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The True Witness,

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1872.

NO. 35.

FLORENCE O'NEILL,
THE ROSE OF ST. GERMAINS,
OR,
THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

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

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

No wonder that he hesitated, and that the glow of shame mantled his cheek.

"Speak out, my lord, or the consequences of your obstinacy be on your own head," said the queen. "We have resolved to have recourse to the severest measures to establish peace and root up these plots against our government. I command you to speak, or Ashton's fate shall be yours; remember, a jury of your country have declared you guilty."

"Forgive me, your Majesty; if I faltered, it was out of compassion for what they will have to suffer."

"Leave that consideration to us, my lord; all reasonable clemency will be shown to those who choose to avail themselves of it. Give me up the names at once."

"I have talked on the subject of the late king's restoration with Lord Clarendon" (the queen started, though she knew long since there was disaffection very near herself,) "the Bishop of Ely, William Penn, and many others whose names I will give in to your majesty this very day."

"And what know you of this Ashton?"

"He made every arrangement connected with the conspiracy; arranged the meetings at his own house, engaged the boat; he has been in the habit of conveying letters to and fro to St. Germain's under assumed names."

"And has any lady been connected with this conspiracy, a young lady," added the queen, "who is warmly attached to the late queen? Can you tell me if such an one has been in any way worked up with this rising?"

Lord Preston again hesitated to betray a woman, it was against all the rules of gallantry; but the generally even-tempered queen was getting exasperated, and she exclaimed:

"Speak, sir; has Florence O'Neill had anything to do with this affair, is she privy to it?"

"I met her once at Ashton's house, your Majesty; but, then, you know, she has known him for years. He brought her over to England, and she was to go back to France under his protection."

"To the Tower, rather," muttered the enraged queen. Then turning to Lord Preston, she said: "You may go, my lord; I have signed your pardon, and let this act of clemency on our part teach you not to offend again; see that you do not abuse it."

The noble lord, who had thus basely purchased his own forgiveness by the betrayal of those of whom he had himself been a willing accomplice, and by so doing saved his life, was profuse in his thanks, and then, bowing profoundly, left the queen to her own reflections.

"And so it is just as I thought; this disaffection is, indeed, widely spread," she murmured. "My Lord Bishop of Ely, and you, my Lord Clarendon, uncle or no uncle, in the Tower you shall remain; but we dare not meddle with others of the nobility of whom he has promised to send in the names, but, as the king said before he left, we must win them over by a seeming clemency to our interests. As for Ashton, he shall be made an example of, and that within a day or two. He will be the first to suffer capital punishment for rising against us, and his death will strike terror into others. As for you, my young mistress Florence, I will clap you up in the Tower before the week is out."

During that morning a letter came to Florence from her uncle, intimating that he was much worse, and expressing a wish that she immediately pay him a visit.

Taking the letter with her, Florence sought the queen. The latter had not long since closed the interview with Lord Preston, but was too great an adept in the art of disguising her real feelings, to discover what they were, and without any difficulty, Florence obtained permission to be absent from the palace during the day.

Within an hour of her leaving Whitehall, where the queen was then staying, she had reached her uncle's home at Kensington, and though distressed to see him looking far from well, she was, nevertheless, rejoiced that he was not as bad as the tenor of his letter had led her to expect.

The chief cause of his disquiet appeared to be his prolonged absence from the country. "Losing all this glorious weather for hunting, too," he said, "moored up here in this dreary place instead of being out with my hounds and my fellow-sportsmen, and my money dragged from me to a pretty tune to help this Dutch prince to carry on his wars and butcher his neighbors, whilst I never helped my good sailor king with a pound. Ah, Florence, Florence, 'twas a bad day for us both when Sir Reginald persuaded me to come up to this vile London, and—"

Here, however, poor Sir Charles came to a stop, and made a grimace indicative of severe pain.

"My dear uncle," said Florence, "what difference can it make to you whether you are at Morville or near me, you are as well attended to here, and occasionally I can have the comfort of seeing you. Besides, uncle," she added, trying to repress a smile, "how could you hunt with that gouty leg?"

"Gout, or no gout, I tell you I hate the place," was the Baronet's reply. "I was dragged up here, I now see, for nothing but to open my purse to help that boorish, uncouth Dutch prince, who only cares for this country for the money he can get out of it; and who will draw the nation into misery and debt enough before it has done with him. But serve the people right; serve them right," he continued, with increasing irritation, "they got their Protestant liberty, they have got their accursed penal laws, which they hated poor James for trying to put down, and they've got William and Mary, and the country loaded with debt into the bargain; they've got the lash in the army and navy, and all sorts of villainies besides, and I wish I was a young man again. I would,"—and here the exasperated Baronet shook his stick defiantly in the air—

"I would not lead the sluggish life I have led, but would be one of the first to fight for the good old stock. By the way," he added, after a pause, and suddenly becoming more placable, "hath heard anything of that unfortunate fellow, Reginald; that descendant of a cross-eyed, puritanical, canting knave, who has now become a roystering Jacobite?"

"Not a word, dear uncle," said Florence; and dropping her fair head on her uncle's shoulder, she gave free vent to her long pent-up feelings by a violent burst of tears.

"Halloo, halloo, what means this, my poor child?" said the old man, kissing her feverishly, as he spoke. "Why, what an old fool I am, to forget she was betrothed to the poor fellow. Come, cheer up, Florence, remember the old saying, the darkest hour is nearest the dawn."

"But uncle, dear," and, as if afraid the very walls should hear, the girl lowered her voice almost to a whisper, "I am almost in a state of captivity at the palace; I had to get permission even to see you. I cannot hear from any of those I love, it is impossible; nor can I get to them, and I fear, uncle, poor Ashton has fallen into trouble, for the other night I saw Mrs. Ashton in the grounds beneath my window, and she flung a little packet in my room, in which was written the word: 'Danger!' The queen, too, has said strange things, questioning me about him, so that I think he can never have got off to France."

"Dear child, you can do no good, the action was wrong; Mrs. Ashton should not have come near you. Promise an old man, who has seen much of the world, that you will not meddle with these matters. In His own good time, God will lead you out of this Babylon into pleasanter places. Promise me this, Florence," and as the old man spoke he stroked her golden hair with his withered hand, saying, as if to himself, "How like her mother at her age; God rest her soul," and then the hand of the aged man was raised to make the holy sign of redemption.

"Yes, I will be very careful, uncle dear, and now tell me at what hour do you dine?"

"At all hours, at any hour, my darling; good Mrs. Walton is so very careful a nurse that she is bringing me delicacies all day long. What shall I order for you, love? A fowl and ham, and a nice pasty? A hamper of venison came up from Morville last night, and they tell me it is in fine condition. But why anxious about the dinner hour, did you not say you could spend the whole day as you pleased?"

Florence flushed up a little at her uncle's question, and replied not without a little hesitation:

"Yes, uncle dear, but I have a call to make in Covent Garden, and I get out so rarely alone. See now, I will not be away more than two or three hours; your carriage can take me back to the palace about nine at night, and shall drive me now as far as I am going. It is just noon, and if I get back, as I will, between two and three, we have still many hours together."

"Well, I suppose it must be as you say; but mind, Florence, take my advice, be very prudent in all your actions," here the Baronet gazed steadfastly at his niece, as if he doubted her on that point, and then added: "never forget that you are at the Court of Mary, the daughter who has not spared her own father in her restless ambition. You she would crush as a worm beneath her feet; heads as fair and young as thine, my love, have fallen beneath the headman's axe, as you well know. Such an end to you would bring those who love you in sorrow to their graves."

For a moment Florence faltered in her purpose; but only for that brief period of time did the picture of the old man had so graphically drawn lead her to waver. The next her resolve was taken; she was supported by the heedlessness and daring spirit of youth.

A death-like chill came over Florence when she again took her seat in the chair; the shock

CHAPTER XIX.—THE CONDEMNED CELL.

"There is no one on the watch; so far well," said Florence to herself, as she stepped into her uncle's carriage, having ordered one of the footmen to see that she was set down at a certain spot in the Strand, at the same time signifying that the carriage need not wait.

"The place is wofully near to the palace," thought she, as she stepped out of the carriage at the spot she had named; and at that moment observing a couple of men pass with a sedan chair, she without hesitation stepped in and drew the curtains closely to, having first given the direction to Ashton's house.

The street in which it was situated was perfectly empty when she arrived at her destination. A heavy winter rain had begun to fall, and driven to the shelter of their homes all who were not compelled to be on foot.

The men who had carried the chair she desired to wait, telling them she would pay them liberally for their time and trouble.

The old servant whom she had seen on her former visits answered the door. She was bathed in tears, her whole appearance betokening excessive grief, whilst from the partially open door of a small parlor came forth the sound of sobs and lamentations.

