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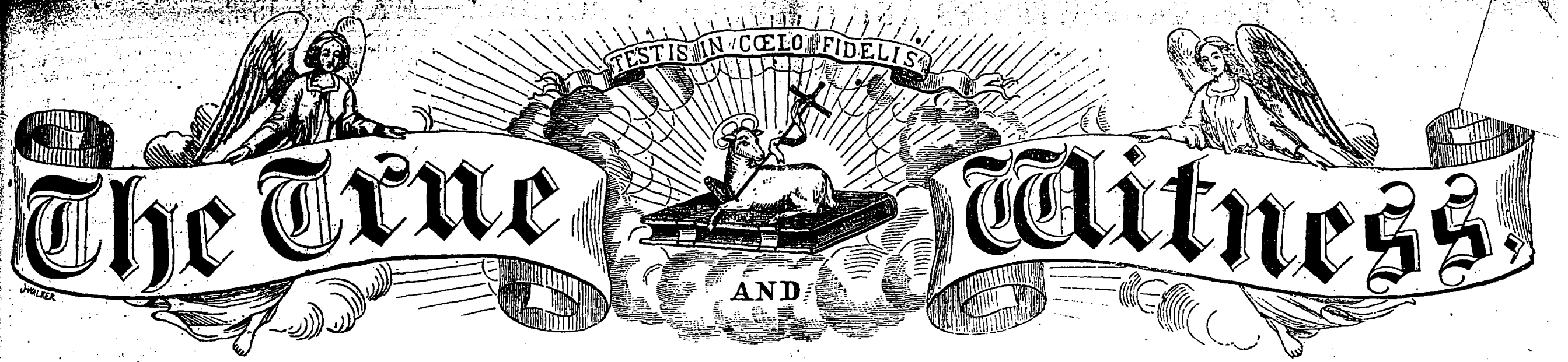
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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. cloth, 504 pages. \$0 45

duction when Roonan presented himself, and in terms 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 maid."

gathered beneath a window in rear of the establishment, 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.

altercation in some neighbouring apartment of the Roost. She called Eileen to her, and both straining their ears, listened. They recognised the voice which had addressed to them but one gruff sentence that morning. It was Bradley.

sounding like the tolling of death-bells upon the dismal and gusty twilight. Paralyzed 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.

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 inform our readers 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.

But when Eileen 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 induced her to write to Charles, with whom he pretended to have established a communication.

Nobody else appeared throughout the day, and the young women would have been left to feel the pangs of hunger were not anxiety and suspense 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 touched by either of the friends.

"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 boy to struggle, and we are not the man to take advantage of the contest and confusion to slip a bullet in him, eh? You murdering sneak."

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 door, and Bradley, with a very roar of fright 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.

To be Continued.

Almanacs were first published in 1480. As you give yourself, so the world takes you. Vanity is a strong drink that makes all the virtues stagger. Some men of means are sometimes the meanest of men.

FROUDE "FLOORED."

THE "HISTORIAN" REVIEWED BY
THE REV. DR. MORIARTY.
THE RELATION OF ENGLAND TO IRELAND.
SECOND LECTURE.

The Atrocities of England.

HOW THE IRISH WERE "BRAYED IN A MORTAR."
(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 Smarwick, 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 when 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 Raleigh.'

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 conclusion of a peace, invited Brian O'Neil, of Clanaboy, 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'Neil 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 Clanaboy was the senior of his family, and as he had been universally esteemed, so he was now as universally regretted.'—*MSS. Trinity College, Dublin.*

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'Beke,' says Morrison, 'made a composition for their lands with Sir Nicholas Malby, governor of that province, wherein they were content to yield the Queen's 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 themselves 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 massacres particularly alluded to by Captain Lee in 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 honestly 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 peacefully 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 servants 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 them, 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 by 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 estate, 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 others pardoned by your Majesty, who have been held very dangerous men, after their pardon have lived very dutifully and done your Majesty great service; yet, upon small suggestions to the Lord Deputy, that they should be spoilers of your Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding their pardon, there

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 servants, 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 assassination—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 assembled 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 men!'

