Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XXIII

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

NO. 40

BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY. The Graces of Mary: or, Instructions and Devotions for the Month of Mary. With Examples, chiefly of graces recently obtained through Mary's Intercession. 32mo.

rick. 18mo., cloth...... 0.55 The Child's Month of Mary. Paper, 12 cents,

Convents, Colleges, Schools, etc.
The Glories of Mary. By Alphonsus Liguori, 18mo., cloth, 802 pages. Our Lady of Lourdes. A Work honored with s special brief addressed to the Author, by His Holiness the Pope, Pius IX. New edition, one vol. 12mo., cloth, 497 pages... 1 25 NEW BOOKS.

My Clerical Friends and Their Relations to Modera Thought. By the Author of the "Comedy of Convocation," etc. 12mo., cloth....
The "Old Catholics" at Cologne. A Sketch in Three Scenes. By Herr Frolich. 18mo.,

Single number..... 1 25 Sent by mail (postage propaid) on receipt of pice. Address,

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR

A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman)

CHAPTER XXXIII .- THE FRIENDS.

When we parted Eileen O'Hanlon upon the threshold of the Roost, she was going to fill the place of attendant upon the dearest female friend she had upon earth. It is needless to remind our renders that Roonan, when he engaged the girl whom he took to be a simple rustic, was wholly ignorant of the intimacy which existed between the two women.

Eileen followed the host with a heart to the room which was Marion Harden's chamber of captivity. The ruffianly aspect of the tavern-keeper, as he preceded her through the intricacies of the wandering old fabric which the candle he carried could light up only with a feeble and ghastly glimmer; the strange and unexpected position in which she found herself all at once placed, the novelty and the very possible danger of her situation, all combined to impress her with alarm and doubt; and she for a moment debated whether she had not better turn, ere it was too late, and fly beyoud the doorway of the dismal dwelling to the friends whom she had only just parted, and whose company might yet be regained. But then she thought of her friend, immured in The image of Marion, and the realities of her condition, gave strength to the heart of Eileen; and despising herself for what she mentally declared to be her selfish fears, determined to share at all risks the lot of her friend, and so calmly and resolutely followed the landlord.

One thing only remained to cause her apprehension. What if Marion should betray her recognition as soon as they should come face to face? Anything of this kind in presence of so sharp a spectator as Rooman would be infallibly fatal to her project. Nothing, however, remained as regarded this contingency but to trust to chance, for while trying to devise some expedient by which she might make the prisoner aware of her presence without exciting the suspicions of the host, they arrived at a door at the extreme end of one of the long and tortuous corridors of the rambling structure, and Roonan, taking a key out of his pocket, unlocked the door and opening it cautiously, signed the new attendant to enter, while he turned to re-fasten the entrance.

a couple of wax candles, reading. The apart-ment was comfortably furnished, and it was face of an immediate contingency, though at and hopeful he looks. Forgive me, Marion; apparent that care was taken to leave the least twelve hours lay between them and the I know it was cruel of me, but I dreaded the Squire's daughter no reason to complain of her fateful moment.

time to prevent a cry of surprise and joy.— the lane behind. Nine o'clock would find a Hardly had she recovered the semblance of the dozen stout linesmen, with arms concealed, usual demeanour she observed since her ab- drinking in the taproom, while their comrades

duction when Roonan presented himself, and in gathered beneath a window in rere of the esterms of profound respect, and with a crafty assumption of sympathy and commiseration in his voice and manner, formally introduced Eileen to Marion as "her honor's new lady's

The two young girls acquitted themselves admirably under the trying circumstances of retired to rub his hands over the new prospect of sharing the bribes which Lieutenant Dick by a fresh body of foes. was paying for the furtherance of his designs.

As soon as he had secur d the door, Marion and Eileen threw themselves into each other's arms, and wept the fulness of many emotions. When the ardour of their first greetings had cooled down, the two friends proceeded to mutually enlighten each other. From Marion's narrative it appeared that, though a close prisoner, she had been subjected to no other violence, except the occasional intrusion of Richard Raymond, whose advances, however, she repelled each time with such added contempt and indignation as, she could perceive, stung him to the sonl with humiliation as well as the chard Raymond, whose advances, however, she and indignation as, she could perceive, stung bim to the soul with humiliation as well as the bitterness of disappointed love. What incensed Marion most was her jailer's affectation of doubt, rather of downright disbelief, of her assurance that she was the wedded wife of his brother. She was unaware how terribly the lieutenant was striving to undo the bond which had given her to another.

But when Kileen detailed the villainous arrangements she had overheard, the horror and fear of the poor captive were extreme. She then remembered the plausible professions of pity and devotion by which Roonan had in-duced her to write to Charles, with whom he pretended to have established a communication.

Even the knowledge that Ned Fennell and Norsh were at large and in possession of the secret of her enemies, failed to entirely reassure the mind of the alarmed young wife, who tortured herself with pictures of a thousand accidents, which might prevent both these trusty friends from putting her fugitive husband on his guard.

Eileen did her best to comfort her companion, and at last had the satisfaction to observe Marion's strong good sense overcome her apprehensions. After partaking of a well coming of Ned Fennell, for she had a presenti-served supper, fetched by the host himself, and ment that some attempt at communication having settled a plan of operations in preparation for the crisis they knew to be impending, they commended themselves to God, each after the fashion of their creed, and prepared for With the evening there befell a change, the

It was about midnight. A low and cautious whistle, so peculiar that both women, who had often heard it, recognised the sound, was heard outside. Eileen put out the candle, and tried to lift the window sash. But not only was it fast and firm, but it was also close barred outside with thick irons. Her efforts were, however, not without result, for the noise she made inch a trooper in the King's service, but as the was heard without, and she saw in the bright moonlight Ned Fennell, gesticulating and signing at her from the lonely laneway which ran ed backward with his hand over his shoulder, such a place and at the mercy of such people. at the back of the Roost, on which the window looked. At length she comprehended his meaning, and drew aside from the window. Her movement was followed by the crash of a broken pane and the disappearance of Neddy. The girls waited till certain that the nocturnal clatter had excited no alerte, and then, lighting the candle, picked up a small stone with a written paper tied round it.

This was a letter from Charles, and communicated his intentions and his confidence to his wife. Satisfied of his safety, Marion's fears disappeared, and that night both women slept sounder than they had done for a long time.

The point of the note from Charles was this. He had resolved to anticipate by an hour the time fixed for his visit in the pretended letter given to him by Roonan, and thus taking his rescuing his wife.

CHAPTER XXXIV .- WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT. Sound as was their sleep, the friends arose with the dawn, for with the light of day, there Eileen was equal to the occasion. Stepping comes, to the restless, anticipative mind the quickly into the room, she beheld Marion longing to ease its anxiety by action. They Harden seated at a small table, on which were dressed, and secured such trinkets, money, and

Marion had looked up from her book on at eight o'clock in the evening, an hour before hearing the key turn in the lock. She scru- the time which had been settled between him tinised with curiosity the female stranger who and the traitor Roonan. It was at nine o'clook entered, and stepped hastily towards her, but his brother and Bradley expected him, and for when Eileen, throwing back the hooded cloak, this hour they had made the necessary preparadisclosed her features, it was only the finger tions. At half-past eight, soldiers disguised Prossed upon her lip, and her significant glance, in civilian uniform, were to drop in by ones which recalled Marion to herself in sufficient and twos at the Roost, while a few lounged in

177

tablishment, and awaited the signal.

Bradley was to give the word as soon as Charles should have entered the passage leading from the public passage to Marion's chamber. Here his retreat would be cut off by the soldiery issuing from the taproom. There was but one means of flight, which was through the the moment, and Roonan, satisfied that he had window of his wife's room; and were he able secured a very treasure of a country handmaid, to force the stanchions which fastened this egress, it would be to find himself confronted

> These arrangements were, of course, wholly overthrown.

The morning waned, and Marion at last commented on the lateness of the hour, and the unusual dilatoriness of Roonan, who had always hitherto waited at a much earlier time to proffer his services in preparing breakfast. Nor was her surprise at all relieved shortly afterwards when there was a tremendous knocking at the front door of the premises, and, after heavy burden along the passage. The sounds came nearer and nearer, and both women, rushing to the door, prepared to appeal for help and deliverance, when a peremptory voice was heard outside, and at Bradley's command the heavy footsteps retraced their way back through the window, without having approached sufficiently near for Marion's purpose.

In a few minutes the noise of individual footsteps caught their ears, and almost before they noticed that these had stopped at the door Bradley made his appearance. The ladies recoiled before the expression of his face; but betraying only satisfaction that the captive had not flown, he turned away, and, relocking the door, retired as he had come.

Nobody else appeared throughout the day, and the young women would have been left to feel the pangs of hunger were not anxiety and suspence more powerful than food to take the edge off appetite. Even the remains of last night's supper, which had not been removed from the room, though they included some palatable morsels, were not tonched by either of the friends.

Eileen occupied herself throughout the afternoon in watching from the window for the ment that some attempt at communication would be made before the great effort was attempted. But though she kept an eager watch it was unrewarded until evening had well set in. sky grew suddenly overcast, and a heavy and continuous rain accompanied by high wind set in. Eileen blessed the elements, which in such straits as the present are most benignant in

proportion as they are most violent. At length, about seven o'clock, she caught sight of a figure cautiously advancing towards the Roost; it was in uniform and looked every man passed the window and threw up a quick glance, she recognised Ned Fennell. He pointand, continuing his walk, Eileen saw him disappear over the fence further on, and knew that his purpose was to return at the other side. and, thus sheltered from view of the house, to your money." take his position opposite till the moment for action should have arrived.

But what meant that sign he made as he passed the window? Did it signify that a friend was to follow, or that an enemy was upon the trail? It can surely be no enemy who now appears-a gentleman in clerical costume, scemingly a Catholic priest. He comes on, his tall and stalwart form well displayed by his sombre but well-fitting habiliments. He arrived under the window, and with just such another look of intelligence as Fennell had There were other windows looking upon the enemies unawares and unprepared, he relied on back of the Roost, which might have keen eyes here. What do you say to that?" looking abroad from them, and the utmost caution was necessary. Eileen followed the second retreating figure till she saw it disappear o'clock instead of half-past eight for the arrival after the example set by Ned Fennell, and then turning to Marion, said:

"I have seen Charles. Stay! it is no use your looking, for I waited till he had vanished before telling you how strong, and handsome, emotions of both of you at seeing one another. It was arranged that Charles should appear and you know how careful and guarded we must be for a little while longer."

Marion first reproached, and then thanked her friend for her foresight and coolness.

Looking at her watch, she saw it wanted only twenty minutes to eight. In twenty minutes her fate and that of her husband would be on the balance of a moment.

She approached the door of her prison and listened, trembling with excitement, but with a plates his work. heart firm and bold. Her ear caught the sound of voices in angry

the Roost. She called Eileen to her, and both straining their ears, listened. They recognised the voice which had ad-

dressed to them but one gruff sentence that morning. It was Bradley. For the other they had no doubt—one of them at least. Marion had heard Richard Raymond speak too often not to know his accents now.

Apparently forgetting in the warmth of their contention that they were within hearing of any, the two men continued their dispute, waxing each instant more heated and more full of

"I know you now, Raymond," cied Bradley. You little thought I stood by and saw you last night hold your peace, when a word from you would have saved the man who lost his life in your service, you scoundrel, and, no doubt, you think to get rid of me in the same way-do you?"

"Look here, Bradley," retorted the lieutenant; "let us have no more of this. Roonan is dead, and so much the better for you and

"Of course. And so much the better for you when I am disposed of too. But you won't put me out of the way so easily."

"I have borne your insolence too long, fellow, and will endure it no longer. I tell you I don't require your services at all, and could have done better without you in this business from the beginning."

There was a silence for some moments after this declaration. Bradley, overwhelmed by what he considered the audacity and ingratitude of the speaker, was absolutely struck dumb. At last he spoke in a voice hoarse with concentrated but subdued rage.

"Smart fellow, Lieutenant Dick-now don't you think you are? You miserable idiot, you know you couldn't have stirred hand or foot without me. But now that your brother is walking into the snare, and the soldiers are on the march to seize him, you think you can cast me off, and that all will be ended in this lonely tenement. See, lieutenant." he continued in a tone of mingled contempt and malice, " perhaps I don't perceive how you intend to make things safe with your brother. Eh! Perhaps I don't understand the meaning of that pair of loaded pistols that are peeping from your pocket. No, indeed, by my soul! Our brother is not the advantage of the contest and confusion to slip a bullet in him, eh? You murdering sneak."

"See, by Heaven, Bradley, if you mock me, you ruffian, I'll blow your brains out."

Bradley laughed, a taunting, scornful laugh. "You would if you dared, I know. You would give a trifle now, I'll be bound, to see me lying stark and stiff beside poor Roonan behind his own counter. But there are some little matters to be settled before you can have that pleasure. In the first place, pay me over on the spot every penny you owe me.

"Not a farthing. I have your share and Roonan's in my pocket but not a penny shall you receive more than the dead man. You have had enough out of me."

"You speak with the courage of a man who carries a loaded brace of pistols. Well, keep

"I shall. You can retire as soon as you like; the game is in my hands, and I need you

no longer.' "That's worth a chuckle. But suppose I walked out to meet your brother, and put him

on his guard?" "Try it; I have provided for that, and if you were caught at it you would meet as little

mercy as your brother scoundrel." "Brother scoundrel! That's good. Well, then, I'll try a safer and more paying business. It is an hour to nine o'clock. I can easily regiven, and with a slight salutation, passed on. move Miss Harden, or rather Mrs. Raymond, to her father's house before the soldiers arrive

of the soldiers. They will be here directly.

Hark! I hear a knocking."

"The wind on the shutters, Lieutenant.
Well, you played the traitor as far as you could go; but I'll try it, at all events. Mr. Harden will pay me better than you seem disposed to do, and my life will be safe in dealing with him. What do you say to that?"

"This!"

The two women heard the sharp snap of a pistol lock, followed by a dreadful imprecation. The weapon had missed fire. Then there was the sound of a furious struggle, and the dull crash of blows, followed by a heavy fall which shook the woodwork of the rickety dwelling. A deep, long-drawn groan, and then the awful stillness, during which the murderer contem-

At this instant the clocks of the city began to strike the hour of eight, their measured beats

altercation in some neighbouring apartment of sounding like the tolling of death-bells upon the

dismal and gusty twilight. Paralysed with horror, the two females huddled at the door, glaring at each other with terrified faces. They were unable to exchange a whisper, or to move a limb.

Hark, a stealthy footstep outside! They hear a deep, labored breathing at the door, as of one who endeavors to suppress the panting caused by real exertion, lest it should interfere with the office of his ears. Somebody is listening, to find whether they have caught the alarm of what has just passed.

It was a brief but unspeakable agony, to crouch motionless, breathless, while one's heart throbbed with overwhelming emotion. It was the impulse of each of these helpless girls to relieve their feelings by screaming outright.

The grating of the key as it was turned in the lock startled them from their position, and, recoiling, they stood in the middle of the apartment, clinging to each other for safety and support, as the door was flung open, and Bradley, pale, blood upon his face, and an iron bolt, red and dripping, in his hand, stood upon the thres-

CHAPTER XXXV.—A CRISIS.

With a visage still bearing the scowl which Murder had imprinted upon it, the Spy confronted the trembling pair.

"I thought so," he cried hoarsely. "You have been listening."

The women clung closer, but did not reply. Bradley was about to speak again, but he stop-

ped and, bending his ear, listened. There was a knock at the door most certainly this time. Marion felt herself regaining cour-

"Look here," said Bradley, hurriedly, what you have heard, you have heard. I tell you I did it in self-defence, though I must hang for it. Hang," he repeated, with a shudder; "no, I am not fit to die. Listen, both of you; my life is precious to me, and there is no time to lose if I would save it. Swear without delay that you will say nothing of what has happened, at least before to-morrow morn-The secret may keep till then, for I have hidden IT."

This latter sentence Bradley seemed to utter in soliloquy.

Marion was about to reply she knew not what when there was a crash as if the bursting of a oor, and Bradley, with a very roar of frig boy to struggle, and we are not the man to take and despair, bounded out of the room. What his eyes beheld in the passage seemed to deprive him of all self-possession. He sprang into the apartment again, and, rushing to the window, smote the sash with the ponderous instrument he carried. Two blows broke the woodwork to pieces, but there remained outside the stout, close-laid stanchions. He seized two of these, and made a desperate effort to shake them loose, but they resisted, and with a groan he turned away and stood like a statue beside the shattered casement, his eyes fixed

on the door. All this was but a few seconds of time, and scarcely had the terrifled women space to observe the incident ere there was a tread of approaching feet, a shadow darkened the doorway, and Charles Raymond, a loaded pistol in his hand, appeared.

Marion fainted into his arms, and Eileen would have fallen to the ground had not Ned Fennell, who followed his master, caught her as she swooned, and, placing her upon the couch, advanced upon Bradley, whom he seized by the throat.

The sergeant of Ancient Britons made no resistance. He seemed like one in a dream. and stood stock still, the gory instrument of his crime still in his grasp.

Fennell observed the weapon, and his ex-

clamation roused Marion.

"Hold him," she cried; "he has murdered Richard Raymond." Whatever course events might have taken

from the effects of this announcement upon Charles, was changed by a startling incident. Fennell, standing by his prisoner at the window, saw a number of men gathered outside,

and his intelligent eye detected beneath their disguises the unmistakable military physique. "Master Charles," he said, "we are sur-

rounded. The house is guarded by soldiers." "Fly, Charles," cried Marion. "Do not fear for me now. Fly before it is too late."

"Surrender in the King's name!" The voice was that of an officer, who stood with drawn sword in the doorway, supported by a party of men similar in outward guise to those who kept watch outside.

Charles turned and found himself face to face with Craddock.

To be Continued.

Almanacs were first published in 1460.

As you give yourself, so the world takes you.

Vanity is a strong drink that makes all the virtues.

tagger.

FROUDE "FLOORED."

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

THE RELATION OF ENGLAND TO IRELAND. SECOND LECTURE.

The Atrocities of England.

HOW THE IRISH WERE "ERAYED IN A MOBTAR."

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.)

THE LEE MEMORIAL.

It would be equally shocking and tedious to recite all the well-attested acts of cruelty and perfidy perpetrated on the Irish people by the order or connivance of the English Government. There is in the College of Dublin a State paper of considerable importance. It is a memorial presented by Captain Thomas Lee, drawn up with great care and with very singular ability; written about the year 1594, and addressed to Queen Elizabeth, giving her a detailed account of the real state of Ireland. It was a confidential document, for the personal information of the Queen. I shall have occasion to extract many passages from it. In the meantime I will give from other authors two or three instances only of the horrible cruelty exercised towards the Irish by the English.

"My first quotation is from Leland's "History of Ireland," Book IV. He tells us, that when, in the year 1579, the garrison of Smerwick, in Kerry, surrendered upon mercy to Lord Deputy Gray, he ordered upwards of seven hundred of them to be put to the sword or hanged. "That mercy for which they sued, was rigidly denied them; Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them; and whem this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort, and the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid, so detestable, committed to Sir Walter

It also appears that for this, and such other exploits, Sir Walter Raleigh had 40,000 acres of land bestowed upon him in the county Cork, which he afterwards sold to Richard, first Earl of Cork.