"Is Mrs. Ashton within?" said Florence, in a loud voice, remembering that this woman was very deaf.

Her voice was recognized, the mistress of the house herself appeared; her eyes were swollen with weeping, her hair was disordered, her limbs trembled with excessive agitation.

At her side, clinging to the skirt of her dress, was a little girl, about the same age as Lord Preston's child, but alas, the nobleman's life was spared to betray his accomplices and show up the windings of the plot, whilst the more humble-minded and upright Ashton was to be made the victim to strike terror into the hearts of others.

"Dear Mrs. Ashton, what is the matter?" said Florence, a chill striking to her heart, though she was very far from guessing at the worst, her fears only pointing at present to betrayal and imprisonment.

"Oh, madam, madam, my poor husband," was the only reply; but the little girl looked up in the face of Florence and filtered out between her sobs:

"They are going to kill my poor papa."

"Good God, ah! no, Mrs. Ashton," said Florence, "do not tell me this!"

"Madam," said Mrs. Ashton, endeavoring to speak through her sobs, "my poor husband was arrested before he got out of the river. By his own request, I apprised you by the only means in my power of our danger. He was tried on the 14th, and Oh! my God, on the morning of the 20th, has the queen decreed I am to be widowed, and my children left without a father."

It was sometime before Florence could speak. To offer comfort at such moments as these is worse than useless; the blows coming, too, so suddenly on Florence had the effect of, for a time, throwing her in a state of bewilderment.

Suddenly she rose from her seat.

"I must see my poor friend once more, Mrs. Ashton," said she.

"What, madam, what was it you said? Ah, no, my good young lady, it is impossible for you to see him. Ashton has been in the greatest distress for you amidst his own sorrow, since he found you were detained at the Court of that wicked woman. Indeed, indeed, you must not think of such a thing."

"But indeed I shall, Mrs. Ashton," said Florence. "A chair waits for me at the door of your house; I have little time to lose, by three I must be back at Kensington."

"My dear young lady, if ill consequences follow this visit, as is more than likely, you must take them on yourself. Will you promise that you will tell my dear ill-fated husband that I dissuaded you by all the means in my power?"

"Certainly, I will, and now where is he; every moment is of consequence to me?"

"Stay, madam, have a little regard for your own safety. A thought occurs to me; you have the advantage of me in height, nevertheless, you can wear one of my black dresses. As I am in mourning, it will be a nice disguise. Let me go out in the blue dress you wear and tell the men you will the sedan chair for a friend; then put my veil and cloak over the black dress, such as I wear when I visit my poor husband, lest there should be any evil-disposed person near my house, for, I have no doubt the emissaries of the queen watch it closely. When you can return, you can slip on your own dress, and I will see that a carriage be in readiness by half-past two to take you back to Kensington; and may God, my dear young lady, preserve you from danger."

As Florence had purposely kept her veil down since she left her uncle's house, the ruse succeeded with the men, and she entered her chair unquestioned. Mrs. Ashton had desired them to drive to the Old Bailey, and then wait there till again wanted.

A death-like chill came over Florence when she again took her seat in the chair; the shock

itself had been so sudden, the risk she was herself running of no light nature, and, unfortunately, she had motioned aside the glass of wine Mrs. Ashton had pressed her to take, and now felt in want of a restorative. She felt marvellously as if she was about to faint, but by a violent effort rallied, so as to be able to continue her journey.

At length she reached the prison, and giving the men a handsome fee, bidding them wait her return, she obtained admittance. Never removing her veil, and avoiding too close a scrutiny, as well as obtaining a pass by the most easy way, that of money, she was the more readily mistaken for Mrs. Ashton, and passed unquestioned, a painful sense of terror and depression on her mind as, attended by the warden, she hastened through the long narrow stone passages, through which the grey dusky light of the winter day scarcely penetrated.

At length they stopped at a low-arched door, similar in appearance to many they had passed by, and unlatching it, the man said:

"Now, Mrs. Ashton, you must not exceed half an hour; you have already been here once to-day; I shall come for you when the half hour is up."

Her disguise, then, was complete; she had not been taken for other than she whom she personated.

"Elizabeth, my wife, why here again?" said poor Ashton, himself deceived; "remember our poor children, and leave me, love, to the resignation I have implored God to bestow."

"Oh, Ashton, Ashton, has it then come to such a pass as this," said Florence, throwing aside the long thick veil which had screened her features. "Alas, alas, I feared you had not got to France, but never dreamed of such woe as this."

"Madam, is it possible you are here? Oh, leave me, leave me; one such step as this is known, and you are undone. My poor Elizabeth, I see, has lent you her clothes. Oh, my Elizabeth, that was indeed wrong."

"No, Mr. Ashton, it was right. Your wife found I was obstinate in my wish to see you once again. I would take no denial, Ashton. What will they say when they hear you have died in their cause?"

"They will say, young lady, that the will of God was against us, and they will try to be resigned. I shall pray for my dear master and for my beloved mistress with my latest breath. But, dear young lady, this is no fit place for you. I do beg you again to return home as speedily as possible."

Florence did not speak for a few moments. She sat down upon his miserable truckle bed, and burying her face in her hands, her tears fell fast.

Ashton saw them trickle through her fingers, he beheld her whole frame shook by the violence of her emotions. Again he essayed to arouse her: her grief unmanned him it was so violent, it was pitiable to behold it.

"Madam, dear young lady," he said, in a whisper, "for God sake, for the sake of the unfortunate man who stands before you, command your feelings, and leave this terrible place. It will soothe my last moments the remembrance of the friendship of a lady filling the position you occupy, and it pleases me to believe that the day will come when you will be able to tell the king and queen that I was true to them to the last, and that by reason of my truth I am called on by the world to suffer. But it is ever thus, young lady, yet in a few short hours all will be over, this mortal coil will be violently wrested away by the hands of others, and, Oh! glad thought, I shall have put on immortality."

Florence ceased weeping, and fixed an admiring gaze on this martyr of loyalty, as the non-jurors justly considered him.

His countenance was wan and haggard by the distress of mind he had suffered; his dark hair hung in tangled locks over his open brow, his voice was hollow and his eyes sunken by the tears he had shed, not for himself, but for his helpless wife and children, and the failure of the cause in which he had been engaged.

But resignation, fortitude, magnanimity, heroism then remained, and the power of the undying mind survived the wreck of the shattered mortal frame.

"And now, young lady, I have something to give you, and also something to ask, as you have honored my dismal cell with a visit, to your own imminent danger. I have here a copy of a paper I have drawn up to leave in the hands of a friend. I beg you to read it, and when at length you revisit St. Germain's give it to the king. As to the request, I scarce know how to make it; it is a bold one to ask of so young a lady."

"Name it, my good Ashton; if anything within my power I will gladly comply with it."

"You are a rich heiress, madam; dare I ask you if you will pay for the education of my little daughter, Maud?"

"Right gladly, my dear friend. Moreover, I pledge myself to her brave and suffering father to look to Maud's well-being when the years of childhood shall have passed; Maud shall be with me, shall live with me. My friend, have no care for her. The boy, too, shall not be left unprotected, and—your wife,

that Elizabeth you love, have you any request to make on her behalf?"

"I commend her fearlessly, Madam, to that God who chasteneth whom He loveth. Elizabeth will bend for a time beneath the stroke, but the same all-healing time will bring the consolation."

"When I return to St. Germain's, your Elizabeth shall go with me. Have you aught more of earthly care upon your mind?"

"No wish remains ungratified, dearest Madam; no care save the fear that evil will befall yourself."

"God will protect me. Hark, the half hour has expired, and the warden comes. Farewell, gallant John Ashton, a long farewell, and may the God of all peace support you."

The key turned in the lock, and Florence did not dare look on Ashton again. She heard him sob aloud as she left the cell, and with the tears falling thick and fast under her veil, she retraced her steps, passing out from the gloomy prison back to the clatter and din without its dismal gates.

For some time after she had regained her chair her tears continued falling; then, remembering the paper Ashton had given her, she opened it and read as follows:—

"Being suddenly called to yield up my accounts to the Searcher of all hearts, I think it a duty incumbent on me to impart some things which neither the iniquity nor interests of these times will, I conclude, willingly bear the publication of, and, therefore, not fit to be inserted in the sheriff's paper."

"Some time after the Prince of Orange arrived here, when it was expected that, according to his own declaration, and the king's letter to the Convention, an exact search and enquiry was to have been made into the birth of the Prince of Wales, there was a scheme of the whole matter drawn up, and of the proofs that were then and are still ready to be produced, to prove his royal highness' legitimacy; but no public examination being ever had, and the violence of the times, as well as interest of the present government, not permitting any private to move in it, these Papers have ever since lain by."