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 Protestant 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 hath 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 hath 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 that tranquillity 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 rebel, nor the law to restrain or vindicate their injuries. In times of general commotion, laws the most wisely framed, and most equitably administered, are but of little moment. But now the very source of public justice was corrupted and poisoned.'—*Leland, Book II, chap. 3.*

'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 mere for their immediate interest, that a free course should be left to their oppression; that many of those lands they coveted should be considered as aliens; that they should be furnished for their petty wars by arbitrary exactions; and in their rapines and massacres be 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 Ireland, 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 crimes 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 glut their brutal passions, and by their horrible excesses, saith the annalist, purchased the curse of God and man.'—*Leland, Book II, chap. 3.*

'That those disorders and crimes were encouraged, either 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 arant 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 English Viceroys 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.'—*Nelson, II, 60.*

'Martial law is so frequent and ordinary in Ireland 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 into the real state of the 'Relation' during the reign of Henry the Eighth. The document I allude to, is to be found in the second volume of the State Papers, lately published under the authority of a Commission from the Crown, containing State Papers of the reign of Henry the Eighth, and ap-

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 DISOBEDIENCE.
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 discussion 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 authority 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 cruelties. 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 dominion.

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; but his imagination, which was so often inflamed by fictitious rage, exhausted itself in devising real horrors 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 Irish to come in and submit, after the expiration of which time they were to be shown no mercy. But let me quote his own words:—

'The end will (I assure mee) bee very short, and much sooner than it can be in so great a trouble, as it seemeth, hoped for; altho' there should none of them fall by the sword nor be slaine by the soldiour; yet thus being kept from maintenance, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quietly consume themselves, and devoure one another.'—*Spenser's Ireland, p. 165.*

These counsels of Spenser were carried into effect. The war with Desmond, who was in fact 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 dove the whole country before them into the Ventrice, 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 they did spare 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 twelth of March, the Lord Justice and the Earle divided their armie into two severall companies, by two ensignes and three together, the Lord Justice taking the one side, and the other taking the side of Sloughlogher, and so they searched the woods, burned the towne, and killed that daie about four 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 performed; 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 Gaven Harvie, Captain Francis Singsby, Capt. Wilham Stafford, and also the companies of the Lord Barry and the Treasurer, with the President's horse, did the like between Ross and Bantry.'—*Patca IIbernia, 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 were made of the inhuman rigor practised by Grey' (the Deputy) 'and his officers. The Queen was assured that he tyrannized with such barbarity, that little was left in Ireland for her Majesty to reign over but ashes and carcasses.'—*Leland, Book IV, Chap. 2.*

'The southern province seemed to be totally depopulated, and, except within the cities, exhibited an hideous scene of famine and desolation.'—*Leland, Book IV, Chap. 3.*

It might be supposed that the progress of destruction would now have been arrested; that enough in the demoralized labor of massacre and spoliation had been done, and that the kingdom might have at last been permitted to enjoy some respite from the atrocities of human fiends. But this was forbidden by the active anti-Irish spirit, the national hatred 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 when 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 four parts, and they entered into four several places of the wood at one instant; and by that means they secured the wood throughout, in killing as mannie as they took; 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.'—*Patca IIbernia, 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 Spenser's plan:—

'By reason of the continual persecuting of the rebels, who could have no breath nor rest to relieve themselves, but were swayed by one garrison or other hurt and pursued; and by reason the harvest was taken from them, their cattell in great numbers perished from them, and the whole country spoiled and dried; the poor people, who lived onlie upon their labours, and fed by their milch cowa, 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 information, that the Munster fugitives were harboured in those parts, having before burned all the houses and corn, and taken great preyes in O'wny, O'nuirin, and Kilquig, a strong and fast country, not farre from Limerick, diverted his forces into east Clannwilliam and Musqueriquirke, where Pierce Clacy had lately been succoured; and harassing the country, killed all mankind that were found therein, for a terror to those as should give reliefe to runagate traitors. Thence we came into Arelengh woods, where we did the like, not leaving behind us man or beast, corne or cattel, except such as ha been conveyed into castles.'—*Patca IIbernia, 189.*