The next instance is almost contemporaneous. It introduces another historic name. Shortly before the year 1579, "Walter, Earl of Essex, on the con--clusion of a peace, invited Brian O'Nial, of Claneboy, with a great number of his relations, to an entertainment where they lived together in great harmony, making good cheer for three days and three nights; when, on a sudden, O'Nial was surprised with an arrest, together with his brother and his wife, by the Earl's orders. His friends were put to the sword before his face, nor were the women and children spared. He was himself, with his brother and wife, sent to Dublin, where they were cut in quarters. This increased the disaffection, and produced the detestation of all the Irish; for this Chieftain of Claneboy was the senior of his family, and as he had been universally esteemed, so he was now as universally regretted."-MSS. Trinity College, Dub-

The next instance I shall mention, occurred in the year 1578. It is thus introduced by Morrison the historian (folio edition, p. 31): " After the nineteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, viz., anno 1577, the Lord of Connaught and O'Borke," says Morrison, - "made a composition for their lands with Sir Nicholas Malby, governor of that province, wherein they were content to yield the Queen so large a rent and such services, both of laborers to work upon occasion of fortifying, and of horse and foot to serve upon occasion of war, that their minds seemed not yet to be alienated from their wonted awe and reverence to the Crown of England. Yet in the same year a horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mulloughmaston, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public faith and under the protection of the Government.

The manner of this massacre appears to have been thus :- "The English published a proclamation inviting all the well-affected Irish to an interview on the Rathmore, at Mulloughmaston, engaging at the same time for their security, and that no evil was intended. In consequence of this engagement the well-affected came to Rathmore, aforesaid: and soon after they were assembled, they found them-selves surrounded by three or four lines of English horse and foot completely accoutred, by whom they were ungenerously attacked and cut to pieces; and not a single man escaped."

This seems to be one of the massecres particularly alluded to by Captain Lecoin his memorial.— Speaking of the treachery and cruelty of the English Governors of Ireland, he says: "They have drawn unto them, by protection, three or four hundreds of these country people, under colors, to do your Majesty's service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonorably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practice of the Lord Deputy for the

time being."

"The Irish who have once offended," says Lee, in his memorial to Elizabeth, "live they never so hon-estly afterwards, if they grow into wealth, are sure to be cut off by one direct way or other."

Of this he gives the melancholy instance: "In one of her Majesty's civil shires, there lived an Irishman peaceably and quietly as a good subject, many years together, whereby he grew into great wealth; which his landlord thirsting after, and desirous to remove him from his land, entered into practice with the sheriff of the shire to despatch this simple man, and divide his goods between them. Whereupon they sent one of his own servauts for him, and he coming with him, they presently took the man and hanged him; and, keeping the master prisoner, they went immediately to his dwelling and shared his substance, which was of great value, between thom, turning his wife and many children to begging. After they had kept him (the master) fast for a season with the sheriff, they carried him to the Castle of Dublin, where he lay bye the space of two or three terms; and he having no matter objected against him, whereupon to be tried by law, they by their credit and countenance, being both English gentlemen, and he who was the landlord the chiefest man in the shire, informed the Lord Deputy so hardly of him, as that, without indictment or trial, they executed him, to the great scandal of her Majesty's state, and the impeachment of her laws. Yet this, and the like exemplary justice," adds he, "is ministered to your Majesty's poor subjects there."

Individual instances of this kind make oppression more familiar to the human mind, and leave a stronger impression on the recollection from their individuality. They also illustrate the working of the system. They, in fact, bring it home more pointedly and distinctly to the eye of reason and common sense. But we must not lose sight of the more general description of crimes perpetrated by England and with the sanction of the persons who, from time to time, acted as the Sovereign's deputies at the head of that government.

VILLAINY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

Here is a passage of this description from the same memorial: "There have also been divers

have been bonds demanded of them for their appearance at the next session. They, knowing themselves guiltless, have most willingly entered into bonds, and appeared; and there (no matter being found to charge them) they have been arraigned only for being in company with some of your Majesty's servitors, at the killing of notorious known traitors, and for that only have been condemned of treason, and lost their lives! And this dishonest

practice hath been by the consent of your deputies." But it was not treachery alone, however hideous and sanguinary, which formed, as it were, the principal ingredients in the relation of the English to Ireland. Direct assassination—wholesale assassina-tion—was another instrument of the brigands! In short, there were no crimes that man ever perpetrated against man, or that fiends of hell, in their satanic malignity, ever invented, which were not actually made a portion of the familiar mode by which the English outraged Ireland. Let me give, from the same memorial, one specimen more of wholesale villainy: "When there have been notable traitors in arms against your Majesty, and sums of money offered for their heads, yet could by no means be compassed, they have in the end (of their own accord) made means for their pardon, offering to do great service, which they have accordingly performed, to the contentment of the State, and thereby received pardon, and have put in sureties for their good behaviour, and to be answerable at all times at assizes and sessions, when they should be called; yet, notwithstanding, there have been secret commissions given for the murdering of these

It is scarcely credible these things should be done by a people calling themselves Christians. Yet they are facts-recorded of an English Protestant people; and by Protostant historians and Protestant officers, high in command and authority under the Protestant Crown of England; such documents being addressed in general to the Sovereign; and being, as the statement of facts, of the most unimpeachable authenticity.

Here is another specimen: "When upon the death of a great lord of a county there bath been another nominated, chosen, and created, he hath been entertained with fair speeches, taken down into his county, and for the offences of other men, indictments have been framed against him, whereupon he liath been found guilty, and so lost his life; which hath bred such terror in other great lords of the like measure, as maketh them stand upon those terms which they now do."

Another specimen : "A great part of thatunquietness of O'Donnell's country came by Sir William Fitzwilliams, his placing of one Willis there to be sheriff; who had with him three hundred of the very rascals and scum of that kingdom, which did rob and spoil that people, ravish their daughters, and make havoc of all; which bred such a discontentment, as that the whole country was up in arms against them, so as if the Earl of Tyrone had not rescued and delivered him and them out of the country, they had all been put to the sword." The savages of New Zealand never were, nor could have been, guilty of such barbarities, as were the monsters who administered the English usurpation in Ireland. Here is another description of the state of Ireland in the reign of Edward the Second: I give it to show that at all times the British policy in Ireland was the same. It was taken from the history of Ireland, written by a distinguished Protestant clergyman: The oppression exercised with impunity in every particular district; the depredations everywhere committed among the inferior orders of the people, not by open enemies alone, but by those who called themselves friends and protectors: and who justified their outrages on the plea of lawful authority; their avarice and cruelty; their plundering and massacres, were still more ruinous than the defeat of an army or the loss of a city! The wretched sufferers had neither the power to repel, nor the law to restrain or vindicate their injuries. In times of moment. But now the very source of public justice was corrupted and poisoned!"-Leland, Book II., chap.

"The true cause which for a long time fatally opposed the gradual coalition of the Irish and English race, under one form of government, was that the great English settlers found it more for their immediate interest, that a free course should be left to let me quote his own words:their oppression; that many of those lands they coveted should be considered as aliens; that they should be furnished for their petty wars by arbitas it seemeth, hoped for; altho, there should none trary exactions; and in their rapines and massacres of them fall by the sword nor be slaine by the solbe freed from the terrors of a rigidly impartial and severe tribunal."—Leland, Book II, chap. 1.

I give another passage from the same Protestant clergyman, because it describes the modus operandi in the oppression of the Irish, by giving power and authority to persons resident in Ircland, who affected to be the only friends of the English interest. Power was given, and the administration of affairs committed to persons whose only attachment to English connection was that it gave them the means of committing crime with impunity. These persons fabricated outrages or exaggerated any crimes that might have been really committed. They were accordingly entrusted with authority, to put down disturbances and preserve the peace. That power they naturally and, indeed, necessarily abused. But I had better use the words of Leland himself: "Riot, rapine, and massacre, and all the tremendous effects of anarchy, were the natural consequences. Every inconsiderable party who, under pretence of loyalty, received the King's commission. to repel the adversary in some particular district, became pestilent enemies to the inhabitants. Their properties, their lives, the chastity of their families, were all exposed to barbarians; who sought only to hlut their brutal passions, and by their horrible excesses, saith the annalist, purchased the curse of God and man."-Leland, Book II., chap. 3.

That these disorders and crimes were encouraged, cither in the words or by the examples of the English Viceroys, is a melancholy fact that appears in every page of Irish history. They could not, without arrant hypocrisy, discourage in others that which they practised on a larger scale themselves. The following is the general account given of the Irish Viceroys by the same Protestant historian: " At a distance from the supreme seat of power, and with the advantage of being able to make such representations of the state of Ireland as they pleased, the Engish Vicegerents acted with the less reserve. They were generally tempted to undertake the conduct of a disordered state, for the sake of private emolument, and their object was pursued without delicacy or integrity; sometimes with inhuman violence."— Leland, Book III., chap. 1.

It should be kept in mind that during the period of four hundred years and upwards, the usual mode of tormenting both English and Irish within the jurisdiction of the Anglican government, was by martial law, which was treated as if it really formed

part of the common law of Ireland. That persons were executed by martial law in time of profound peace, is indisputable. "That Lord Dillon affirmed that martial law had been practised and men hanged by it in times of peace."-Nalson, II., 60.

"Martial law is so frequent and ordinary in Ire-land that it is not to be denied, and so little offensive there that the common law takes no exception

at it."—Rushworth, VIII., 198. There has been lately published a document from which a few extracts will give a thorough insight others pardoned by your Majesty, who have been into the real state of the "Relation" during the were made of the inhuman rigor practised by Grey" held very dangerous men, after their pardon have reign of Henry the Eighth. The document I allude the Deputy) "and his officers. The Queen was aslived very dangerous men, sizer their parton have lived very dutifully and done your Majesty great to, is to be found in the second volume of the State service; yet, upon small suggestions to the Lord Deputy, that they should be spoilers of your Majesty to reign Deputy, that they should be spoilers of your Majesty to reign of the Crown, containing State over but ashes and carcases."—Leland, Book IV., ty's subjects, notwithstanding their parlon, there

မေဒါန္းမည္မွာ ကိုည္ေရး မယ္ အလည္းေတြ႔ အျပည္သည္။ ေတြ လူတြင္းသည္။ ေတြ လူတြင္းသည္။ မြန္မာရို႔ အေတြ အေတြ အေတြ အျပည္ လူတြင္း အတြင္း လူတြင္း လူတြင္း လုတ္ခြင္း

pears to have been a representation made to that monarch of the state of Ireland, and a plan for its reformation. It shows that there were no fewer. than eight counties which, though their land, yet did not recognize the authority of England; and five other counties, one half of each of which equally disclaimed the English authority, including in these counties even the county of Dublin itself. There were, besides, no fewer than sixty districts, called Regions," which were altogether under the dominion and authority of Irish chieftains; and what will seem still more surprising to those who are unacquainted with the history of Ireland, there were no fewer than thirty other "regions," or districts, under the sway and authority of chieftains of pure English descent; but who did not acknowledge or submit to the authority of the English government. Next, with regard to the English chieftains, there is this passage: "Also, there is more than thirty great captains of the English noble folk, that followeth the same Irish order, and keepeth the same rule, and every one of them maketh war and peace for himself without any licence of the king, or of any other temporal person, save to him that is strongest, and of such that may subdue them by the sword."

IRISH DISUNION. It has often been asked why the Irish, who deprived the English of so much of the island, and reduced them within such narrow limits, did not totally expel the usurper and establish a government of their own? The Irish had no point of union or centralization; they were totally divided among themselves—the enemies of one another. That same cause that, in a more mitigated form. now prevents Ireland from being a nation, did at that time preclude, in a more rude manner, the establishment of nationality. The Irish chieftains had the power, and seldom either wanted the inclination or the incitement to make war upon each other. Mutual injuries, reciprocal devastations, created and continued strife amongst them. The worst elements of continued dissension subsisted. When upon particular occasions, some universal or general oppression made them combine, their confederacy was but of short duration. When the English party was strong, it endeavored by force to put down such confederacy. But the forcible attempts were in general successfully resisted by the Irish, who gained the futile glory of many a victory over some of the most accomplished commanders of the English forces. But these defeats taught the English officers that cunning which is called political wisdom. They assailed the avarice or fomented the resentments of particular chieftains, and succeeded in detaching them from the general cause. These chieftains betrayed their companions in arms; joined their forces with those of the English; participated in the councils, and united with the force, which by degrees broke down the power of the other chieftains. But the traitors obtained no permanent profit; for no length of fidelity to the English commanders could secure the confidence or the kindness of these

unprincipled robbers. I shall now proceed with evidence of equal authorsty and authenticity, showing the mode in which English usurpation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth became predominant. What arms were unable to achieve was brought about by the most horrible and persevering crucities. The Irish, who could not be subdued by force, were compelled to yield to famine. The harvests were cut down and burnt year after year; the cattle were taken away and slaughtered; provisions of every kind were destroyed; the country was devastated; the population perished for want of food; then came famine and pestilence, the irresistible arms used by England to obtain domi-

It is horrible to think that this mode of subjugation was suggested in detail by the poet Spenser, a man who, though affected with the quaintness of his time, was endowed with the most poetic genius; general commotion, laws the most wisely framed, fictitious woe, exhausted itself in devising real horbut his imagination, which was so often inflamed by rors for Ireland. He had his plan for the pacification of Ireland. It was no other than that of creating famine and ensuring pestilence! and he encouraged the repetition of these diabolical means by his own evidence of their efficacy. He recommended, indeed, that twenty days should be given to the

diour: yet thus being kept from manurance, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quietly conseme themselves, and DEVOUR ONE ANOTHER!"-Spenser's Ireland, p. 165.

These counsels of Spenser were carried into effect. The war with Desmond, who was in fact ed."-Pacata Hibernia, 584. forced into resistance—that is, into a contest with the Queen-afforded the pretext and opportunity for exercising these cruelties.

Take these specimens from Hollinshed, who thus describes the progress of the English army through the country:

"As they went they drove the whole country before them into the Ventrie, and by that means they preyed and took all the cattle in the country, to the number of eight thousand kine, besides horses, garrons, sheep and goats; and all such people as they met, they did without mercy put to the sword; by these means, the whole country having no cattle nor kine left they were driven to such extremities that for want of victuals they were either to die and perish for famine, or to die under the sword."-Hollinshed, vi., 427.

"The soldiers, likewise, in the camp, were so hot upon the spur, and so eager upon the vile rebels, that that day they spared neither man, woman nor child, but all was committed to the sword."-Hollinshed, vi., 430.

" A DAY'S SERVICE."

I give the next quotation to show how trivial it was considered to slaughter four hundred unarmed people in a single day. It was thought an insufficient day's service :

"The next daie following being the twelfe of March, the Lord Justice and the Earle divided their armie into two severall companies, by two ensigns and three together, the Lord Justice taking the one side, and the other taking the side of Sleughlogher, and so they searched the woods, burned the towne and killed that daie about foure hundred men, and returned the same night with all the cattell which they found that daie. And the said lords, being not satisfied with this daie's service, they did likewise the next daie divide themselves, spoiled and consumed the whole country until it was night."-

Hollinshed, vi, 430. "Great were the services these garrisons per-formed; for Sir Richard Pearce and Captain George Flower, with their troops, left neither corn nor barn, nor house unburnt between Kinsale and Ross. Captain Roger Harvie, who had with him his brother, Captain Gawen Harvie, Captain Francis Slingsby, Capt. William Stafford, and also the companies of the Lord Barry and the Treasurer, with the President's horse, did the like between Ross and

Bantry."—Pacata Hibernia, 645.

The result of all these proceedings is described by so many of the English historians, in terms of such complicated horror, that volumes might be filled with the particular instances of cruelty and barbarity. I give these quotations: "Repeated complaints

"The southern prevince seemed to be totally depopulated, and, except within the cities, exhibited an hideous scene of famine and desolution."—Leland; Book IV., Chap. 3.

It might be supposed that the progress of destruction would now have been arrested; that enough in the demoniacal labor of massacre and spoliation had been done, and that the kingdom might have at last been permitted to enjoy some respite from the atro-cities of human fiends. But this was forbidden by the active anti-Irish spirit, the national haired and jealousy of Ireland, which spirit then as well as now, exercised its evil and malignant influences on its evil destiny. We are informed that where the Irish had driven the enemy into their fortified towns, and freed themselves from English molestation, "they had cultivated their lands and established an unusual regularity and plenty in their districts."-Leland, Book IV., Chap. 5.

REASONS OF THE ENGLISH POLICY.

But Irish peace, plenty and prosperity formed no part of English policy. It appears from this Leland that the oppression and plunder of Ireland, the butchery of its inhabitants, and the perpetuation of social discord, were regularly systematized, reasoned on, and, despite some opposition, adopted and established as a measure of state policy. Here are his words :- "Some of her" (Elizabeth's) "counsellors appear to have conceived an odious jealousy which reconciled them to the distractions and miseries of Ireland. 'Should we exert ourselves,' said they, 'in reducing this country to order and civility, it must soon acquire power, consequence and riches, The inhabitants will thus be alienated from England, they will cast themselves into the arms of some foreign power, or perhaps erect themselves into an independent and separate state. Let us rather connive at their disorders, for a weak and disordered people never can attempt to detach themselves from the Crown of England.' We find Sir Henry Sydney and Sir John Perrot, who perfectly understood the affairs of Ireland and the disposition of its inhabitants, both expressing the utmost indignation at this horrid policy, which yet had found its way into the English Parliament."—Leland, Book IV., Chap. 3.

This is but a specimen of the mode in which the war was carried on. I give a few more instances and I could multiply them by hundreds.

"They passed over the same into Conilo, where the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond divided their companies, and, as they marched, they burned and destroyed the country."—Hollinshed, VI., 430.
"He divided his companies into foure parts, and

they entered into foure several places of the wood at one instant; and by that means they secured the wood throughout, in killing as mannie as they tooke. but the residue fled into the mountains."-Hollinshed, vi., 452.

"There were some of the Irish taken prisoners that offered great ransoms; but presently upon their bringing to the campe, they were hanged."-Pacata Hibernia, 421.

It will be seen that the troops were thus employed, not in attacking any armed or resisting enemy, for there was none; but in killing unarmed men, and destroying provisions. The Queen's army was in Munster; and here are some specimens of the way in which they were working out Spencer's plan :-By reason of the continual persecuting of the rebels, who could have no breath nor test to relieve themselves, but were alwaies by one garrison or other burt and pursued; and by reason the harvest was taken from them, their cattell in great numbers preied from them, and the whole countrie spoiled and preied; the poore people, who lived onlie upon their labours, and fed by their milch cows, were so distressed that they would follow after the goods which were taken from them, and offer themselves, their wives, and children, rather to be slaine by the armie, than to suffer the famine wherewith they were now pinched."-Hollinshed, vi., 443. Also, Leland, Book iv.. Chap. 2.

Again, take the following from Sir George Carew "The President having received certaine informa. tion, that the Munster fugitives were harboured in those parts, having before burned all the houses and corn, and taken great preyes in Owny, Onubrian, and Kilquig, a strong and fast countrey, not farre from Limerick, diverted his forces into east Clanwilliam Irish to come in and submit, after the expiration of and Musqueryquirke, where Pierce Lacy had lately which time they were to be shown no mercy. But been succoured; and harrassing the country, killed the sword did not destroy, the same did consume all mankind that were found therein, for a terroure | and ent out; very few or none remaining alive ex-"The end will (I assure mee) bee very short, and to those as should give reliefe to runagate traitors. much sooner than it can be in so greate a trouble, | Thence we came into Arlenghe woods, where we did | yet the store in the towns was far spent and they in the like, not leaving behind us man or heast COENE or cattle, except such as hal been conveyed into castles."-Pacata Hibernia, 189.