"But it being now thought advisable by some to have them printed, and as they were at first designed, addressed to the Lords and Commons, entreating them to enquire into that weighty affair, and to call forward, examine, and protect, for who else dares to appear, the many witnesses to the several particulars therein affixed to be legally proved, I was ordered to carry these Papers to the king, my master, for his inspection, that his leave and approbation might go along with the desire of his good subjects here, and they being taken with me, with some other papers of accounts in a small trunk, amongst my linen and other private things of our present governors."

"They waited the producing of them as evidence at my trial, yet have I just reason to believe my greatest crimes were contained therein."

Having read this document, Florence, concealed it in her bosom, wisely resolving to consign it to the care of Mrs. Ashton whilst she continued a resident at the court.

On her arrival at the house she speedily changed her dress, and told her that, sad as the interview had been, she felt gratified that she had seen her husband, also that she was to take what steps she pleased with regard to her children, for the expenses of whose education she would make herself chargeable, and requested her when she had any communication to make, to convey it to her through the means of her uncle.

Amidst many tears and the warmest expression of thanks, Florence then left the house in a coach which Mrs. Ashton had provided for her use. It was just three o'clock when she re-entered her uncle's chamber.

She was pale, tearful, dispirited; how could it be otherwise?

The only circumstance in the whole sad affair that cheered her up was the knowledge that she had been able to do an act of charity, and thereby to soothe the poor Ashton's last hours.

It was impossible, however, to deceive her uncle. He handed her a glass of wine. She thankfully accepted it, but her hand shook as she held the glass, and then setting it down untasted, she burst into tears.

"Florence, my child, what is the matter?" said the old man, much alarmed. "You are faint and ill; you have waited too long for your food, I will order refreshments immediately. I have longed so to see you back. I have been wishing I could get you here to live with me, but without the chance of giving offence in high quarters; it cannot be done, however."

"Oh, that I could! Oh, that I could!" said Florence, passionately, wringing her hands.

"But what has happened to distress you so since you left me this morning?" enquired her uncle.

"Oh, uncle, Ashton is to be executed at the Old Bailey the day after to-morrow, and I knew nothing of it till I called on his wretched wife."

"But I did, my child, and I hid it from you purposely. But, my love, did you not tell me

*Papers left by Ashton in the care of a friend.

you would be prudent, and yet you went straight from me to poor Ashton's house, the last place you should have gone to, and you attached to the court."

Fearing the effect it might have on her uncle, Florence did not tell him of the visit she had paid to Ashton himself. Moreover in case of harm happening to her, she judged it best that he should be able, if questioned, to declare, with a safe conscience, that he did not know what her movements had been during her absence from his house.

At length she rewarded his care and solicitude by brightening up a little, ate her dinner with composure, took wine with him, and sang him one or two favorite songs, and when she took leave of him late in the evening he was gratified at seeing her so cheerful apparently, as when she came to visit him in the morning.

CHAPTER XX.—THE QUEEN'S ESCAPE.

Though possessing some strength of mind and courage in no small degree at the same time I do not want it to be inferred that the heiress of the O'Neills was what the world terms a strong-minded woman. For instance, she could not resist the wish of seeing poor Ashton once more, though at the same time she incurred the chance of putting her own head in the halter by so doing. She was naturally timid, and, like many of her sex nowadays, with not much of the cardinal virtue of prudence; and when she had committed an imprudent action, a corresponding fear followed, as a matter of course. Disguised as Mrs. Ashton, she had obtained access to the dreary prison, had bade him a last farewell, had passed the warden of the goal without, apparently, attracting observation; had returned to Mrs. Ashton in the chair which had carried her to the prison, and in the privacy of her hapless hostess' house had changed her dress, and then returned to her uncle, and from his mansion to the palace, without let or hindrance from any person whatsoever.

Yet a strange, indefinable fear that her footsteps had been dogged, and her visit to the prison consequently detected, filled her mind. There was a constraint about the queen, too, on the following day, such as she had not previously observed. Perhaps the idea was born out of her own fear, but her impression was that she was exerting herself to refrain from some severe exercise of power or manifestation of anger.

Nevertheless the queen, whom indisposition confined to her room, dismissed all her ladies but Florence, and on this evening was more particular than ever in her enquiries about the court at St. Germans, asking questions which Florence found it very difficult to answer truthfully, and fail to discover matters which it was not well should be known at the English court.

After she had retired to her chamber for the night, she revolved in her mind for a long time the horrors attendant on poor Ashton's execution, on the next morning, and the grief of his wife, and at the same time an intense feeling of disgust and aversion stronger, if possible, than she had yet felt took possession of her soul for William and Mary.

Casting herself on her knees, she prayed long and earnestly that the merciful God would support Ashton in his last moments, and open some avenue by which she might be restored to her friends, also for him still so dear to her, to whom she was betrothed, for the court at St. Germans, and that God would touch the heart of queen Mary. Then feeling more calm and collected, she prepared herself for rest. But the excitement of the previous week, and the harrowing scene at the prison still so vividly in her recollection, did not by any means pave the way for a quiet, peaceful night.

Ashton was still present in her sleeping hours, the scene of his trial enacted over again; Ashton as she had last seen him, subdued and sorrowful, and full of a holy resignation. Anon the scene changed, but it was still Ashton. This time he is going to pay the last penalty of the law. The terrible gibbet is before her eyes, the gallows is erected, she hears the noise of the hammers as the workmen adjust the dreadful apparatus, and she started up in her bed, the horror of dream awaking her. Her face was bathed in a cold perspiration, and she glanced half in fear around her spacious chamber, almost trembling lest she should be confronted by some spectral vision of Ashton's pale thin face, which had haunted her ever since she had seen him in prison.

But, no; the silvery moon-beams light up the room, and though there is nothing extraordinary to be seen, still another sense, that of hearing, is now painfully on the alert, for she hears a noise from which was doubtless born that which had haunted her troubled slumbers.

(To be Continued.)

THE PENAL LAWS.

Mr. Lecky's object in issuing an enlarged edition of his work is, apparently, for he does not say so formally—to recommend in principle Home Rule for Ireland. He pours traits and discusses the characters of Dean Swift, Henry Flood, Henry Grattan, and Daniel O'Connell, especially in their influence on public opinion. While avowed to every idea of separating Ireland from the British Empire, Mr. Lecky is decidedly an advocate of a large share of local government being placed in the hands of the Irish themselves. But an author who raises the question as to whether O'Connell's life "was a blessing or a curse" to Ireland, can be hardly said to be in accord with the sentiments either of the great Liberator's countrymen, or English Catholics who recognise what they also owe to the zeal and devotion of Daniel O'Connell. Nevertheless as such a writer, if not impartial, can hardly be designated "too Irish" or apologist for English misrule, he deserves a hearing. Telling once more the old story of the evil days, when the legitimate sovereign of England, abandoned by nearly all but his Irish subjects, was defeated by the usurper at the Boyne; and summarising the action of these penal laws which would have been impossible but for that defeat, Mr. Lecky says:—"The last great Protestant ruler of England was William III., who is identified in Ireland with the humiliation of the Boyne, and the destruction of Irish trade, and with the broken treaty of Limerick. The ceaseless exertions of the extreme Protestant party have made him