'They wasted and foraged the country, so as in a small time it was not able to give the rebels any reliefe; having spoiled and brought into their garrisons the most part of their corne, being newly reaped.'—*Patca IIbernia, 584.*

Hereupon Sir Charles, with the English, regiments, overran all Bence and Bantry, destroying all that they could meet for the reliefe of men so as that country was wholly wasted.'—*Patca IIbernia, 659.*

But it was not in Munster only, that the horrors of this system were practised. I may observe that it was in the reign of Elizabeth that the general practice commenced of calling the Irish rebels instead of enemies, the reason of which is sufficiently obvious. For it was under the name of rebels that the people, who, for the greater part were living in peaceable 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 royallists into their fortified towne, 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 ruefull 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 practised in the northern provinces. The Governor of Carrickfergus, Sir Arthur Chichester, issued from his quarters, for his 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, shrank gradually within narrower bounds. They were effectually prevented from sowing and cultivating their lands.'—*Leland, Book IV, Chap. 8.*

'To give some variety to these horrors, I will quote an incident that occurred in the year 1574, 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Phelim O'Neil. However at a feast wheroin the Earl entertained that chieftain, and at the end of their good cheer, O'Neil and his wife were seized, and their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together 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.*

I now come back to the systematic plan of des-

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

A. D. 1680. 'On the 12th of August, Mountjoy with five hundred and sixty foot and sixty horse 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 spoiled 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 rebels.'—*Cox, 428.*

1600. 'About the 18th of December. Sir Francis Barkley having notice that many rebels were relieved 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, 434.*

'The next morning being the 4th of January, 1602, Sir Charles Winton 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 paine and lives by the soldiers were both determined.'—*Patca IIbernia, 659.*

This policy was incessantly and vigorously acted upon. The disorders were perpetuated. There 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 who were to take up infants on the point of their spears, and whirl them about in their agony; apologizing for their cruelty 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 Ilibern, page 635; 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, a deeper interest still. 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 commiseration. 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, galloshoes, 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 savening fowls of the air did consume and devour. After this followed an extreme famine; and such whom the sword did not destroy, the same did consume and eat out; very few or none remaining alive excepting such as were fled over into England; and yet the store in the towne was far spent and they in distress, albeit nothing like in comparison to them who lived at large; for they were not onlie driven to eat horses, dogs, and dead carions; but also did devour 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; the seas (though full of fish) yet to them yielding nothing. Finally, every vale the curse of God was so great, and the land so barren both of man and beast, that whosoever did travell from the one end to the other of all Munster, even from Waterford to the head of Smearweeke, which is about six score miles, he would not meet anie man, woman, or child, saving in towne and cities; nor yet see any beast, but the very wolves, the foxes, and other like ravning beasts, many of them late dead, being famished, 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 anatomies 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 withall; that in shorte space, there was none almost left, and a most populous and plentiful country suddainly 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. I 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 themselves to the English Government, received the laws, magistrats, and most gladly embraced the Kings pardon and peace in all parts of the realm, with demonstrations of joy and thankfort.'

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 on 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 guilty with the murder at Belfast have been found charged of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The London *Observer's* statement that a general election would take place in England next Spring is contradicted through a semi-official organ.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—The Freeman... The nineteenth annual report of the Directors of the Convict Prisons for Ireland for the year 1872 has been published. From the prefatory observations of the Directors we learn that the total accommodations for convicts in the Irish Government... 2,050 persons, while the total of convicts in the same date was 1,143, of whom 68 were males and 310 females.

