings in addition to the damage, or fourteen days imprisonment. On leaving the dock the prisoner rushed at the watchman, would have struck him had she not been prevented by the officers of the

An article in the Contemporary Review for February by Mr. John Hunt, an English Protestant. makes the following admissions: " Of all the theories of revelation that of the Church of Rome is most like what we should beforehand regard as the truth. It is both likely that the Divine Being would give a revelation, and that He would give it so as to secure men from all manner of doubt. And the best way to do this would be to establish a Church which was in this world the Divine and infallible teacher of men for all times. This would give us the kind of certainty which we crave, and would secure the truths coming to us without the channel of man's fallible reason. Nothing but the clearest evidence that the Church of Rome is not what it professes to be can justify any of us in refusing to submit to its decrees, and to believe its dogmas." The claims of the so-called 'Catholic party in the Church of England, Mr. Hunt considers unworthy of any serious consideration.

The luxurious habits of the gold country collier of the present days were not long since satirized by Punch, whose artist represented them in the act of buying the pine-apple a fine lady was unable to afford. If we may believe the following anecdote, told by a Staffordshire journal regarding the habits of the mining population, this satire did not even contain the unsal legitimate amount of exaggeration :- A professional man entered a provision dealer's shop in one of the mining districts, and pointto some scaled tins, inquired what they contained "Grouse and partridges, sir," replied the dealer. "How many birds in each tin, and what do you charge?" "There's one bird in each tin, and they are half-a-crown each." "Thank you; that's more than I can afford." "No offence, sir, but we did not lay them in for gentlemen like you. We got them for the miners. A miner called with his wife halfau-hour ago, and asked the same questions as you have. When I had answered them, he said, 'Misses, we'll ha' two of them for tea.' "

AN M.P.'s LETTER BOX .- A London correspondent writes:-The new members who have come to town daily receive all manner of strange circulars; here, for instance, is a list of "documents" received by one honorable gentleman since Thursday last,-Circular from a money-lender offering "favorable terms;" letter from the Incumbent of a Western Chapel, setting forth the attractions of a Ritualistic service; three copies of the National Reformer with articles marked; the Sun newspaper with an article on the Church of England marked; circular from a professor in a well-known college in London offering private lessons in the English language, literature, and in rhetoric to "gentlemen who have spent their early years in the honorable pursuit of wealth;" the Sword and Trowel, with two passages marked; a photograph of the Claimant, with the compliments and address of the photographer; an Atlantic and Great Western Railway prospectus; circular from a professor of deportment, offering private lessons in attitudes, bows, motions, and much else besides, including "the Court advance and retire"-whatever that may be; five circulars from fashionable tailors. and three from fashionable bootmakers; a pamphlet on the potato disease; "Some Thoughts on the Mission," by an Eastern clergyman; the bills of fare and prices at nine hotels and restaurants; letter marked "strictly private," from the secretary of a public company, offering Mr. —— a number of shares and an annual sum for 'liberty to place your name on our prospectus;" circular stating that Messrs. So-and-So" execute commissions on all the principal events:" letters reprinted from the Times on the fire at the Pantechnicon; two copies of the Rock, on which, because of insufficient postage there

was a charge of 2d. THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN MANCHESTER.—At creasing rapidly, at something like an average rate in the career or principles of Garibaldi which was now in search of a revenue officer to whom he could poor widow.

the city police court, Manchester, on Friday, Alfred of 14 per cent. in the decade. The total population inconsistent in any fatal degree with the real principles of cither political party, and the same conclusion when he came to inquire he found that the revenue. ry, and Jane Grey were charged on remand with miles; nearly the extent of the United States. The from jewellery and money amounting in value to bitants, including 50,000 "immigrants from Asia," gether with powerful screw "citizens," smaller incorners of a safe; a miniature screw jacket that could be put in a waistcoat pocket-a very pretty instrument; a star or rose-drill with about sixteen blades each, each made to come over the other so that on each revolution a great advance is made in the perforation. There are four sizes of these very fine metal. Then there is a double cog-wheel brace seldom used in this country, but greatly used by first-rate burglars, and of tremendous power,-One of the most astonishing items of the collection is a lantern no bigger than a lucifer match box, but quite sufficient to give the light required fer forcing the lock of a safe, and doing everything else connected with the perpetration of what is known as an " extensive robbery." - Manchester Ecolog Part.

Missions and Missions .- Our London correspondent "Pietro" in noticing the "mission"-save the mark !-- which our Protestant brethren have held recently in the English metropolis, endeavors to imagine what would be the result of a mission given had before, and we wait with anxious curio-ity to in New York and Brooklyn by three hundred missionairies of the Domineans, Jesuits and Redemptorists. If the "Pope's army" could detach a flying column of three hundred Damers Giessens, McKennas, Burkes, and Garesches, to move across the American continent in three different directions, we should be disapointed if within six months a million of converts were not added to the fold, and if all who are within it already were not still further strengthened in the spirit and in the active works of Catholic faith. We see around us every day what a few missionaries in a few days can do in our great city parishes, such as the Star of the Sea, er St. Jesephis, Brooklyn; St. Peter's or St. Stephen's. This work is parralled in the country, where, as in Carbondale, two missionaries, Father Damen and his assistant. in a little town whose entire Catholic population is but 4300, can secure 5500 communicants-drawing in souls from miles around-and twenty converts The picture which our correspondent endeavors to imagine, of the work of three Catholic missionaries is difficult to paint. How easy it is to count what three hundred Protestant missionaries in the greatest Protestant city of the world can accomplish, may be seen in our London letter.—Cath Review.

DR. LIVINGSTONE-ARRIVAL OF THE BODY AT SUIZ-Particulars of his Illness and Death - A. Her M. special from London says that the steamer Maker arrived at Suez on Saturday, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone. The following account is given of Dr. Livingstone's illness and death :- " He had been ill of chronic dysentery for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilata, beyond Lake Bemba in the Bisa Country, he said, 'Build me a but to die in.' The hut was built by his followers. On the first of May he was confined to bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. On the third cay, he said he was very cold, and requested more grass to be put over the hut; his followers did not speak or go near him. Kittumboo, Chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well towards the party. On the fourth day, Dr. Livingstone was insensible and died about midnight. Makahoe, his servant, was present. Dr. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary, April 27th. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family when he was first seized by the fatal attack; he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them and then push on to Ujiji and Zunzibar, and fore his death, and often said: 'I am going home.'
His followers dried his body in the sun, packed it in salt, and wrapped it in bark; they travelled with it for six months to Unanyambe; there Cameron's party was met and the news taken to Zanzibar, whither the remains followed ten days afterwards Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, has letters from Dr. Livingstone for Mr. Stanley. The only geographical news is as follows :- After Stanley's departure, Dr. Livingstone left Unanyambe, rounded the south end of Tanganyika, travelled north through the marshes to Muillo. All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Mr. Arthur Laing, a British mer-

chant of Zanzibar, who accompanied the remains. THE BRITISH EMPIRE OF TO-DAY. - The recently published census of the British Empire recalls the plendid rhetorical figure of Daniel Webster about the drum beat of its armies, awakened by the sunrise, re-echoing from land to land, till it encircled the whole globe "with one continuous and unbroken or as to the destruction of the Establishment. If strain of the martial airs of England." The Queen is only one other more populous empire on the globe, that of China, which is calculated to have 77.500,000 of people. Russia, which stands third of the numerical size of Great Britain. The United States is the seventh nationality in point of numbers, but in the course of a dozen years will probably stand next to Russia. The area of the British Empire is put down at 7,769,449 square miles, which makes it a trifle (in the midst of such figures) smaller than the Russian Empire, now possessing 7,862,-568 square miles. The United States is the third in landed possessions-3,578,382 square miles, and Brazil is the fourth, having within about 200,000 square miles of our own extent of territory. The subjects of Queen Victoria are said to live in 44. 142,651 houses, which, if the figures are accurate, can give but little practical idea either of value or comfort, for they would comprise dwellings of all grades from Holland House to the hut of the Hindoo or the New Zealander. Such, however, are the statistical outlines of the British Empire of to-day, the richest and most imposing, if not the most powerful materially and intellectually, of this age, and immensely superior to the great empires of an tiquity. The centre or hub of this wast nationality is the United Kingdom, which has but 121,608 square miles-which is almost exactly the size of our Territory of New Mexico, or about the same as the combined area of New England, New York and New Jersey. There are 260 persons to the square mile in the United Kingdom, but only 38 to the square mile throughout the empire. In some parts of the colonies, however, as in portions of India, the density of population is greater than it is in England or Scotland. The European portion of the British Empire, aside from the home region, consists of but three little dots, as it were: Heligoland, with five square miles of territory, Gibraltar, with less than two, and Malta with 115-the last two being military stations, with garrisons amounting to some 14,000 men. The total population of the three is about 178,000. In crossing the Atlantic a very difterent state of things is seen. In the Canadas, or as well as by their political adversaries. The only the Dominion, as it is now called, the population personage in the land who would not degrade herbut slightly exceeding that of Scotland, inhabits a self before the popular idol was the highest of all. country ten times the extent of Scotland and is in- It may be safely concluded that there was nothing

breaking into the premises of Mr. L. S. Knight, only other British possessions on the main land of jeweller, &c., Oak-street, Shudehill, on Friday night the Americas are British Honduras, having only or Saturday morning, last week, and stealing there-£2,000. The circumstances of the robbery and cap- or coolies. The West India Islands with 13,109 to which the art of burglary has attained. Altoge- African continent and adjacent islands the English there may be about 150 pieces, weighing probably a claim to be masters of 236,870 square miles of terrihundred weight and a half. There are among the tory, peopled by 1,813,450 inhabitants. In Australot an "alderman," a crowbar in two parts fitted to- lia we find six divisions, ranging all the way from 21,000 inhabitants up to 731,528 in Victoria. The struments of the same kind; and "burgesses," still greatest of all the British colonial possessions, more diminutive tools. Among the collection are however, is India, whose population is welcomed at steel wedges of an ingenious kind for catching the 191,307.070, distributed over an area of 238,366 square miles and inhabiting 487,061 villages. In addition are the Island of Ceylon, with over two millions of people, Singapore, Malacca, Hong Kong, etc. Truly, Mr. Webster's imagery was as correct as it was striking .- Barra Journal.

An absolute majority of fifty in the House of Commons and the practical control of the House of Lords will enable Mr. Disraeli for a time to do pretty well as he may please. His early measures, if any, are not likely to be regunded with disfavour or suspicion, and we look at present in vain to discover what section of the ranks-if that expression can be fitly used—of the Opposition will supply critics of his policy. It would hardly be fair, where circumstances are so very different, to anticipate the future conduct of the Premier from his past speechin Opposition or his past conduct when he was a Minister on somewhat doubtful sufferance. He takes office now with a chance which he has never see what use he will make of it. We will observe in the meantime one fact only, which may naturally have escaped, not, indeed, Mr. Disraeli himself, but a good many of his followers. The late elections, which have turned so unquestionably in his favour, were certainly determined less by a love for Conservatism than by a distrust of Liberalism. Conservatism, in fact, has presented itself for some years past rather as a negative creed. It is opposed to " plundering and blundering," and it will defend all rights and unhold all institution, but we do not yet know how these vague and general propositions are to be embodied in practice. The great prophers of the Party have more than once dichard that there is a real progressive Conservative policy, and that it is this which they will endeaved to realize It will be time to comment on it when it has been somewhat more plainly revealed. Our faith at present is almost entirely personal, and is given, if at all, less to pro-pective measures than to the men by whom they are to be proposed. In spite of the apparent verdict of the country, Conservation is on its trial, and it will be judged by the use it makes of the vast opportunity which fortune has just placed within its grasp. The country will not always be satisfied with having passed sentence upon the Liberals. It will demand that those who have long criticized them, and have now succeeded to their place, shall prove, in some decisive way that the change has been for the better. It will not be enough that the present Ministry should be successful in avoiding the now obvious faults of their predecessors. The measure of confidence which has been given to Mr. Disraeli and to the body of gentlemen whom he has recommended to the Quo n's favour is amply sufficient to start them fairly on their career, but they will be much deceived if they trust implicity to its continuance. If there is a true Conservative policy, there is no longer any reason that it should be kept secret by the few to whom it has been revealed. It may now without danger display itself in full daylight, and it will be clear before long whether or not the country will stamp it with its approval.—Times.