more odious in the eyes of the people than he deserves to be; for he was personally far more tolerant than the great majority of his contemporaries, and the penal code was chiefly enacted under his successors. It required, indeed, four or five reigns to elaborate a system so ingeniously contrived to demoralise, to degrade, and to impoverish the people of Ireland. By this code the Roman Catholics were absolutely excluded from the Parliament, from the magistracy, from the corporations, from the bench, and from the bar. They could not vote at Parliamentary elections nor at vestries. They could not act as constables, or sheriffs, or jurymen, or serve in the army or navy, or become solicitors, or even hold the positions of gamekeeper or watchman. Schools were established to bring up their children as Protestants; and if they refused to avail themselves of these, they were deliberately consigned to hopeless ignorance, being excluded from the University, and debared, under crushing penalties, from acting as schoolmasters, as ushers, or as private tutors, or from sending their children abroad to obtain the instruction they were refused at home. They could not marry Protestants; and if such a marriage were celebrated it was annulled by law, and the priest who officiated might be hung. They could not buy land, nor inherit or receive it as a gift from Protestants, or hold life annuities, or lease for more than thirty-one years, or any lease on such terms that the profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. If any Catholic leaseholder by his industry so increased his profits that they exceeded this proportion, and did not immediately make a corresponding increase in his payments, any Protestant who gave the information could enter into possession of his farm. If any Catholic had secretly purchased either his old forfeited estate, or any other land, any Protestant who informed against him might become the proprietor. The few Catholic landholders who remained were deprived of the right which all other classes possessed of bequeathing their lands as they pleased. If their sons continued Catholics, it was divided equally between them. If, however, the eldest son consented to apostatise, the estate was settled upon him. The father from that hour became only a life tenant, and lost all power of selling, mortgaging, or otherwise disposing of it. If the wife of a Catholic abandoned the religion of her husband, she was immediately free from his control, and the Chancellor was empowered to assign to her a certain proportion of her husband's property. If any child, however young, professed itself a Protestant, it was at once taken from the father's care, and the Chancellor could oblige the father to declare upon oath the value of his property, both real and personal, and could assign for the present maintenance and future portion of the converted child such proportion of that property as the court might decree. No Catholic could be guardian either to his own children or to those of another person; and therefore a Catholic who died while his children were minors had the bitterness of reflecting upon his death-bed that they must pass into the hands of Protestants. An annuity of from twenty to forty pounds was provided as a bribe for every priest who would become a Protestant. To convert a Protestant to Catholicity was a capital offence. In every walk of life the Catholic was pursued by persecution or restriction. Except in the linen trade, he could not have more than two apprentices. He could not possess a horse of the value of more than five pounds, and any Protestant, on giving him five pounds, could take his horse. He was compelled to pay double to the militia. He was forbidden, except under particular conditions, to live in Galway or Limerick. In case of war with a Catholic power, the Catholics were obliged to reimburse the damage done by the enemy's privateers. The legislature, it is true, did not venture absolutely to suppress their worship, but it existed only by a doubtful connivance—stigmatised, as if it were a species of licensed prostitution, and subject to conditions which, if they had been enforced, would have rendered its continuance impossible. An old law which prohibited it, and others which enjoined attendance at the Anglican worship, remained unrevoked, and might at any time be revived; and the former was, in fact, enforced during the Scotch rebellion of 1715. The parish priests, who alone were allowed to officiate, were compelled to be registered, and were forbidden to keep curates, or to officiate anywhere except in their own parishes. The chapel might not have bells or steeples. No crosses might be publicly erected. Pilgrimages to the holy wells were forbidden. Not only all monks and friars, but also all Catholic archbishops, bishops, deacons, and other dignitaries, were ordered by a certain day to leave the country; and if after that date they were found in Ireland, they were liable to be first imprisoned and then banished; and if after that banishment they returned to discharge their duty in their dioceses, they were liable to the punishment of death. To facilitate the discovery of offences against the code, two justices of the peace might at any time compel any Catholic of eighteen years of age to declare when and where he last heard Mass, what persons were present, and who officiated; and if he refused to give evidence they might imprison him for twelve months, or until he paid a fine of £20. Anyone who harboured ecclesiastics from beyond the seas was subject to fines which for the third offence amounted to the confiscation of all his goods. A graduated scale of rewards was offered for the discovery of Catholic bishops, priests, and schoolmasters; and a resolution of the House of Commons pronounced "the prosecuting and informing against Papists an honourable service to the Government."

Despite the halo which Protestantism would throw around this man, he did not do one not throughout his sixty-three years for which Italy can bestow upon him anything but execration. We can all sympathize with a republican impulse, wherever and whenever it appears. But this man was not a republican; he was a murderer, in principle, and a bandit by choice. He never laid down one thought for the contemplation of his country by which it could be made wiser or better. He never, by chance or design, did a single act which tended toward the enlightenment of his people; and every act of his life was calculated to defy God, betray man, overturn humanity itself, and precipitate the disintegration of Europe as effectually as the Goths overturned the western Empire of the Romans. In lieu of civilization, Mazzini would have thrust Europe back into barbarism; and where schools and churches and temples of Christian art were standing, he would have restored the worship of human passion, and the exaltation of nature in the chair of God.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has addressed a Pastoral to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Dublin in view of the approaching anniversary of the death of St. Patrick. He enumerates the advantages which, he says, St. Patrick conferred on the people of Ireland, and extols the virtues of the patron saint. He quotes what purports to be a passage from the writings of St. Patrick, in which the latter, lamenting the exile of himself and others, adds that it was deserved, inasmuch as they had been "disobedient to their priests." St. Patrick, he adds, "did not seek to win over our fathers to the sacred truths of the Gospel by brilliancy of reasoning, by the attractions of worldly wealth, or by other vain allurements to which sectaries of our days so often have recourse." Having compared the times of Leo, with those of the present Pope, he described the latter as standing alone in the endeavour to stem "the torrent of infidelity and Communism which threatens to submerge once more the world."

His Eminence then alluded to the question of Education, he admonished the clergy and the laity that they can never be sufficiently earnest on this point:—

"All parents will have to render a dreadful account of the souls of their children if they allow them to be poisoned by error or corrupted by immorality; all the pastors of the Church have also a sacred duty to discharge, and they are under a strict obligation of protecting the lambs of the fold against the assaults of rapacious wolves, and of leading them to wholesome pastures. In our days State education, compulsory education, non-sectarian and mixed education, and other educational plans, are freely proffered to youth, and are extolled as being calculated to raise mankind, and to serve as a panacea for all the evils of the world. Do not listen to the promoters of such dangerous systems, or to the false philosophers who wish to make experiments of newfangled and perverse theories on the souls of children who have been redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ. Let it be your determination to provide a Catholic education for Catholic children, and to resist every system of instruction which ignores God, banishes Him from the school, neglects His revelations, promotes intellectual pride, and excludes all those safeguards and restraints which are necessary for the regulation and control of the appetites and passions of youth."

DEATHS, March 8.—The evidence which has been recently given from different sources as to the remarkable prosperity of the country was corroborated yesterday at the half-yearly meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway, which, except the Great Southern, is the most important of the Irish lines, and offers an unerring test of social improvement. It was stated that the receipts had increased in the six months £14,194, and the Board were enabled to recommend a dividend of 4½ per cent., while reserving a considerable sum. In 1866 they were able to pay only 2½ per cent., in 1867 they increased the dividend to 2½ per cent., in 1868 to 3 per cent., in 1869 to 3½ per cent., in 1870 to 4 per cent., and in 1871 to 4½ per cent. Mr. Cusack, the chairman, expressed a confident belief that they would soon be able to pay 5 per cent., or even more. When it is remembered that this line runs through districts of the country which in former years suffered most severely from poverty and neglect, and presented a very cheerless prospect, the change of circumstances will appear the more encouraging.—Times Cor.

One of the Ritual newspapers says it grieves to say that it has heard what it considers bad news of the Irish Church; and it states this to be that the Revision Committee have cut out of the Ordinal the solemn words, "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest," &c. The bishops were unanimously opposed to this proposal, but it was carried by 24 to 21.

The magnificent estate of Sanderscourt has been purchased by Mr. Revington, of Limerick, from Major Gyles, for a large sum. This seat is in the County of Wexford, near the historical landing place of Henry II., close by Fitzstephen's tower, and within two hours sail of England. It is thought that it will be purchased for a "Royal Residence."

An admirable illustration of the value of tenant-right, has just occurred near the village of Restrevor, in the county Down. A Widow McGovern was tenant of a small farm of eight acres, held at will, at 27s. 6d. per acre, under Mr. McCartan. She was in a declining state of health, and made a will directing her executors, after her death, to sell her interest in her holding by auction or otherwise, for the benefit of her children. After her interment the landlord intimated his wish to take the land into his own hands, and offered to leave the value of the tenant-right to arbitration. This the executors at once agreed to, and two farmers, one chosen by the landlord, and one by the executors, with the assistance of an umpire, awarded, on the 2d inst., the sum of £21 per acre.

The late tenants of the Marquis of Waterford, misinterpreting a clause of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act, applied to the Board of Works for money to complete their bargains, which they had made on the faith of that Act, and were refused the loan, because the application was made after the arrangement of terms. The case has been brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Sir H. Bruce, replying to whom Mr. Gladstone said that no doubt, in consequence of the forms that were issued by the Board of Works in Ireland, some tenants were misled into the belief that they could obtain advances even if they made no application until after they had made their offers, and had concluded their transactions. The government had had occasion to consider the matter, and they were decidedly of opinion that it would not be expedient, nor would it be according to the intention with which the Act was proposed and; he believed, adopted, that they should recognise as a rule for the future, the right of the tenants to apply for loans after the completion of their purchases, not on the ground of a desire to narrow or cripple their operations, but because it would be for the advantage of

the tenants that their applications should be made for loans prior to the purchase. With respect to those who had acted on the faith of the notice of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it was proposed to bring in a bill to meet their case, because the Government thought they ought to be borne harmless from any inconvenience arising from what they thought a reasonable construction of the notice. So the seeming grievance in the present instance will be met by a special Bill, but in all future cases acquisitive tenants must proceed *Pro forma*.—Catholic Opinion.