Recently we exposed this gentleman's falsehoods pretty thoroughly, using for that purpose the utterances of a Catholic paper, the Freeman... The case of Mr. MacAleese.—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. MacAleese, 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. MacAleese.

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 rye 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 Freeman.

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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 soirees 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 7 o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject.—Rev. II. Reading from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. 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 on 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 and Prayers." 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 Tea or the Prayers.

Ireland and the Divorce Court.—To the Editor of Catholic Opinion.—Sir.—In your last issue (12th inst.) there is a modest paragraph in an unpretending corner, 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 Odipus for once, by a solution of the riddle by our great modern "Historian." In a speech recently delivered, Mr. Froude says, 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 world.

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 their laborers 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 baggage 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 passage." "I am going to join my family." "The 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 conveyed, 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-fellow, 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 board your hard-won earnings, For the helpless ones at home."

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 board your hard-won earnings, For the helpless ones at home.

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 sentiment. 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.

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 SEVEN PROTESTANTS BECOME CATHOLICS. 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. Daken was recently assigned by the Methodist Conference to a pastoral charge in Amboy, which he now declines. The ceremony was presided over 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.

INTERESTING CASE FOR HOME RULERS.—LEWIS v. MURDOCK.—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, Caledon, as a member of the Glasgow 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 McKillop, the member of the Council who proposed his non-admission. The summons and plaint charged Mr. McKillop with having maliciously stated to the Council that pursuer 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. McKillop 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 Ireland, containing a letter from an American correspondent, in which allusion was made to a Glasgow informer. 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 very general belief among the Irish people of Glasgow that pursuer had given private information to the authorities in the case of Michael Barrett.

THE PROTESTANT DEAR OF TUDM "FOUND OUT."—

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 year. ENGRATION.—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.

FLAX-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.

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 Mill-ham, 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 villains succeeded in making their escape.

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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 bourgeoisie will undoubtedly come next; and the great principle that all belong 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

be found a report of the very interesting debate 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'Infaillibilité Pontificale," &c., and soon 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 Strossmayer himself, or from the Secretaries 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 liar 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."—E. 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 had 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, a 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 me. 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)

"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 welcome.

"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 publication, 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 Illustrious and Reverend Lordship the very obedient and humble servant,

"LODovico JACOBI,
"Under Sec. to the Vatican Council."
L. J.

"N.B.—The seal apposed to this document is that of the Holy Father."

Trusting to your love of the good cause, and thanking you for the insertion of these lines,
Believe me, Dear Sir,
Your most humble and ob'd't serv't,
ALFRED LA ROCQUE, 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 power of legislation, is expressly assigned to the Provincial Legislatures.

This important question was raised by a motion from Mr. Costigan—a gentleman whose zeal in the Catholic cause no one can doubt or too highly praise—to the effect that the House

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 possess.

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

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

Mr. Costigan brought up the New Brunswick school question, tracing up the history of the movement to the present time, and recapitulating the 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, had 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 Catholic 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 is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of discontent 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 act." 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 the duty of the Government to advise His Excellency the Governor-General to disallow several acts passed during the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature to amend the Act known as the Common School Act of New Brunswick, and amendment 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 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 expenses? We copy at length the argument of Sir J. A. Macdonald, as reported in the Gazette:—

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 Legislatures, 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 long as the Legislature kept within the bounds of their authorization? Here was safe anchorage ground—the fixed principle that we should not in-

terfere. If this were not the case, we should be continually going through the form of discussing, modifying and amending the Acts of the Legislatures, 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 Sovereign.

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 protection—which, 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 vetoed. 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 he could not consent to jeopardize 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 Quebec."

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 Caernarvon, 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 subsequently to it. At the last session of the House a resolution had been offered asking for the opinion of the law officers of the crown. Bishop Sweeney had sent a letter to the Government, asking whether 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 obtaining 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 Brunswick. 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 Court of the Province and by the law officers of Crown in England.