There may no doubt be real differences of principle at the bottom of the division which originally separated the Liberal and Conservative parties from one another. There is a principle involved in the maintenance of the monarchy, and in devotion to prerogative. There is a principle involved in union of Church and State, and in that supremacy of the latter over the former which was formerly an article try to reach England. The Doctor prayed much be- of faith in England, and is now, amid the applause of a certain class of Englishmen, being forced upon Fermany, equally as an article of faith. There is a principle in the defence of an Establishment, in the retention of the House of Lords in its ancient splendor and power, in the independence of the udges, in compulsory education, and again, in the connection between religion and instruction. There have been times when some of these, or principles like them, have really divided parties, and when in consequence, to a certain extent, one party maintained one clear definite theory, and another mainsouth of Lake Bemba, crossed it from south to tained another. Nay, there may be at this moment north, then proceeded along the east side, returning theorists on either side who have a political creed theorists on either side who have a political creed definitely reasoned out on some of those subjects and who of course could never be expected to agree with regard to them. But it is entirely untrue that any such differences are touched by the issues which are being, or have been decided in the present election of 1374. There is no practical question as to further limitation of the English monarchy, or as to the diminution of the power of the House of Lords, or as to the separation of Church and State. any such questions are on the line of discussion at of England now rules over 234,762,593 souls. There | present, as, for instance, the question of religious education, they divide each party in itself, not one party from another. If ever the rest of these questions come to be forced up to a decision, one party, to judge from past history, is as likely to solve them in the destructive sense as the other. A Tory Cab-inet carried Catholic Emancipation, a Conservative Cabinet carried Free Trade, a Conservative Cabinet carried the last Reform Bill. Parties are not philosophical schools, and their practice is not their theory, even when they have a theory. A man may be a Conservative in what, as the great advocate said, "he is pleased to call" principle, and yet he may do very revolutionary things. A man may be a Liberal in theory, and he may yet act in the worst spirit of tyranny; he may write a Durham Letter, or he may offer the incense of sympathy to the German Chancellor. As a matter of fact, few of our statesmen are otherwise than Liberals in principle. No one could venture to speak against the principle that the people may choose their own rulers, or that the press ought not to be under censorship, or that law should never interfere with religious conviction or that personal liberty should never be violated except by legal process, or that taxes should be levied by the authority of the Grown alone. Against some of these principles, of course, both parties have acted when they have been in power, under the plea of necessity. A few years ago, a proof of the identity of principle between the two great parties was offered by the presence of Garibaldi in England. All things considered, the guest of the day was a man whom every Christian ought to have been ashamed to notice. But in his political aspect he represented the ultra-revolutionary principle in its simplest expression. If he had come to England in the good old Tory days of Mr. Pitt, or Lord Eldon, he would have been shunned as a monster by the dominant party in the country, and if he had found any entertainers, they would have been members of but a small section of the Radical party. As it was he was received and fawned upon by the highest aristocrats and most Conservative statesmen of the day.

Palmerston's policy was eminently English, and tired at once. not that of a single party in the State. It was in | On Priday afternoon I resumed my line of march. which ended at Mentana - Month.

UNITED STATES.

In St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday of last week, Bishop Loughlin administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to nine hundred and fifty persons, three hundred of whom were adults; four hundred girls, and two hundred and fifty boys.

Philadelphia is the twelfth city of the world in the number of its inhabitants, and the first in the number of conveniences which it offers to all classes estimated at 3,252 (60); et Paris, 1,684,000; of Pe-1,236,000; of Constantinople, 1,075,000; of Calcutta, 1,000,000; of New York, 942,292; of Berlin, 828,000; of Vienna, 825,000; of Bombay, 816,000; and of Philadelphia, 674, 022. Of the thirty-five cities of the world having over 300,000 inhabitants, six are in China, tive in the United States, viz : New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis and Chicago, five in Great Britain, tour in India, three in France, three in Japan, and one each in Turkey, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Siam, Brazil, Spain and Egypt.

Flood in the Mississipel.—The Mississippi River, from Cairo to the sea, now tifty miles wide, covers an era of fifty thousand square miles, or thirty-two million acres, (an extent of territory larger than the State of New York,) of the richest alluvial land in the most delightful climate of the continent. If the lits top the rambling noise commenced. On either flood does not subside within a brief period, or if the side of me were precipices handreds of to the height annual rise of June, produced by melting snows in and my path was not more than to, het a will western mountains, he as great as in many former ton my left was a waterfall gradually or seer day. years, suffering in the low-lands will be wholly un- from the top of the mountain for some 25000 et precedented. Merchants in virlages along the river At one point this stream broke forth to Cossocia shore have closed their doors. The people have no a man's leg, and falling over 2 cft, was ever 2d by a money, and the flood which may render the producting ledge, where the stream was special into tion of a crop impossible distroys credit. Already the shape of an aqueous milor. To describe the negroes recognize the panys of hunger, and hogs and eattle are stolen and destroyed. Want drives impossible. At about seven welock I heard a in the people to kill famished deer that wander up and camiding, and ray horse began to to miller down the levees, and one may witness even here, on the shores of another Ganges, as terrible suffering. like that of heavy artillery, which so fit discussed the as that which British law-makers seek to relieve in panimal that he wheeled around subjects and by a India. It is not diment to conceive how poor a meson of the head broke the right 1995 who, and people must be who are taxed 5 per cent on all they own by savage local laws, made by savages and this beat him beyond my control. See a further savage local laws, made by savages and this beat him beyond my control. See a further savages and that 70,00 Federal place-holders exact obtainable bough, and was enabled to see a first savages. quite an equal per centage of individual wealth by line, the others of an undertaker, without a smart. indirect modes of thieving taxation. A thook of broked and forced to bid my faith: 1 to 14 conwoes and of waters alike has overwhelmed the haps parary farewell. I returned to the house of less lowlands.

A Cross or Fire.-The spire of the new St. Stephen's Church in Brooklyn, at the corner of Sammit | I subsequently succeeded in the miles of the to and Hick streets, has been surmounted by a transparency in the shape of a cross, lit by 750 gas jets, | peat that the numbling sounds were continued as which was illuminated for the first time on the evening on the 26th ult. The streets in the neighborhood of the Church were througed with people, many of whom had come long distances to see the pillar of fire. It could be seen at a great distance down tract the attention and inquiry of the sei att the bay, and was much admired by ferry passengers and mariners passing up and down the river.

The cross is about eight by five feet, the frambeing made of cast iron; corners about one and one quarter inches square, and galvanized iron panels, closely studded on either side with glass stude about one and a half inches in diameter, and of a convex shape; they were made expressly for the purpose by Mr. Lewces of New York, and patented by him. There are about seven hundred and fifty of them in the cross. The iron work is gilded over, and the contrast with glass, or diamond study as they appear to be when lit up, is simply grand. The cross will rest on a large gilt ball supported with suitable ornaments. There are sixteen burners on the inside pipes from the meter below, and all will be lit simultaneously by electricity.

O'Reilly, the people of St- Stephen's parish are indebted for one of the handsomest churches in the City of Churches.

THE VOLCANO IN NORTH CAROLINA. - Bald Mountain Still in Convulsions.- In last week's issue of the Freeman's Journal was published an account of the quaking of the earth, on and in the immediate vicinity of Bald Mountain, in McDowell County, N C. The correspondent of the New York Herald has made an ascent of the mountain and gives a very interesting account of his observations, from which the following extracts are made:

The Volcano Regions, Via Marion, N.C., March 23, 1874. We pushed forward until we reached a farmhouse the occupants of which informed him that they had experienced shocks from the mountain. During this night the Herald man experienced the first of the shocks of which he had already heard so much They commenced with a noise like that of a smothered blast, and were followed by a low, rumbling sound, which continued for some twenty-five or thirty seconds.

The next morning, after various endeavors to get a guide and finding such a thing impossible, your correspondent started up the mountain alone. The scenery was perfectly grand, but soon became obscured by a thick fog and a blinding rain which forced him to return to the good old farmer's house, where he had stayed the night before, and here an interesting interval was employed in hearing the stories of the people. It seemed as though there were a telegraphic agency at work in the country. for many people gathered at the house at which the writer stopped, saying that they had heard that there were strangers in their midst making inquiries as to the shaking. One of them said he owed \$50 and he had two cows and a horse which he would sell for that money, because he did not want to go out of the world owing a cent to any man.

The prayer meetings held at Elliot's house, at the base of Stone Mountain, were of the most enthusiastic nature. The house was crowded almost to suffocation, many seckers after religion being perched upon the joists of the house. During the continuance of the fifth day a perfect Rip Van Winkle appeared in the person of old Major Bende, an illicit distiller, who carried on his sinful traffic in the very bowels of the mountain, and who had been rarely seen by humans save those who paid him surreptitious visits for the purpose of obtaining a measure of his illicitly concocted but soothing corn juice. His gray locks hung wildly over his bent shoulders, his beard was long and covered his breast, and his face was as pale as that of a ghost, Shaking his head, "Hit's a comin', and thar sin't no use a talkin'. Ef you uns had a b'en shuk as bad as I have you wouldn't be a wantin' nuthin' but religion." The old man then told how he had heard rumbling noises and thought at first that it was thunder, and then when he experienced the shaking he got uneasy, and, for the first time since the war determined to go down the mountain. He thought the world was coming to an end and that the best thing he could do would be to mend his ways and quit distilling. He broke up all of his still tubs, poured his malt down the mountain sides, and was

sion must be drawn from other incidents connected officers had fled the night before. They had apwith foreign politics which have occurred in our peared at Mr. Elliot's and attended a prayer is straine. Lord Palmerston, it is true, to a singular and ing, during which two severe sheeks occurred unprecedented extent in English statesmarship, used | which so frightened them that they ordered their the resources which his position placed in his power horses and put off in a hurry. The narration of to upset more than one monarchy with which his these facts so increased Major Beneri's uncustress royal mistress was on terms of amity, but Lord that he got upon his knees and begged to be buy-

the spirit of Lord Palmerston that a Conservative and by night had reached the nell-liberhood of the Foreign Secretary advised the Italians to seize on Widow Nan's, who resides near the base of the con-Rome after its evacuation by the French, shortly of Stene Mountain, where the greatest disturbance before the fillibustering invasion of the Papal States and been heard. My host for the hight was very close in his questions as to my observations, and gave me plainly to understand that unless I imparted to him the fullest information in my possession I could not count him as a friend Said he Stranger, I'm glad to see ye; I would be glad to i see a hundred of ye. Um all alone here with my family, and I'm so afraid of this mountain and its noises that I'm nigh gone crazy." I comforted the old man as best I could and refired at an early hour At about eleven o'clock I was awakened by a very schellde shaking and rumbling. Shock after shock succeeded each other, the noise resembling very of working people. The population of London is much that of the unleading of very leavy timber kin, 1,688,000; cf Jeddo, 1,554,000; cf Canton, impossible to sleep. At twelve o'clock a thunder and at times so sudden and sharp that it seemestorm accompanied the neises, and so great was the condined effect that my host called the family together and invited us " to join in prayer." This invitation, while thoroughy appreciated, was respect-, fully declined, inasmuch as it was not possible to pray with sincerity and sleep at the same time -The old man was much shocked at the declination and prayed for my spiritual safety. The family distinct sleep at all during the night, but kept up suging and praying until daylight.

On Priday morning at about six welcak I started up the mountain again by mys it, and took the charges of finding the way. The norther rather billio path, led up a steep ascent, while is somewhat res tabled a camer's back, and ere I had gotten to heads and gundent of the some world kesimply

The numbling was succeeded by sharp re-I maying farmer with whom I had got not sach had reputed

assend the mountain with me, and I cv. single . terrifying. Professor Dupre, whose arrival 11: announced to you, says briefly and tersely -

. Lam not satisfied us to the nature of the movements; but I think they are sufficient to deworld.