"They wasted and forraged the country, so as in a small time it was not able to give the rebells any reliefe; having spoiled and brought into their garrisons the most part of their corne, being newly reap-

"Hereupon Sir Charles, with the English, regiments, overran all Beare and Bantry, destroying all that they could meet for the reliefe of men so as that | the seas (though full of fish) yet to them yielding country was wholly wasted."-Pacata Hibernia, 659. But it was not in Munster only, that the horrors of so great, and the land so barren both of man and his system were practised. I may observe that it beast, that whosoever did travell from the one end this system were practised. I may observe that it was in the reign of Elizabeth that the general practo the other of all Munster, even from Waterford to tice commenced of calling the Irish rebels instead of the head of Smeerweeke, which is about six score enemics, the reason of which is sufficiently obvious. miles, he would not meet anie man, women, or For it was under the name of rebels that the people, who, for the greater part were living in peacable submission to English authority, were deprived of the produce of their harvests, and consumed by famine. The following extracts will show how this system was acted upon in Leinster, and in part of Ulster. I quote from Leland:

LELAND'S TESTIMONY,

"The Leinster rebels, by driving the royalists into their fortified towns, and living long without molestation, had cultivated their lands, and established an unusual regularity and plenty in their districts. But now they were exposed to the most rueful havoc from the Queen's forces. The soldiers, encouraged by the example of their officers, everywhere cut down the standing corn with their swords, and devised every means to deprive the wretched inhabitants of all the necessaries of life! Famine was judged the speediest and most effectual means of reducing them ; and therefore the Deputy was not secretly displeased with the devastations made even in the well-affected quarters by the improvident fury of the rebels.

"The like melancholy expedient was practiced in the northern provinces. The Governor of Carrick-fergus, Sir Arthur Chichester, issued from his quarters, and for twenty miles round, reduced the country to a desert. Sir Samuel Bagnal, the Governor of Newry, proceeded with the same severity, and laid waste all the adjacent lands. All the English garrisons were daily employed in pillaging and wasting while Tyrone, with his spirited party, shrunk gradually within narrower bounds. They were effectually prevented from sowing and cultivating their lands. -Leland, Book IV., Chap. 5.

To give some variety to these horrors, I will quote an incident that occurred in the year 1574, solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Phelim O'Nial. However at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain, and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial and his wife were seized, and their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, tog ether with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror. In like manner, a few years after, the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's counties, were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops and all butchered on

the spot."—Leland, Book IV., Chap. 2.

troying property; especially the harvest. We find the following incidental notices, among the repetitions of more detailed destruction:

A. D. 1600. "On the 12th of August, Mountjoy with five hundred and sixty foot and sixty horse and some volunteers, marched to Nans and thence to Phillipstown, and in his way took 200 cows, 700 garrons, and 500 sheep, and so burning the country."

Cox. 428. 1609. "Sir Arthur Savage, Governor of Cannagh, designed to meet the Lord Lieutenant, but could not accomplish it, though he preyed and spoil'd the country as far as he came."—Cox. 428.

1600. "Mountjoy staid in this country till the 23d of August, and destroyed £10,000 worth of corn and slew more or less of the rebels every day. One Lenagh, a notorious rebel was taken and hanged, and a prey of 1,000 cows, 500 garrons and many sheep, was taken by Sir Oliver Lambert in Daniel Spany's country, with the slaughter of a great many

1600. "About the 18th of December. Sir Francis Barkley having notice that many rebels were re-Barkley naving notice and got a prey lieved in Clanawley, marched thither and got a prey of 1,000 cows, 200 garrons, many sheep, and other booty, and had the killing of many traitors." - Cox,

"The next morning being the 4th of January, 1602, Sir Charles Wimot coming to seek the enemy in their camp, he entered into their quarters without resistance, where he found nothing but hurt and sick men, whose pains and lives by the soldiers were both determined."—Pacata Hibernia, 659.

This policy was incessantly and vigorously acted upon. The disorders were perpetuated. was no pause. The efficient manner in which the army performed the service of destruction, was boasted of by many of the English historians. Nor did the entire conquest and death of Desmond, and the total suppression of any resistance, satiate the English commanders or their soldiers. Let the following description of their conduct, by a contemporary historian, suffice for our present purpose: After Desmond's death, and the entire suppression of his rebellion, unheard of cruelties were committed on the provincials of Munster (his supposed former adherents) by the English commanders. Great companies of these provincials, men, women and children, were often forced into castles and other houses, which were then set on fire. And if any of them attempted to escape from the flames, they were shot or stabbed by the soldiers who guarded them. It was a diversion to these monsters of men to take up infants on the point of their spears, and whirl them about in their agony; apologizing for their cruelity by saying that, if they suffered them to live to grow up, they would become Popish rebels.' Many of their women were found hanging on trees, with their children at their breast, strangled with the mother's hair."-Lombard, Comment de Hibern, page 535; Curry, Hist. Review, page 27, (note).

All the Irish and persons of the English race who had resisted the Queen's authority having been destroyed by the sword of famine, the subjugation of the country became complete. There is in Hollinshed's Chronicle a quaintness of expression that gives an additional interest to the details he has preserved; but they have, from their own nature, deeper interest stili. If these details had been given of cruelties towards wretched and infidel barbarians in the remotest extremity of the globe they would in any human being excite great compassion and hearty commisseration. But let it be recollected that these are authentic and unimpeachable narratives of crimes which Christian Englishmen committed upon Christian Irishmen. The historians who have recorded these facts had every motive to palliate, and none to exaggerate, the English barbarity and cruelty. Yet the wildest imagination could scarcely suppose anything in fiction equal to the horrors of the reality. The following passage describes the closing scene of the conquest of the southern province of Ireland:

MUNSTER'S DESOLATION.

"And as for the great companies of soldiers, gallowglasses, kerne, and the common people, who followed this rebellion, the numbers of them are infinite whose blood the earth drank up, and whose carcasses the beasts of the field and the tavening fowls of the air did consume and devoure. After this followed an extream famine; and such whom cepting such as were fled over into England; and stress, albeit nothing like in comparison to them who lived at large; for they were not onlie driven to eat horses, degs, and dead carions; but also did devoure the carcasses of dead men.

The land itself, which before those wars was populous, well-inhabited, and rich in all the good blessings of God, being plenteous of corne, full of cattle, well stored with fish and sundrie other good commodities, is now become waste and barren, yielding no fruits, and pastures no cattel, the aire no bird; nothing. Finally, every waie the curse of God was child, saving in towns and cities; nor yet see any beast, but the very wolves, the foxes, and other like ravening beasts, many of them laie dead, being faimisht, and the residue gone elsewhere."-Hollinshed, vi. 459.

But let me refer again to Spenser. His description relates even to an earlier period of the war .-He is speaking of the province of Munster:-

"Notwithstanding that the same was a most rich and plentiful country, full of corne and cattel, yet, ere one yeare and a half, they were brought to such wretchedness as that any stony, heart would rue the same. Out of every corner of the woods and glynns, they came creeping forth on their hands, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatemies of death; they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves; and, if they found a plot of water cresses or shamrocks, there they flocked as to a feast for the time; yet, not able to continue there withal; that in shorte space, there was none almost left, and a most populous and plentiful country suddainelis left voyde of man and beast."-State of Ireland, p. 165.

Such were the means by which the final subjugation of Ireland was produced. Such were the preparations made for the reception of James the First. may close the proofs and illustrations of the "Relation" in the words of Sir John Davies:-

" Thus had the Queen's army under Lord Mountjoy broken and absolutely subdued all the lords and chieftains of the Irishry. Whereupon, the multitude being brayed, as it were, in a mortar, with sword, famine, and pestilence together, submitted them-selves to the English Government, received the laws, magistrates, and most gladly embraced the Kings pardon and peace in all parts of the realm, with demonstrations of joy and comfort."

Yes, Sir John Davies, the Irish people were brayed as in a mortar, and the process of "braying as in a mortar" has been continued from that day to this.— It has, in fact, been the leading principle in the government of Ireland. Never was any people of the face of the globe so cruelly treated as the Irish.

This brought the second lecture to a conclusion, and the audience dispersed.

The two miserable women who were charged with the murder at Belfast have been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal-servitude for

The London Observer's statement, that a general election would take place in England next Spring, I now come back to the systematic plan of destinated through a semi-official lorgan.

I now come back to the systematic plan of destinated through a semi-official lorgan.

I now come back to the systematic plan of destinated through a semi-official lorgan.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

INTELLIGENCE.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND. DECREASE The nineteenth annual report of the Directives Prisons for Iraland for the intelligible of Convict Prisons for Ireland for the year 1872 n published. From the prefatory observahis need the Directors we learn that the total accomgods or the Test Innuary last Test Recompossible on the 1st January last may be taken as prisons on 2,050 persons, while the total of conreference on the same date was 1,143, of whom 183 were males and 310 females. The number sen-833 were manal servitude during the year was 201, taced to penal polytical during the year was 201, of whom 68 were women. One of each sex was condemned for a life period, four men were senbaced to twenty years each, the various terms of banced to sweet not more frequently imposed, leser duration were not more frequently imposed, down to the common period of seven years and five years, which between them absorbed almost the cntire total. The table of comparison presented in the report shows a striking and make the shows a striking and make t the water of the report shows a striking and regularthe paressive decrease in the numbers in custody the Covernment prisons of the country h progressive nectoase in the numbers in custody in the Government prisons of the country for the in the Government prisons of the country for the set twenty years. Thus in 1854 there were 3,933 pst twenty years. Thus in 1854 there were 3,933 increased on the first day of the year; of these marceran convicted. Ten years after, or, say, in 110 West were in prison on the same date 1,575 1863, there were in prison on the same date 1,575 1863, mere were in prison on the same date 1,575 individuals, of whom 511 were convicts. The number for last year is less by over 400 than upon the per 101 tanding decennial period. It is indeed satisonesponding to note that the decrease in these suggestive below has been more for the twelve months just past than during any previous year. The decrease of coricts, and necessarily of criminality, arises more convicus, and more moral and social state of the people than from popular apprehensions of the pains ple than from popular apprehensions of the pains and penalties of the law. Even the working of the and penalties of the law. Even the working of the application of the special control of the popular popula tablishments, has not had any such effect. This onoborates the evidence—which is, indeed, suffione without additional testimony whatever that serious crime has vastly diminished in Ireand It is also proof direct that the majority of lish convicts released on licence are leading regulives, and in this way attests the salutary operaion of the system which had, no doubt, a large that in their reformation. Passing to details of the grat convict depots, we find that the number of grantour received at and disposed of in Mountjoy Male Prison during last year was 162. By far the largest classification of this total comprised connot sentenced for larcenous offences; but there ms one murderer, and no less than eleven were rest of age, one-third of the whole were between thirty and forty, and only two were over sixty. Of the total male prisoners, 118 were at school. The number of female convicts received and disposed of at Mountjoy was 310, among whom were 6 cases of morder, and 4 of manslaughter. Here, again, larcay is immensely the preponderating offence.—
There were last year in Spike Island 646 criminals, about three-fourths of whom had been convicted of dishonesties in varying degree. Among them, howerer, were 19 cases of murder, and 25 sentenced for manslaughter. Offences of mere grossness are very fer in all these miscrable records. No less than 33 of the total are life sentences, the numbers suffering long terms being large. It is singular that while 214 appear sentenced to 5, and 258 to 7 years' penal servitude, only one is doomed to a 6 years' term.— Serenty of the total are under 20 years of age, 8 over 60 years of age, while three have passed the Scriptural threescore and ten.

IRELAND, AND THE DIVORCE COURT .- To the Editor Catholic Opinion.—Sir.—In your last issue (12th, inst.) there is a modest paragraph in an unpretending corner, p. 4, headed, "Ireland, and the Divorce Court," wherein we find that one of the points of "Reform" in the Greek Church (Russian National Church) to be adopted, is the extension of facility of Divorce by "Ordinary Tribunals!" And then you quote an "extraordinary admission" from the columns of the Times, which in excusing Parliament for excluding "Ireland from the New Law of Divorce," pronounces it "a deliberate concession to Roman Catholic sentiment" (fancy a Sentimental Divorce) ending with-"No one has yet explained by what means an entire reformation has been wrought in the domestic life of the Irish people—but we know

that it has been wrought." So far the Times.

Let us help our family Œdipus for once, by a solution of the riddle by our great modern "Historian." In a speech recently delivered, Mr. Froude sis, touching the subject of Irish morality. "I do not question the enormous power for good which has been exerted in Ireland by the modern Catholic Priests. Ireland is one of the poorest countries in Europe, yet there is less theft, less cheating, less house-breaking, less robbery of all kinds, than in any country of the same size in the civilized

"In the wild district where I lived, we slept with talecked doors and open windows, with as much security as if we had been -I will not say in London or New York, for I should have been extremely sony to have tried the experiment in either place. [laughter.] I say, we might as well have been with the Saints in Paradise, for any danger to which we

were exposed. [Applause].
"In the last hundred years, impurity has been alnost unknown in Ireland. This absence of vulgar crime, and this exceptional delicacy and modesty of character is due, to their everlasting honour-to the influence of the Catholic Clergy."

I enclose my card, and can send the above extract from Mr. Froude's speech in print, if desirable,

And am, sir, etc., INTERESTING CASE FOR HOME RULERS.—LEWIS U runtor.-A case of some interest to Home Rulers was tried on Tuesday week, the 15th inst., before Sheriff Murray, in his chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow. The facts briefly stated are these. Some time ago an application was made to admit James Lewis, 83 Kirk-street, Calton, as a member of the Glascow Home Rule Association. The application was refused by the Council, and Mr. Lewis, considering it an imputation on his character, took action for damages against Mr. Robert M'Killop, the member of the Council who proposed his non-admission. The summons and plaint charged Mr. M'Killop with having maliciously stated to the Council that purmer was an informer and police spy, who had given private information to the authorities, which led to the conviction of Michael Barrett, who was hanged some years ago for the Clerkenwell affair. Mr. Lewis conducted his own case, and Mr. M'Killop was defended by Mr. Murdock, of the firm of Murdock and Stewart, Writers: The case having been stated, pursuer produced a copy of the Flag of Irocontaining a letter from an American correspondent, in which allusion was made to a Glasgow sformer. Pursuer admitted that he was the person referred to in the letter. Witnesses were then called, including several members of the Council, who were summoned by Mr. Lewis. Their evidence went to show that defendant had not positively stated that pursuer was an informer, but that he was commonly reputed to be such, and that there was a Yely general belief among the Irish people of Glas-^{9W} that pursuer had given private information to the anthorities in the case of Michael Barrett.

Mr. Murdock submitted that the plaint was not Proved, and that the statement made by defendant to the Council was a privileged communication.
His lordship sustained the defence and dismissed the case, considering it proved that there was a report of the kind stated by defendant, and holding. hat the Home Rule Association had a perfect right to protect its own interests, and that defendant was quite entitled to propose the non-admission of pur-

iver, and to assign his reasons for so doing.

Recently we exposed this gentleman's falsehoods guilty," and yet another instance, fortunately without pretty thoroughly, using for that purpose the utterances of a Catholic paper, the Tuam News. We are now able to supplement the expose by an extract from a Dublin paper that is Protestant to excess, the Irish Times, which recently published a flat contradiction to some fallacious statements made by Dr Mazauley, editor of a Protestant magazine. The following is from Dr. Macauley :- " In the West of Ireland, even in wild Connemara, where there was hardly a Protestant to be found twenty years ago, I have been in churches filled with earnest worshippers. In remote stations I found flourishing churches and schools-in one place the minister and schoolmaster, formerly papists, but now the leaders of an earnest band of Protestants. It is by the increase of good work like that of the Irish Church missions that the true progress of Ireland will be secured." And here is the denial of one of the ultra-Protestant Irish papers :- "Connemara is not so very wild but that it can be reached either from Galway or from Westport by a Bianconi's car. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the United Kingdom resort to the district, some of them year after year, to enjoy its sublime scenery, its delicious and inspiring air, and the sport afforded by its trout and salmon streams. A good many of these people are Protestants, and go to the nearest church on Sundays. They have never been able to discover those batches of converts whom Dr. Macauley considers the spes gregis of Ireland. After a very wet summer when neither turf nor potatoes are to be had, a few parents in each locality, in pity for their starving offspring, may send them to the mission church or to the schools, but the first gleam of prosperity recalls them to the Church of their own faith; and the only spiritual effect that has been produced is to impair in the minds both of parents and children their sense of duty, their rever n e of conscience, and the ability to look their fellows straight in the face. Ninety-nine hundredths of the Protestants of Ire-

which works this moral injury and wrong." The Belfast Home Government Association has published a letter discussing the charge delivered to the Belfast Grand Jury by Mr. Justice Lawson, on the 20th of last March. In this charge Judge Lawson alluded at length to the Belfast riots, and made certain statements which the Home Government Association think it necessary to rebut. The Association state that the procession of the 15th August, which Judge Lawson described as the immediate cause of the riots was not a procession organised by the Belfast Home Government Association, which has never had a procession during the course of its existence. The letter goes on to say that the disturbance did not originate with the procession, but did originate with "the Protestants, inflamed by pulpit and press." The use of emblems at the procession the letter defends, and declares that when the heart of a nation dies to emblems, it dies to manhood and to glory. In conclusion, it stated that Belfast is preparing to fellow the noble example of Meath, Limerick, and Kerry, by returning to Par-liament a Home Rule member. The letter is signed by Joseph G. Biggar, as Chairman of the Belfast Home Rule Association.

land know this to be a fact and disupprove of the agency

DROGHEDA, April 22.—The exodus of the Irish nation to the land of the Star-spangled banner is once again in full vigor. Every recurring spring-time brings with it an emigration stream which causes the depletion of the population, and the spring of 1873 already promises to outweigh any previous season in the outpouring of the nation's life-blood. For the past few weeks the emigrants leaving the port of Drogheda were not much beyond the usual average, but on Monday, 7th inst., and again on Monday, 21st, the number of emigrants leaving by steamer for Liverpool was excessive. Crowds arrived by train from the districts of Cavan and Meath —the grazing districts—where the lordly bull is now master of the situation—"where wealth accumulates and men decay." On these two occasions there could not be less than 250 emigrants leaving Ireland and all that they held most dear, to enrich with their labors and their earnings the great Republic of the West. The scenes to be witnessed on our quays on the departure of the steamers are exciting in the highest degree. For hours before the time of sailing, emigrants with long trains of baggages arrive in town by rail, and wend their way to the quays. Each one has a quaint story to tell— " My brother, who is a few years beyond, paid my nassage." rent was raised, and, the times being bad, we could not pay it, so we had to go." "Our lease was up and the landlord put us out." These sentences convey, in a few words, subject matter to fill a volume. The emigrants, young, hearty, and vigorous, all respectably clad, seem the very embodiment of manly beauty and perfection. Here is a tall, stalwart peasant youth, fresh from the green fields of the county of Meath, who is the personification of a young Hercules. Beside him is a broad-shouldered, deep-chested county Louth man, agile and light of foot, clad in the colored frieze of his native county. There a comely maiden, leaving father, mother, and home for ever, braving unknown perils, to enter into and earn her bread in a strange world and amongst the cold strangers. Well and truly has the poet-felon, Charles J. Kickham, wrote:— "Oh, brave, brave Irish girls-

We well may call you brave-Sure the least of all your perils Is the stormy ocean wave, When you leave our quiet valleys And cross the Atlantic foam. To hoard your hard-won earnings. For the helpless ones at home. Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

A magistrate of Cork, Mr. Henry Unkles, has been prosecuted for having, while acting as the Conserva-tive personation agent at the last election, disclosed by inadvertence he says, how an illiterate elector had voted. Be was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.---If the evil that men do lives after them, as Shakespeare said, it is no less true that some special favorites of the devil have the privilege of witnessing, even in their life-time, the pernicious effects of their wicked courses. I do not envy the feelings of Mr. Justice Keogh-if he bas not outlived such an Irish weakness-when the death of poor Father Peter Conway was not long since announced. This was the good priest, it will be remembered, who was so savagely assailed at the trial of the Galway Election Petition, when the truly eminent judge and profound lawyer above-mentioned, distinguished himself in such a remarkable manner as to entitle himself to the eternal gratitude of every miserable hound in Eugland who hates the name, fame, and religion of the Irish Priesthood. But as out of darkness comes light, so out of evil cometh good sometimes-and this is the moral to be drawn from a visit to the establishment of Mr. Kearney, of North Earl-street, in this city, who has just completed a beautiful altar which the good pastor and people of Headford, Co. Galway, are about erecting in the parish chapel of Headford, to the memory of the martyred priest, who died a victim, it is said, to the cruel and vindictive attack which was made upon his character in that scandalous, now notorious, harangue, to which I have referred. The Memorial Altar is an excellent work of art, in every way worthy of the designer, and of the sacred purpose for which it is intended—The newspapers almost daily give fresh proof of the necessity for an alteration of the Juries Act, and were it not for the grave scandal and, frequently, injury to the parties charged on both sides, it would be amusing. In one case at the quarter session of Thurles, after the verdict had been given, one of the jury explained that he did not agree with it; in another, although the prisoner had admitted sufficient to convict himself, the jury re-The Property Dear of Turk "Found Our." turned a wordist amidst roars of laughter (!) of "not | tained a good name and character.

ill-effects,—a juryman refused to be sworn because he "hadu't done anything."—Cor. of Cath. Opinion.