ASCENDANCY IN LOUTH.—The formation of the grand jury at the recent assizes displayed more of the Protestant Ascendancy visible in this county. The grand panel was read over, and we saw plainly how it was constituted. Nearly all the Catholics were "left out in the cold," and Protestants, inferior in station and intelligence, had their names placed on the list of those summoned. We do not like to mention names, but we can state that the whole affair has given much dissatisfaction. We have seen it stated somewhere—we think in some of the evidence given at a trial in Dublin—that there was not, properly speaking, any legal qualification for a grand juror. But his position and intelligence were looked upon as qualifying him for the reception of the honour. If this be the case, we are bound to state that several Catholics in the county Louth have not been well treated, as although they possess wealth and superior intelligence, they have never received summons to attend and act as grand jurors. In fact the system of to-day is about the same as was visible a quarter of a century ago.—Dundalk Democrat.

HOME RULE.—Although we doubt the expediency of bringing the matter forward at present before the House of Commons, we are glad that action is about being taken to ascertain the feeling of the Irish members on the subject of Home Rule. A meeting of some was held on Friday night, and it was resolved to convene by requisition a meeting of all members from Ireland favourable to self-government at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on April 9, to consider the expediency of bringing the question before Parliament. The circular convening this meeting issued by Sir R. Blennerhasset, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. McCarthy Downing, Mr. Henry Mitchell, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Nolan and Mr. Smyth. We will now know those of our representatives who are in favor of, and those opposed to the question and regard this as the most important demonstration of the year.—Galway Press.

The Home Government Association, by way of set-off against the Kerry Election Petition, have passed the following resolution:—"That this association, having been made aware of several instances in which landlords, agents, bailiffs, and other persons in Kerry have, in flagrant violation of the law, during, before, and since the late election, exercised and practised threats, coercion, and terrorism upon electors of that county, in order to intimidate them into voting against the National candidate, or to punish them for having voted for him, resolved that, in order to vindicate freedom of election, and to protect the people in the free exercise of the franchise, the necessary steps be forthwith taken to prosecute, at our expense, all such parties with the utmost rigour of the law. Resolved, further, that in order to carry out the foregoing resolution, a special fund be raised, to which we invite the contribution of all persons favourable to freedom of election, and protection of humble voters against tyranny and coercion." The resolution was proposed by Mr. A. M. Sullivan and seconded by Mr. L. Waldron. The association has resolved to open a subscription to defray the cost of defending the seat. The *Nation* professes to be greatly gratified at the fact that a petition has been presented, because it will elicit revelations as to the influences used against Mr. Blennerhasset.

The *Fleming of Ireland* suggests that as the artisans are encouraged by philanthropists to emigrate to a better market when work gets short at home, the same rule should be applied to the Judges and lawyers, and they should be sent to England, where they would find plenty to do. It says:—"Thither let them go, on a mission to civilize and punish—and let them take with them again of their attendants who idle in Ireland; and let them take with them the Coercion Acts and the Algerine laws which are but insults to the virtuous people of Ireland, while in England they might serve as proper engines of repression and correction. For, since they were forged, fashioned, and contrived by England, they must be well adapted to the climate, manners, and customs of England; they suit us not.—Away with them to their native land! Enforce the Curfew law there, as in old times—that law which now rules our midland counties as with a red iron. It may stay robbery, stop plundering, and hold fast the uplifted hand of the murderous paricide.—Go forth also, a share of the Judges of Ireland who have no cause to judge here, and judge that nation which has fallen into iniquity, and whose cities reek with crimes as hideous as those which brought down a rain of fire on the Cities of the Plain."

A father and son were sentenced at Limerick Assizes to 20 years' penal servitude for beating a man to death.

An application was made to-day to Mr. Justice Keogh by Mr. McDonough, Q.C., on behalf of Captain Nolan, M.P., for particulars of the occasions and persons when and by whom the spiritual influence, intimidation, and other corrupt practices alleged in the petition were committed. Counsel relied on the affidavit denying the charges. Strong affidavits in reply were made by Sir Thomas Burke, Lord Westmeath, and others, to the effect that if the information were now given witnesses would be spirited away or tampered with, and that spiritual influence and intimidation were still practised. The Court refused to expose the witnesses to the consequences stated in the affidavits against the motion, and refused it except as to the charge of treating, but said care would be taken that the petition should not be taken by surprise when the petition came on for hearing.—Times Dublin Cor 13th.

England, Ireland, and Scotland are so united together geographically, commercially, and by all manner of ties arising out of amalgamation of race and of interests that it is plainly vital to the three to be united in one Empire. A separation would be ruin to all three. But they are still distinct nationalities, and each has its own individuality, and only its own representatives in Parliament have any right to direct the action of the Executive in its regard. At a time when the national Parliament was not as yet so much the sovereign power as the Sovereign's council, Scotland and Ireland, no less than England, had each its independent Parliament. Scotland was induced, sore against her will, to swamp her own representation in that of the larger nation, and so lose her autonomy, but she has always managed to get, by a side wind, all she needed for practical purposes, having obtained a tacit understanding that English representatives should not interfere in Scotch questions. Ireland at a later period lost her Parliament through the shameless bribery of English, and more shameless venality of Irish statesmen, and ever since she has lost her autonomy, without any tacit understanding of non-interference with national concerns which Scotland found it her wisest course to accept. The result has been complete centralization of rule for Ireland. She has been ruled by England as completely as if she had no place in a constitution based on government by national representation. She has been ruled from England, and has been helpless under the dominion of overwhelming English and Scotch majorities whenever her interests did not happen to coincide with those of the other two kingdoms.—

The only course for her representative men has been to quote the words of Mr. Mac Carthy, "to chaffer with successive ministries, buying concessions at one time for votes given at another." One result of all this is that Ireland is, and who saw wonder at it, disaffected to the heart's core, not so much with Imperial rule in itself, as with Imperial rule interfering in purely national questions. Another result is that the Imperial Parliament is overwhelmed with so much more business than it can get through that complaints long and loud arising up from all parts of the three kingdoms, and public and private bills have come to a dead lock, like to nothing except the commissariat department at Sebastopol of happy memory. The remedy proposed for this state of things is that "Home Rule," which Ireland demands as her right, and we ask can anything be more loyal or more reasonable?—Catholic Opinion.

By our assize intelligence it will be seen that the city of Kilkenny enjoys, on the present occasion, the proud distinction of what is known as "a maiden assize." The right hon. and learned judge who presided in the City Court had the satisfaction of informing the gentlemen summoned on the grand jury that they were empanelled merely *pro forma*, as there was not a single bill of indictment to be sent before them. This happy circumstance, it is fair to observe, did not arise either from the fact of undetected crime or that offenders had been disposed of by the local and minor tribunals. The simple truth is, there was a total absence of the commission of crime since the last assizes, a fact testified to in the most conclusive manner by the constabulary report which was submitted to the presiding judge. Therefore, in accordance with the time-honoured custom, his lordship was presented by the High Sheriff with a pair of white gloves. These are facts highly creditable to the citizens of Kilkenny, and speak with marvellous eloquence of their peaceable and moral conduct. Since July last, that is during a period of eight months, not one crime, to the knowledge of a large and efficient police force, has been perpetrated within the limits of the city of Kilkenny. This is a circumstance which redounds to the honour of the people and upon which they are entitled to hearty congratulations.—Dublin Freeman.

April 2.—While the races at Lurgan, Ireland, were in progress a stand crowded with spectators gave way, and about 200 persons were precipitated to the ground amid a confused mass of broken timbers; 29 were injured, some of whom cannot recover.

AN ORANGE GATHERING.—The "Sandy-row True Blues"—need we say a Belfast Orange Lodge?—held their annual soiree on Friday evening. The proceedings were rather tame for Sandy-row, but we may call a few rhetorical flowers which go to form a fine bouquet of the true colour and flavour. Thus Mr. James Hart was good enough to announce that "The bulwark of the Throne at the present time, as it had always been, was the Orange Society."—"As it had always been." Poor Mr. Hart evidently forgets that the only really dangerous conspiracy ever planned against our present gracious Queen was the notable one hatched by Orangemen for placing the Queen's uncle on her Majesty's throne. The Rev. Mr. Crawley was her first clerical speaker, and of course threw a fair amount of the *odium theologium* into his harangue. He said—"He thought they had all reason to thank God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and that that which the enemy doubtless desired had not come to pass.—They were all aware with what anxiety and eagerness people took up the papers of the day to see the progress and prospective termination of the disease with which he was afflicted; but, contrary to the expectations and hopes of many, God graciously heard the prayers of the Christian people in the land, and had he not been spared, an effort would at no distant date have been made to set aside Royalty in this land." The meaning of all this is that the Irish Catholics were anxious for the death of the Prince—one of the most impudent falsehoods ever ventilated even in an Orange Lodge. The Rev. Mr. Hartwick, who followed, talked in the same *issimo* key. He said that—"A falling in Orangism that he would like to see remedied was that it had hitherto acted too much on the defensive, and had been losing ground, not so much in numbers or principles, but in preserving the institutions of the country. They ought to go in for repeal of the Emancipation Bill, for the restoration of the Protestant Established Church, for the restoration of the bulwarks of the Constitution that had been thrown down, and by these means they would gain something worthy, and do great good to Protestantism." We hope the Rev. Mr. Hartwick will live till he sees his legislative programme adopted.—Dublin Freeman.