MANUFACTURED DWARFS,-The business of vist, afacturing dwarfs by mutilating children, to happely was at one time followed as a profession by a lody of villains who had reduced it to a system. In the preliminary chapters to L'Homon Que Etc. Victor Hugo gives an account of the operations of these persons which is full of painful interest. They called themselves Comprachios, and they laboured to supply the demand which existed a courte of centuries ago, in almost every European country for dwarfs and distorted human beings for the royal palaces and for the homes of the wealthy nobility. The king must have his misshapen jestor; the fine which will be supplied with gas through shitable lady her fantastic page or footman; the nobleman his hunchback lackey; and ever grotesque butfoon for the sernglio. The demand was To the indefatigable zeal of their pastor, Father far greater than the supply afforded by the freaks of nature, and the Compunchios undertook to make good the deficiency. They fabricated monsters upon large scale. The headquarters of this famous fraternity were in England, but its ranks were recruited from all countries, and its operations were extended to other countries. The organization had its origin, we believe, in Spain. The Camprachios procured children for their purp, "e in various ways. Sometimes there was an heir to an estate who was in the way of somebody, and he would be sold into the hands of the order to be mutilated beyond recognition. Sometimes pauper and orphan children would be disposed of by relatives who did not wish to take care of them; and often, again, when the raw material was not offered in sufficient quantities, the Comprachies could kidnap children for their purpose. Once in their hands, there was no possioility that a child could be rescued without mutilation. Taken when very young they were, as Victor Hugo expresses it, touched up, so that their parents would not recognize them. Sometimes the Comprachios would operate on the spine in such a way that the child would have a humped back; or they would leave the dorsal column straight, and alter the countenance. They would cut the muscles so that the little one would wear a perpetual and diabolical grin, or would have its face set permanently in some fantastic shape. By a peculiar process the growth of another would be stunted so that the child would be a dwarf; while in other cases the joints and muscles of the limbs would be so treated that they would require unnatural suppleness. These patients would be sold to showmen who trained gymnasts. Sometimes, also the throat would be manipulated, for the purpose of giving the child peculiar vocal powers. Charles II, had a being thus mutilated, whose office it was to move around the palace signaling the hours by crowing like a cock. A certain Dr. Conquest, of London, wrote a volume upon this kind of surgery, in which he describes the processes as if they had a rightful place among the practices of science. The Comprachies were suppressed by statute under William and Mary. Their counterparts are said to exist this day in China. The Chinese operators take a child of two or three years old, and put it in a procelnin vase of ome odd shape, but without lid or bottom so that the head and feet are exposed. In the daytime the vase is kept upright; at night it is laid upon its side, so that the child may sleep. Thus the child grows, filling up the spaces in the vase with its compressed flesh and twisted bones. This growth in the bottle lasts for several years. At a given period it is without remedy. When the mould has taken, and the monster is made, they break the vase, and the child comes out of it.

> BE Useful.-Live for some purpose in the world. Fill up the mecsure of duty to others. Conduct yourself so that you will be missed with sorrow when you are gone. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither vielding fruit, nor seeing when good cometh; stunted, dwarfish, miscrable.

> NEW STOYE.—The best heater to resist winter is benevolent heart. Those who have tried improved stoves with success, try giving a load of wood to

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1874.

Friday, 10-Of the Octave. Saturday, 11—Of the Octave. Sunday, 12—First after Easter. Monday, 13-St. Hermenegilde, M. Tuesday, 14-St. Francis of Paula, C. Wednesday, 15—St. Isidore, B. C. Thursday, 16—St. Vincent Ferrer, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The war against the Catholic Church continues in Germany and as yet neither side shows any signs of a disposition to yield. The Archbishop of Cologne is the last victim mentioned, but others will follow, until the entire Episcopate of Germany be in jail.

In Spain the Carlists have hitherto successfully resisted all attempts on the part of the republicans to raise the siege of Bilboa. The arcounts are somewhat conflicting; but it is certain that there has been some very hard fighting, and the Serrano has had as yet, rather the worse of it. The other European news of the past week is of but little interest.

In Canada attention has been directed to Ottawa, and speculation is rife, as to what Riel will do, and what the Ministry will do, and what the Orangemen will do. Riel our readers will remember was sworn in very quietly and at an hour when the House was empty he had with him only one companion, according to a statement in the Gozette, Mr. Fiset the member for Rimouski. Since then M. Rie has not been seen in public; but on Wednes day, 8th inst., he must either put in an appear ance in the House-in which case he will be arrested on the warrant out against him; or he will not show, in which case probably the House will set him down as a fugitive from justice, and as such disqualified. His friends wish him to stand his trial; no jury that could be got together would convict him; and then the entire question of the amnesty would be discussed and the truth brought to light. It is much to be desired that this business were settled one way or the other. It is begetting we fear a feud of races and of religion; and in our mixed community anything that tends to engender strife betwixt French and English, Catholics and Protestants, is a very serious matter indeed.

Scarce have our soldiers left the coast, when, as we anticipated, the Ashantee King, sets the British at defiance. The treaty he laughs at; the promised indemnity he refuses to puy, and the other conditions imposed on him, he calmly sets aside. Russia in quietly notifying the British Government that it no longer intended to be bound by the terms of the treaty of peace at the close of the Crimean war did not more boldly show her contempt for the British Lion than does this paltry negro sovereign of Ashantee.

The latest news from Spain is of a cheering character, and seems to bear out the previous reports of Carlist successes; the latter are said to have surprised and made prisoners of, a body of 600 of the revolutionists. From India the reports of the condition of the people is encouraging. The worst of the famine it is hoped is over, and the crops of rice promise well.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. - On Tuesday night of lust week the House of Commons was a favor, but as her right, a share in the sum occupied with a discussion on the right of M. Riel to take his scat, some contending that as a fugitive from justice he was disqualified. The swearing in of M. Riel on the previous day tion are in short one. If the State takes was, we are told, effected very quietly. Attended by a few friends he presented himself at or religious purposes, all without distinction a time when the House was empty, and took the required oaths, after which he retired again without attempting to take his seat .--The excitement in Ottawa was very great; and the Government took all necessary precautions to prevent a disturbance.

the House of Commons; and afterwards the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within the precincts of the House was levies taxes on all its subjects indiscriminately, all, upon matters belonging Exclusively to

Louis Riel to be in his place was then called, but, on a motion of M. Quimet, was ordered to stand over to Wednesday. The House adjourned till Tuesday the 7th inst.

The Toronto Globe gives a summary of the bills now before the Austrian Parliament, which, in imitation of the Prussian Code, have been conceived with the design of putting down the Catholic Church, and rendering the observance of the Catholic religion impossible. With better faith than the Montreal Witness, and with more consistency, the Globe holds up to reprobation, as incompatible with civil and religious liberty, the proposed legislation; and in a long article on the subject very forcibly exposes its rank injustice, and its tyrannical tendencies.

"It will be observed," says our Toronto contemporary, "that by these provisions the autonomy of the Church is all but totally destroyed, and it is made not much more than a department of the civil

So far we agree fully with the Globe, and thankfully acknowledge its candor in exhibiting in its true colors the anti-Catholic legislation, by means of which the principles of "civil and religious liberty," as understood by Earl Russell, by Exeter Hall meetings, and the Montreal Witness, are to be upheld in Germany and Austria. With some parts of the Globe's article we do not agree; and we take the liberty of pointing out some passages which strike us as erroneous. It says, speaking of the Church :--

"To receive endowments, and yet be perfectly independent of—nay as occasion may require, bitterly hostile to—those who supply the sinews of war, has ever been the dream and effort of bustling and ambitious Churchmen!

The Globe here seems to us to labor under a confusion of ideas, in that it discriminates betwixt the State, and the people of whom the State is composed. The former, so distinguished, is a mere abstraction or creature of the imagination. If the Church be endowed by the State, it is out of the pockets of the people that come the "sinews of war" wherewith the Church is endowed; and in the case of Germany, where the salaries of Bishops and priests are nominally paid by the State, it is in fact out of the pockets of the people, of Catholics therefore as well as of Protestants, that the money comes, wherewith those salaries are paid. The State does but return in the shape of salaries to ministers of religion, the whole, or rather a portion of the funds which it had, we will not say previously filched, but forcibly extracted, from the pockets of its tax paying subjects. Catholics have therefore the right to demand of the State, when the latter imposes a general tax for the support of the ministers of religion, that the full equivalent of the money so abstracted from their pockets by taxation, be returned to them in the shape of pecuniary endowments; and as this return is no more than a matter of justice to which they are entitled of right and not as a favor, so by accepting it they incur towards the State no special obligations, no debt of gratitude. So long as the State levies general taxes for religious purposes, it is bound in justice to assign to all within its domain their full quota of the sum so raised; and if this seem objectionable, the remedy is very simple, and consists in the renouncing on the part of the State of all taking of money from the pockets of the people for religious purposes. Then none, whether Catholics or Protestants, could have the right to ask for State endowments.

But so long—as is the case in Prussia—as Catholics are taxed for religious purposes, they have the right to insist that, in the distribution of the monies so raised, their clergy shall receive their full share; and that, solely on the grounds that they have contributed out of their own pockets, their share of the funds from which the State endowment of religion is derived.

But the Church never asks for such endowments; she does not desire that, in appearance even, her Bishops and priests should be stipendiaries of the State. Where—as in France, in Prussia and other countries-she has been despoiled of her property, and where her lands, the private gifts of her own children, have been confiscated by the State, she of course has a claim against the State for compensation; and as an instalment, a very inadequate instalment truly of that compensation, she accepts, not as raised by general taxation for the support of religious worship.

The School Question and the Church Quesmoney from the pockets of all, for educational have a right to invist that an equivalent for the money so taken from them, shall be returned to them by the State. Under these circumstances, but under these circumstances only, do Catholics demand from the State, endowments either for their Schools or Churches. On Tuesday the Riel affair was again before Let the State cease to tax, and then it may any advice by them tendered to the Queen's well cease to endow.

purposes, and refuses to refund to the latter their share of the money so raised, except upon conditions which as Catholics they cannot in conscience accept, it is guilty of tyranny and injustice. Were it for instance to impose upon Catholics so taxed, as a condition of their receiving a share in State endowments, that they should cease to bow down in adoration before the consecrated host, the injustice of such a condition would be at once apparent to the Globe, since no Catholic could in conscience accept it. But it is as much an article of Catholic faith that, to the Bishop alone appertains the right of appointing the parochial clergy, and of giving spiritual jurisdiction within his diocess, as it is that the consecrated host is verily and indeed worthy of supreme adoration; and to exact from Catholics therefore, that they should submit to the interference of the civil magistrate with the Bishop, in the nomination of parochial priests, or the conferring of spiritual jurisdiction within his diocess, as a condition of their receiving their share of the sums raised by general taxation for the support of religion, is just as unjust as it would be to require of them a renunciation of their belief in the Real Presence as a condition of their receiving that share.

STATE RIGHTS .- We would call the attention of our readers to the very interesting correspondence betwixt the Governor General and the Earl of Kimberley on the subject of the N. B. School laws, and State Rights, in the maintenance of which rights the Catholic Province of Quebec is so deeply interested.

Lord Kimberley, after having taken the pinions of the highest legal authorities of the Empire upon the subject, gives in substance the following as the result:-

1. That the Central or Federal Legislature cannot constitutionally interfere with, or set iside the Legislation of the several Provinces -the latter legislating within the limits assigned to them by Imperial Act under which both Federal and Provincial Government hold all the authority that they possess; because, if such interferece were once admitted, it would amount to a virtual repeal of the section of the subjects, gives the EXCLUSIVE right of legislation to the Provincial Legislatures.

assent to or from Bills passed by the several Provincial legislatures, the Governor General advice of the Dominion Ministers.

America Act given by the Privy Council is upheld and acted on, our liberties are safe from

the Province. language of the British North America Act than its interpretation by the Imperial authorities. On certain matters therein specified, the Provincial Legislatures are to have the EXCLUSIVE-mark well the word "EXCLU-SIVE"-right of legislation. But if the Exclusive right, then must something or other be excluded. But what is it that the British North America Act excludes, or intends to exclude, unless it be the interference, direct or indirect, of the Federal Legislature? And how could this interference be EXCLUDED if the latter had the right to exercise, directly or indirectly, any control over the Provincial Legislatures? Therefore the Federal Legislature any manner with matters with which the Provincial Legislatures have an Exclusive right to deal; or there would be no meaning in words. And again, with regard to being guided by

his Ministers in the matter of giving or withholding the Royal assent to, or from, Bills presented to him for approval, it seems reason-Dominion Legislature, the Governor General be guided by the advice of his Dominion Ministers-so in the case of Bills from the Provincial Legislatures, he should be guided by the advice of the Provincial Ministers. So it was when the Crown of Great Britain and that of Hanover were worn by one and the same person. The King consulted with his British Ministers on matters relating to Great Britain, and with his Hanovarian counsellors on matters relating to Hanover. Indeed were it otherwise what a farce would be the words "Ministerial responsibility!" since it is certain that the Dominion Ministers cannot be made responsible to the Provincial Parliaments for representative; and should not therefore be re- sludes. But when as is the case in Prussia, the State | cognized as competent to tender any advice at

brought forward. The order of the day for Protestants and Catholics alike, for roligious the Provincial Legislatures, and therefore for which they are not responsible to the Federal Legislature, whose interference is excluded.