Mr. Bryson supported the amendment.

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 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 according, 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 advisable if the local Legislature of New Brunswick had not passed the law they had, of which the question was a tissue. He was personally 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 session 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 dictate 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 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 years.

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. Donville 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 certain 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 constitutional 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, transcendently important question as to whe-

ther the Central or Federal Legislature has, in virtue of the B. N. A. Act, the constitutional right to set a veto upon the Acts of the Provincial Legislatures, so long as the latter are strictly within limits, the "exclusive" possession of which is assigned to them by the said Constituent Act, is a question of law which, if it is to be settled at all, must be settled by a Supreme Court of Judicature, and is one with which none but a Court of Law is competent to deal.

There are two great parties in our political world; and the inevitable conflict, a conflict which we predicted as inevitable many years ago, and when first the scheme of Confederation was mooted, cannot much longer be postponed; indeed the first shots were fired on the night 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 Herald, 16th inst.

On the other hand there is the party whose fundamental principle we would in the interests of Catholic Lower Canada vain see triumph, and which is the direct contradictory of that of the Liberal party which the Herald represents; 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 interference of the Central or Federal Legislature with the Provincial Legislatures, so long as the last 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 compromise 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 skirmishers were distinctly audible in the late debate on the N. B. School Laws. How the combat will develop itself time alone can show.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.—On the afternoon of Friday of last week, their Lordships, the Bishop of Montreal, and the Bishop of Gratianopolis, Co-adjutor, left by steamer for Quebec, to attend the Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, which opened on Sunday the 18th inst. 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 Lafurie; the Rev. M. M. Graton, Lequin, and Dupresne. 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 re-establishment 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 together."

Mr. Bradlaugh is a fair specimen of your modern Liberal; and why the Witness should speak disdainfully of him, we cannot see. He is a "Bird" of the same "Feather" as the editor of the Witness; like the latter he particularly hates 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 THE 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 wanting 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 fornication. 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 defiles 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 take possession of by baptism for God and his Church, and sealed with the holy 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 the members of Christ and make them the members of an harlot? Do you not drag the body of Christ down into the mire? do you not besmear it with filth and nastiness? Study well, Christian soul, this intimate union of your body with the body of Christ, for it is fraught with grave consequences. When the Son of God came down from heaven to take flesh of the Ever Blessed Virgin, our flesh became his flesh, and His flesh became our flesh. When, by baptism we were admitted into the bosom of the Catholic Church, we became one body with Christ, for says the Apostle "in one Spirit were we baptized into one body" (xii. 13). This intimate union was rendered still more intimate when we received the other Sacraments of the 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 Apostle Paul. Your body has been given to you not only that it may be a habitation for your soul, but greater dignity far, in order that it may be "a temple of the Holy 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 jasper and the sardine stone: and there was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like to an emerald * * * and from the throne proceeded lightnings, 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

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 honor is great in thus enshrining your God, how tremendous must be the indignity—how great the dishonor of defiling that temple, not built with 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 Persians. * * * 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 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 of 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 desire 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 has, as we have shown, the peculiar power of soiling both soul and body. All sins soil the soul but this sin soils the body as well as the soul. Nay, it appears to have the power even to turn the soul into flesh. When Almighty God sent the deluge to destroy the whole earth on account of this sin of impurity, He gave as His reason because man who ought to be both soul and body, had become by his impurity only flesh. My spirit shall not remain in man, because he is flesh. And the holy fathers have always taught that the soul which gives itself up to sins of the flesh becomes thereby earthly and carnal.

But there is another terrible power which this vice of impurity has granted it over the soul, the power of turning it into a home of 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 is fallen, is fallen: and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every unclean spirit, and the hold of every unclean and hateful bird. Can it be possible, Christian soul, that that sin—1st which soils and degrades the body, as well as the soul; 2nd, which defiles the body of Christ; 3rd, which desecrates the temple of the Holy Ghost; 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 "Gold" Fire Arms. Three Binnacles. One Stuffed Eagle. Two Salt-cellar. One Dentist's Chair. Six Bottles of Water from the Mississippi River.