After nine long months the judges are now engaged in disposing of the accumulation of crime for that period. And what is the condition of things which is everwhither presented? Why in this still thickly populated country, with its five or six millions of inhabitants, with its unfortunately considerable amount of poverty and destitution, in almost every county in the island the Judges find awaiting trial a few of the pettiest of petty larceny rogues, a couple of sheep-stealers, and no one else. Agrarian offences have almost disappeared from the calendar, and in the few counties where they do appear are represented by a few threatening letters—compositions which are generally the offspring of mischief and folly rather than deliberate crime. Two or three remarkable and heinous offences have, it is true, occurred, but they are the emanations of individual depravity, not of any general unsoundness of the public mind; and, curiously enough, in the two most important of these offences a police officer and an ex-policeman are the parties charged with the crime. Under these circumstances, seeing the profound and general tranquillity which prevails, we think it is high time that the Government should definitely put an end to the state of siege in Ireland—should at once restore to this country the full benefit of the Constitution, which is now partially suspended.—Dublin Freeman.

THE JELLY FISH.—So large a portion of its bulk consists of water that one of no less than thirty-four pounds weight, being left to dry in the sun for some days, was found to have lost ninety-nine per cent. of its original weight. Writing of the very attractive appearance of the huge jelly fish, Agassiz observes that "to form an idea of his true appearance, one must meet him as he swims along at mid-day, rather lazily within his huge semitransparent disk, with his flexible-lobed margin glittering in the sun, and his tentacles floating a distance of several yards behind him. Encountering one of these huge jelly fishes, when out in a row-boat, we attempted to make a rough measurement of his dimensions upon the spot. He was lying quietly near the surface, and did not seem in the least disturbed by our proceeding, but allowed the oar, eight feet in length, to be laid across the disk, which proved to be seven feet in diameter. Backing the boat slowly along the line of the tentacles, which were floating at their utmost extension behind him, we measured these in the same manner, and found them to be rather more than fourteen times the length of the oar, thus covering a space of some hundred and twelve feet." This huge mass is produced by a hydroid measuring not more than half an inch in length when fully grown.—Scientific American.

STATISTICS.—Of the one thousand and one young ladies who fainted last year, 998 fell into the arms of gentlemen, two fell on the floor, and one into a water-butt.

*"The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland." By W. E. A. Lecky, M.A. London: Longmans, Green and Co.

The True Witness

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

G. E. CLERE, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL.—1872.

Friday, 12.—St. Vincent Ferrer, O. (April 5.)

Saturday, 13.—St. Hermenegild, M.

Sunday, 14.—Second after Easter.

Monday, 15.—Of the Peria.

Tuesday, 16.—Of the Peria.

Wednesday, 17.—St. Anicetus, P. M.

Thursday, 18.—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The provisional government of France presided over by M. Thiers has lasted another week, but from day to day we may expect to hear that it has been overthrown. A reactionary Bonapartist agitation is reported as prevailing in Paris; and though it is hard to believe, it seems almost certain that the "man of December," who is also the "man of Sedan," has still many partisans in France. In Germany, war to the knife against the Church has been proclaimed, and all semblance even of moderation has been abandoned. Not merely is all government aid withdrawn from Catholic schools, but in the name of civil and religious liberty, Catholics are not to be allowed to keep schools at all; and non-German priests, are to be prosecuted if, without the sanction of government, that is to say of Prince Bismarck, they presume to exercise their functions in the new Empire. Only that the penalties prescribed by these modern liberal laws are not so severe as those inflicted upon refractory foreigners, who in the days of Nero, without the permission of Caesar, presumed to preach Christianity in Rome, there is really no difference betwixt the actual condition of affairs ecclesiastical in Germany, and those of the first and second centuries of our era in Rome. Bismarck is thus fairly committed to this war with the Catholic Church; he has drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard, whilst the plaudits of the Liberal world encourage him to persevere. We fear not for the result however, and untrifled we accept the combat, for one greater than Bismarck has predicted not only the battle, but its issue. Dr. Dollinger has thrown away the Catholic mask which he at first assumed to conceal the ugly features of Old Catholicism. He now comes out openly as an avowed Protestant, as a disciple of Luther, whom he lauds as one of Germany's greatest sons. From Rome there is no change to report; the financial condition of the intrusive government is, we rejoice to see, growing worse day by day; on our 6th page the reader will find an interesting article on this subject, from the London Times. Spain appears to be on the eve of another revolution which will send King Amadeus packing; the comic papers gravely announce the expected arrival of an Italian frigate, for conveying back to Italy a foreigner and his family, now resident in Madrid. The Carlist party are again raising their heads.

There have been long discussions in the Imperial Parliament on the hitch in the Washington Treaty. No formal arrangement of the matter in dispute has, as yet, been mutually agreed to; but, though the state of affairs is something like the famous "dead-lock" in the Critic, we doubt not but what some diplomatic Jove will appear in time to cut the knot, and to cause the dropping of all the swords and daggers which now seem to menace our peace.

Winter, hideous winter, still asserts its reign in Lower Canada, but must now soon be compelled to yield to the gentle influences of Spring. Small-pox is on the increase; but we may hope that when the mild weather shall have set in, French Canadians will again open their windows, and let a little fresh air into their dwellings, which will of course have the effect of arresting the progress of the epidemic amongst them. The scarcity of fuel, which, fearfully dear all the winter, is now at a famine price, has, we doubt not, had much to do with the fearful mortality of the winter, by compelling the crowding, and herding together, for the sake of economising fuel, of several families in one small, ill ventilated, and foul smelling apartment. Several of our City contemporaries

begin already to speak of the General Election for the Dominion Parliament, as near at hand. The Million Dollar By-Law will be submitted to the vote of the duly qualified municipal electors of Montreal on the 27th inst.; and the voting Yes, or No, will be continued throughout the ten following (legal) days. We see it reported that the notorious Gavazzi is again en route for this Continent, we suppose on a collecting tour—for money is what all these chaps are looking after. He may perhaps visit Canada; and if so, it is to be hoped that there will be found amongst its Catholic population none foolish enough, and wicked enough to interfere with, or to take any notice of him. "Let him severely alone; do not go and hear him yourselves, so that your ears may not be offended, and your angry passions aroused, by his obscene diatribes; but do not attempt to prevent others from listening to him." This is the line of conduct that all Catholics are bound to pursue; and if there be any who unfortunately shall deviate from it, they may be sure that they will meet with but scant sympathy from Catholics should they be kicked and cuffed within an inch of their lives.

PARIS, April 5.—M. Henri Rochefort, Paschal, Groussat and M. Assi sailed to-day for the penal Colony of New Caledonia.

The revenue tables of Victoria, Australia, for the last quarter, prove a most satisfactory state of affairs. The total receipts for the twelve months were £3,520,000, giving an increase, chiefly from customs of £276,000 on the year 1870.

Our readers will no doubt, be grateful to our correspondent *Sacerdos*, for his excellent letters on the question—"Was St. Peter ever at Rome?" They must feel that, historically, our learned correspondent, has exhausted the subject; that he has fairly met, and effectually disposed of all the objections of those who maintain the negative to this question; and that he has brought forward a mass of authorities in support of the affirmative, who cannot be rejected without calling in question the validity of all human testimony to a matter of fact. It is true that we have not the written evidence of eye-witnesses to the fact of the martyrdom at Rome of St. Peter; but, so short was the interval that elapsed betwixt the date assigned by tradition for that event—A.D. 67—and the appearance of writings in which, by devout and intelligent men, that event was put on record, that we may safely say that no fact related in history is better attested than is that of the martyrdom of St. Peter at Rome, under the Neronian persecution.

It is recorded by writers of the second century; by men therefore, who in their younger days must have been contemporaries of those who, in their youth, might well have seen St. Peter led out to execution. For instance: a young man, born A.D. 50, would have been 17 years of age at the time of the Apostle's martyrdom; and might easily have attained the age of 70, which would have made him the contemporary of men, born A.D. 100; to whom he might have related his experiences, and by whom those experiences might have been recorded in writing towards the close of the second century. There are numbers now living in Canada, who may have, when young, conversed with old men who were eye-witnesses of, or may have taken part in, the battle which made Canada a portion of the British Empire; and betwixt the date assigned as that of St. Peter's death by crucifixion, and its appearance as a piece of written history, the interval that elapsed was about the same as that which has elapsed since the bloody conflict on the Heights of Abraham.