> What these matters are which belong exclusively to the Provincial Legislature; and whether in its several school laws New Brunswick has, or has not, transgressed the limits within which it has the right of exclusive jurisdiction, are questions on which we have never had the presumption to offer an opinion. Lord Kimberley, speaking with the advice, or as the mouthpicce, of the highest legal authorities of the Empire telts us that New Brunswick has not transgressed its constitutional limits; and this opinion, till it be set aside by higher legal authority than that of the highest legal authoritics, we must accept as final, though most certainly we regret it. We did hope, we did almost believe that it would be decided that New Brunswick had acted unconstitutionally, and that therefore its most oppressive legislation on the matter of schools would, as unconstitutional be set aside, not by the action of the Federal Parliament, but by that of the Queen. We were in error. Wiser heads than ours have determined otherwise; and it now only remains for us to try and find some other means of bearing relief to our unjustly treated brethren in the Lower Province.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW .- Last Series .- April, 1874. V. II., No. 2 .- The contents of this able Catholic serial are as follows:-1. Refutation of Atheism; 2. Religion and Science; 3. Constitutional Government, in which the writer points out and deplores, but deplores too late, the violations of the Constitution by the victorious party in the great war betwixt North and South. In fact the old Constitution exists no more. It is dead these many years, and can never be resuscitated .-Indeed it is not too much to say that the U. States have no longer any Constitution beyond the will of the brute majority for the time

"Extra Ecclesiam Nulla Salus" is the title of the fourth article. The writer contends for the truth of the old doctrine that "outside of the Church, there is no salvation." This no Catholic can deny; but at the same time, dif-British North America Act which, on certain | ficult questions as to who are without the pale of the Church present themselves; and we trust that, without imputation on our ortho-2. That in giving or withholding the Royal doxy, we may be permitted humbly to hope. that many who may apparently be without or grand discoveries. beyond that pale are, nevertheless by the grace is not necessarily bound to be guided by the of God included within it, and will so become heirs of salvation through Christ; just as not We accept the opinions of the highest legal to every one who on earth cries Lord! Lord authorities of the Empire most thankfully, and will it be given to sit down in the Kingdom of trust that they may be maintained; for on heaven. To indulge in to express this hope. their maintenance depends the maintenance of can offer no encouragement to indifferentism Provincial autonomy, for which we have always Not diligently to search after the truth, with the contended as the sole safeguard, under God, of | firm resolve to embrace it at any cost, wherever our laws, our language, and our religion. Se found, must of course be reckoned sin to him THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-Janulong as the interpretation of the British North who neglects that search. In too many cases it is not invincible ignorance, or sheer intellectual befoggedness that no intensity of the only danger which seriously menaces them; | light can dispel-but invincible obstinacy, but to wit, the aggressions of the Dominion upon invincible prejudice, but invincible repugnance to truth, but invincible pride and stubbornness Nothing can be more in accordance with the of heart, but invincible indifference to religion that opposes the chief obstacles to the conver sion of Protestants. Have you ever in the course of your life, read a Catholic work Have you ever taken the pains to inform your self, not from the hostile reports of the enemics of the Church, but from the writings and conversation of Catholics, what it is that they be lieve, and why they so believe ?-are questions which we fear that ninety-nine out of every hundred Protestants would be compelled to answer in the negative, were they put to them. How then can they be in good faith, or free from sin? How can then their ignorance, both of what the Church teaches, and of the grounds on which she bases her claims to the spiritual can have no constitutional right to interfere in allegiance of all men, be called invincible? especially at the present day when Catholic works explanatory of the Church's teachings and claims abound, and are within every one's reach. No one we say can urge the plea of invincible ignorance who has not taken every means within his reach to learn what the Church teaches, and why she assumes to have able that, if in the case of Bills passed by the the right to teach at all; and this no one can learn from the enemies of the Church. Now the sad fact is, that the vast majority of Pro testants know nothing, literally nothing, about the Church or her doctrines except what has been written by her enemies and calumniators and though they know that every story has two sides, they never care to look at the Catholic side. Their ignorance is therefore accounted to them as sin; and therefore to them most justly is the saying applicable: "extra Ecclesiam nulla salus."

The other articles consist of—V. Letters from Sacerdos; VI. Brother Philip, being a year :- President Mr. P C Shannon (re-elected); biographical notice of this good servant of Christ, and VII. the usual Literary Notices and Criticisms with which the number con-

Kingston, March 26.—The body of a sailor, named Keown, M Battle, H L William Edwards, was found in the harbor to-day. | and James O'Brien.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Third Annual Report of the Protestant Deaf and Dumb Institution at Belleville. The work from a secular point of view, is a good work, and under able management the Institution appears to be thriving-having 193 pupils with. in its walls, of whom 114 are supported by grants from the Municipalities, 11 by the Government and 68 by their friends or private

Of the pupils, 15 are set down as Catholics, or the children of Catholic parents. What steps are taken, if any, to instruct these children in their religion, which is the one thing needful, we are not told; but we imply from the paragraph that alludes to this most important topic, that Catholic children are subjected to the same course of religious training as are Protestant children, for we are told that it is non-sectarian, and that denominational topics are prohibited. If so, it becomes a question how far Catholics can allow their children to attend such an institution; and seeing that the expences of the pupils are defrayed for the most part out of monies to which Catholics as well to Protestants contribute, the children of the former should at least be allowed to receive religious instruction from their own clergy. That such is the case does not appear; and it would therefore seem as if the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institution though supported by public monies, were essentially a sectarian institution. For the rest we believe that it is ably conducted, and that the material, and intellectual wants of the pupils are well attended to. Still Catholic parents whose children are afflicted would do well to send them to our Catholic Institution in Montreal.

The remains of the great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, are on their way to England, where upon their arrival they will probably be honored with a public funeral, perhaps in the still glorious, though sadly descerated Abbey where England's illustrious dead repose. Of such honors the deceased is worthy, for amongst the scientific explorers of the present century there is none who has done more for the elucidation of the great geographical problem of Central Africa than has Dr. Livingstone; hardly can we hope that amongst the present generation there are any capable of walking in his footsteps, or of carrying out to their conclusion his

OUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. - These, with their small population, seem to be doing a thriving business if we may judge by the declared value of British exports to these Colonies, many of them only a few years old. The sum total for 1873, amounted in value to upwards of £17,838,000, or not far from ninety millions of dollars.

ary, 1874.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co. New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

Though late in coming to hand, the excelence of the contents of the current number atone for the delay. Its contents are:-1. Winckelman; a biographical sketch of the great artist. Next we have 2. Simplification of the Law; and 3. Mary Somerville, a review of the Memoirs of that illustrious lady by her daughter; 4. Sacerdotalism, Ancient and Medern is a low-church protest against Ritualism, and above all against the Confessional and the claims of certain of the Anglican clergy to the possession of special powers conferred on them in Ordination. Certainly the words, very express words they are too, that occur in the Anglican Ordination service, and other parts of the Liturgy as set up by Act of Parliament, do present a very ugly obstacle to the Reviewer; but nothing daunted, he gallantly disposes of these by insisting that they must not be interpreted literally, but are to be taken in a non-natural sense, though what that sense is no feller," as Lord Dundreary would say, can make out. It is very funny and quite incomprehensible. Lombard Street is the title of the fifth article, and deals with a subject as hard of comprehension as the Anglican Liturgy -to wit, the Money Market. Then for the 6th article, we stumble across John Stuart Mill's Autobiography - when shall we have done with the man? He has long been dead and, of him we may say, "Jam feetet." The Despotism of the Future, treating of the brutal tyranny of Trade's Unions comes next, and is followed by a notice of Prosper Merimee: his Letters and Works. Russian Songs and Folk Tales; and in conclusion a political article-The Difficulties of the Liberal P arty.

OFFICERS OF THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS SOCIETY. The following are the recently elected officers of the Catholic Young Men's Society for the current Vice-President, Mr A Loftus; Treasurer, Mr J Brennan [re-elected]; Secretary, Mr John McNally; As sistant-Secretary, Mr P M Wickan, Librariau, Mr Kirby; Assistant-Librarian Mr P Wall; Council -Messrs Wm E Doran, R Warren, M Polan, D J Mc Keown, M Battle, H L O'Neil, T J Quinlan, T Carrol

munications between H. E. the Governor General of the Dominion, and Lord Kimberley have been published in the journals of New Brunswick, and thence copied into the papers of the rest of Canada:-

OTTAWA, CANADA, May 27th 1873. The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Loan: I have the honour to enclose copy of resolution carried in the House of Commons, on the resolution carried in the House of Commons, on the 14th of May, by a majority of 35 against the Government, urging the disallowance by the Governor General of certain Acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, with a view of legalizing a series of as-Legislature, with a view of regarizing a series of as-sessments made under the Common School Act of 1871, and in amendment of that Act.

1871, and in amendment of that Act.

2. I also beg to enclose copies of the Acts referred to; and I further forward for your Lordship's information the substance of the announcement made to the House of Commons, on my behalf, by Sir John Macdonald, in reference to the above mentioned

3. From these documents your Lordship will resolution. perceive that the majority of the House of Commons being strongly opposed to the severity with which the secular system of education established under the Secural School Act of 1871 is being applied in New Brunswick, and of which the Roman Catholic population vehemently complain, have endeavoured to paralyze the Act by an indirect attack upon the subsidiary machinery necessary to its operation, and that they have sought to obtain this end through a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the disallowance by the Crown of certain Assessment Acts passed by the Local Legislature for the material maintenance of the common schools.

1 maintenance of the common schools.
4. I have already been instructed by your lordship in your despatches noted in the margin, that in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, the New Brunswick School Act of 1871 was within the competence of the Provincial Legislature, and I am further advised by the Hon, the Minister of Justice, that the present Acts are equally within its compe-

nce.
5. Under these circumstances Sir John Macdonald has announced to the House of Commons that I am not at present prepared to comply with the terms of the resolution which has been passed in favour of the disallowance of these acts; but that it is my intention to submit the circumstances of the case for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government and to await your further instructions.

6. In taking this step I have followed the course which has been recommended to me by my res-

ponsible advisors. 7. I have further to inform your Lordship that Parliament has voted, at the instance of my Government, a considerable sum of money for the purpose of defraying the legal expenses of those who propose rusing the question of the legality of the provisions of the New Brunswick school act before the judicial committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

8. I have also the honour to subjoin a copy of a remonstrance which has been addressed to me by a delegation from the Government of New Brunswick, consisting of the chief of the Executive Council and some of his colleagues, against the interference of the Dominion Parliament with the constitutional action of the Provincial Legislature.
I have, etc.,

[Signed,] DUFFERIN. Downing Street, 30th June, 1873. The Earl of Kimberley to the Earl of Dufferin :

Mr Lond,-I referred to the law officers of the Crown your Lordship's despatch, with its inclosures, of the 27th May last, No. 137, in which you requested instructions as to the course you should take with regard to the resolution of the Canadian House of Commons, urging the disallowance of certain Acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, with the view of legalizing a series of assessments made under the Common Schools Act of 1871, and in amend-

ment of that Act. 2. I am advised, 1st, that these Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature are, like the Acts of 1871, within the powers of that Legislature. 2nd, That the Canadian House of Commons cannot constitutionally interfere with their operation by passing a resolution such as that of the 14th of May last. If such a resolution were allowed to have effect, it would amount to a virtual repeal of the British North act of 1867, which gives the exclusive right of legislation in these matters to the Provincial Legislatures. 3rd, That this is a matter in which you mustact on your own individual discretion, and on which you cannot be guided by the advice of your responsible ministers of the Dominion. And 4th, That these Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature being merely Acts for better carying out the Acts of 1871 and for getting rid of the technical objections to the assessments thereunder, it would be in accordance with the Imperial Act, and with the general spirit of the Constitution of the Dominion, as established by that Act for you to allow these Acts to remain in force.

I have, &c., KIMBERLEY. (Signed), SURLYBOYE ON SPITTING.