Knowsrow, May 10th.—Twenty-six persons were confirmed yesterday, at St. Mark's Church, Barrieffield.

The pupils of St. Mary's College, under the 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 replies.

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. SHEDDEN.—Mr. John Shedden, president of Toronto and Nipissing Railway, was accidentally killed, at Cannington, yesterday. Mr. Shedden went to Cobouk by special train on the occasion 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 the front platform of the rear car as it moved off. 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 on 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 stopped, 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 Diocese, 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.—Toronto 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 Douglas. Mr. PATRICK CORRS, Brudenell. Mr. P. LYNCE, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston. Mr. D. O'SHEA, Picton and vicinity. Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro'. Mr. J. MOLONEY, Rev. Mount St. Patrick. Mr. NEIL M'CAUL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite the Market, Ottawa.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homoeopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

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'Assomption, P F, 1; St. Anne, Rochelle, J M, 1; Barrie, W D, 4; Chambly Basin, Rev A T, 8; Lindsay, J C, 2. Per F L, Escott—Caintown, J B, 2; Farmersville, J H, 2. 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 Douro—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 # bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....\$3.00 @ \$3.35 Superior Extra 0.08 @ 0.00 Extra 6.95 @ 7.25 Fancy 6.60 @ 6.75 Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)..... 0.09 @ 6.10 Strong Bakers' 6.20 @ 6.40 Middlings 4.20 @ 4.35 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs..... 2.80 @ 2.90 City bags, (delivered)..... 3.10 @ 3.15 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.60 @ 0.55 Lard, per lbs..... 0.10 1/2 @ 0.11 Cheese, per lbs..... 0.12 @ 0.12 do do do Finest new..... 0.13 @ 0.14 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.32 @ 0.34 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.50 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.51 @ 0.52 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.82 1/2 @ 0.85 Pork—Old Mess..... 18.00 @ 00.00 New Canada Mess..... 19.00 @ 19.50

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1 25 1 35 do spring do 1 25 0 00 Barley do 0 60 0 00 Oats do 0 43 0 45 Peas do 0 67 0 69 Eye do 0 65 0 66 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 7 00 8 00 Beef, hind-qrs, per lb..... 0 06 0 06 "fore-quarters " 0 04 0 04 Mutton, by carcass, per lb..... 0 07 0 09 Chickens, per pair..... 0 60 0 00 Ducks, per brace..... 0 60 0 75 Geese, each..... 0 70 0 80 Turkeys..... 1 00 1 75 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 13 0 22 " large rolls..... 0 22 0 23 tub dairy..... 0 16 0 20 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 11 0 12 " packed..... 0 00 0 00 Apples, per bbl..... 2 00 3 00 Potatoes, per bag..... 0 40 0 50 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 40 0 50 Onions, per bush..... 1 00 1 10 Carrots do 0 55 0 60 Beets do 0 60 0 75 Parsnips do 0 60 0 70 Turnips, per bush..... 0 30 0 40