THE CASE OF MR. MACALESSE.—The London Correspondent of the Freeman, writing on Thursday, says:—A strong effort is to be made to bring this question prominently into consideration. Sir John Gray is to move for a return of the bye-laws now in force in the gaol of the county of Antrim, and also of any complaints addressed to the Board of Superintendence of the gaol, by or on behalf of Mr. Mac-Aleese, a prisoner now confined within the gaol, for contempt of court, and of any orders or minutes made by the Board of Superintendence in reference thereto, and of all documents in possession of the prison authorities relating to the treatment of Mr. MacAlcese. Sir John Gray will further ask if the Inspectors-General of Prisons have taken any steps with reference to the freatment to which he is subjected. Upon the same subject, Mr. Butt will move also for a copy of the order made by Mr. Justice Lawson at the last assizes of the county Antrim, committing Mr. MacAlcese; of the affidavits referred to in such order, and of the articles in the Ulster Examiner, upon the publication of which the order was

The announcement in the papers "that there is more than sufficient wheat awaiting shipment at San Francisco to employ all the available tonnage of the port till July next" is a very serious one to our wheat growers. The Californian wheat is of the finest quality, climate and soil being both favorable to its production in unlimited quantities, and if the exportation continues at present rates British and Irish wheat growers may as well give up the cultivation of that cereal altogether; at any rate we may expect that the sowing of spring wheat will be abandoned. Under these circumstances the cultivation of rye to a greater extent would be highly advisable, especially in poor soils and reclaimed bog, a certain quantity of rve flour being a positive improvement to wheat flour for making home-made bread, though the color is, of course, slightly darkened. The only chance for our farmers to compete with American and foreign producers, many of whom are proprietors of their holdings, is the mixed system of tillage and grazing, conducted on the most scientific and economical principles.—Dublin

A man named Rody Ryan is now in custody in Tipperary bridewell on remand, charged with a very aggravated assault. Ryan, who lives at Inchinsquillib, has another farm at Glengar, which he let to a family named Fitzgerald. Ryan, according to one of the conditions between them, was to supply Fitzgerald with hay, and the quantity on the land running short, a dispute arose which ended by Ryan striking Fitzgerald a blow of a pitckfork-handle or some other weapon. His two sons, who are accused of being concerned in this assault, have decamped. It was found that the unfortunate dairyman's skull was badly fractured, and his life seriously endangered. By a singular coincidence about midnight, only a few hours after Rody Ryan's arrest, and while the wounded man was lying in bed at his brother's house, near Cappawhite, a desperate but unsuccessmany persons were compelled to stand during the ful attempt was made to burn the farm-house and out-offices at Glengar.

THE KINSALE FISHERY DISPUTE.—At the Kinsale Petty Sessions, Edward Lawrence, the fish buyer, who fired on the crowd during the recent riots, appeared to answer the charge of having a revolver in a proclaimed district without a licence. He was committed for trial, bail being accepted. Kinsale is now perfectly quiet, the buyers and the fishermen acting in perfect harmony. The recent article in the Times on the riots has caused great indignation in the town. A meeting is about being convened in Kinsale by the buyers and fishermen for the purpose of expressing indignation at the aspersions cast upon them by the Times.

Very deep regret was felt throughout Ennis and the whole county Clare for the death, on the 21st ult, at his residence, at Balnecalla, of Wainright Crowe, Esq., J.P., agent for the extensive Irish estates generally in the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, of Lerd Leconfield. The immediate cause of death was disease of the heart.

A very serious accident occurred at Killaloe on the 21st ult. Two men, named Moore and King, were engaged in blasting operations at Ballyvalley House the residence of Robert Parker, Esq., when, in putting in the "tamping," they used an unsuitable material, which ignited the charge, and caused the explosion. King's life is endangered and even if he recovers it will be too probably with entire loss of sight. Moore is much less injured.

It is stated that Sir Colman O'Loghlen will bring the case of Mr. McAleese, of Belfast, recently sent enced to four months' imprisonment, and a fine of £200, for alleged contempt of court, before Parliament on an early day, with the object of moving a resolution thereon, and calling attention to the powers claimed by the Judges of summarily punishng persons guilty of alleged contempt of court.

REVIVAL OF THE GALWAY PACKET LINE OF STEAM ERS -Negociations are on foot for reviving the Galway line of steamers to America, and there exists every probability that, without the intervention of joint stock enterprise, six splended vessels will, in the course of the coming summer, be placed on the shortest and safest route to New York.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.-The Times says-The exclusion of Ireland from the new law of divorce was assuredly not the result of indifference to Irish interests, but a deliberate concession to Roman Catholic sentiments. No one has yet explained by what means an entire reformation has been wrought in the domestic life of the Irish people, but we know that it has been wrought. This being so, Parliament does wisely in letting well alone.

An advertisement appears in the Dublin Nation. acking for information of the whereabouts of Patrick, otherwise James O'Brien, a native of the city of Galway, Ircland, who went to America about twenty years ago. When last heard from, many years since was in the State of Georgia. A favor would be conferred on his brother. Wm. J. O'Brien, Nation office, Dublin, who would gladly defray expense of communication.

THE FLAX CROP .- Owing to the continued wet condition of the land in many parts of the country, and to the backward state of farm work, through the scarcity of labor, both horse and manual, it is to be feared that in thousands of instances the oats and barley crops will be unusually late in sowing this

vear. EMIGRATION .-- We regret to find that the number of emigrants passing through Dundalk, on their way to America, is daily increasing. On Monday last no less than 300 left by steamer for Liverpool, and every steamer sailing from this port has a considerable number on board.

At the Kilrush sessions, on the 24th ult., a farmer named Casey, residing at Ballymacrinan, near Kilrush, was charged by his wife and mother-in-law with a series of assaults. The evidence showed that his conduct was excessively and dangerously violent, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

On the 17th ult., an unfortunate woman, named Nihill, arrested by the Ennis police for misconduct in the streets, attempted to hang herself in the lock-up. She was committed to jail for three months.

FitzJames Kelly, Esq., of Ballintlea Park, Six-milebridge, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Clare.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England and the Pope.—If we are modest and forbearing towards the strong, we display a noble disdain for the weak. Pitt would have warned off the Piedmontese usurper from the capital of Christendom and would have dared him to touch the property of certain British subjects in that city, but our present rulers applaud his injustice, and mock his victims. Nothing commands respect now but brute force. Yet it is a curious fact that, in spite of her ostentatious sympathy with his despoilers, and her affected irreverence towards himself, the Vicar of Christ is still in England an object of reluctant interest, and his death anticipated with more solicitude than that of any prince in Europe. "The anxiety displayed in the course of the last week," says the Standard, "to know with accuracy the real condition of Pius IX. proves how large a part the Papacy still plays in the affairs of mankind." For the first time since the age of Constantine there is not a Power in Europe which even professes to be a defender of the Holy Sec, and nominal Catholics unite with nominal Protestants, Italian renegades with German unbelievers, in making war against it. Yet, as the Standard continues, "the Prisoner of the Vatican is still a Power in this world," and "no sane person doubts that he will have a successor." Our contemporary, whose pages are too often defiled by an indecentribaldry in speaking of the most august dignity under heaven, thinks there is an end of the Temporal Power, but does " not suppose for a moment that the world has seen the last of the Papacy." Fortunately for the world the word of God is pledged to maintain it to the end. This is the only Power among men against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." An authority which has lasted eighteen centuries in such a world as ours, and is recognized at this hour by a greater multitude, and with more unanimity, than ever, will last to the end. Even its enemies comprehend that, if they are allowed to insult, they will never be permitted to destroy it. It has a divine life, and cannot be extinguished. Never has it seemed so weak as now, in the judgment of the lawless, and never has it been more full of strength. In this age of rebuke and blasphemy, when Pilate and Herod are once more exchanging compliments over their imaginary triumph, the Vicar of Christ is mightier than they, and waits to see the end. He knows what it will be, and if his children share with a tender respect the cares which press upon him, they have no more doubt of his ultimate triumph than he has himself. To him alone of all the sons of men it has been said :- "I have prayed " for thee ; and that prayer is stronger than all that men or demons can do against him. We may not see as yet how his deliverance is to be accomplished, for the prison seems strong and the jailers vigilant; but the doors will be opened, and Peter will come forth, and the world will learn once more that the weakness of God's Vicar is his strength, and that every arm which is stretched forth against him shall be withered.—*Tablet*.

Britannia's latest-born "water-baby"-the breast work turret vessel Devastation-took her first public airing, a few days since, off the Isle of Wight. ship of the English navy seem good-looking-shapeless as a coal-hulk, and to the eye top heavy as Noah's ark, the Devastation is a black mass of iron which might well frighten Amphitrite and her nymphs into fits. With no mast, except a little bit of a stick for signaling purposes, with enormous ing ship of the present, and the result of the most England the strongest man-o'-war in the world. Peter the Great not being finished, and the Fury and Thunderer, sisters of the Devastation, not being safety that this hideous creation is really the Cham-We are here taking it nything." for granted that is already ascertained; and, with such power of her by the wing-passages, there can be little doubt that she will prove herself a seaworthy vessel in

the rollers off Cape Clear, or in the Bay of Biscay. ENGLAND AND RUSSIA .- The Standard says :- " That there is a very serious question, involving England in the near future in serious difficulties with Russia, and possibly leading, sooner or later, to a conflict between these two Powers in the East, none but those who are wilfully blind can fail to see. That the recent engagement between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff has not settled the controversy, but rather pointed it by narrowing its terms, will be equally obvious to anyone who has not caten of the ministerial lotus root. Rather than be ashamed of Russophobia, let us boldy avow that we are Russophobists—Russophobists to the extent of believing that Russia has not gone into Central Asia merely to declare that the success of her schemes is incompatible with the maintenance of British power in India—that is, the British power in the world; Russophobists so far as to avow that it is inexpedient in the interests of humanity, of freedom, and of civilisation that, of the two contending influences, the Russian should prevail over the British in Asia and in Europe. In this sense it is the best for every Euglishman to clothe himself with this much-abused Russophobia."

FLAP-DOODLE.—The Rev. J. W. Brooke, rector of Great Ponton, and late vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in a long letter to the Record on "Rome's Tactics." vouches for the accuracy of the following absurd story: "A certain clergyman died in a certain diocese towards the end of the year 1871. (I do not deem it expedient to mention names at present.) This clergyman had appointed as his executors a brother, who is an admiral in the British navy, together with a friend of this brother, also an admiral, well known at this time, and of high standing. The executors were prevented from meeting together to wind up the affairs of the deceased until the middle of last year, when, upon examining his papers, they found a parcel as it were hermetically closed, and endorsed, "Inviolably Sacred: To be destroyed." A question arose about opening it, but they soon decided that it was their duty as executors so to do, when the parcel was found to contain two documents—one a dispensation from the Pope, permitting the deceased to retain his position as a clergyman of the Church of England, though actually a priest of the Church of Rome; the other a list of such of the clergy in his diocese, or near him, who are likewise possessed of dispensations, and upon whom he might therefore rely for friendly co-operation and sympathy." As Mr. Brooke hints that he could give the names of the clergymen he should publish them at once. As Catholics we exhort him to do so. KICKING AMONG ENGLISHMEN.—The coroner for the

borough of Wigan has called the attention of the On the 22nd ult, at Ennis, Michael Collins, Home Secretary to the prevalence in his district of in making their excape.

Home Secretary to the prevalence in his district of in making their excape.

Home Secretary to the prevalence in his district of in making their excape.

Home Secretary to the prevalence in his district of in making their excape.

George Francis Train is not insane,—so, at least, the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury that have used in the cases of death and serious injury of the tion of a jury that Parliament should enable assize the publication of an obscene paper—the Trans Lione. not | tained a good many

judges to order prisoners convicted of this abominable crime to be flogged.

THE "ATLANTIC."—The enquiry into the loss of the Atlantic was resumed at Liverpool on May 13th.
The Government surveyor testified that he inspected the steamships bunkers before she sailed from Liverpool, and in his opinion the supply of coal on board was sufficient for the voyage.

Christianity in London is conforming to the fashions of social soirces and evening parties, and invitations are issued in a precisely similar manner. The Newcastle Chronicle has received an invitation, which it publishes with the exception of names, dates and places:—"Mr. and Miss—propose (D. V.) to hold a Bible reading on—evening at 72 o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject:-Rev. II. Reading from 71 to 91. Morning Dress." Under such a prescription as to costume, one can faintly imagine the consternation which might ensue if a guest should arrive in a business coat or an afternoon gown. It also suggests the possibility that evening, and, perhaps even fancy, dresses may be allowed at prayer meetings. A writer in the Broad Churchman also states that he recently got a card of invitation, which as far as the body of it was concerned, might have applied to a dance or a card party, but in the corner were the characters "Tea an P." After a long study he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayers. He went; and when he found them handing Bibles round on a tray, like refreshments, he left disgusted, without waiting either for the Ten or the Prayers.

UNITED STATES.

From the Irish World of this week we Catholic Register, learn of the conversion of twelve Protestants, one of whom was a Methodist minister. It says:

A METHODIST MINISTER AND REEVEN PROTESTANTS BE-COME CATROLICS.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner of Leonard and south First street, Williamsburgh, was thronged on the afternoon of Sunday, April 20, on the occasion of admission to the Church of twelve converts, the most prominent of whom was the Rev. Mr. Daken a Methodist minister well known in the Eastern District. Mr. Dakon was recently assigned by the Methodist Conference to a pastoral charge in Amboy, which he now declines. The ceremony was proceded by by the usual ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and when the services were concluded the neophytes went up the centre aisle and knelt before the communion rail. Father J. P. McDonald, the pastor, addressed them on the important step they were taking, and explained the rite of baptism which they were about to receive. He then read the profession of faith, after which each one advanced and read individually, and kissed the bible. They were baptised and the congregation dispersed.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES .- A Western journal, the Dubuque Daily Telegraph, of a class somewhat higher than the average Western papers, publishes the following account of what it regards as a " Miraculous Cure," and which certainly seems to be such. The miracle was performed through the intercession of our Blessed Lady of Lourdes. "An occurrence has taken place at Lyons, in this State, which will at-No foud maternal pride can make this youngest tract a large share of public attention and probably excite some discussion, and possibly be the means of acknowledging the special intervention of Provi-dence in the affairs of mankind. On Wednesday, a roung man named Wm. Rowan, in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company as a bridge twin screws, massive turrets hiding four 35 ton guns, and a huge conning tower weighing in itself home to Lyons on the Saturday College. 110 tons, she is like nothing that ever before carried | dical aid was summoned at once, the officers of the the flag of England, and, with her fashion of bury- railroad company giving directions that no care nor ing her forecastle under a sheet of green water, she expense should be spared to restore the young man will look more like a marine monster than a ship of to health and usefulness. But medical skill seemed war, as she steams out into the Channel to show to be of no avail. Inflammation set in, and affected her qualities. Yet in what she is we see the fight not only the whole arm, but a part of the young man's body, so that death seemed to be the inevitaanxious thought and lavish expenditure to give ble result. Physicians from Chicago and Davenport were summoned, as well as from Clinton and Lyons. There were five of them in attendance, and they all came to the same conclusion, that the yet launched, it may be asserted with tolerable young man must die, and so far gone was his body towards dissolution and corruption that a coffin was pion of the Seas, and that with her, as the world is ordered in which to place him at once as soon as at present, her captain "could go anywhere and do death should occur, for it was deemed necessary hat he should be buried immediately as soon as he she will equal the expectations of her designers, and was dead. This conclusion was come to a week emerge from her trials satisfactorily. That she is after the accident occurred. Dr. Westbrook, of splendidly engined, and goes well in smooth water Lyons, who had the immediate care of the patient, advised his friends of his situation, and suggested machinery and the increased fighting faculty given that he make immediate disposition of his affairs. At this juncture Rev. T. Mackay, the Catholic pastor of Lyons, was called to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church to the apparently dying patient. He too came to the same conclusion as the physicians, for it was only by an effort of strong will and in obedience to demands of duty that he could endure the disgusting sight and smell of the body before him. While performing the last offices of the Church, some Sisters of Charity, whose mother house is in this county, came in to unite in the prayers for a departing soul. One of them, Sister Mary Anastasia, who is well known in Dubuque, suggested that an application of the" Water of Lourdes" be made to the body. Father McKay, after explaining to the young man the miraculous reputation of the water, applied it to the arm and affected part of his side, and left him. to civilise the inhabitants—Russophobists so far as The physicians continued their attendance. The patient did not die in a few hours, as they expected he would, nor seem to get any worse, but remained for two days in about the same condition apparently. At the end of two days a visible change in his condition became apparent. The corruption and gangrene began to disappear, and the young man's life is now pronounced out of danger, and hopes are en-tertained of being able to save the whole of his arm, including the wounded part The physicians acknowledge that some power and influence other than their's has saved this man's life, and it is claimed that it is by the agency of the miraculous water of Lourdes that it has been done. What, then, is the water of Lourdes? will be a question asked by many. It would be a long story to tell all about it, but it will sufficiently answer the question to say that it is from a spring at a place called Lourdes, in France, where, it is alleged, and of which there is such proof as would be sufficient in any court to establish the truth of the fact, that in an apparition the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to some children, and conversed with them, and that at the place where this apparition appeared a spring of water rose from the ground. It is from this spring what is called the Water of Lourdes is taken, and it was some of this water that was applied to the diseased parts of the dying man at Lyons. Of course this case will' undergo such an investigation as should leave no doubt of the nature of the case, nor of the means, if it be possible to ascertain it, of how the cure was effected. The more light which can be had on the subject the better."

At an early hour, on the morning of April 21st, John Mahan, a resident of Trenton, N. J., was returning to that city, when he was accosted by two men who asked to be shown the way to the city. Upon reaching the bridge, over the race-way at Millham, one of the strangers struck Mahan a sudden blow that knocked him into the stream. A watchman near by heard the cries of murder, and rushing to the spot, plunged into the water just in time to save him from drowning. The villians succeeded

The True Mitness

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shafi be Two Dollars and a half. The True WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

ngle copies, 5 cts. ◆To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by

rriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if ot renewed at the end of the year, then, if we contique sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1873.

Friday, 23-Of the Octave. Saturday, 24-Our Lady of Good Succour. Sunday, 25-Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension.

Monday, 26-St. Philip Neri, C. Tuesday, 27-St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, V. Wednesday, 28-Of the Octave. Thursday, 29-Octave of the Ascension.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Not only is the Pope not dead yet, but the stern logic of facts compels the telegraph agents to report that he is recovering; that he is convalescent; that his health is quite restored. We thank God for it, and trust that Pius IX. may yet for several years to come be spared to us, to guide the church through the stormy seas with which she is encompassed .-The other news from Rome is to the effect that the invaders of the States of the Church are busy enacting spoliation decrees for robbing the Religious Orders of their property. There have been riots in Florence, in connection with this plan of confiscation, but of their precise nature and object we are not informed. One thing is however certain, that is, that the confiscating process will not cease with the robbery of the Church. There are millions in Europe who entertain very strong views as to the rights of property, and who will know how to profit by the lesson taught by the Piedmontese Government. The Church first; but the turn of the bourgeoise will undoubtedly come next; and the great principle that all belongs to the State will be applied to what the last named impudently call their property as well as to that of the Religious Orders. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

The Carlist cause is looking well. Don Carlos is said-but there may be some exaggeration in numbers-to be at the head of 150,000 men, and in the latest engagements reported, his troops have certainly had the upper hand over those of the revolutionists.