Jonkins is a friend of mine, but he spits .-Jenkins' salivary glands are five perennial fountains which gush out their lymphic streams morning, noon and night, and Jenkins is guided accordingly; he spits. I love Jenkins, but I hate his spitting. It would perhaps be more correct to say that I hate Jenkins at the precisc time that he spits (which must be nine tenths of his life), and that at all other times, I love and adore him. Jenkins is a gentleman in all other things but his spitting-whilst he is spitting Jenkins is a brute. I tell him so, but he does not heed me. "Jenkins" says I one day to him, "Jenkins, my dear fellow," (he did not happen to be spitting as I spoke), "gentlemen who expectorate, cannot expect to rate as gentlemen." He answered, "Surlyboye! you be blowed." Well, says I, "anything but spitting Jenkins." Now, Jenkins is not particular where he spits. He has practised it so long, that it has become a second nature to him; Jenkins could not help but spit. Hence he spits everywhere; on the stove, under the stove, seldem in the stove-on the carpet-on the walls. I bought a new wall-paper for our parlour-a white ground with a gilt spray-it was stylish; Jenkins had it pockmarked before the week was out. The next paper I buy shall be a self colour, to match as near as possible the marks Jenkins leaves behind him when he spits. I must circumvent Jenkins in his pockmarking operations. My wife has a stove; leastwise it's my stove, but my wife takes care of it. She likes to see it bright and clean; and for that reason she does not like to see Jenkins. It appears to be a continual trial of strength between Jenkins and my wife; Jenkins to dirty the stove and my wife to clean it.

I say to my wife sometimes, "wife, you'd better give in." She says, "Surlyboye I wont.—
Jenkins shall burst his cheeks first." One night

of the world over have so much at heart, namely,
the redressing of grievances and anomalies in the after Jenkins had gone home, wife sat silently administration of the Government of their native

The following most important official com- kind of dreamy whisper asked, "I wonder where you expect my countrymen in your locality to show it all comes from ?" Now this many that the sympathy with the sympathy be sure." Later and deeper investigations unfold the truth that it all comes from his victuals. What a large amount of good roast beef thrown away; or I should say, spat away? An ox probably in the year. "Wilful waste makes woeful want," says Mrs. Surlyboye. This theory of the waste accounts for Jenkins' jaws being so thin-they are on extra work-washing and supplying waste. Jenkins is by no means handsome. It would be a pity if he were, because it would refute the old saw, "handsome is, that handsome does." I don't know how I became acquainted with Jenkins. I sometimes regret that I ever did-I know my wife does. "There," she says to me one day; there, Surlyboye are our brocade curtainssix dollars a yard: Jenkins has been spitting on them. He has left them all for one as though some one had been throwing eggs at them." I I wish Jenkins were in —, well, in heaven."
"Amen, Mrs. Surleyboye," says I. I shall have to cut Jenkins' acquaintances, if it is only from pecuniary motives. Wall paper and brocade curtains have riz. SIMON SURLYBOYE, Senior, Esq.

> RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

On Thursday, the 19th ult., the very interesting and imposing ceremony of Religious Profession took place in the chapel of the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence in this city. Four young ladies made their final vows, viz.; Miss E. Fox, in religion Sister Mary Bernard; Miss E. Condon, in religion Sister Mary John Berchmans; Miss A. Condon, in religion Sister Mary Francis de Sales, and Miss J. Connor, in religion Sister Mary of Mercy. The Religious Habit was given to Miss Kearney, Miss Clarey and Miss McCummiskey. From an early hour devout worshippers began to fill the chapel until every spot was crowded, and the Sisters, with their usual kindness, admitted them to an adjoining room, where all could have a good view of the altar. The ceremony was somewhat retarded by the arrival of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, who desired to assist. His Grace said an early mass, and Father Rooney, V. G. of Toronto, and Rev. Father O'Reilly offered up the Holy Sacrifice immediately after. At about 8 o'clock the Rev. Father O'Boyle, robed in the sacred vestments, proceeded to give the Habit to the young ladies who presented themselves. A few questions were asked and the Sisters reminded that they were about to enter a life of sacrifice and self-denial, and recommended to think seriously on The Habit being given the candidates for Pro-

fession came into the chapel bearing lighted candles

and took their place in front of the altar railing.

Rev. Father O'Boyle was assisted by Father McDon-

ough, while His Grace the Archbishop, and Fathers

Rooney and O'Rielly took seats in the sanctuary. His Lordship Bishop Horan was also there, but did not assist at the ecremony. The young ladies were rigorously examined on the sincerity of their life as intention and painful duties of their Sisters of Charity were represented, but armed and strengthened with brave and heroic courage they declared themselves willing and happy to become the servants of the poor, and in due form each one promised clearly and in a firm voice the vows of poverty, chastity, obedience, and the service of the poor. During the mass the seven sisters who had been admitted received communion, and after the conclusion of the ceremony his Grace addressed them in a short but very appropriate sermon. He dwelt for a few moments on the sacrifices they made in leaving bome and its kindred associations, in bidding farewell to the world and its allurements, but added that in exchange they secured for themselves a peace and happiness which wealth could not purchase. He united with the church in rejoicing that so many pure and virgin souls were added to the number of those already consecrated exclusively to the service of God and encouraged them to perseverance and courage in the difficulties, which they, in common with all others, would en-After H journey of life. concluded his remarks the choir intoned the "Te Deum" or hymn of thanksgiving, and the sisters then read a very beautiful act of consecration to the Virgin Mary, imploring her assistance and protection. They then withdrew, accompanied by the entire sisterhood, who, with lighted tapers, came up the aisle, and conducted them from the chapel to the large hall of the community where the friends of the newly professed had assembled to offer their congratulations. His Grace, though apparently fatigued from the effects of his travels appears to be in good health. It was a most agreeable surprise to see him so soon. Father O'Reilly, who accompanied him, intends to take up his residence in Toronto, and as this rev. gentleman is well known he will likely receive a cordial welcome from both clergy and people. The ceremony was the most imposing and interesting which it has been our privilege to witness in a long time, and though it occupied some hours all felt well repaid, for the tasteful decoration of the altar, the music and singing, which by the way, were very superior, and the agreeably harmony of the whole, was so pleasing, that one could be unselfish enough to remain even longer, as eye-witness of a scene which gladdens alike the hearts of all men, for it is certainly something which attracts more than passing notice to see young persons in all the freshness, beauty and vigor of youth devote themselves to a work so distasteful to nature as that of supporting and nursing the poor and the sick; for however poets may rave of the beauty and delight of ministering to the feverscorched patient or being a mother to the poor orphan, there are not many who can so far forget self as to bind themselves by vow to make a lifelong profession of a work which is not unfrequently repaid by murmurings and ingratitude. During the day, as is usual on such occasions, the Sisters allowed visitors to see all parts of the institution, and certainly all, who like myself availed themselves of this privilege, can testify that it is one of which Kingston may justly be proud, for though the building is large, every room is occupied, and destitute persons of all ages are secured from want and suffering by the exertions of those who under the hanner of charity, labour to support those whom the world too often forgets .- Com.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Cornwall Freeholder. Sir. It will be known to yourself, or to some of those around you, that from the period of my coming to reside in Cornwall, nearly eighteen years ago, down to the present date, I have always supported The Freeholder, and stood by its late distinguished proprietor-the Hon. J. Saudfiield Macdonald. You will therefore believe that it is more in sorrow than in anger that I feel myself compelled by a sense of self respect as an Irish Catholic, (though a Canadian by the accident of birth,) to take exception to the

it all comes from?" Now this was a pathological inquiry I was unprepared for; though I answered on the moment, "from his mouth to sistency, and remember only the jeers and ridicule of the same in all large cities in both the Provinces so freely bandied about in the ambitious borough, and the "cold shoulder" given them in articles appearing from time to time in The Freeholder of a similiar import to that now under consideration? And as to the drift of that article itself it bears intrinsic evidence that the writer is either unable or unwiling to see that it is one thing to actively interfere in the internal economy or administration of any foreign country, [Ireland for instance,] and quite another thing altogether, to express sympathy with the people of such country in their praiseworthy efforts to better their social and political standing before the world-which is all that honest Irishmen and their genuine descendants in Canada and elsewhere [vide Montreal Gazette of 18th inst,] seek to effect by their expression of sympathy with their countrymen "at Home," in their present noble struggle to wrest from Imperial legislation, the same measure-nothing more-of civil liberty that we in Canada enjoy! 1s this Fenianism? My reply to such imputation on my loyalty will be found among the records of Cornwall during the Ra'd of 1866! But Sir, if you cannot, or will not, understand us mere Irish! Why not let us severely alone! Yours, nevertheless, in Charity,

J. S. O'CONNOR, P. P.

Alexandría, March 23, 1874.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir.-There are several scoundrels about town, particularly in the vicinity of girls' schools, but more particularly in Sherbrooke and Palace streets; these scoundrels secrete themselves in corners or gateways, rush out on the children while passing, and expose themselves. Will the police endeavour to catch one or two of these wretches, and when caught I trust the magistrates will inflict a punish-

ment such as the crime deserves.

I would recommend that a vigilance committee be formed for the purpose of hunting up such detestable brutes as I have spoken of. I am ready te en-rol my name, I send you my card. I pity the culprit if I am called on to administer his sentence.

Yours truly, A PARENT. The Police should see to this.

> IN MEMORIAM. (BY FATHER GRAHAM.)

Fallen at last upon pure Honor's field! MURRAY! thy faith was kept unsulfied to the end, Thy blood a noble life has fitly sealed, And glorious deeds thy memory defend.

Bear him up tenderly, for far away Loved ones are weeping for the hero dead, Wine the cold dew from off the face so gray, And twine bright laurel 'round that manly head,

The chosen souls, who weep this skeptic age,-Sighing for days of hallowed chivalry,-Give praise to God that Bayard's heritage Has yet a place on earth and shines in thee.

Not in this doubting world. Oh, no! not here The recompense awaits thy faith sublime; Alas! the feeble tribute of a tear, And fleeting fame are but the gifts of Time.

But far above this troubled, sinful scene, Faith's glorious heroes sing thy bright renown; And while below, friends keep thy memory green, Angels are wreathing thy eternal crown.

CATHOLIC WORLD.—April, 1874.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.—The following are the contents of the present number :- The Principles of Real Being; On Hearing the "O Salutaris Hostia;" On the Wing; A National or State Church; The Captive Bird; The Farm of Muiceron; Home Rule for Ireland; Sonnet: Good Friday; Grapes and Thorns; A Looker-Back; Was Origen a Heretic; Social Shams; To S. Joseph; Odd Stories; Epigram; Old versus New; New Publications.

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.—The new approach of Spring requires that this subject should again be brought to the notice of the authorities and the public. The past winter has not, we believe, been unusually unhealthy; but yet there has been enough of contagious disease prevalent to make us vigilant in the adoption of sanitary measures before the advent of warm weather. Small pox has not been absent from the city at any time during the winter .-Speaking from memory of the published returns, we should say there were from 15 to 50 deaths weekly from this disease alone within the city limits.-Other maladies have crouched in dark corners, ready, when released from the sway of King Frost to sweep over the city with deadly effect. What must strike every one who bestows a moment's thought upon the subject, is the fact that a large proportion of the most prevalent diseases are of the character classed as preventible. The history of sanitary improvement establishes that fact beyond a doubt. The day has gone by, we should hope when the fatal effects of bad air, bad diet and bad living, are attributed to the doings of a mysterious providence, which it would be little short of blasphemy to question. We know that much of the disease with which the world is afflicted, arises from causes within our control, and knowing that our duty is plain. Whatever can be done by the authorities in the way of prevention must be done promptly and efficiently. Foul drains, filthy yards, decaying animal and vegetable matter lying in out of the way corners, stagnant pools of water in the ditches, the sale of impure meat-these and many other sources of disease may be reached and the remedy applied by the vigilance of the authorities. So much they may do, and failing to do it, they commit a high offence against the public welfare, But this is by no means all that may be done in the way of prevention. The major part of the work cannot be regulated by law; it rest solely upon private and individual responsibility. "Let every man see to it that he is honest himself, and then he will be sure there is one rogue less in the world," was the observation of some quaint philosopher. So we say, let every man see to it that the laws of hygiene are observed in his own household, and he will not only be in little danger of contagion himself, but will have added to the general stock of health. The importance of this subject can scarcely be overrated. It is not one merely of mortality statistics. It lies at the very basis of human happiness and human usefulness. It is not merely a question of how to live, but the much more important one of how, to use a scripture phraseology, we may "have life more abundantly." The solution of that problem rests partly with the authorities, but mainly with individual effort. The responsibility of observing the laws of hygiene, whether they come within the scope of municipal regulation or the broader range of private life, is at all times a weighty one, but of mourning relatives and friends.—May his soul rest never more so than at the change of season we are in peace. Amen. now approaching .- Montreal Herald

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Sanitary Association held on Saturday the first subject for discussion was the registration of births, marriages and deaths; and it was proposed by Mr. C. Perrault, and seconded by Mr. W. D. Strond, "That the Secretary of the Association be asked to visit the Bishop's Palace with reference to the bill ledged by Rev Mr Villeneuve in the hands of the Bishop, soliloquising by the side of the stove, and in a land. And yet in your own hour of electoral distress, passed. It was proposed by Mr C O Perrault, and

seconded by Dr Thompson, "That the Henary Secreof Quebec and Ontairio." With reference to the establishment of a small pox hospital, the Secretary Mr Stark stated that it had been agitated since the 18th November last, by the Association, that they had sent in resolutions to the Health Committee, and no notice had been taken of them, and that small pox was worse to-day in the city than at that time. The necessity of the Association taking some steps at once to stop the disease he strongly urged; Ald Kennedy, the Chairman, afterwards explaining that the subject would be brought before the Health Committee to-morrow, and that he had strong hopes that definite measures would at last be adopted. The meeting then closed .- Montreal Gazette.