Hay..... 17 00 23 00 Straw..... 11 00 14 00

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. GRAIN—nominal; Rye 60 to 61c. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.22. Peas 65 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. Farmers sowing; no receipts. POTATOES 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 cask; 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. Wood selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered per ton. HINDS.—Market still declines; \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First class Wool Skins \$1.00 to \$1.50; Felled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 12c. Tallow 7c per lb, rendered; 4 1/2 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. Sandler. 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. Sandler & 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 BRENNANS. NEW SCENERY OF IRELAND AND COMEDY COMPANY, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, With New and Additional Views of London, Illustrations from Charles Dickens. THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP; OR, 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, Duets, Burlesque and Operatic Sketches. APPROVED BY THE REVEREND CLERGY. Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 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' Rooms, ON MONDAY, 2nd JUNE. This Property is bounded by VICTORIA SQUARE, CRAIG STREET, FORTIFICATION LANE, and Lane in rear. Has a frontage of 100 FEET on CRAIG STREET, AND 140 FEET on VICTORIA SQUARE. The Masonry Foundations are included in the purchase. Only One-Fifth of the purchase money Cash. Balance on easy terms, with interest at 7 per cent. The large quantity of Material and debris on and about the above lot will be sold immediately afterwards. Probably this is the most valuable parcel of land ever announced for public competition in this city. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, on MONDAY, June 2nd. 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, Chairman. St. ANTOINE Abbe, May 19th, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court, District of Montreal } In the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE and the said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as being a member of said co-partnership. An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. J. B. LABELLE, by ARTHUR DESJARDINS, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal 14th May 1873. 40-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of EDWARD W. BARNES, of the City of Montreal, Trader. An Insolvent. 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. Montreal, 19th day of May 1873. 40-5

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...

STRICTS OF PARTIES IN FRANCE.—The division between the Reds and the Conservatives becomes wicker and deeper. Whatever the result of tomorrow's election, the circumstances of the conflict will have had an important effect on the position of M. Thiers...

CATHOLIC OR INTENSE.—One result of the chaotic state of Protestantism, the contemplation of which has destroyed in so many minds all belief in Christianity...

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST SUCCESS.—The Carlist General, Derogary, in his official report of the fight at Evault on May 5th, claims a decisive victory for his forces.

MADRID, 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...

SWITZERLAND.

M. MERMILOD'S VISIT TO ANNECY.—The Union Savoisiennne, in an article relative to a visit recently made by M. Mermillod to Annecy and to the tomb of St. Francis de Sales...

ITALY.

ROME.—THE OUTRAGE AT THE GENU.—Mr. Arthur Vansittart, who was wounded in the affray 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 Gesù...

Sherlock, Rev. Jos. B. Grant, English Chaplain; R. Bagwell, Dr. Maziero 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.

OPINION 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...

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.

FATHER BOYLAN.—LECTURE IN HAZLETON, 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, Hazleton, Pa., which was attended by an immense audience.

The history of the Modocs is the history of the American Evangelical Protestant peace policy. Protestant mission civilization is, rob first, kill afterward.

THE TRUCKEE REPUBLICANS 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...

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.

RESURRING THE ROSARY IN THE REGIONS.—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...

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.

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...

RETURNS TO THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS, at Washington, show that there arrived at the port of New York, during the quarter ended March, 31, 1873, 27,055 immigrants...

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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.

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...

THE DANBURY WIVES 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...

ONE OF OUR EXCHANGES states that garget or caked bag in cows may be cured by an ointment of elder leaves and twigs boiled in lard. One of the provisions is that the ointment must be well rubbed in.

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...

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. WISTAN'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 balsamic.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; good references required. Applicant to state sal. Application to be made to the Trustees of the above Section, Glennevis Post Office.

WANTED. A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities...

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments...

CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 58 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, AND THE Edinburg, 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 00 per annum. For any two Reviews... 7 00 "

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of SAMUEL BENOIT. Insolvent.

I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacramento Street, on the 17th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

THE INSOLVENT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND SAID MEETING. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

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 inst, after which dividend will be paid.

MONTEAL, 12th May 1873, G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee.

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 in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacramento Street on the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THE INSOLVENT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND SAID MEETING. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of FRANCOIS FABEN FERLAND, of the parish of Montreal, Cabinet-maker and trader.

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 Village, on the 26th day of May inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TO APPOINT AN ASSIGNOR. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

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 assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacramento Street, on the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE INSOLVENT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND SAID MEETING. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of E. CHAREST & Co. Insolvent.

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

MONTEAL, 12th May 1873, G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the Superior Court District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN A. HICK. An Insolvent. 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 KEER, LAMBE & CARTER His Attorney ad litem. 36-10