M. Thiers has been remodelling his Ministry; M. Jules Simon, and M. Goulard have resigned, and the following new appointments have been made-M. C. Perrier, Minister of Interior; M. Tourton, of Public Worship; M. Beranger, of Public Works; M. Waddington, of Public Instruction.

Nothing of much public importance is occurring in England: The trial for perjury of the claimant of the Tichborne estates is proceeding. and threatens to last all Spring and part of the Summer. The witnesses examined, ecclesiastics who knew the real Roger Tichborne well, who were his tutors, and who prepared him for his first communion, have sworn positively that the claimant is an impostor. They remember perfectly that the real Roger had tattoo marks on his arms, and the claimant has not.

The persecution of the Church goes merrily on in Germany, and is daily assuming larger proportions. It is now resolved, we are told, to expel the Redemptorists, Lazarists, all Congregations of the Holy Ghost, of the Sacred Heart, and all occupants of cloistered convents, within the next six months. The Religious Orders having thus been dealt with, the next step, if the Government intends to be logical, will be to enact the expulsion of all Catholics within a year, with the penalty of death attached to the crime of returning to the country. To stop short of this would be a confession of weakness, and would justly expose the Liberals to the charge of timidity. Well! it is a serious piece of business that the Germanic Imperial authorities have on hand; and ere long they will, we suspect, bitterly regret the hour when they were foolish enough to entangle themselves in it.

Investigations into the conduct of the Commissioners from the United States to the Exhibition have brought to light gigantic frauds.' A report has been transmitted to Secretary Fish.

What action will be taken by the Ministry on the vote of the House on Mr. Costigan's motion is uncertain. In another column will too highly praise—to the effect that the House ground—the fixed principle that we should not in. Mr. Bryson supported the amendment.

bate and division that followed.

The Provincial Synod of Quebec was opened on Sunday last. Before leaving Montreal to assist thereat, Mgr. the Bishop of Gratianopolis administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 212 young persons in St. Patrick's Church, and to 230 in St. Joseph's Church.

THE "WITNESS" AND BISHOP STROSSMAYER In our last we acknowledged the receipt of certain documents from Rome, clearly establishing that the speech attributed to Mgr. Strossmayer before the Council of the Vatican, was an infamous fabrication; and that the people of the Montreal Witness office who gave it in pamphlet form to the public, were guilty of-well not to put too fine a point on it-of lying and slandering. To-day we publish the documents in question, a copy of which have also been forwarded to the Montreal Witness:-To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR,-Your readers may not have forgotten the pamphlet published in French four months ago by the Witness, and entitled: "Discours de Mgr. Strossmayer sur l'Infaillibitite Pontificate," &c., and sown broadcast in this city, and in the Province of Quebec. Catholics pronounced it immediately a tissue of lies and impossibilities in the mouth of a primate of their Church. I there and then wrote in that sense to the Witness, and challenged the author or the publisher to have the Bishop's signature to that document; offering, in the space of four months, to have a peremptory desaveu of this pamphlet, either from Bishop Stossmayer himself, or from the Secre taries of the Council. A hundred pounds, to go to some charitable institution, were the stakes of the challenge. My letter was published in the Witness but I cannot say the challenge was accepted.

However, to-day I have the proof of what I advanced four months ago, and I will leave it to the uprightness and fairness of your readers to say whether the pamphlet is not what I affirmed it was, a tissue of lies," and the writer or publisher " a lian and a slanderer." Monsignore Desautels, then in Rome, forwarded a copy of the pamphlet to the Secretaries of the Council, and here is the answer he received to a letter containing my demands—(In English "enquiries."-En. W. T.) :-

(Translation.) "Very Rev. Sir,-By letter of the 14th February,

your Lordship has had the kindness to inform me of the publication by a Montreal paper of a pretended discourse on the Primacy and Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, calumniously attributed to Mgr. J. G. Strossmayer, Bishop of Bosni and Sirmio, as if he bad pronounced it in the Vatican Council.

"Last year the enemies of the Clergy published the same lies in Europe, and Mgr. Strossmayer, who never pronounced in the Council such a discourse, either as to the matter or the form, hastened to deny it openly. He addressed to that effect, on the 18th of March, 1872, to Mgr. Joseph Fessler, Bishop of St. Hypolythus, and Secretary to the Council, very explicit letter. This letter was then published by Bishop Fessler. It ran thus:—

You know as well as those who took part in the Vatican Council, that I never spoke the discourse now attributed to mc. My principles are altogether different from those sustained in this discourse. My conscience bears witness to me that I never said anything to enfeeble the authority of the Holy See, or wound in any manner whatever the

unity of the Church.
"I give leave to your Very Reverend Lordship to make whatever use of this declaration you may think proper to do.
"'(Signed)

"'STROSSMAYER, Bishop.'

"Mgr. Fessler accompanied the publication of this letter with the following declaration :-

"'In order to bear witness to the truth against falsehood, I believe it my duty to publish the declaration extracted from a letter sent to me by Bishop Strossmayer, whose name the enemies of the Church have shamelessly abused. — Bishop Strossmayer's autograph letter is in my possession, and all those who may wish to see it are

"'St. Hypolythus, March 25th, 1872.

"' JOSEPH FESSLER, Bishop.' "These documents were published in different

European papers. "I thought it useful in answer to your Lordship's gracious letter, to give him the preceding documents in order to enable him to refute the calumnious pub-

lication, and to confound the enemies of the Church. "I take the occasion to send to your Lordship the expression of the profound esteem and veneration with which I have the honor to be of your Very Ilustrious and Reverend Lordship the very obcdient and humble servant,

"LODOVICO JACOBINI, "Under Sec. to the Vatican Councl."

"N.B.-The seal apposed to this document is that

of the Holy Father." Trusting to your love of the good cause, and thank

ng you for the insertion of these lines, Believe me, Dear Sir,

Your most humble and ob'd't serv't, ALFRED LAROCQUE, Jr.,

ex-Papal Zouave.

Montreal, May, 1873.

STATE RIGHTS.

A most important debate-the most important for the future of the Confederation in general, and of the Province of Quebec in particular, that has occurred this Session, or that can ever occur again-took place in the Dominion House of Commons on the night of the 14th inst. Ostensibly the subject matter was the New Brunswick School Laws; in fact, the question raised, was as to the autonomy of the Province under our actual political system; and the limits if any limits at all exist—to the power of the Central or Federal Legislature to interfere with, and control Provincial Legislation on matters over which by the 92nd section of the B. N. A. Act the "exclusive" right, or

the Provincial Legislatures. This important question was raised by a motion from Mr. Costigan—a gentleman whose motion from Mr. Costigan—a gentleman whose long as the Legislature kept within the bounds of Court of the Province and by the law efficers of their authorization? Here was safe anchorage Crown in England.

power of legislation, is expressly assigned to

be found a report of the very interesting de- advise His Excellency the Governor General to withhold the Royal Assent to certain Acts lately passed in the Legislature of New Brunswick for giving effect to the School Law of 1871, pending the final decision of the Privy Council on the constitutionality of the last named measure, which decision has been invoked. On the merits of the N. B. School legislation there was singular unanimity; men of all shades of political opinion agreed in condemning it, either as unjust or impolitic; but the debate turned upon the right of the Parliament of the Dominion to control the action of a Provincial Legislature, so long as the latter was acting strictly within the limits "exclusive" possession of which has been assigned to it by the Act of the Imperial Government; to which Act both Federal and Provincial Legislatures owe their being; and from which alone both derive all legitimate authority that they

This most important debate was inaugurated by Mr. Costigan in a speech of which we find given by our contemporaries the following an-

Mr. Tilley moved the House into Committee of Supply on the estimates and supplementary esti

Mr. Costigan brought up the New Brunswick

school question, tracing up the history of the move

ment to the present time, and recapitulating th

proceedings taken up to and subsequent to the last meeting of Parliament. He urged that as an appeal was pending before the Privy Council upon the constitutionality of the law of 1871, no other or more oppressive legislation should be allowed by the Government; and as a new act amending the law of 1871 and legalizing assessments under it, has been quashed by the Courts, the Governor-General should be advised to disallow the acts passed at the last session of the Legislature of the Province to legalize the assessments made under the School Act of 1871. He, therefore, moved in amendment to the motion to go into supply, that doubts having arisen as to the sufficiency of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1867 to protect the rights privileges and advantages which the Roman Cath olic minority of New Brunswick enjoyed as to their schools and their school system, in operation when the said Act came into force, the House of Commons of Canada on the 30th May, 1872, did resolve :-That this House regrets that the School Act recently passed in the New Brunswick Legislature i unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next wession of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discon tent that may exist; and that this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England, and, if possible, the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be obtained, as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature to make such changes in the school law as deprive the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education, in common schools, with the view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the terms of the fourth sub-section of the 93rd clause of the British North America Act of 1867, which authorizes the Parliament of Canada to enact laws for the due execution of the provision respecting education in the said set." That the law officers of the Crown in England, having acted in conformity with the said resolution, and given their opinions and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having declined to interfere unless the matter was judicially brought before them, it was the opinion of the House that the parties aggrieved have an opportunity of bringing the matter judicially before the Privy Council; and that in the meantime it is

ment to the Common School Act. Sir J. A. Macdonald replied. He avowed himself as having been in favor of an incorporating or legislative union of the Provinces. giving to the latter a Municipal system with extensive powers; and had this idea been carried out, Mr. Costigan's motion might have have been adopted, as by it the entire power of legislation over the whole Dominion would have transferred to the Dominion Legislature. But this idea had not been carried out. A Federal not a legislative union had been adopted; and if, after all, an ultimate power of legislation were to be vested in the Dominion House of Commons, if it were decided that that House might order the Governor General to disallow Bills passed by the Local Legislatures—where, asked the speaker, would be the use of all the paraphernalia of Local Governors and Local Legislatures, with all their heavy concomitant expences? We copy at length the argument of Sir J. A. Macdonald, as reported in the

the duty of the Government to advise His Excel-

lency the Governor-General to disallow several acts

passed during the last session of the New Bruns

wick Legislature to amend the Act known as the

Common School Act of New Brunswick, and amend-

If we decided here that we may order the Governor General to disallow such bills as we may think should not pass, we shall have wiped out all the jurisdiction, and authority of the Local Legisla-tures, and centred them here. Was the House prepared to assume to alter the constitution; it might be so, but if the members of one Province undertook to disagree in this House with the policy pursued by another Local Legislature where would it end? Take the Province of Quebec, for instance; we might have had a legislative union, except for the Province of Quebec. In the other Provinces, we were mainly of one race, the Anglo-Saxon, and the majority Protestants; our laws were based on the common law of England; but in Quebec, it was different. Lower Canada stood alone; their majority were of a religion different to that common in the other Provinces. They claimed, and justly, the protection of their religion and their institutions for which they desired their own legislation. There were also many questions relating to property and land which required special legislation on these questions. The Lower Canadian drew up and said that if all the rest of the Dominion believed local legislatures to be wrong they would retain within themselves the power to protect their institutions, and preserve the law. If these rights had not been given them, our union would never have been secured. The same rule applied with equal force in the other Provinces. The question now under consideration was not whether the New Brunswick Legislature was right or wrong, but the question was whether this House had a right to interfere so

terfere. If this were not the case, we should be continually going through the form of discussing, modifying and amending the Acts of the Legisla-tures, which might go through the necessary forms, and pass by-laws to be sent up here, and be upset at the caprice of the Federal Legislature; and in this way our whole system would have gone for ever. It would have given him great pleasure if we could have acted in this matter, but he had come to the conclusion that such a course was beyond the .competence of this House. He thought a mistake had been made in bringing this matter up here, as well as in not working so that each class of people should educate its children in its own wishing and in its own way. The law of the British North America Act provided that the Governor-General, the representative of the Sovereign, might disallow bills coming from the Local Legislature, but that was his prerogative as a representative of the Sov-

Mr. Anglin, a brave and honest champion upon whom we congratulate the Catholics of New Brunswick, an eloquent speaker as well as a powerful journalist, next took part in the debate. He argued that the Dominion Parliament was supreme in all things over the Provincial Legislatures, and had the constitutional right to set aside or annul their Acts at its discretion. He spoke eloquently also on the injustice inflicted by the Legislature of N. Brunswick on the Catholic minority of that Province, on which point, of course, every one agreed with him; and he concluded an able speech by stating that the said minority appealed to the Dominion legislature for protectionwhich, of course, raised the legal question of the constitutional right of the said Dominion Parliament to interfere.

M. Masson came next. He argued in favor of the legal right of the Federal Parliament to interfere; and maintained the principle that the legislation of any Provincial Legislature even when strictly within the limits exclusive possession of which is expressly assigned to it by the Constituent Act, was subject to the interference of the Dominion Legislature, and could by the latter be set aside. "If." he concluded "acts were never to be disallowed unless they were unconstitutional the people had a right to know it."

The Hon. M. Langevin rose next in debate. He took his stand on "State Rights;" and whilst expressing strongly his dissent from the action of the New Brunswick Legislature as unjust to Catholics, he argued "that under the constitution it never was intended that the acts of local legislatures should be reversed and vetocd. Adverting to the independence given to the Provinces under the Confederation Act. he submitted that the adoption of Mr. Costigan's motion would be to risk all the rights secured to them; and be could not consent to icopardize all the privileges and guarantees received by the people of Lower Canada. If this proposition were acted upon to-day, Parliament might have to-morrow application of a similar kind from the Protestant minority in

Mr. Mercier followed. He urged the House to remember that it was not proposed to set aside the decision of the House last session, but only to disallow subsequent legislation. He quoted the opinion of Lord Caernaryon, and insisted upon the liberal manner in which minorities were treated both in Quebec and Ontario; whilst the Catholics of New Brunswick, though forming one-third of the population, were deprived of their rights over the education of their own children. The speaker had confidence that the people of Canada would not tolerate such an injustice; and he further raised the question of the "British Constitution, which gave equal rights to all religions."

M. Cauchon read the Resolution passed last year. He argued that thereby the House had asserted its competence to deal with the matter, and insisted that there was a power of veto somewhere; he also contended that it was within the power, and was the duty of the Dominion House of Commons to disallow the law passed by the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick. He insisted that now was the time for action, as the chance of so doing might never occur again.

Mr. H. Cameron truly remarked that the question actually before the House was not a religious but a constitutional question; whether in short the House was legally competent to recommend the Governor General to veto a Bill passed by a Provincial Legislature.

M. Dorion reviewed the steps that had been taken in this very intricate piece of business. He said that the House was not asked to disallow the School Law, but an Act passed subsequent ly to it. At the last session of the House a resolution had been offered asking for the spinion of the law officers of the crown. Bishop Sweeney had sent a letter to the Government, asking when the opinion was to be asked for, in order that instead of having an ex parte opinion he might have a case to enquire into, and yet he had never been informed that the law officers had declined to interfere. He contended that an opinion should be obtained on the old law, and that pending its obtainment the law should be imperative, if the act was constitutional, despite the delay there was to stop its coming into operation. No more reasonable demand had ever been made than that now before the House, and he should therefore vote for the law.

Mr. Smith protested against the attempt at interference with the rights of the people of New Brungwick. It was admitted that the Local Legislature had a right to act on this matter, and it was therefore a mockery for this House to attempt to interfere. That the Local Legislature had power to act in this matter had been affirmed by the Supreme

Sir Francis Hinks pointed out that it was found in the United States, impossible to have the same school law prevailing throughout. He protested against the Dominion Government interfering with matters clearly within the province of the Local Legislature.

The debate was continued by Mr. Palmer. Mr. Jette maintained that the question was not what it had been stated to be. The motion of the member for Victoria, was not to re-open the whole question and ask this House to nullify the Act of the New Brunswick Legislature, but simply to carry out the resolution passed at the last session of this House and to obtain the opinion of the Privy Council upon it. It was desired to have the operation of the Act of the last session of the Local Legislature suspended, and when that was obtained, if their ruling was adverse to the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, the matter would be in exactly the same position as at present. He spoke at some length of the injustice to which the minority of New Brunswick were subjected, and asked that they might not be deprived of what all the members boasted of ac-

cording, viz:—fair play.

Mr. Mackenzie said this was a subject which not only came under the constitution of this House, but from its wording, made it the duty of the House, to deal with it. It would be unfair to pass this resolution and let the matter remain in abeyance. To the Privy Council, they had given their opinion on the subject. He said that Protestant and Catholic were alike interested in this. In fact, the provinces of the Dominion had an interest in it. He thought it would have been advisible if the local legislature of New Brunswick had not passed the law they had of which the question was a tissue. He was persen. ally in favour of secular education, but under the circumstances, he could not do otherwise than vote for the resolution.

Mr. Colby said that his own views had by no means changed since last session. He had the warmest sympathy with the member for Victoria, He believed that this was a hardship on the people of New Brunswick, and would go the very verge of the constitution to relieve them. Last accion the matter had been sent to the Privy Council, and there he was disposed to let it be till they gave in their verdict. He was surprised at the illogical arguments of the members for Lambton, Quebec and Napierville. The house had not the power to suspend the law, as had been urged, and what the gentlemen proposed would not tend to the middle course which they desired. If the vote that the hon, gentleman asked to give last session were right the proposition of to-night could be nothing else than wrong.

Mr. Carter contended that this House had not the right to dectate to the Crown as to what course they should adopt. The House had already affirmed the principle that the local legislature was the only authority which had the right to deal with this question. He referred to the case of ex-Governor Eyre and the Privy Council, in which the Chief Justice of England had declared the local legislature had exclusive jurisdiction in local matters.

Mr. Burpee (St John) spoke of the difficulties which the passage of this resolution would put in the way of education if the present law were allowed to continue its operations. It would, in the end, operate as well as in Nova Scotia.

Mr. McAdams said if this House interfered in the matter it would be doing a great injustice to the people of New Brunswick.

Hon Mr. Tilley, as a member of the Legislature of New Brunswick, he could affirm that the policy had been to grant special grants for denominational schools, and had he continued in that House he should have endeavoured to secure its continuance; but the Local Legislature had determined in its constitutional right to decide otherwise. If the resolution before the House were adopted it would be a stroke at the very root and foundation of our constitution. He was surprised at the course this evening pursued by the member for Lambton, who had expressed himself willing to violate the constitution. There were many Protestants in New Brunswick who opposed the act of the Local Legislature, and when they had an opportunity of expressing their opinion would do so; but he held that if the member for Victoria pressed his resolution it would postpone the desired end for ten or fifteen

Hon Mr. Mitchell endorsed the opinion expressed by the Premier. He believed that if the resolution passed it would be a violation of the constitution and would retard the legislation, which the Roman Catholics much desired. He regretted that this premature action had been pressed upon the Legislature. This question ought to have been put at the polls, and he was certain that if the matter had been brought up fairly before them they would have done justice to their co-religionists and the member for Victoria. He regretted the law had not worked in New Brunswick as well as in Nova Scotia, but he attributed it to bad administration.

Mr. Domville said he should cast his vote against the motion, as it was calculated to interfere with the constitution. At ten minutes to two, a division was taken, with

the following result :-- Ayes, 98; nays, 62.