THE MEAT WE ARE SUPPLIED WITH.-We, in common with some of our contemporaries, have re-peatedly urged the necesity of a more thorough inspection of butcher's, stalls and their contents. If any one thing more than another could impress upon the public that necessity it is, the recent report of Mr. Moore, in which he states that in one of our markets, out of a large quantity of yeal exposed for sale, not a single sample could be find fit for human food. That is scarcely an exceptional case is evident from the number of seizures constantly being made. The fact cannot be disguised that the sale of impure meat in the city is a uning somewhat dangeroas proportions. Bruised meat in various stages of decay is, we are informed, also, to be found offered for sale in considerable quantities. This is a serious matter, and demands the prompt attention of the authorities. Mr. Moore is doing a good work in exposing the illegal traffic, but with private stalls scattered al! over the city, it is impossible for him to do much towards checking the evil. What is wanted is some regular system of inspection under the authority of the City Council. This may cause some annovance to the honest dealer but anything is better than to permit a traffic in a disease which, if not stamped out, will certainly produce deplorable results. We notice that Mr. Moore has been somewhat roughly treated in some of his visits and only remark that the public will place the proper interpretation upon such conduct. Honest dealers would only be too glad to have their meat inspected .- Montreal Herald.

WHENEVER THE BODILY VIGOR WANES, whether from the effects of old age, residence in hot climate, insufficient nourishment, child-bearing, rapid growth, excesses, &c., Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will impart the viscitor to the system and soon restore the wonted strength.

THE FEVER-STRICKEN INVALID Who may have had his recovery retarded by infantile weakness, will rapidly recover under the influence of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

WHEN HOPE FORSAKES THE POOR CONSUMPTIVE let him not procrastinate an hour, as every moment gained is invaluable. The disease is positively curable by Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, in its earlier stages, while in the later and hopeless cases, life may be prolonged, and the patient made capable of performing his regular avocations for years, feeling little inconvenience from his

THE DISTRESSED ASTRMATIC-THE BROXCHITIS SUF-FEREN may both become sound and healthy from using Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The Disempre Dysperic can be assured of successful and rational treatment of his disease. Good digestion returns when nervous strength is restored. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites renews nervous strength and consequently cures Dyspepsia, viz.: Tone the Lacteals to superly moon; tone the Lungs to VITALIZE THE BLOOD tone the Nerves to BUILD UP MUSCLE FROM BLOOD. The blood, the muzcles and the nerves constitute the organ, as the stomach is the organ of digestion, and as Fellows' Hypophosphites will impart strength to that organ, it will without doubt cure Dyspepsia.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Roman Valley, P R, \$2: Marysville, M R, 2; St

Gervais, Rev J N 6, 2: St Brigitte des Saults, T O'G, 2; Lindsay, J K, 2; Almonte, Rev R F, 4; Milford, Mrs M C, 2; Sarnia, D McC, 2; Dickinson's Landing, Mrs M C, 2; Bathurst, N B, Rev J C, 2; Antigonish, N S, Rev Dr C, 2; Eardley, J McG, 2; Lloydtown, J D, 2; Marysville, J & McG, 2; Leeds, T R 1, 8 Revision P. McK 150: Three Bivers 8, 1; Buckingham, P McF. 1.50; Three Rivers. W L, 2; St Andrews, A E, 2; Belleville, B L, 4; Woodslee, F F, 2; St Cyprian, Rev F M, 2; Netherby, C McP, 2; Morrisburg, J B, 2; St Anicet, J McG, 2; Lansdown, P. R., 2; St. Simon, Rev. F. M. F., 2; Eganville, J. H., 2; Penetanguishene, J. M. K., 2; Railton, P.C., 2; Mountjoy, D. A. McD., 2; M. D., 2; Escoit. J C. 10.

Per M J C, Hawkesbury Mills—H G, 2; J F, 2. Per F L E, Kingsbridge—P H, 2; J G, 1; E K, 2. Per P P L, Belleville—J S, 5.
Per D McD, Martintown—Self, 2; D B, 2. Per D McR, Milleroches-Self, 2; Dundee, D R

McR. 2. Per J C H, Read-R O, 2; M P, 7. Per J McG, Cobourg—B L, 2. Per J D, Leeds—Lunenberg, Vt, M D, 1.50. Per D O'S, Picton—Demersville, P F, 12.09. Per Rev D O'C, South Douro—J A, 1.

Per M O'D, Belleville-Blessington, J B, 2

Per D A C, Alexandria - A S McD, 2; J R McD, 2 : J C, 1 : K McD, 2 : N McD, 2 : D McG, 2. Per Rev A McG, Lismore, N S-West Merigonish

Per M. H. St. Stephen, N B-Self, 2; P McM 2

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. John Cox, H. M. C., of a son.

DIED.

On the 2nd instant, in this city, after a long and painful illness, borne with pious resignation, Marie Louise, only daughter of Mr. Justice Monk, aged 23 years.—R.LP. Died of Consumption on the 27th ult., at his resi-

dence, Dorchester street, Montreal, John McLachlan third oldest son of Capt. Lachlan McLachlan of River Beaudette.—R.I.P.

Ont. papers please copy.

At Port Lewis on the 29th March, the wife of lames Finn, aged 32 years. May her soul through the Mercy of God rest in peace. Amen.

On Thursday, the 26th of March, after a long and severe illness, at his late home in West Frampton, in the 69th year of his age, John Codd, comforted and strengthened by all the helps our holy Church gives to her suffering children, and surrounded by his numerous relatives and friends. He bore his sufferings with exemplary patience and resignation to the divine will. The deceased was a native of the County Carlow, Ireland, he was a resident of Frampton over 40 years. In him the poor and needy have lost a warm friend, as he was ever the cheerful giver. On Saturday, the 28th his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse

- 1				
	MONTREAL WHOLESALE I			
.	Flour # brl. of 196 bPollards	\$ 3.50	æ	\$4.00
	Superior Extra	. 6.20	æ	6.30
	Extra	. 0.00	ര	0.00
	Fancy	. 0.00	ത	9.00
	Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs	0.00	æ	0.00
	Supers from Western Wheat [Wellan	d		
	Canal	. 0.00	0	0.06
	Canal	. 0.00	Ø	0.00

Western States, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00
Fine 4.65 @ 4.75
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00
Strong Bakers' 5.75 @ 5.90
Middlings 4.30 @ 4.40
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.60 @ 2.80
City bags, [delivered] 2.95
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 1.10 @ 1.20
Lard, per lbs 0.11 @ 0.114
Cheese, per lbs 0.12 @ 0.13
do do do Finest new 0.13 @ 0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.42 @ 0.43
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.10 @ 5.25
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.70 @ 0.75
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.771@ 0.78
Pork—Old Mess
New Canada Mess
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

	TORONTO FARMERS' MA	RK	кT		
i	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1	21		31
ı	do spring do	Ťì	16		16
	Barley do	-	25	_	$\frac{10}{27}$
i	Oats do	-	46		48
	Pens do	-	00	-	70 68
	Rye do	-	00	_	70
ļ	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs		50		50
١	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb		06	-	08
	" fore-quarters "	-	04	o o	
Ì	Mutton, by carcase, per lb		08		10
	Potatoes, per bus	-	50		0 O
	Butter, lb. rolls		30	-	35
ı	" large rolls		27		30
İ	tule daims	-	30		
	tub dairy	-	16	-	33
	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	13	0	17
	" packed	-		•	14
	Apples, per brl	-	50		00
		_	50		60
		_	55	0	
	Parsnips do	0	60		75
	Turnips, per bush	-	30	0	40
'	Cabbage, per doz.	-	50	1	0€
	Onions, per bush	1	00	1	50
	Hay		00		00
	Stra w	15	00	16	00
	TANCOTON MADIEU	1767			

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR—XXX retail \$8,00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN-nominal; Ryc 72c. Barley \$1.15. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,15. Peas 70c. Oats 40c to 45
BUTTER—Ordinary tresh by the tub or crock

ells at 24 to 26c per lb.; print selling on market at 00 to 00c. Eggs are selling at 17 to 18c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 15c to 17c.

Mear.—Beef, 58,00 to 9,00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$8,00 to 9,00; Mess Pork \$17 to

818 00; Matton from 6 to 8c. to 90c. Venl, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 13 to 15c.

POULTRY.—Turkeys from 80c to \$1,50. Fowls per pair 50 to 80c. Chickens 00 to 00c.

Hay steady, \$14 to \$16,00. Struw \$8,00 to \$10,00. Wood selling at \$4,50 to \$5,00 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$3,50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$8,00 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quant-

Hipes .- Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.00 for No. 1 untriumed per 100 lbs. Wool 000 for good Flores; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 12c. Tallow 6 to 00 c per lb., rendered; 4c tough. Dekin Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,25 to \$5,50 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.



Persons in the country desirous of sending remittances to the Home Rule Association, Montreal, will please address ED. MUREHY, Esq., President, or the undersigned.

JOHN F. FENTON, Sec.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stating experience and where last employed).

P.O. Drawer No. 438

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.

MARCH 1874.—CONTENTS. 1. Government by Party: 2. The Three Ambrosian Sepulchres, by Rev. G. Lambert.

3. Napoleon the First and His National Council, by Rev. G. McSwiney 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions. (2.) The First Apostle of the Iroquois, by Rev. J Gerard. 5. Stonyhurst Life, by J Walton B. A. 6. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the First by Reginald Colley. 7. Conscience Makes Cowards of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd. Catholic Review. 1. Reviews and Notices. 2.

Letters to the Editor. (1.) On the Abysianian Ordinations, by Very Rev. Canon Estcourt. (2.) Catholics at the London Examinations. The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post

free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s. per annum. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this

IN THE SUPERIOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, \

COURT District of Montreal, i DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of

Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised a ester en justice. Plaintiff

The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her hus-

A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April Montreal, March 26th, 1874.

THEO. BERTRAND, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of AMEDEE JOSEPH AUGER of the

City of Montreal, Manufacturer and Trader,

THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvency room in the court house, in the city of Montreal the 20th day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assigeee. Montreal, 28th March, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. BT. DUHAMEL, Senior,

the Undersigned, GEORGES HYAOINTHE

DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 4th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G.H. DUMESNIL ---

Interim Assis Montreal, 30th March, 1 74.

of the

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 31.—General Chanzy is authorized to declare Algeria in a state of siege, in order to restrain the violent abuse of Radical journals.