But if not founded upon historical fact, how could the tradition have, in so short a time, arisen, and met with universal reception? But one reason for the origin of such a tradition, if not founded on facts, suggests itself—to wit: That already, towards the end of the first century, so firmly established, and so universally diffused and received as a fundamental doctrine of Christianity was the belief in the Primacy of St. Peter, as Prince of the Apostles, that even Rome, the Imperial City, the Queen City of the universal globe, was thought to receive additional lustre from the presence of St. Peter, and from his Episcopate. Only upon this hypothesis could the tradition, had there been no corresponding historical fact, have originated; and thus the tradition even, if false, would but prove how highly, even in the very first days of the Church, the peculiar office i.e. the Primacy of St. Peter was esteemed, since even Rome, already so great, deemed it necessary to claim him as her Bishop.

But would the other cities of the Empire have been content to allow this claim to pass unchallenged, if not founded on notorious facts? and if the Babylon from whence St. Peter dates his first letter to the strangers scattered throughout Asia, &c., were not the mystical Babylon of the Apocalypse, but the geographical Babylon, how came it that the latter did not assert her claims, as against the City of the Caesars? And yet of any other City having ever contested

with Rome the proud, coveted, much envied distinction of being the *cathedra Petri*, the City where the Prince of the Apostles had established his seat, there is no trace in history; as most assuredly there would be, upon the hypothesis that St. Peter had conferred the dignity of his presence and Episcopate upon any of Rome's rivals, all jealous of her secular greatness.

THE CITY OF THE PLAGUE.—The actual serious condition of Montreal, to which the name of the *Pest-City* may be well applied, is stirring up the press, and individual citizens, to the necessity of immediate action. There is no time to be lost; death is advancing at a rapid pace, and yet nothing is being done to arrest the progress of the destroyer, which is carrying off the population at the rate of 140 per week.

The unusual accumulation of dead bodies, many hundreds of them victims of the hideous small-pox, all advancing to a state of decomposition, in the vault of the Cemetery—is causing a most abominable stench on the *Cote des Neiges* road; and may be perceived at nearly the distance of a mile, as we have been informed by people coming in from the country, and who were half poisoned with the fearful stink. The authorities should at once apply without stint, the most powerful disinfectants, lest the task of transferring from the vault to the graves the mass of corruption in the former; be the cause of an outbreak of pestilence in severer form than ever. We publish below an article from the *Daily News*, and some extracts from a Memorial on the subject of the Public Health. Both documents should be carefully studied:—

SANITARY REFORM.—The majority of our City Council seem unable to comprehend the rudiments of sanitary science. They fancy that if foot-paths are kept in order, and streets prevented falling into neglect, that every thing must be smooth and serene; whereas streets and footpaths, city hall, park and railways, are not to be bewitched for a moment, against the duty of providing an efficient system of drainage. The chief, and most costly, portion of the City Council work, is underneath the streets, removed from inspection and criticism. The lives of the citizens are the counters with which the game is played. It would no doubt shock a pious church-going Councillor or Alderman, to be told that he was guilty of murder. Yet it is perfectly easy to prove, by statistics, that in certain sections of this city, defective and false systems of drainage inflict a heavy denture on those families condemned to live there. Cost is of no consequence in comparison with the lives of the inhabitants. We are living in whitened sepulchres, and almost invite the ravages of an endemic plague.—*Daily News 4th inst.*

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The following is from the Memorial presented to the Council, April 3rd, by the late Secretary of the Sanitary Association:—

The mortality of the city has been steadily increasing, each month, from an average weekly death-rate of 69 in November to 120 in March; the death-rate of children advancing from 42 in November to 84 in March. The interments last week were 118, including 82 children, and 43 from small-pox.

During the past quarter, we have lost nearly 38 living souls each week, as compared with the winter quarter of last year. Should the same loss continue through the year, we shall, at its close, have sacrificed the lives of 2,470 of our citizens on the altar of wilful neglect of the known laws of health.

As the Council have just past a by-law concerning privies, which will (if faithfully carried out) greatly increase the existing offensiveness of the sewers, it is even more urgent than before that the most practicable plan for ventilating these sewers be at once carried out.

As the approaching warm weather will greatly increase the existing elements of disease, the spring cleansing of the city should be superintended in a far more systematic manner than in former years. The existing staff of medical and police officers may be made far more efficient under proper management; but it cannot be expected that the members of the Board of Health can give as much time to this work as its urgency requires.

Under these circumstances I am authorised to state that a gentleman, long resident in the city, and who deservedly enjoys the respect of all classes of the inhabitants, has offered to give his whole time for three months in organizing the Health Department. The details of his plan will be communicated to the Board of Health, if the Council, at this meeting, think proper to accept his gratuitous services. Although the Chairman of the Health Committee is unfortunately absent, the issues of the work are too important to allow even of a week's unnecessary delay.

The following extracts from the "Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts," just published, will be found of important application to our own condition.

"Small-pox had been epidemic in Lowell and Holyoke, but in no other town. It appeared in Worcester but was driven out by the vigilance of the health authorities. It tried Springfield, but failed. Boston has been almost entirely exempt. There can be little doubt that it would not have spread in Lowell and Holyoke, had the health authorities acted with more promptness and decision. In those cities are many French Canadians, who are notoriously perverse in refusing vaccination; and when sick with small-pox, conceal if possible the nature of their disease. Neither their ignorance, nor their fool-hardiness should be allowed to endanger the lives of those among whom they dwell."

SMALL-POX.—This horrid disease is, we regret to see, always on the increase; and week by week the number of deaths augments. It is confined almost entirely to the French Canadians inhabiting the eastern part of the City; and out of 43 victims to the disease last week only two were of English origin. The *Montreal Gazette* of the 4th inst., calls public attention to this very singular, and very serious state of affairs, in the following terms:—

"The continued increase in the death-rate from small-pox, is a subject which we fear has not sufficiently challenged the attention of those members of the City Council who are specially charged with questions affecting the public health. There is fair ground for suspicion that we are becoming so familiar with the ravages of this loathsome disease, in the eastern portion of the city, as to be comparatively callous about the adoption of remedial measures. A few weeks ago when the number of deaths was little more than one-half what it was last week, there was

some appearance of public opinion having been aroused. Some very painful deaths, which occurred in the western part of the city, had their influence in exciting public attention to the question, and there seemed some hope that steps would be taken in the direction of sanitary reform. One result was that almost every English speaking family in the western part of the city was vaccinated. For some weeks the consulting rooms of our physicians were literally crowded, and as a consequence the disease has been almost entirely banished from that section of the city, and indeed from the Protestant inhabitants generally. Among our French Canadian fellow citizens the deaths which occurred had not the same influence. The disease itself has fewer terrors for them, for, as a matter of fact, it prevails more or less among them during every season, as a consequence of the utter neglect by them of the ordinary preventives which science has discovered. And there have been those, medical men too, who, ignoring all the teachings of medical science, closing their eyes to the facts transpiring before them, have not hesitated to urge a continuance of this same systematic neglect. The result was apparent. While Dr. Coderre theorised, the victims of his persuasion were passing away to the tomb. Last week forty-two of them went to their long home, all but one, children under twelve years of age, and all but two, Roman Catholics, and we believe French Canadians. The pernicious teaching is having its effect."

The Dr. Coderre above alluded to by the *Gazette* is known as a very strenuous opponent of vaccination; and from the increase of small-pox, it is to be feared that he is only too successful. He is also publishing a series of articles on the subject in the *Minerve*, the perusal of which, however, ought, we think, to have the contrary effect to that by the writer intended; and should encourage recourse to vaccination as the only prophylactic, as yet discovered, that tends to arrest the spread of the most loathsome of all diseases with which the human race is afflicted.

The theory of Dr. Coderre, if we have rightly grasped his meaning, is this:—That small-pox, and cow-pox are substantially one and the same disease; and that in consequence the vaccine virus with which we inoculate, is but the virus of real small-pox, attenuated however, and mitigated by its passage through other animal organisms. Now if such be the case; and if persons who have once been attacked with small-pox, enjoy comparative immunity from the danger of a second attack of the same disease, it would apparently follow that persons to whom by vaccination, an attenuated, or mitigated form of real small-pox has been communicated, will enjoy the same privilege; and this without having had to pass through the severer and more dangerous form of the same disease. But this is all that is claimed for it, by the advocates of vaccination. They do not pretend that the vaccinated person is rendered absolutely small-pox proof; but they assert, and statistics in general—and those of Montreal in particular—bear out the assertion—that the person vaccinated is, to a very considerable extent, protected against small-pox, and that the disease, even should it attack him will generally assume a mild form. This is just what we should expect would be the case, or the consequence of vaccination, if the vaccine virus be only a dilute, attenuated, and mitigated variolous virus; and the fever that attends vaccination but an attenuated and mitigated attack of real small-pox. The conclusion which we draw from Dr. Coderre's labored essays against vaccination then is this:—By all means vaccinate; but be careful that the virus wherewith you vaccinate be indeed real vaccine virus.