With this division, in which the Ministry were outvoted, was brought to a close a debate the most exciting that has as yet occurred in the Dominion Parliament; exciting because of the great constitutional question therein raised, and in fact on which it turned. The proposition that the Governor Council should, pending the expected utterance of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the constitutionality of the New Brunswick School Law of 1871, exercise his undoubted prerogative as representing the Queen in her legislative capacity, and as therefore himself a co-ordinate or concurrent branch of the New Brunswick Legislature, by refusing the Royal Assent to cer. Bills supplementary to the School Law, and approved of by the other branches of the New Brunswick Legislature is one to which we think most men will yield a hearty assent. But the proposition that the Federal Legislature, of which it can hardly be predicated that it is a co-ordinate or concurrent branch of the New Brunswick Legislature, has a constitu. tional right to control or set aside the Acts of the latter is a proposition to which many heartily condemning those Acts may not readily yield assent. In fact this proposition or thesis brings us face to face with the great constitutional difficulty of our actual political system considered as a Confederation. It raises a question of constitutional law; a question therefore on which none but a legal tribunal is competent to adjudicate—for neither Federal Legislature nor Provincial Legislature is competent to determine the limits within which it may constitutionally exercise its functions. They are interested parties to the suit, and therefore incompetent as judges. The grave, transcendentally important question as to whe-

and the state of t

to deal. There are two great parties in our political world; and the inevitable conflict, a conflict which we predicted as inevitable many years 30, and when first the scheme of Confederation was mooted, cannot much longer be postponed; indeed the first shots were fired on the sight of the 14th inst. Of these two parties one is ably represented by the Montreal Herald, in whose columns its fundamental principle is thus laid down :---

"The Federal Legislature is constitutionally bound to respect no local legislation."—Montreal Heald, 16th inst.

On the other hand there is the party whose fundamental principle we would in the interets of Catholic Lower Canada fain see triumph, and which is the direct contradictory of that of the Liberal party which the Herald rerepresents; that principle is:-

"That the Federal Legislature is constitutionally bound to respect all local legislation; so long as that legislation deals only with matters over which the "exclusive" right of legislation has, by the 92nd sect of the B. N. A. Act, been expressly assigned to the Provincial Legislatures.

That party holds—it may be wrong in so holding-that the word "exclusive" has some definite meaning; that thereby it was intended that some one or something should be "excluded;" and who believe that that which by the word "exclusive" it was by the Imperial Government which gave the Dominion its Constitution, intended to "exclude," was the interfarence of the Central or Federal Legislature with the Provincial Legislatures, so long as the list named confined themselves within certain sharply defined limits.

Without presuming to dogmatise on this question of constitutional law we content ourselves with merely stating the fact, that these two great parties exist; that the differences betwixt them being irreconcilable a compremise is impossible; that though by careful management a collision betwixt them, may be postponed, the collision is inevitable, and that when it does come, one or the other must be crushed, for two such parties cannot long co-exist in one State. To the attentive ear, the first mutterings of the coming storm, the first stray shots of the tirailleurs were distinctly audible in the late debate on the N. B. School Laws. How the combat will develop itself time alone can

PROVINCIAL SYNOD .- On the afternoon of Friday of last week, their Lordships, the Bishop Montreal, and the Bishop of Gratianopolis, Co adjutor, left by steamer for Quebec, to attend the Synod of the Beclesiastical Province of Quebec, which opened on Sunday the 18th int. Their Lordships were accompanied by the under named members of the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal :- The Rev. M. Lamarche, Canon of the Cathedral of Montreal; Mgr. Desautels; the Rev. M. Gravel, of Lapairie; the Rev. M.M. Graton, Lequin, and Dufresne,

The announcement of the fact that Mgr. Bourget's health is such as to enable him to take part in the arduous labors of the Synod will gladden the hearts of the faithful of this Diocese, and will encourage them to increase the fervor of their prayers for the complete reestablishment of the health of one so dear, and so valuable to the Catholics of this portion of the Lord's vineyard. They will also pray that the Holy Ghost will preside over, and bring to a happy issue the important debates and Proceedings of their spiritual rulers and pastors.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.—Under this caption we find in the Montreal Witness, of the 15th inst, the annexed pithy paragraph:—

"Bradlaugh"—a type of the English Liberal, and therefore of course a bitter anti-Carlist_" has arrived in Paris en route for Madrid with an address from English republicans to the Spaniards. He is to meet at the railway station Gambetta, who is about to proceed to Limoges to make a speech, and the two Republican leaders will journey southward to-

Mr. Bradlaugh is a fair specimen of your modern Liberal; and why the Witness should speak disdainfully of him, we cannot see. He 18 a "Bird" of the same "Feather" as the editor of the Witness; like the latter he particularly hates the the Pope and Popery; like our evangelical neighbor he is a bitter enemy of the Carlists, and a warm partizan of Spanish republicans; and though neither in respect of talent nor of honesty could we so insult Mr. Bradlaugh, or M. Gambetta as to compare either with our evangelical brother, we must confess that were the latter to join the first named couple, there would be three "Birds of a feather," very appropriately met together.

WRITTEN FOR YES TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. XXXIV.

THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY.' (6th Commandment.)

The enormity of the sin of impurity may be learnt from the fact, that although this vice is natural to mankind still mankind are naturally ashamed of it. The young child blushes as soon as it beholds an impure act or hears an impure word. In early youth before the soul has become contaminated with the world, conscience instinctively revolts against the senses whenever they propose to give way to this sin And even in after life when the soul has perhaps become hardened in sin, and has allowed itself to be tyrannised over by this vice, there is always an effort at concealment, a shrinking from the knowledge of the world, an instinctive feeling that it brings nothing but disgrace and dishonor along with it. Nor is this feeling manting even in the most abandoned society. The world which practices this vice in secret still recognizes it as a crime that soils the reputation and destroys all honor; it speaks of it as "a weakness;" and feels in its innermost heart, that it is despicable and mean. For the impure, even amongst the impure, there is nothing but infamy and contempt. The Apostle St. Paul explains this infamy when writing to the Corinthians (c. vi v. 18), he says: " Fly for nication. Every sin that a man doth, is without the body: but he that committeth fornication, sinneth against his own body." Yes, Christian soul, as the Apostle would have you understand, this sin truly defies the body, rendering it disgraceful and abominable. Other sins when committed leave the body untouched, but this sin of impurity has the peculiar power of defiling it; staining it, degrading it. Surely that is no light sin which has so peculiar a power for evil.

"And know you not, Christians, that your bodies are the members of Christ? Shall I then take the members of Christ and make them the members of an harlot? (1 Cor. c. vi v. 15) asks the Apostle. Yes. Your bodies taken possession of by baptism for God and his Church, and sealed with the hely seal of the Trinity, belong exclusively to Jesus Christ. They are members of his body; He Himself tells you, He is the vine, you are the branches; what your arms and legs, what your members are to you, you are to Jesus Christ. Christian soul, this is a most intimate union; for can union be more intimate than between the body and its members? between the vine and its branches? What then do you do when you commit a sin of impurity? Do you not take has, as we have shown, the peculiar power of the members of Christ and make them the members of an harlet? Do you not drag the body of Christ down into the mire? do you soul. Nay, it appears to have the power even not besmear it with filth and nastiness? Study well, Christian soul, this intlmate union of your body with the body of Christ, for it is fraught on account of this sin of impurity, He gave as with grave consequences. When the Son of His reason because man who ought to be both God came down from heaven to take flesh of soul and body, had become by his impurity only the Ever Blessed Virgin, our flesh became his flesh. My spirit shall not remain in man, beflesh, and His flesh became our flesh. When, by cause he is flesh. And the holy fathers have baptism we were admitted into the bosom of always taught that the soul which gives itself the Catholic Church, we became one body with up to sins of the flesh becomes thereby earthy Christ, for says the Apostle "in one Spirit and carnal. were we baptized into one body (xii 13). This intimate union was rendered still mere intimate when we received the other Sacraments of the soul, the power of turning it into a home of Church, but was rendered perfect when we received in the Blessed Eucharist the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. Then was verified to the utmost what St. Paul announces: " Now you are the body of Christ (vii 27). Oh! Christian soul, we have seen that the sin of impurity defiles the body, and we have seen that that body is not only a member of Christ's body, but is also the body of Christ itself Where then is the wretch who can be guilty of so great a desecration?

Again, Christian soul, know you not that your members are the temple of the Holy Ghost, who is in you, whom you have from God; and you are not your own? For you are bought with a great price (I Cor. c vi v 19). It is not I that assert this your high prerogative, it is the sin-1st which soils and degrades the body, as Apostle Paul. Your bedy has been given to you not only that it may be a habitation for your soul, but greater diguity far, in order that it may be "a temple of the Hely Ghost;" that it may be an honored shrine wherein the Blessed Trinity may ever dwell. Do you understand then your dignity, Christian soul? do you fully appreciate your position? A temple of the Holy Ghost! St. John tells us (Apoc. c iv) that he saw a throne set in heaven, and upon the throne one sitting. And he that sat was to the sight like the jaspar and the sardine stone: and there was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like to an emerald *

* and from the throne proceeded lightenings, and voices, and thunders." Christian soul do you recognise your body in this description of the throne of heaven given by St. John? And yet this was the throne of the Lamb-the second Person of the Blessed Trinity. And if of the Son, of the Holy Ghost also, for they are equal in glory and in power. And you are the temple for this throne for know you not that your members are the field.

temple of the Holy Ghost? your members are the shrine wherein this throne is placed. Was there ever then dignity equal to this? And yet, Christian soul, if the dignity of your body is great as it undoubtedly is, in thus being a temple of the Holy Ghost; if your henor is great in thus enshrining your God, how tremendous must be the indignity-how great the dishonor of defiling that temple, not built with plies. stones, not made by hands, but created alone by the power of God? The handwriting upon the wall foretold to king Belshazzar his sudden fate, because he had dared to desecrate the sacred vessels of the Temple by giving them to be used by his nobles, his wives and his concubines in their feast. Mane Thekel Peres. God hath numbered thy kingdom, and hath finished it. Thou hast been weighed in the balance and art found wanting. Thy kingdom is divided, and is given to the Medes and Per-* * * And the same night Belshazzar, the Chaldean king, was slain (Dan. c. v). We have here a great desecration and a severe punishment. A desecration of the holy vessels which had been brought away out of the temple that was in Jerusalem. A severe punishment by the sudden death of the front platform of the rear car as it moved off. Belshazzar, and the giving over his kingdom to the Medes and Persians. But what is this desecration of the sacred vessels, compared to the desecration of the body of a Christian by the sin of impurity? That body is as we have seen a member of Christ's body, and a temple of the Holy Ghost. Those silver vessels had been used only in the service of the Temple, and that temple a Jewish one. The punishment of the desecration of the sacred vessels was the death of a king and the division of his kingdom; what then must be the punishment of the desecration of the temple itself, and that temple "a temple of the Holy Ghost," and the defiling the body of Christ? Tremble! Christian soul, tremble and pray, lest you should ever be so unfortunate as to be guilty of this desecration.

But, oh! Christian soul, how great a flesire of purity ought this knowledge of your high prerogative to enkindle in you? how desirous should you be to keep this temple of the Holy Ghost—these members of Christ's body pure and undefiled. Man is composed of both soul and body. The virtue of chastity therefore, should rest both in the one and the other. The body cannot be pure whilst the soul is impure, and the soul cannot be pure whilst the body is impure. Both must be pure, if we would be truly chaste. But alas! this vice of impurity soiling both soul and body. All sins soil the soul but this sin soils the body as well as the to turn the soul into flesh. When Almighty God sent the deluge to destroy the whole earth

But there is another terrible power which this vice of impurity has granted it over the devils. St. John in his Apocalypse (c 18) speaking of that Babylon, which is always looked upon as the type of a soul given over to sins of the flesh, tells us that it was become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every unclean spirit. Listen to his words, for they are words of terrible warning. "And after these things, I saw another angel come down from heaven having great power: and the earth was enlightened with his glory. And he cried out with a strong voice, saying: Babylon the great of devils, and the hold of every unclean spirit. and the hold of every unclean and hateful

Can it be possible, Christian soul, that that well as the soul; 2nd, which defiles the body of Christ; 3rd, which desecrates the temple of the Holy Ghoat; and 4th which renders it a habitation of devils, and a hold of every unclean spirit-can be a trivial sin? Can such a sin be trivial, which has granted it so tremendous a power for evil? I feel certain, Christian soul, that from your innermost heart comes back the answer: Assuredly not.

Our great Republican neighbors did not shine at the opening of the Vienna Industrial Exhibition, if the report given by the correspondent of the London Daily News of the contents of the United States department be correct. According to that report, the said department contained-

Two Cases of " Colt's" Fire Arms. Three Binnacles. One Stuffed Eagle.

Two Salt-cellars. One Dentist's Chair. Six Bottles of Water from the Mississipi River.

Kingston, May 10th.-Twenty-six persons were

confirmed yesterday, at St. Mark's Church, Barric-

direction of the Jesuit Fathers, gave a very excellent literary and musical entertainment on the evening of Wednesday, last week. Mgr. of Gratianopolis assisted, and several very neat addresses were presented to him by M. Joseph Beaudry, and by M. J. C. Dansereau. To these His Lordship returned appropriate re-

There are strong complaints from the passengers of the steamer Louis Renaud as to the manner in which they were abandoned by the captain, and treated by the crew of the said steamer. It is also complained that the boats were not in order. These complaints should be investigated so that justice may be done. -The conduct of Mr. Quig, engineer, is highly spoken of by all.

TORONTO, May 17 .- FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. SHED-DEN .- Mr. John Shedden, president of Toronto and Nipissing Railway, was accidently killed, at Cannington, yesterday. Mr. Shedden went to Cobouk by special train on the occassion of the sale of his property in that village, and on the return trip got out at Cannington station for a few minutes, to take leave of a number of parties who had come from that place to attend the sale. The train started rather suddenly, and Mr. Shedden tried to step upon He had taken hold of the iron guards, and was walking along the platform, when he suddenly came upon a break in the platform, caused by several steps leading down to the track. Here he lost his footing, but unfortunately retaining his hold ont guard, and the lower portion of his body was caught and rolled between the car and the platform, so that he was carried forward the entire length of the car in this manner. On the train being stoped, it was found that the unfortunate gentleman was still breathing; but though restoratives were instantly applied, and all possible medical attention rendered, he expired in a few minutes. The body was removed to the baggage room, where a medical examination showed that most terrible injuries had been inflicted; the hip bones, ribs, and legs were completely crushed. It was decided to bring the body direct to Toronto, and it was accordingly placed on board the train arriving here early this morning.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Yesterday evening Rev. Father Kilroy, of the London Diocesc, delivered a very eloquent lecture on Temperance, under the auspices of the Toronto Father Mathew Temperance Association at St Michael's Cathedral. The church was well filled and the choir performed an excellent selection of music .- 2 oronto Globe 12th May.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS for the undermentioned places:-

MR. MICHAEL REID, Teacher Pembroke. Mr. Patrick Hart, Osceola, Admaston and Dou-

Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell. Mr. P. Lynce, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and

Charleston. Mr. D. O'SHEA, Picton and vicinity. Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro'

Mr. J. Moloney, Reve, Mount St. Patrick. Mr. NEIL M'CAUL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite the Market, Ottawa.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT sg.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper ties 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 Boiling
Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & 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 Cassell's Household Guide.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cote St Louis, J O'B, \$2; Eganville, Rev M B, 2 Cote St Paul, P D, 2; Kars, J McS, 4; L'Assomp tion, P F, 1; St Anne, Rochelle, J M, 1; Barrie, W D, 4; Chambly Basin, Rev A T, 8; Lindsay, J Per P L. Escott-Caintown, J B, 2; Farmersville,

Per F F, Prescott-M R, 2; Dundee, D McC, 2. Per Rev J M, St Raphaels-L McL, 2.

Per Rev D O'C, South Doure-J B, 1. MARRIED.

At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on the 13th March last, by the Revd. Father Pallier, Mr. N. J. Tremblay, Gloucester, Ont., to Ellen, oldest daughter of Mr. John Regan, of Ottawa.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour & brl. of 196 h.—Pollards....\$3.00 @ \$3.35 Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra 6.95 @ Fancy 6.60 @ Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).... 0.09 @ Strong Bakers'..... 6.20 @ Lard, per lbs......0.101 @ 0.11 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.32 @ 0.34 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 9.00 @ 5.50 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.51 @ Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.821@ TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

١.	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$ 1 25	1
	do spring do	1 25	0
	Barley do	0 60	0
	Oats do	0 43	0
+	Peas do .,	0 67	Ð
	Rye do	0 65	0
	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	7 00	8,
	Beef hind-grs. per lb	0 06	0 0
•	" fore-quarters "	0 04	0 0
	Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0 97	0
	Chickens, per pair	0 60	0
,	Ducks, per brace	0 60	0
	Geese, each	0 70	Ð
	Turkeys	1 00	1
	Butter, lb. rolls	0 13	0
'	" large rolls	0 22	0
	tub dairy	0 16	0
	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 11	0
1	packed	0 00	• 0
	Apples, per bri	2 00	.3
	Potatoes, per bag	0 40	0
.	Cabbage, per doz	0.40	•
	Onions, per bush	1 00	1
	Carrots do	0 55	0
i	Beets do	0 60	. 0
ı	Parenips do	0 60	0

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-Superior extra selling per barrel at \$7,00

to \$8,00; per 100 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4,25. Family Flour \$3,00 to \$3,25, retail. GRAM-nominal; Rye 60 to 61c. Wheat \$1.16 \$1,22. Peas 65 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. Farmers

sowing; no receipts. Potators are still selling at 50 to 55c per bag.

Turnips and carrots 40 to 50c per bushel. BUTTER.—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or crock; fresh selling at 23 to 25c for lb. with better supply. Eggs are selling at 12 to 14c. Cheese, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.

MEAT.-Beef steady at \$7.00 per 100 lbs. : killed. fresh selling at \$7,50 to \$8,00. Mess Pork \$19 to \$20; prime, none. Pork Mutton and lamb sell at 7c. Veal 5c. Hams 15 to 16c.
POULTRY.—Turkeys from 75c to \$1,50 upwards

Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70c. Hay \$12,00 to \$15,00 a ton; Straw \$6 50.

Woon selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered

Hides.—Market still declines; \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First class Wool Skins \$1,00 to \$1,50; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 124c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 4½ rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 60c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00 per 100 lbs.— British Whig.

FIRST COMMUNION OR THE GREAT DAY. Motives and Means of Perseverance after first Communion, translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Published with the permission of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Preface—In publishing this little work we propose to ourselves to offer to the Reverend Clergy religious teachers and Catholic parents, a cheap book, which they can give as a memento of the happy day of first communion. Cloth, 30 cents; Full Gilt, 40 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO

OUR MOTTO :- " TO ELEVATE THE IRISH CHARACTER NOT TO DEPRECIATE IT."

MECHANICS' HALL,

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,

MAY 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.

ERIN AND THE

ENNA

SCENERY OF IRELAND

COMEDY COMPANY; ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

With New and Additional Views of London, Illustrations from Charles Dickens. THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP:

DEATH OF LITTLE NELL. Entire New Comedy Company in the Laughable Farce, entitled

IRISH WIT vs. DUTCH COURAGE. Character, Musical and Variety. The Brennans in

Songs, Ducts, Burlesque and Operatic Sketches. APPROVED BY THE REVEREND CLERGY. Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Sents, 50 cents: Children, 25 cents.

Entire Change of Programme each evening. CHAS. H. HICKS. Business Manager.

SITE OF THE LATE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Subscribers

On MONDAY, 2nd JUNE.

This Property is bounded by VICTORIA SQUAR CRAIG STREET, FORTIFICATION LANE, and Lane in rear. Has a frontage of

100 FEET on CRAIG STREET.

146 FEET on VICTORIA SQUARE.

The Masonry Foundations are included in the Only One-Fifth of the purchase money Cash. Balance on casy terms, with interest at 7 per

The large quantity of Material and debris on and about the above lot will be sold immediately after-

Probably this is the most valuable parcel of land ever announced for public competition in this

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, on MONDAY, June

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE. TENDERS for the Erection of a CHURCH and VESTRY in the parish of St. Antoine Abbe, will be

received by the Trustees of the said Parish until JUNE 3rd, 1873. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

The plans and specifications are deposited at the Presbytery of the above parish, where they may be seen and examined daily.