France is once again in a political fever, agitated by the various parties which all contend for the mastery. The hopes that the Septennate would act as a solution of all difficulties and would restore peace and quietness, are fast vanishing. The new Electoral Law curtails the franchise-a dangerous thing to do | would cripple and disable her? These queswith a people who have tasted of Communism. tions Mr. Boutwell, or any other foreign critic, The Imperialists are everywhere active; the Monarchists are going to make a new effort to well for the Italians if a full and satisfactory restore Henry V.; the Red Republicans are answer were forthcoming.—Times' Cor. moving, and from New Caledonia comes the The Pope and the Canadian Zou news that Rochefort, the foul-mouthed Communist, with his colleague Grousset, has escaped from prison and gained Australia.-Little chance of his stopping there, if he judge the times opportune for a return to la belle France.—Gazette.

observe even at a distance a certain fraction Father," replied the Abbe, as he threw himself of the social panorama which is unfolded on at the Pope's feet, "but their spiritual guide the Paris Boulevards, it would be seen that and chaplain. many of those who compose it, and many of those who make up its budget, are exotics, and that before blowing on French soil they flourished in foreign lands. I have recently even discovered a new and as yet, but little known trade, and which is particularly carried on by ladies of foreign origin; it is the "mother" See are condemned has only increased their zeal trade. As the emancipated of civilization for the Chair of Peter. Since their return to Canada they have had only one desire and one regret—the have often been reproached with coming no one knows whence, they have lately very prudently of their blood for the service of your Holiness; and adopted the custom of being accompanied by a the desire of soon resuming their places of honor respectable-looking matron, wearing a modest around your throne. I was specially charged by my bonnet, a sober dress, gray hair, and solemn looks. These new professionals are paid according to the respectability of their appear- that Pius IX, needs their arms, they will be the first ance, and there are some who fetch very high to rally under the command of their gallant chiefs, prices in the market. But it must be said Colonel Allet and General de Charette'. that it is rather a moderate luxury, for generally the respectable person, after a certain time quarrels with the innocent creature whom her respectability covers, and then the latter goes at once into mountning, and thus the vanished able to have allowed them to die for me-above all "mother" still continues for a long period to cover with her mercenary respectability the fragile reputation of her temporary daugh the day is coming when they may raise their glorious

The list of secret trades which swarm in Paris will never be exhausted. There are speculators who have regularly organized system of young beggarss of both sexes. The boys are swarthy, dirty, ill-kept, bare-footed, and run after carriages, asking for a sou to buy bread. In every quarter there is an inspector who watches them, stimulates them, follows them, takes the money from them, and punishes or rewards them. The girls-better trained, better dressed-offer matches or bouquets of violets for sale according to the soason, or any other wares which may serve as a pretext to the eyes of a policeman. Genuerally these lit- tion. tle girls are told of three to one beat, which is as a rule, a Boulevard or a long street. They stand at at a certain distance from each other, and offer their wares or relate a lamentable story in which a sick mother, starving children and a pitless landlord play a very active part. olicism. Being at a distance from each other, they are each other's sentinel, for if a policeman turns up at one end a signal warns the other two, up at one end a signal warns the other two, pointed out, and, as a consequence, a prodigious who have thus time to make off. I yesterday number of remedies suggested. Hitherto these determined to see what one of these children have all failed, and although emigration agents could make on a fine Spring afternoon, when have been warned out of the country-occasionally, the people are returning from the races. For my investigation I took a walk on the Boulevard Haussmann, generally worked by three of these mild and paternal rule of Emperor William is not a girls, and after taking my precautions in order bit better liked and his subjects still strive to reach not to alarm them, I inquired of all the passen- America. Indeed, the labouring classes of the Gergers who gave alms to the girl along the route how much they had given. I found that between 4 and 7 in the evenig, of 400 persons to whom she had applied. 130 had given her something, for she accosted those who had been undertaken by her partners. The total amount received from those 130 persons was 13f. 45c., and when, my experiment being ended, I drew near her, I heard her tell her story in the same famished and dismal tone. In these three hours she had lost only ten minutes eating in a corner a piece of bread and sucking a toffy-stick. Sometimes it happens that a passenger asks her for the address of the wretched mother, the numerous children, and the cruel landlord. That does not perplex her; she gives an address where everything is found to be as she states, for the manager of the concern takes care to organize the comedy at home as well as ment will take their defeat.—Gazette. the show in the street.—Times Cor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 3. - An official despatch states that forty-one officers and men have deserted from General Saules' command and come into the Republican lines.

PARIS, April 3.—The Carlists have information that a revolution has broken out in Bilbao; that only half of their army there has been engaged in the recent battles; that Gen.
Saules will shortly march with a strong division upon Madrid and cut off Marshal Serralotted a pilot strong division upon the strong division upon t no's communication.

Italy has had no war since 1866, and she has been visited with no great national disasters. Nevertheless, the returns of her import and export trade, as they have just been published, are by means encouraging. The imports in 1873 amounted to 1,286,652,965 lire, while in 1872 they did not exceed 1,186,611,328 lire. The exports in 1873 were 1,133,161,137 lire; in 1872 they were 1,167,201,119 lire. There was, therefore, an increase in the imports of 100,041,137 lire and a decrease in the exports of 34,039,982, or a total falling off in the activity of national trade to the amount of 134,-000,000 lire, or £5,560,000. Bad harvests and the difficulties arising from the ever-rising py to say I possess a large quantity, thereby evinconce of the gold necessary for the payment of ing the most marked disrespect of my person and into her head.

vate lotteries, the time and money wasted at cafes and theatres, and the general idleness which the indulgence of such habits encourages, may also contribute in no small degree to impoverish the people. And may it not be that foreign goods may account for much, but is it the military and naval armament of the kingdom is altogether out of proportion to its resources, and that Italy, by preparing for an imaginary war by an armed peace, is running the risk of succumbing to a domestic enemythe Deficit-which, in the event of a real war, may surely be entitled to put. It would be

THE POPE AND THE CANADIAN ZOUAVES. -The Crusader[London and Dublin, March

14, says:
The Pope has received the Abbe Moreau, Chaplain-General of the Canadian Zouaves. When he entered the presence, Pius IX. exclaimed, "Ah! there is a Zouave!" "Not a TRADES IN PARIS .- If it were possible to Zouave in the fighting sense of the word, Holy

> "Those brave Canadians!" said the Pope. love them dearly, and well I may after such a proof of devotion they gave me by coming so far to expose

> their lives for the rights of the Holy See."
>
> 'Holy Father," returned M. Moreau, "believe, I pray your Holiness that they return all your affec-tion. The exile to which the friends of the Holy Zouaves to say to ther friends in England and France Belgium, and Italy that their hearts ever beat in unison with theirs, and that when the day comes

> Tell them how sensible I am of their regret said the Pope in a voice trembling with emotion, and turning aside his head to hide his tears. "I know well how far their devotion to the cause of the Church extends but it would have been unreasonat a moment when so much blood was being shed in Europe. As to the future, tell them that the present trials of the Church are but transitory, and that banner once more, and range themselves, with the arms of justice in their hands, round the Chair of Peter, to guard it against the assaults of hell and of its adepts."

> The Pope then listened to all the details of the organizatson of the "Union-Allet," and on hearing that it had chosen St Gregory as its patron, he sent for and presented to them a painting of the Oratory of Salerno, which is dedicated to that saint.

> The Catholic youth of Italy have sent an address to the Duke of Norfolk, thanking his grace for his

GERMANY.

Berlin, March 31 .- The Archbishop of Cologne was arrested to day for violating the ecclesiastical speak to the passengers and a justification in laws. The arrest was made without any demonstra-

Pere Hyacinthe and the Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, of Germany, are at variance. Pere Hyacinthe repudiates the latter's jurisdiction, and the Bishop's official organ replies that the prelate has never claimed a connection with him since his marriage threw light upon his revolt from Roman Cath-

The great complaint of the German Government that the people insist on emigrating to America. Various reasons have been assigned, various reasons too, imprisoned-difficulties and obstacles of all kinds thrown in the way of would-be emigrants, decrees passed and punishments ordered, the very man population seem to have realized the words of the great Heine, and to them "Europe has become a prison, from which the only loop-hole of escape is America." There is no need to search very deeply for the main cause of the discontent. It lies in the rooted opposition to the military system, which draws away the very best hands from the industries of the country, and maintains its hold upon a man for the greater part of his life. The glories of victory and the rewards of fame are all very well for those who obtain them, for the lucky individuals who, by birth or chance, occupy prominent positions, but the real burden falls on the labouring classes, and they are intelligent enough to know that in America they may devote themselvss to the pursuit of their industry without the constant dread of being draited into a standing army that absorbs the resources of the country without offering anything in return. The rejection of the new Army Bill, which excited much discontent, shows how determined is the opposition to further enlargement of the stand-

RUSSIA.

An amusing denunciation of the treacherous object pursued by the late Alexander von Humboldt during his scientific journeys in Siberia has just come to light. It is contained in a report drawn up some 40 years ago by one M. Skotine, burgo-master of Ishim, a small town south of Tobolsk. This zealous officer, thinking it his duty to report the proceedings of the German traveller to General Sulima, the then governor of the region, the latter showed the curious document to one M. de Wolicki, istic a piece of old world writing to be withheld

from the British public :-"Your Excellency,—A few days ago a certain German of the name of Gumboldt (sic), a thin little fellow, who does not look as though he were any great shakes, arrived in this town. Being the bearer of a letter from your Excellency in which you command me to treat him with all courtesy, I have endeavoured to pay him every attention in my power. I am, however, constrained to inform your Excellency that the foreign gentleman appears to be a suspicious if not a daugerous character. Although I treated him to a first-rate dinner immediately upon his arrival, he would hardly partake of the viands, and went the length of critizing the cookery. This was the more remarkable, as my cook is a great proficient in every description of pastry, and would be thrice happy were she permitted to present some specimens of her art to your Excellency. The foreign traveller declined even my raspberry jam, of which I am hap-

not possible that the ten days' Carnival and the being well acquainted with the superior character of two Sundays in the week, the public and primy cookery, feels insulted by this extraordinary conduct. Worse than this, the traveller paid no attention to the leading officials of the place, men who have served the State for many years, and is even reported to have called them 'stupids.' While thus slighting the Russians who are the servants of the Crown, he associated with the Poles and other political criminals living under my supervision. Your Excellency will kindly forgive my showing the zeal which has always animated me on this important occasion too; but when I find the traveller attera long conversation with the Poles, asking them to accompany him to a neighbouring hill which commands the town I really cannot but regard his proceedings as calculated to create alarm. They had scancely arrived on the top of the hill when they got out an instrument which looked very much like a gun-barrel, and, placing it on a three-legged support, brought it to bear on the town. One after the other they then approached the instrument, directing it to the place left to my care. Ishim being thus in eminent peril, the more so as the houses are all of wood, I ordered the garrison, consisting of six privates and a sergeant, to load their muskets, and proceed to the place of action. Though nothing further ensued, I shall make a point of having the German watched wherever he goes. Should the rebellious designs of the traveller lead to injurious consequences I, and with me the other officers and the garrison will courageously meet death in the service of their Czar. I have thought it necessary to despatch this humble report by an express, and beg you to youchsafe me a speedy reply. Assuring you of my dutiful obedience and devotion to Czar and Holy Russia, I am determined always to behave as becomes a conscientious servant of the State who has attained to the Assessor's rank, and numbers already 20 years " I am. &c. of active service.

This recalls the story of Alexander Herzen, who tells us that the Cossack Humboldt employed as a servant, while travelling in Perm, regarded the philosophical excursionist as little better than a madman. After long shaking his head in dismay at the fooieries of the "Prussian Prince Gumboldt, the doughty warrior, when told to wade into a lake and report whether the water was cold or warm, could bear it no longer, but gave the insane foreigner a bit of his mind, which led to a rapture.—Times

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, March 31,-Reports from the districts affected by famine show a great improvement in the There are now no actual cases of starvasituation. tion outside Tsrhoot, and in that district there are

AUSTRIALIA

Australian Exploration. — The Brisbane Courier of December 39, 1873, publishes the following official telegram from Mr. Walter Hill, the Government botanist, dated from Cardwell on the 27th and received by the Queensland Secretary for Lands :-Since the 20th of Nevember we have examined the banks of the Mulgrave, Russell, Mossman, Daintree, and Hull rivers, and have been more or less successful in finding suitable land for sugar and other tropi cal and semi-tropical productions. The ascent of the summit of Bellenden Kerr was successfully made by Johnstone, Hill, and eight troopers. At 2,500ft, in height we observed an undescribed tree with crimson flowers, which excels the Poinciana regia, Colvillia racemosa, Lagersstroma regia, and the Jacaranda mimosifolia. At 4,400ft. a tree fern, which will excel in grandeur all others of the Alboreous class .-A palm-tree at the same height which will rival any of the British-India species in gracefulness .bold speech, in defence of the Pope, at the recent Catholic meeting in St. James' Hall, London.

On the banks of the Daintree we saw a palm tree cocon, which far exceeds the unique specimens in the garden of the same genera from Brazil in grandeur and gracefulness. While cutting a given line on the banks of the River Johnstone for the purpose of examining the land, an enormous fig-tree stood in the way, far exceeding in stoutness and grandeur the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three fect from the ground it measured 150ft, in circumference; at 55ft, where it sent forth giant branches, the stem was nearly 80ft, in circumference. The River Johnstone, within a limited distance of the coast, offers the first and best inducements to sugar cultivation."

BOARDING HOUSES.

Howard Glyndon in the Christian Union discourses as follows concerning the keepers of New York boarding-houses. It is to be hoped that such sweeping censures are not applicable in Canada. He

That which discouraged me above all the rest in looking into this matter, is the animus of this class of women workers. One certainly cannot expect them, with their daily bread, and often that of a family of young children dependent upon their efforts, to come to the business of keeping boardinghouse in a perfectly pure spirit of philanthropy Even boarders, if the question is fairly put, will admit that their hostess ought to be allowed a fair profit on her labors in their behalf. But too often she goes to work in such an underhand way to add unfair profits to the pile, that she loses all sympathy and all claim to what would otherwise be her law ful gains. It then becomes a game of diamond cut diamond. If she begins by trying to defraud her boarders of what they have a right to expect for their money, in order to add a few dollars a week unfairly, to her profits, she ought not to complain if they, in turn, try to cheat her, and if-seeing that she is trying to get all she can out of them for the smallest return on her part-they have no compunction about making her all the trouble they can nor about abusing her furniture, nor about constant

ly demanding the best fare for the poorest price.

Now, to trace results to their first causes: A middle-aged or elderly single woman, or perhaps a widow with a group of children looking to her for food, clothing and education, or, sadder yet, a wife abandoned by a drunken or dissolute husband, is brought face to face with that great problem of humanity: "What can I do to earn a living?"
Heretofore she has been accustomed to provide for others on a small scale. She knows a little about household routine, the practical science of the kitchen and the laundry, and has had some experience in buying household stores. She is often, a woman of limited education, narrow ideas, and very imperfectly trained reasoning powers. She soon decides that there is but one thing that she can do with any hope of success, and that is to "take boarders."-She means to make a living by it, and as much more as she possibly can. That is all fair enough. But, then, she has no eyes for the other side. She has never had the faintest glimmering of a conception that boarders have any rights. She is to take in as much money as she can, and pay out just as little as possible-that is her idea of keeping a boarding-house! Figuratively, though she does not know it, she is the woman who kills the goose that lays the golden eggs. She is the most pennywise and pound-foolish of all penny-wise and poundfoolish women; and Heaven knows there are a lot of them in the world! Her whole policy is summed up in the one word: Scrimping! She scrimps as much as she can in taking a house; scrimps in furnishing it with second-hand articles from auction sales and small dealers' stores, that are generally in all stages of the boarding-house, i.e., the rickets, from the incipient to the most advanced. What occasions for profanity do the bureau and other drawers, that always make a row about being opened and shut, give rise to! As for the chairsoarding-house habitues have learned to be cautious! The thought of arranging bedrooms with any refer-

She will do what she cannot get over doing and nothing more. As a matter of speculation, the rooms on the lower floors are more expensively furnished than those shove; but that is all. But it is in the appointments of the table that the policy of the average city boarding-house keeper is triumpliantly manifest. Here scrimping reigns supreme. She doesn't regard her lodgers as so many hungry souls, waiting to be comforted with food and drink, but rather as so many enemies, who devour her substance, and who are to be stinted to the uttermost limit allowable. Another thing in which she scrimps is "the help." I think anyone who has boarded will not be long in counting on their fingers the houses where they have lodged in which a sufficient number of servants were employed.

But she does not get rich keeping boarders, this lean woman with the drawn face, and the querulous voice, whom you meet returning from market, in rusty black and with a general look of running-toseed about her.

Scrimping brings its own punishment. Boarders are always alternating between the frying pan and the fire. That they are not satisfied with dirt and neglect and poor fare is natural. Old ones go and new ones come. It is like the game of " Poor Pussy wants a corner." The chances are that any woman taking moderate pains to make her guests comfortable could have the same boarders all the year round, year after year. And even making allowance for moderate prices, and for the half-price paid during the summer vacations, she would, at the end of the year, find a handsome profit, if she were a good manager-besides having the good will of her guests. But the scrimper knows nothing of this. She will tell you that business is very bad for boardinghouse keepers just now; that the new system of cheap hotels has nearly ruined it. If the cheap hotels are going to do any better for guests, I am glad of it!

But at present don't let any one come to me with complaints about the limited facilities for going into business which women may have.

Here is one business, just as good as any, and peculiarly suited to them, which they have had the monopoly of from time immemorial. I allude, of course, to the keeping of private-boarding houses .-It seemed to be woman's special right to make a home for the homeless, to feed the hungry, to house the weary, and entertain the stranger and the solitary. And surely none of these have grudged fair pay for such offices when they could afford it. But what have women done with this calling, with all its ennobling influences, its opportunities for doing good? They have made a botch of it. They have brought it down to one of the most menial of occupations and have stripped it of every pleasing asso-ciation. How one sludders at the idea of being sick in a boarding-house! Yet women keep these houses. There are so many laments over the small opportunities which women have for doing good, and here is a whole broad field, which has been hers for so long, without a single good seed planted in it! And at last for the sake of suffering humanity, it has to be taken out of her hands !-Men-who are not philanthropists, indeed, but who have common sense enough to see the utter stupidity of the scrimping line of action-are now taking the business into their own hands.

At present there are things enough being done by women exclusively, and being done by them in a miserably inefficient, half-way manner. Let us not Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved add to the number yet. Let us first see if we cannot get them to be faithful over a little before we entrust them with a great deal. I do not know of any school in which a women can be taught to be a thrifty, kind-hearted and a good manager, with a proper regard for the rights of others, and with a sense of nonor in business, if these qualities do not come natural to her. But it is perhaps the very women who have these qualities ought to bear the bount of our reproaches, rather than their more narrow minded sisters to whom they have abandoned a calling which—originally, in every way a worthy one—has now fallen into disrepute. It is precisely because such women have avoided this calling that they ought to be reproached. They had and still have it in their power to enoble and elevate lt, while making an honorable living by it. I wish they could be brought to see the importance of comfortable, well-managed boarding, houses, made as much like home as possible; seeing that the bornding-house is one of the social necessities of the nineteenth century. I wish they could be brought to see the good influence ther could wield in making these establishments all they ought to be. The field is a wide one and the soil unbroken; and there is more call for well-kept houses than there is for the services of women writers, or women lawyers, or women farmers, or for women in any other calling which is already overthronged by men. We can get on at present without the lady counsellers, the lady politicians, the lady editors, etc.; but how are we to get on without somebody to look after matters pertaining to the house. Christian Union.

NEWSPAPERS AS EDUCATORS.—A school teacher who has been engaged for a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of newspapers on the mind of a family of children, writes as follows.

I have found it a universal fact without exception that those scholars of both sexes, and all ages, who access to the newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are.

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers and define words with case and more accuracy.
3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography

in about half the time it requires others, as the newspapers have made them aquainted with the location of important places of nations their government, and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians; for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspapers, from the common-place advertisement to the finished classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with more accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts' more clearly and more connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating the societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness .- Exchange.

Rev. G. M. Gordon described the reputed sight of the tower of Babel. A high mound is surrounded by a ruined and unfinished tower of brick, the summit 235 feet above the plain. It is of the same elements as the mounds of Babylon-masses of brick and rubbish, interspersed with broken pottery. These bricks are all inscribed on one side with cunciform characters of the ancient Assyrian, and supposed to be the oldest written language. On one side were excavations which have been made; you may see walls of brick ascending tier above tier with masterly ambition. On another, all is confusion and disturbance. One block has rolled bodily to the foot of the mounds, others are vitrified or fused by a process which can be none other than electricity or fire. Curiously enough the Arabs have a tradition that it has been destroyed by fire from heaven. The sides of the mounds are pierced with holes and strewn with bones, which plainly indicate the lairs of wild beasts. It is difficult to resist the conviction that Birs Nimrod is the Tower of Babel, the oldest ruin in the world. There are those who ence to the comfort of the occupants hasn't entered | believe it to be the tower of Belus, and regard it as a part of the ruin of Babylon.

God Everywhere present show Him to me?" said a Roman emperor to a Jew. "He is too glorious to be seen by mortals," was the reply. The emperor sneered and insisted.
"Let me, then," said the Jew, "first try you upon

one of His ambassadors." It was noon, and walking out with the emperor, the Jew, pointing to the sun, said, "Look at him? There is a sublime philosophy in the incident.

LENGTH OF A MILE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. England and America, 1,760 yards; Italy, 1,470 yards; Scotland and Ireland, 2,200 yards; Poland, 4,400 yards; Spain, 5,022 yards; Germany, 48,800 yards; Sweden and Denmark, 7,220 yards.

DISAPPOINTED BLESSINGS.—The value of blessings too frequently are not appreciated until they are removed. They are like birds, which hop about us with their wings foided, and we do not see the beauty of their plumage; but when they spread their pinions for flight, then we see all the brilliancy of their color, and the gracefulness of their form.

One false step, one wrong habit, one corrupt companion, one loose principle may wreck all your prospects and all the hopes of those who love you.

No ashes are lighter than those of incense and few things burn out quicker .- Landor.

Covetousness like jealousy when it has once taken root never leaves a man but with his life.—Ton Brown.

One should not dispute with a man who either through stupidity or shamelessness degics plain and visible truth.-Locke.

If it be true that there can be no calumny without malice it is equally so that there can be no malice without some desirable quality to excite it

It would be most lamentable if the good things of this world were rendered either more valuable or more lasting : for, despicable as they already are, too many are found eager to purchase them even at the price of their souls -Colton.

Names that lie upon the ground are not easily tel on fire by the torch of envy, but those quickly catch it which are raised up by fame or the breeze of prosperity.—Landor.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT INO.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills? -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Poiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homoopathic Chemists, London.

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

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED .- " Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years, Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

INFORMATION WANTED

IF WILLIAM MARTIN, who left Maghernahely, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, Ireland, about nineteen years ago, will communicate with his friends, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN R. O'GORMAN,

178 William Street, Montreal, New York and Boston papers please copy. -3.

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200 \$0,000 House in Wright Village 1,500 arm . Two Good Horses...
Four Lots, each of \$100.... One Buggy A Buggy Five Watches of \$20 each Ten Watches of \$12 each.... In all 800 objects, many of considerable value.

Speritual Advantages. — An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work.

PRICE OF TICKETS - Sixty cents, Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on

The money must be rorwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.— Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It

will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa. Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners.

Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will com-municate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUVE, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order).

OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—31 C.A.C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. BTE. POIRIER,

Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 531! Craig Street, on the 29th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of

the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said Montreal, 19th March, 1874.

Q. II. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. No. 1039.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montered Pigeon, of the parish of Montered Pigeon, and the parish of Montered Pigeon Pi

real, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cuese on the thirtieth day of March last.

Montreal 1st April 1874. BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE.

Advocate of the Plantiff.

THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.,

NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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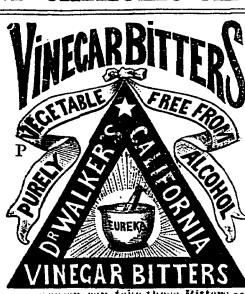
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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande. Pearl. Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Sum-mer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the darkcolored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

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Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

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CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC In the SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, In the Matter of LOUIS CELESTIN CREVIER An Insolvent

next, the Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & HUTCHINSON,

On Thursday, the Twenty-sixth day of March

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Attys. for Insolvent. Montreal, 16th February, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. W. WRIGHT, of the City of

Montreal, Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee. 32-2 INVITATION—FURS!!!

Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at

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HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

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Montreal, March, 1871.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NS w	vill run as follows:	
		GOING NORTH
		A.M
	·	Arrive 10.10
4.40	West Farnham,	8.55 8.2e
5.04	Brigham,	7.14
5.25	Cowansville,	7.22
	•	7.03
	•	6.47
	•	6.37
	•	610
	•	5.30
	•	5 20
-	-	4.40
3.20		Leave 4.09
	G SC P.M. 2.45 4.05 4.40 5.25 5.43 5.58 6.09 6.37 7.24 7.33 8.20	NS will run as follows: G SOUTH. P.M. 2.45 Montreal, 4.05 St. Johns, 4.40 West Farnham, 5.04 Brigham. 5.25 Cowansville, 5.43 West Brome, 5.58 Sutton Junction, 6.09 Sutton Flat, 6.37 Richford, 7.24 Mansonville, 7.33 North Troy, 8 20 Newport, 8.50 Stanstead

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

January 12, 1874.

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Passenger Train for Brockville and all In-Stations at 6.00 a.m. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa,

Brockville Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points

7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 3:00 p.m., and 5.30 p.m. Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8:30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6:00 p.m.

The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Pro-

GOING EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond

and Intermediate Stations....... 6:45 a.m.
Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations............ 3:00 p.m.
Night Train for Island Pond, White

Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the Night Mail Train for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe......11:00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Express for Boston via Vermont Central connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South-Rast-

ern Counties Junction Railways, at 2:45 p.m. Express for New York and Boston, via

responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named. The Steamship "FALMOUTH," or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday at 5:30 p.m., and Tuesday at 4:00 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.

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Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES. Managing Director Montreal, Oct 6, 1873.

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"......6:45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TIME Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M.

1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M. 9.20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20; P.M. Brock Street Station.

Depart .5:40 A.M. 3:00 P.M. Arrive 11:00 A.M. 8:30 P.M