By order of the Trustees, PHILIP BRADY.

ST. ANTOINE ABBE, May 19th, 1873.

CANADA

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC In the Superior Court. District of Montreal In the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE, and the said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as

being a member of said co-partnership.

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

J. B. LABELLE. by ARTHUR DESJARDNS.

his Attorney ad litem. Montreal 14th May 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Mattter of EDWARD W. BARNES of the

City of Montreal, Trader. I, the undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE Official Assignee of Montreal have been appointed Assignee

in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Assignee.

Turnips, per bush 0 30 0 40 Montreal, 19th day of May 1873. and the state of t

and the little provided the commence of the contract

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENT AGAINST M. THIERS.-PARIS, May 15. It is rumored that the Legitimists and Orleanists have combined in a movement for the overthrow of President Thiers, and that they have sent Rochefoucould to Vienna to ask de Chambord to authorize the Legitimists to nominate the Duke d'Aumale for President in place of Thiers.

STATE OF PARTIES IN FRANCE. The division between the Reds and the Conservatives becomes wider and deeper. Whatever the result of to-morrow's election, the circumstances of the conflict will have had an important effect on the position of M. Thiers. We may expect to see him, when the Assembly comes together, menaced by two distinct Oppositions. The Right declares it will not support him because he is leading them to the Republic. It is useless to arge upon them past pledges to the Republicans, given when they seemed the only means of saving the country from anarchy and civil war. "If that be the case," they reply, " withdraw from the scene and make way for unfettered men." "If you can establish a Monarchy," we can imagine M. Thiers replying, "do so, and I am ready to retire. But where are the materials for the Monarchy? The Comte de Chambord's published declarations suffice to prove the impossibility of his wearing the Crown of France. The Bonapartists are represented by a woman and a boy—the former unpopular, the latter insignificant. The Orleans Princes, of whom so much was expected, and by whom so little has been done, seem to retire more and more into the back-ground, and to accept the parts of mere walking gettlemen in the great political play new performing in France. It is unfortunate that this nation has not patience to put up for a short time with the status que, but seems bent on accelerating a crisis." The "nation" may here be taken to mean a very few thousand people, for the majority would probably ask no better than to be left quietly to recover from the effects of the war, and to increase their store to meet augmented burdens. France, it has been lately said, is gradually becoming Republican-not from an innate liking for that form of Government, but because she sees nothing better to be done. The Radicals should heware of driving her into reaction by their violence and imprudence. It is they who declare that they will not have M. Thiers, because he does not carry them rapidly enough to the definitive establishment of the Republic; and on that ground, after the present election, he may expect to find them in resolute opposition to him. He will have to rest upon the central sections of the Assembly. It is rather a shifting and unstable footing; ma, che fare? The more bitter of his opponents, Bonapartists and others, scoff at the idea of his maintaining it, and declare the Moderate Republican party a mere delusion which will shortly melt away and be resolved into its origiginal elements, a part of it joining the Left and another part the Orleanists.—Cor. Times.

CATHOLIC OR INFIDEL.—One result of the chaotic state of Protestantism, -the contemplation of which has destroyed in so many minds all belief in Christianity, just as in England Rationalism is mainly due to the visible failure of the Anglican Church,is this; that thoughtful men begin to admit that there is no choice now between Catholicism and unbelief. Thus M. Ernest Naville, in his Journee a Geneve, tells all "orthodox" Protestants, who still cherish certain fragments of Christianity: "The Roman system is so perfectly logical, and so connected in all its parts, that you must either admit no part of it, or admit all. Protestants will always be beaten on the platform of principles, whenever they refuse to admit without reserve liberty with all its consequences." Dr. Leo, one of the Protestant professors at Halle, said not long ago, that "any at tempt to obtain unity among Profestants must al-ways be vain," and that they had now reached such a climax of confusion and disorder, that " if the Church of Rome did not exist, to serve as a counterpoise to the universal dissolution, it would be necessary to invent and establish it." When Jean Jacques Roussenu observed, "if any one can prove that I ought to submit to authority in matters of faith. I will become a Catholic to-morrow," he only anticipated the dying confession of Augustin Thierry, who exclaimed: "Nothing outside the Catholic Church has any authority." hurch has any authority. Protestantism and history," added the illustrious historian, who resolved to die in the arms of the Church, "are mutually contradictory. The Catholic Church is the authority which I seek, and therefore I submit myselt to her." May the example of this great man, who abandoned a hollow Rationalism in his last hours, be fruitful in our own land !- Tablet.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIET SUCCESS .- The Carlist General, Derrogany, in his official report of the fight at Evault on May 5th, claims a decisive victory for his forces. He says the Republicans lost 112 killed, 300 wounded and 30 prisoners, and the Carlists 18 killed and 37 wounded.

Maprin May 15 .-- A despatch from Barcelona, midnight, says the city is in a state of great excitement. Information has been received by the authorities that the Carlists have captured Mataro, 154 miles distant, and levied a contribution upon the inhabitants and seized the custom house. The rappel was sounded in Barcelona and troops are hurrying to Mataro.

SWITZERLAND.

M. KERMILLOD'S VISIT TO ANNECY.-The Union Savoisienne, in an articlo relative to a visit recently made by M. Mermillod to Annecy and to the tomb of St. Fancis of Sales, states that he intends settling at Ferney, where he has purchased the house formerly inhabited by Mme. Denis, the celebrated niece of Voltaire. The same journal quotes the following passage from a letter which, it affirms, M. Mermillod recently wrote to the Pope: "Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to inter them both!" The Union Savoisienne adds: "Let us hope that in fact the sojourn of M. Mermillod will purify those places so infected by immoral philosophy.

ITALY. ROME.—THE OUTRAGE AT THE GESU.—Mr. Arthur Vansittant, who was wounded in the aftray which took place on the 30th ult, when some of the Italian so-called "Liberals" made a cowardly assault on two or three gentlemen as they left the Church of the Gesu, after hearing Mass, is still unable to proceed to his usual avocations. The trial of the aggressors in this outrage has not yet taken place. Sir Augustus Paget, it is believed, will exert himself to secure the punishment of the offenders. The following address has been drawn up for presentation to the British Ambassador — We, the undersigned, being British subjects residing in Rome, have heard that an unprovoked attack was on Sunday, the 30th ult, made upon a fellow-countryman, Mr. Arthur Vansittart, from the effects of which he is now suffering; beg to call your Excellency's attention to the subject, and request that you will employ your influence as British Minister to impress upon the Italian Government the expediency of instituting a searching enquiry into the affair with the view of in Rome, and contains the names of Viscount Kynnaird (Prince Bandini in the Roman peerage); Edmund de la Poer of Gurteen, M.P. Waterford; the Earl of Northeak, the Hon. Henry Walpole, Lord D. Godolphin Osborne, Mr. Howard of Corby, Eir W. Fitzherbert, Bart.; Mr. William Palmer, brother to the good that is in the reservation policy will begin the Lord Chancellor; J. J. Lecky, D.L. and J.P.; to show itself. But Protestantism cannot civilize John Hatchell, Major-General Cotton, Liewellyn W. Indians any more than Africans. - Western Cotho-Mostyn, C. Bodenham, Capt. Dashwood, R.N., John | Lie. A THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Sherlock, Rev. Jos. B. Grant, English Chaplain; R. Bagwell, Dr. Maziere Brady, Verney B. Cave, M.A., Oxon; William Winchester, M. A., A. L. Jukes, M.A., Rev. Charles Walker, John Dunbar, M.A., and Henry Maddeck Stevenson.

GERMANY.

OFINION IN GERMANY.—It has certainly received a rude shock in North Germany, and is very emphatically repudiated even by some who are still Protestants. All the Protestant ministers in Hanover, to the number of 700, and a great many in Pomerania and Silesia, have addressed a remonstrance to the Emperor against the new ecclesiastical laws, and their friends tell us the reason why they have done so. The Lutheran Ecclesiastical Gazette openly warns its readers not to put faith in the State. "Thanks to its friendship with the State, says that journal, the Church has finished by disappearing from among us. Alas! the people come no longer to our sermons, and flee from the alters of the Lord; How is it possible that we should exert any influence over them?" And the people make a very unpleasant response, if we may believe the Kreuz Zeitung, which thus describes Protestantism in Germany. "It is thus describes Protestantism in Germany. "It is the hour of divine worship. The preacher stand-ing before the alter recites the liturgy, and afterwards the apostles' Creed. He reads the words, I believe in Jesus Christ, &c., and down there, in the nave, the crowd is saying to itself: 'He does not believe himself what he is reading.'" The Volksblatt of Halle, of which the conscientious von Gerlach is one of the editors considers that "union with the Catholics" is the only possible defeace against the brutal tyranny of the State. "The Catholic Church," it cries, "Is not the only one in danger. Liberalism detests the Evangelical Church also." Then praising the fortitude of the Catholic Bishops, it adds: they will perhaps become martyrs for their Church. Let us not forget that their defeat would be a disaster for Protestantism."

THE PRUSSIAN BISHOPS .- It is announced that the Catholic Bishops of the kingdom of Prussia will assemble in a few days at Fulda to decide on the course to be adopted in the present crisis. An intolerant Cæsarism, which proposes to dictate to God as well as to man, and to make religion a mere department of police, announces its intention to subugate and enslave the Church. Its faithful pastors, animated by the same Apostolic firmness which baffled all former persecutors, will not flee like hirelings, nor abandon their Master like traitors. Their model is neither Judas nor Pilate, and it would be impossible to find among them a Cranmer or a Park-They may suffer, but they will conquer, and we shall conquer with them. Never have the rulers of the Church been more amply endowed with the virtues which fit them for such a combat, and never has the issue been less doubtful.

FATHER BOYLAN.-LECTURE IN HAZALETON, PA.-On the evening of the 4th of May, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Boylan, on the "Resurrection of Ireland," at Hazle Hall, Huzleton, Pa., which was attended by an immense audience. Additional seats had to be brought in to accommodate the ladies, and persons were compelled to stand during the whole time. The speaker commenced by showing how much Ireland had gained in political and social liberty during the last fifty years, and followed by pointing out the further progress he expected to be made through the means of agitation. Frequent allusions were made to the past history of Ireland her sufferings and endurance, all of which touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the audience .-The lecturer related many points with appropriate anecdotes, told as only an Irish orator can tell them, and they invariably "brought down the house." The lecture occupied over an hour in delivery, and gave entire satisfaction. .

The history of the Modocs is the history of the American Evangelical Protestant peace policy. Protestant mission civilization is, rob first, kill afterward. If anyone doubts it, let him read the reports of the Peace Commissioners and Marshal's missions. He will not doubt it then. The evangelical civilizer goes to Afghanistan. He has a wife and children and servants to protect and provide for. The natives are assessed ninety per cent. to support the missionary's family; one per cent. to build a chapel-hut, five per cent. for current expenses, and with the balance they are exhorted to live honestly in the sight of all men, to obey the commandments relative to the neighbor, and to clothe themselves with modesty as with a garment. They discover that is about all the clothes they have money enough left to buy; and land being cheap and food high, they are compelled in an evil moment, the devil coming in the form of a short crop, to levy upon the missionary, his wife and his children, his man servant and his maid servant, for a square mea.. The holy man scents the smell of his anointed blood, summons the regiment, massacres the settlement, and is conducted in triumph to the next village which has a regiment near it, to play there his somewhat dungerous but eminently evangelical game. A Catholic priest in the same village has no wife, no children, no servants, no home, no need of ninety per cent. of the yearly substance of his pagan catechumens. No regiments are near to protect him, and no massacres occur on his account. He is too frugal to need much food, and is to thin to be eaten. Indian civilization in the United States presents a parallel illustration of the comparative merits of Catholic and evangelical Protestant policies. The reservation system is the true one, and is borrowed from the Jesuits of two hundred and fifty years ago. The Indians can be civilized by that process, and by no other; by gathering them on reservations, and teaching them religion, civil law and domestic customs. Protestantism cannot do this: it has no cohesive principle. It can summon bayonets enough to force a tribe within the defined limits; it cannot keep them there, unless there are soldiers deployed to form a solid fence of living pickets around the entire inclosure. The cost of maintaining this force would prove a larger figure in the army report than the English national debt after the Peninsular war. President Grant thought he was doing a tremendous thing when he sent civilization to the Indians by Quaker agents and evangelical ministers. He substituted them in many places for Catholic priests. The Modoc war is the legitimate result of this pious, Puritan revolution. These people were robbed until nearly everything they had was taken. Then Peace Commissioners were sent them. They killed the Commissioners, and now they are to be exterminated in revenge for the Commissioners' death. This is the Protestant evangelical peace policy, reduced to its absurdity. It is said that the Indian is born with that preternatural sense of sound that enabled its ancestors to detect the coming of an enemy many miles away. The Indian of our day has acquired, by a species of Darwinian improvement, an intuition into pale-face nature. The Indian of two centuries back murdered Catholic priests; his descendant on the Rocky Mountains would as soon think of casting himself before a locomotive. The "black gown" has carried through ages of unselfish suffering his title to the Indian's reverence, and that title will prove forever good. The Catholic priest did not rob him did not sell him shoddy goods; did not demand the finest of bringing the offenders to justice." This address is his sheep, the fattest of his cattle, the first reaping signed by the principal British and Irish residents of the golden corn; did not go about among the tribes hedged in by a perambulating regiment, as did the Rev. Vincent Callyer in New Mexico. When the Government sends the Indians honest men instead of thieves, sincere men instead of hypocrites,

pious men instead of wolves in sheep's clothing,

STOKES.—A NEW TRIAL DENIED.—Judge Brady announced on the 7th inst., the decision of the General Term, denying a new trial to Edward S. Stokes, who killed James Fisk, Jr., in January, 1872. At fifteen minutes to cleven Judges Brady, Fancher and Davis ascended the bench. There was a hush in the murmuring crowd, as Judge Brady said, hesitatingly:—"In the case of the people of New York against Edward S. Stokes, the motion for a writ of against Laward S. Stokes, the income of the affirmed."

The reasoning of Judges Fancher and Brady is substantially the same. The former concluded as follows:—"There is no theory of the defence, and cannot be any pretence supported by the evidence that can shut out from sight the undeniable fact that the life of Fisk was destroyed by a bullet from the prisoner's pistol. The victim of the homicida was hurried into eternity by the act of the defendant. All the circumstances of the occurrence were patiently considered by a jury who have pronounced the deed murder in the first degree. The structure of society rests upon laws that punish offences Those laws should be faithfully administered. When there has been a conviction for crime after a fair trial the penulty should follow; and it is not for any light reason that the Court should reverse the the conviction. I think it is the solemn duty of the Court in this case to affirm the judgment." Stokes' Counsel will new carry his case to the Court of

Appeals.

SLIGHTLY COMPLICATED.—There is a subtle and delicate flavor about California crime not to be matched by the felonies of any other known locality. They taste of the soil. There is a region in Sardinia the bitterness of whose earth is perceptible in its honey; and delicate tasters have noticed in wines of Eastern France a flavor of flint; in those of Burgundy a smell like that of the sprouts of wild eglantine, and a taste of faded rose leaves. And the soil seems to transmit its quality to human actions, as well as its flavor to honey and wine, or grapes or laurel blossoms. Here comes the record of a little criminal drama in five acts, enacted there by the borders of the Pacific, in which one Whitney, having a sum of money in bank and owing an equal sum, consulted one Dixon as to the best means of avoiding payment. Dixon promptly counselled that Wiliney should withdraw the money and lodge it secretly in his hands, so that it could not be attached by legal process. This was done; but when Whitney desired to withdraw the sum from his ingenious and guileless friend, the latter denied all knowledge of the transaction. Thereupon the despoiled Whitney craves the interposition of the law, and makes a clean breast of it. The legal myrmidons overhaul Dixon, and it is at last discovered that he has made over the cash to an evil woman named Richardson, with the understanding that both are to fly, rejoining each other in a distant city, where they can diffuse the booty in peace. Searching and urgent investigation of this person disclosed the fact that she had just perfected her arrangements to throw overboard her fellow-felon and run away with another man; a man of the Hoodlum order, with a taking eye and a correct taste in hair oil. Search for this young man brought to light the amusing fact that he had spent quite a good portion of the money in purchasing a fugitive outfit for another young woman, who, as she had got the articles, did literally and actually fly with still another young man about whom nothing is known, except that he seems to be the only one in this strange succession of criminals who has reaped any of the fruits of the original crime. Considering the extreme complication and embarrassment of everybody concerned, and the small likelihood that he will ever get any of his money back, it is possible Whitney may now almost wish that instead of mobilizing his capital in that secret fashion, he had quietly paid his debts with it .- N. Y. Tribune.

Returns to the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, how that there arrived at the port of New York, during the quarter ended March, 31, 1873, 27,055 immigrants, of whom 18,149 were males, 8,906 females. There were 87 deaths on the voyages, 65 of which were under 15 years of age. Of the total number arrived, 4,765 were under 15 years of age 15 and under 40 years of age, 19,350; 40 and over 2,939. These immigrants came from 46 different countries, and represented some 103 occupations. The principal countries from which they arrived were as follows:—England, 5,375; Scotland, 890; Ireland 3,814; Germany, 11,236; France, 1,297; Italy, 1,625, Sweden and Norway, 302; Denmark, 351; Switzerland, 513; Holland, 476; Belgium, 219; Poland, 446; Hungary, 181; Austria, 120; Russia, 103. A large number of those classified as coming from English ports are Irish emigrants who take shipping from Liverpool.

The Truckee Republican says that there is a rumor to the effect that Capt. Jack has divided his army of fifty men into three divisions; the first, under the Captain, is to capture and hold California; the second is to sweep northward and subdue Oregon, while the third forces its way over the mountains and sagebrush, and devastates Nevada and Utah.

NEW CURE FOR BLINDNESS. - About a year ago. Prof. Nagel, of Tubingen, published reports of cases in which he had, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients suffering from blindness. Strychnia, as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves; and Prof. Nagel found that in diseases of the optic nerve, whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used is of course exceedingly small, one fortieth of a grain mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed, but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, seems to render the result the more remarkable. This remedy has been tried by oculists olsewhere with success: among recent instances, a naval Captain, aged fifty-two, whose sight was so much impaired that he had to be led about. A few minutes after the injection, the fog which darkened his eyes became less dense, and an impression of light was perceptible. After three days use of the remedy, (an injection night and morning,) he could make out the furniture of the ward with sufficient clearness to guide himself about without feeling; and on the fourth day of treatment, without help, he succeeded at mid-day in walking alone through the thoroughfares of the city to the home of his family, a mile from the infirmary. May we not hope from this experience that henceforth the number of cases of blindness will be largely diminished.

REGITING THE ROBARY IN THE RIGGING .- Incidents without number have been related of the wreck of the Atlantic and the manner of rescue. The following, told by a passenger, is most truly edifying : During the weary hours on the rigging that morning, when some thirty or forty men tenaciously clung to the shrouds, with the lower limbs frozen and stiff with the cold, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin was recited by an Irish emigrant passenger, and all who surrounded him-Catholics and Protestants alikeresponded fervently and devoutly. Some of the Protestants-one gentleman in particular, who was a cabin passenger, belonging, I believe, to New Ross. Ireland-said it was the first time he had ever heard the Rosary recited, and standing there in the presence of death, with many stouter than he dying around him, he thought the prayer of that humble emigrant-who supplicated the Virgin Mother for protection-was the most beautiful he had ever listened to. Like many others around him, he cheerfully responded "Lord, have mercy on us." and "Pray for us," with as much devotion as the most devout Catholic. The incident made a deep impression upon him, which may be beneficial to him hereafter. The supplication to the Holy Mother of God by these almost exhausted men was not unheeded. The heroic fishermen of Prospect came to their rescue, and landed them safely upon the

TOBACCO VS. INTELLECT.—At the nearest recollection the internal revenue report of last year showed that the United States consumed about 10,000,000 cigars during that time.—Many old smokers prefer the pipe to the cigar, and probably as much tobacco is consumed that way as in cigars. However out of the way numerically the previous statement may be, it is true that there are in this country 12,249 manufacturers of cigars, and they employ 71,491 men. Wherever tobacco can be raised the farmer makes it one of the most profitable crops, and consequently is very apt to cultivate it. Its use increases every year in a grearer ratio than the population. People differ so widely as to its effects that it is only just, whenever a candid statement is made in any test, to give it publicity. Recently, at the Polytechnic School in Paris, one of the Professors inquired into the habits of the one hundred and sixty students there; and then made a comparison between their devotion to study and to smoke. He found that one hundred and two were smokers, and fifty-eight never used-or said they never used-the noxious weed. He then found that in each grade of the school, the students who did not smoke, outranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. On account of several trustworthy reports of such a nature, the Minister of Public Instruction in France issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools forbidding tobacco to students as injurious to physical and intellectual developement.-But a writer in a Paris medical journal complains that the use of tobacco will no probably cease entirely so long as Sunday-schools furnish meerschaum pipes as prizes to the best scholars.—Hartford Courant.

HEATING SICK ROOMS.—Where the entire dwelling is heated by a furnace or by steam, it will probably be unnecessary to have other means of warming the sick room; but the fireplace should be always open and kept ready for a wood or coal fire whenever the patient shall express a desire for one. The fireplaces are excellent ventilating flues even without a fire, but are nearly perfect when supplied with a wood fire, the brisk blaze of which creates a strong ascending current, and continually carries off the ever-accumulating exhalations of the sick room. If there is no fireplace, a window opened a short distance from the bottom, in the room in which the patient is lying, and one let down from the top in the other large room, with the doors opened between the two, will form an effectual draught during any but the warm days of summer, and will not be too strong for the most delicate patient who is protected from the draught by the high head-board of the bed. In cold weather, the window opened from the bottom will often be found sufficient. On very cold days we may trust to an entire change of air several times each day, effected by raising all the windows for a few moments at a time, during which the patient must be thoroughly protected by extra blankets and a shawl about the head. If stoves are the only means of heating the apartments, a "perpetual burner" (coal) may be used in one room to keep both at an even temperature during the day and night, but the sleeping room should be provided with a wood stove; the brisk blaze in this answering to some extent the purpose of a fire in an open fireplace. Many lives have been cut short by exaggerated notions in regard to fresh air. Air must be pure but it should also be warm. To effect this there should be, day and night, a steady but gentle heat in the room of an invalid, accompanied by an equally steady and gentle current of fresh air.

The Danbury News says: "It is a little singular how well a pair of boots can be made to fit at the store. You may not be able to get your foot only a part of the way down the leg at the first trial, but that is because your stocking is sweaty, or you haven't started right, and the shoemaker suggests that you start again and stand up to it, and he throws a little powder from a pepper-box in to aid you. And so you stand up, and pound down your foot and partly trip yourself up, and your eyes stick out in an unpleasant manner, and every vein in your body appears to be on the point of bursting, and all the while that dealer stands around and eyes the operation as intently as if the whole affair was perfectly new and novel to him. When your foot has finally struck bottom, there is a faint impression on your mind that you have stepped into an open stove, but ne removes it by solemnly observing that he never saw a boot fit quite as good as that. You may suggest that your toe presses too hard against the front, or that some of the bones in the side of the foot are too much smashed, but he says this is always the way with a new boot, and that the trouble will entirely disappear in a few days. Then you take the old pair under your arm and start for home as animated as relic of 1812, all the while feeling that the world will not look bright and happy to you again until you have brained that shoemaker. You limp down the next day, and smile all the while with your mouth, while your eyes look as if you were walking over an oyster bed barefoot. When no one is looking you kick against a post or some other obstruction, and show a fondness for stopping and resting against something that will sustain your weight. When you get home at night you go for those old boots, with an eagerness that cannot be described, and the remarks that you make upon learning that your wife has disposed of them to a widow woman in the suburbs, are calculated to immediately depopulate the earth of women and shoemakers generally."

One of our exchanges states that garget or caked bag in cows may be cared by an ointment of elder leaves and twigs boiled in lard. One of the provi sions is that the cintment must be well rubbed in The truth is that the rubbing in is by far the most important item, and we have repeatedly cured it, if taken in its earlier stages, by rubbing with the hand. The elder leaves and twigs may or may not assist; we cannot say. ..

EXCELLENT FEED FOR MILCH COWS.—Here is what a farmer says of an experiment with them: "I dug a basket of artichokes, washed and cut the largest and sprinkled them over with salt, and set them before her. She did not wait to ask any questions as to what her new dish might be, but commenced helping herself with a will, not leaving one. The next morning, on milking, I found, to my no little surprise, the quantity of milk considerably increased and every time after that, on feeding the artichokes, the result was the same—an increase of milk."

PROFIT IN FEEDING SHEEP .- At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club in Batavia, Genesce county, New York, Mr. Geo. Burt presented the following definite statistics relative to the cost and profit of feeding sheep for market: He paid for 200 sheep for fattening, \$915; for keep, two months, \$64; 8 tons of hay, at \$16 per ton, \$128; 4 leads of corn-stalks, \$16; 148 bushels of corn, 60 cents per bushel, \$88,80; one barrel of salt, \$3; interest on money invested, 75; total \$1,227,55. January 4th, he sold 171 sheep, at 8 cents per pound, \$1,522.40; 28, at 61 cents per pound, \$181.79; one pelt, \$1.50; total, \$1,705.69; profit on the 200 sheep, \$478.14.

The new combination of Hypophosphites invented by Mr. Fellows (Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) is making many extraordinary cures throughout the Provinces, particularly in diseases of the nervous system, the heart and the lungs.

A TRUE BALSAM .- DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. .. Its ingredients are all balancio. Coughs, Colds, Sore Threats, Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic inTEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; goo references required. Applicant to state sal Application to be made to the Trestees of the above Section, Glennevis Post Office. Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

WANTED.

A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sconer if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French. Best of references. Address "Tutor" TRUE WITHESS office.

BS S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are cur Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITKESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES,

58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET MONTREAL.

FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE AND THE

Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster. and British

QUARTERLY REVIEWS,

Reprinted without abridgement or alteration, and at about one third the price of the originals, BY THE

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140 Fulton Street, New-York. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For any one Review......\$4 60 per annum For any two Reviews..... 7 00 For any three Reviews......10 00 For Blackwood and one Review.. 7 09 For Blackwood and two Reviews. 10 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews.13 00 For Blackwood and the four Re-

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

140 Fulton Street, New York.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of SAMUEL BENOIT.

Insolvent I the Undersigned, Georges Hyacintus Demesnit, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assigned 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. 5. St. Sacrament Street, on the 17th day of June next, at 2 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, Official Assignce.

Montreal, 12th May 1873, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ALPHONSE TISON.

Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May Instant, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignce.

Montreal, 12th May 1873, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of MICHEL CHARTRAND.

Insolvent. I the Undersigned, Georges HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee

Creditors are requested to ffle their claims, before

me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street on the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a.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. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 12th May 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND. of the parish of Montreal, Cabinet-maker and An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet, at his business place, 34 Cadieux street, St. Jean Baptiste Villgae, on the 26th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignet.

Montreal 9th May, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of GILBERT alias JULES TESSIER. Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE

DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assigned 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. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the

16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. 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

meetiag.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignes, 2-39

Assignee

Montreal, 10th May 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of E. CHAREST & Co. Insolvents.

A first and last dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May Instant, after which dividend will be paid. Gi H. DUMESNIL.

Montreal, 12th May 1873,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OR QUEBEC In the Superior Court District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN A. HICK,

On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

JOHN A. HICK

By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER His Aitorney ad litem. 38-lm HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

for the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, gsex Co., Charles, and so a sure to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salari liberal. Applications addressed immediately Salary Hustine, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.,

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who of Petrer. Constitute, agent about 30, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a miler on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, Anthony Osselin Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

NFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY OFFICE WHO Left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES since been neard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES OBJEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, TRUE WITNESS Office, will confer a favor.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parlisment for an act to incorporate the Labrador Comment for an act to incorporate the Labrador Com-pany with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands— Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN,

ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.) THIS institution was established in 1870, and re-ommends itself, both by the elegant style of the he United States, being situate on the Montreal and he York Railway line, and only at a short distance

from the Provincial time.

The course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sisters, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine less, is condition, and tends to the cultivation both less to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Tuition only..... 10 00 " Music, Piano. \$1 50 per month... 15 00 Drawing 0 50 " " ... 5 00
Washing 1 00 " " ... 10 00

Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

JOHN BURNS. (Successor to Kearney & Bro.,)

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.

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

675 CRAIG STREET

(TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

F, GREENE. 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

dertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, dr. by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME,

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for solubility. for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada; besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents

children a primary education, nurtured and protested by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their inneces, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender see. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthand loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary ducation in both the French and English languages viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of Sep-

quarterly in advance, bankable money.

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

\$3.00 per month. 5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided

6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. A music master is engaged in the Institution.

The plane lessons, including use of plane, will be \$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups.

Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Ephphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaran teed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7 commends toots, country the cregate style of the Uphthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appending, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affects, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affects of imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 8. Photophobia or Intelligence of the Manual States height styles on the Manual States height styles on the Manual States height styles. 9: Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness; the loss of sight.

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

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

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

the New York Tribune, writes: J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using ps::tacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of
Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in OnMinute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.
E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us

Nov. 15th, 1869 : I have tested the Patent Ivory E, eCups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age.

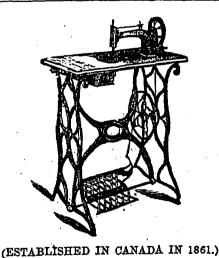
All persons wishingfo vill particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will place send your address to me, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dn. J BALL & CO.,

P. O. Box 957. No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has

p - 72d a certain cure for this disease. bend for pamphlets and certificates ree. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

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

DR. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street New York. Nov. 18, 1871.



J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER

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

AND LAWLOR'S

SEWING MACHINES PRINCIPAL OFFICE

365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICES: io. Parents will receive every quarter, with the QUEBEC :-22 ST. JOHN STREET.

bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, ST. JOHN, N. B: -82 KING STREET.

addnity and improvement of their children. -3m27 HALIFAX N. S: -103 BARRINGTON STREET.

E. A. & O. R. WEINERLY. A R WALL BOWLE ...

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH. BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO



IT'S A CHARM

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

J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,

DESIGNATED THE

Regent Street Walking Suit, From a large variety of

NEW COODS,

HEATHER MIXTURE, SILURIAN CLOTHS, ANGOLAS, &c., &c., &c.

From \$12.50, \$14.50, \$16 & \$18. To be had only at

G. KENNEDY & CO'S., The Dominion Tailors & Clothiers, No. 31 St. Lawrence Street.

Iron in the Blood



MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

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

derful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor. Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or ac-companied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not fol-loved by corresponding reactowed by corresponding reac-tion, but are permanent, infu-sing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution. Thousands have been changed

by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

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

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, No. 1 Milton Place, Boston. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

 $J \cdot C O X$, MANUFACTURER OF PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SGALES, 637. Craig Street 637 SIGN-COF THE PLATFORM SCALE,

MARY MONTERAL MON about near the rotal Agreety.

M. & P. CAVIN.

COACH AND SLEIGH BUILDERS, 759 Craig Street,

MONTREAL. DOMINION BUILDING

SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—
Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants. and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " "

As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in vested in Bank Stock.

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

PETER M'CABE, MILLER,

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO,

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

PETER McCABE. Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and su excellent purgative. Being purely vege-

aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or nine-ral whatever. Much suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pitts with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the correttions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ager's Pitts, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and prefertly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full divections are given on the wrapper to

occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these

Pills rapidly cure:—
For Byspepsia or Endigention. Listlessness. Entry or and Eons of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Corapplaints and its various symptoms, Billions Enendache, Nick Elevadache, Junndice or Green Sickness, Fillious Colic and Ellious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Bysensery or Blarrhose, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Ribermatism. Gout, Gravel, Pulpitation of the Bienri, Pain in the Biele, Buck and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Buppression, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

pathy.
As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to As a Dinner Pill, take one of two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stome the An occasional dose stimulates the stome that downlar, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive monaratis. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NORTHROP & LYMAN,

General Agents.





PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. NGS T , AND II, ST. JOSEPH STREET, ('and Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal.

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

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS

Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers,

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STOR IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

BROWN'S

JUST RECEIVED NEW SPRING STYLES,

Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

R. W. COWAN'S. Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un

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

purposes—the numble and well-devised may grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal

No student will be retained whose manners and

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

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Goography, Object

ness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

Board and Tution, per month,\$12 00 Half Boarders, " 7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

Extra Charges — Drawing: Music, Plano and Violin.

The state of the s

699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET

MONTREAL.

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place:

0 9, OHABOILLEZ SQUARE. pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Deyot;
Mantreal, Sept. 30 187

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

der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purposes-the ample and well-devised play grounds

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established morals are not satisfactory: students of all denom-

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defiring(1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite-

BECOND CLASS.

FIRST CLASS.

TERMS

Violin.

Monthly, Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

Desiderate the Collect

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

from the Provincial line.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR. (Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.)

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required.

FITTINGS,

COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL.

to visit their children without inconvenience. Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their ful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care

capacity of the pupils.
TERMS:

ember and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children the college during the vhcation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

that the pupil has at least two pairs.

catire without any deduction.

Parents who wish to have clothes provided for heir children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing re-

> Dispart 650 Asso Arriva 45:00 km;

4.5

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly and take nose but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittzburgh, Pa. To those wishing ho give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or onevial of Verminge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-

DR. C. McLANE'S

VERMIFUGE

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

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

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

WRIGHT & BROCAN

NOTARIES,

[OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, ONTREAL.

JONES & TOOMEY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&o., 660 CRAIG STREET, (Near Bleury) MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE

REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

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

TERMS.

_	per month,	-
Full Boarders,		
Half Boarder	do	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	do	1.20
Washing and mending	do	0.60
Complete Bedding		
Stationery	do	0.3●
usic	do	2.00
Fainting and Drawing	do	1.20
Use of the Library	ф	0.20
N.B.—All fees are to be paid	drictly in a	
N.B.—Wil nees site to be here a	of Court - b	. 7041
in three terms, at the beginning	or petrom pe	r, 10,000.
of December and 20th of March	. Defaulter	B after

one week from the first of a term will not be allowed o attend the College.

Address, BEV. C. VINCENT. President of the College. March. 1, 16724

NEW BOOKS.

SERMONS AND LECTURES

BY THE

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

(FATHER BUREE'S OWN EDITION),

Large 8vo., Cloth, 650 Pages, .

WITH PORTRAIT,

THIRTY-EIGHT

LECTURES

AND

SERMONS.

PRICE, \$3 50.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR,

Containing Anecdotes of

Swift,

Curran,

O'Leary,

AND O'Connell.

Cloth.

300 Pages.

Price, \$1 00

ADVICE TO IRISH GIRLS IN

BY THE

AMERICA.

Nun of Kenmare.

Cloth.

Price, \$1 00 200 Pages.

AND

TIMES

CLOTH. Price, \$2 00

LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Mrs. J. Sadlier.

350 Pages:

Price, \$0 80

DYRBINGTON COURT.

Mrs. Parsons.

400 Pages.

Price, \$1 00

SENT FREE BY MAIL!

RECEIPT OF PRICE:

ORDERS SOLICITED

BOOK CANVASSERS

THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

E MONTREAL.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

Sheen, Co. Pontiac. EDWARD CARLIN. Sheen, Co. Pontiac.

> F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE

No. 55, St. James Street, MONTREAL.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED

WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 St. Joseph Street,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches,

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

Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

REMOVAL.

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

OFLAHERTY & BODEN, Hatters and Furriers, No. 260 Notre Dame St.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN.

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

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

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments,

Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts,

AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

B. TANSEY

M. I. OR M. J. OBRIEN.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT.

St. James Street. (Opposite Molson's Bank,)

MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



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

gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not liarm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

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

> WORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcarale Conceal Agents.

JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C.,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES 712 CRAIG STREET,

(Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alexander Street,)

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT, No. 59 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. Antoine Street., BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public

at very moderate charges.

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

CARROLL AND FLANAGAN. PRACTICAL

PLUMBERS, GAS, & STEAMFITTERS

No. 799 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

ALL JOBBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. EYE DISEASES.

DR. ED. DESJARDINS. CLINICAL DILPENSARY,

NAZARETH ASYLUM, St. CATHERINE STREET Advice and attendance given gratuitously to the poor every day (except Sundays) at two o'clock afternoon. m-26-2.

WALSH'S

CLOTHING HOUSE. 463 Notre Dame Street,

(Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL. CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING. The best Currens in the Dominion engaged, and only First-Class Coat, Pants, and 'Vest makers employed.

An Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING always in stock.

A CALL SOLICITED. W. WALSH & CO. VILLA MARIA LOTTERY.

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

11 Tickets for \$10. READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF VALUABLE

PRIZES :-Two residences on Basin Street, Montreal. (now rented at \$500 per annum).....\$5,000 2 Lots, St. Denis and Tannery streets, \$700 48 Lots at do do do at \$150 each. 7,200 100 do do of \$5 each.....

200 do do of \$3 each..... 600 do do of \$1 each..... One thousand and ten prizes valued at \$21,200

GIFTS:

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

4. To the Sisters of Good Shepherd..... 5. To the Jesuits..... 6. To the Oblates.....

7. To the Sisters of Mercy....

500

8. To the Sisters of Providence..... 9. To the Piopolis Colony.... The money will be deposited in the hands of the Attorney of the Bishop's Palace, of Montreal.

The undersigned will each week make a deposit of the money of the Tickets sold, and he shall b obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receipt of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible only for the numbers that shall have been so announced accompanied by the receipt of the deposit.

numbers are not published in the said journal, are requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to prevent error. The Drawing will be publicly made after the method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be

All persons who have taken Tickets and whose

overlooked by three Priests and three Laymen, The Real Properties given in Prizes are held now in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will pass Title to the winner after the Lottery on payment of the cost of the Deed.

For Tickets and all other information address
G. H. DUMESNIL. G. H. DUMESNIL.
Manager and Treasurer Villa Maria Lottery, No. 5 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. Responsible Agents Wanted.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



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

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

> B. A. & C. R. MENEELY. West Troy, N. Y.

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

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

BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES

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

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass.

Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Brass and Railway purposes. Patent Hoiets of P

Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent, in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-7-38

GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

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

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe

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

Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY,

Chemist Montreal, 1872.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1872. Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palat Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:-GOING WEST. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa,

whole Line.

Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all

6.00 a.m

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

10.00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Express for Boston via Vermont Central

Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly,

and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and steamers on Lake Cham-

Accommodation Train for Richmond and

intermediate Stations at 5:15 pm Night Express for Island Pond, Gor-

responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving an station at the hours named. The Steamer "FALMOUTH" will leave Portlan every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. for Halifax, N.S. The splended steamer "C A R L O T T A," run ning in connection with the Grand Trunk Railwa, will leave Portland for Halifax, N.S., every Saturda nt 4.00 p.m. She has excellent accommodation to Passengers and Freight.

The Steamship "CHASE" will also run between Portland and Pailies.

Portland and Halifax. The International Company's Steamers, also runing in connection with the Grand Trunk Railwaleave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.0

p m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Baggage Checked Through. Through Tickets issued at the Company's pri cipal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonavental Station or at No. 1/2 St. Towns Street Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Directer,

Montreal, October 21, 1872.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Linds Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at..... 9:30 A.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO TO Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.

Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 Al 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M. Trains on this line leave Union Station in minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station. NORTHERN RAILWAY-Tonopro Tor.

Oity Hall Station.

Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M.
Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M. Brock Street Station.

Depart 5:40 A.E., 3:0 3:00 P.M.

Amiro 11:00 A.E.

8:30 P.K.