DIVORCE IN THE STATES.—To one educated in English habits of thought, the facility afforded for divorce in the States is something unaccountable. Its prevalence loosens the bonds of society. Even in the older States like Connecticut and Vermont, the proportion of divorces to marriages is a cause of uneasiness to the moral and religious part of the community. In the newer States, like Illinois and Indiana, it is the worst symptom of the free and easy sense that is generally entertained of the obligations of all contracts.

No nullification or repudiation laws are so disastrous in their effects as these lax and immoral divorce laws. As the family relation is the foundation of all other relations, nothing would so much tend to the stability of the State as what secures its sacredness and permanence. Were all the much agitated woman's rights granted them, they would not accomplish half so much for their protection and welfare as just and beneficent marriage laws.—*Witness, 3d inst.*

We are glad that our Protestant contemporary sees and admits the evil of divorce laws, and the dangers thence accruing, to society and Christian civilization. The explanation, however, of the phenomenon which he looks upon as "something unaccountable to one educated in English habits of thought," is very easy.

That phenomenon is, "the facility afforded for divorce in the States;" the explanation of it is obvious. The United States have receded still further from the Catholic Church, and Catholic traditions than has, as yet, England; though of late years the latter has taken a long stride in the same backwards direction. The old Catholic traditions of the sanctity of marriage, of "holy matrimony," have lingered for generations in England, and have been kept alive by the imperfectly reformed Church of England, which, till within a few years, insisted upon the indissolubility of Christian marriage. In the United States these Catholic traditions never obtained a footing; their moral atmosphere is thoroughly Protestant; and in consequence we witness that total disregard for the sanctity of the marriage tie which to-day gives to the said United States a bad pre-eminence amongst the nations of the world. They are

what they are in the matter of divorce, because they are thoroughly Protestant.

There is no ground logically tenable betwixt that of the absolute indissolubility of the marriage tie, on which the Catholic Church takes her stand; and that of the unrestricted unlimited right of divorce, which in the United States has already been nearly reached. In the matter of the relations of the sexes, man, in other words, the State, can neither impose, nor relax any moral obligations. It may attach certain legal penalties to neglect of its regulations, and declare the issue of certain unions alone competent to inherit and succeed to property; but it cannot make that which God has prohibited moral; or make that immoral, which He has not prohibited.

In a word, man, or the State is incompetent to make marriage laws of moral obligation. The decree of a Court of Justice, or of a Legislature, though it may legalize, can never make moral, the act of the person once married, who in virtue thereof cohabits with another woman, or with another man. Such unions are, no matter what Courts of Law, or Parliaments may say to the contrary, adulteries; are none the less criminal because sanctioned by human law. The latter is competent to legislate for the civil accidents to which marriage gives rise, and to determine the civil status of the children; but in the matter of sexual unions it can neither impose, nor relax any moral obligations.

If God has given to us, His creatures, marriage laws, we are bound to obey those laws, and those laws only. If He has not done this, then every man, every woman, is, morally, at liberty to follow his, or her inclinations, or natural affinities; to cohabit with whomsoever he, or she, pleases, and for just so long as is mutually agreeable. This is the doctrine of the "Free-Lovers," who of all Protestants, are, on the matter of marriage, the most logical, and the most consistent with Protestant principles. Their principles, too, must ultimately triumph, and in time be everywhere adopted by all communities that reject the Catholic doctrine; for if Christian marriage be not a divine institution, and therefore one whose essential conditions have been for ever determined by God Himself, and with which therefore man has no right to tamper, every one has the right to determine for himself, or herself, the conditions of his, or her sexual relations. In a word, we defy any one to take up any ground logically tenable, betwixt the position of the Catholic, and that of the "Free-Lovers."

SOIREE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The soiree in aid of the funds of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute at Mile End came off in the St. Patrick's Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd inst. Though the state of the roads was execrable, the attendance was good, many of our most distinguished clergy and laity being present.

The evening's entertainments gave general satisfaction. They consisted of addresses, and exercises by the pupils of the Institute, interspersed with music. First we had an exhibition in the process of Articulation, as taught to the Deaf and Dumb; after which came a dialogue in English betwixt two of the pupils. This novel, but most effectual mode of placing the afflicted inmates of our Deaf and Dumb asylums, in easy communication not only with one another, but with the outer world, has been but recently attempted on this Continent, having been introduced about a year and a half ago, on his return from Europe, by the indefatigable Director of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute, M. Belanger. The system, as we have already explained to our readers, when perfected, enables the eye, supplemented in the case of beginners by the sense of touch, to perform as it were the functions of the ear. The words articulated by the dumb man are not indeed heard by his deaf brother, but they are seen, and understood from the movements of his lips; whilst to aid the eye, the fingers of the deaf listener are placed in contact with the throat, nose, and chest of the dumb speaker, so as to assist him in the interpretation of the words articulated. This system, the most perfect yet invented for enabling the Deaf and Dumb to communicate with the outer world, has been adopted in so far as Canada is concerned only in the Catholic Institute at Mile End; but we believe that it has been attempted on a small scale in an institution near Springfield in the U. States, kept by a Mr. Whipple.

The musical part of the evening's entertainment was under the direction of Mad. Pizzotti, assisted by Mad. Leduc, by M. Maillet, and Mr. J. Fowler, to whom the thanks of M. Belanger are respectfully tendered in acknowledgment of his services. We should mention that in the course of the evening an excellent address was delivered by Mr. Curran.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—On Wednesday evening of last week, the Pupils of this institution gave their annual musical and dramatic soiree in honor of St. Patrick. The Hall

where these representations are usually given was crowded. Well prepared addresses were delivered by M. C. Doherty and others; after which came an interesting drama, The Temptation, the several parts in which were admirably filled by the young gentlemen. The evening's entertainments were varied, and its pleasures enhanced by the violin of M. Martel, the flute of M. Follens, and the fine baritone of M. Lavioie. We may say of the seance that it was a great success, fluttering to all those who took part therein, and most acceptable to the spectators.

The Globe undertakes to criticize Dr. Ryerson. It says:—

"We only know of one other divine, the famous Simon Episcopius,—by his enemies at least regarded as a Socinian,—who fancied he could construct a platform of unity of doctrine for all sects. We need scarcely say he signally failed. "Dr. Ryerson, no doubt, fancied that he had genius enough to eliminate from sacramental and doctrinal definitions all that could give offence to any particular sect; and yet leave a residue sufficient to satisfy all. Though how any man not in his dotage could seriously entertain such an idea may well astonish the reader."

Dr. Ryerson is not the only man in Canada, who has tried and signally failed, in the same attempt. There are many, both in this country and the U. States, who would not relish being told that they were all in their dotage, who seriously talk about our "common Christianity;" and twaddle about the possibility of giving a distinctively Christian, and at the same time "non-sectarian" education to children in Common Schools; "though," to use the words of the Globe, "how any man, not in his dotage, could seriously entertain such an idea, may well astonish the reader." Every system of education must be in the actual state of society either Godless or "sectarian."

ECCLIASTICAL.—For the following item of ecclesiastical affairs in the United States we are indebted to the New York Freeman:—

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—On Sunday, April 14th, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan will be consecrated bishop in partibus and Conductor of the Archbishop of St. Louis, with right of succession.

On Sunday, April 21st, the Right Rev. Dr. McNeimey, Bishop in partibus in partibus and Conductor of the Bishop of Albany, with right of succession, will be consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The edifying life that Father McNeimey has led, through all the years of his priesthood, and his pleasant relations with the priests of the Diocese of New York, are a good augury for his success as Conductor to the Bishop of Albany.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.—This is the title of a very useful paper published by the government of Canada—giving ample and valuable statistical details respecting the several Provinces of British North America, its climate, products, and advantages as a home for the redundant population of the Old World. It is handsomely got up; and to it is prefixed a small chart showing the route of vessels bound to Quebec, and New York, respectively.

The recently taken Census of Prince Edward's Island shows a population of 94,021. Of these, nearly one-half, or 40,765, are put down as Catholics; of the Protestant sects, the numbers are as follows:—Presbyterians, 29,579; Methodists, 8,361; Anglicans, 7,220; Baptists, 4,371; Bible Christians, 2,709; Universalists, 77; Quakers, 8; other Protestant denominations not specified, 931. The total increase in the population since last census has been at the rate of 16.28 per cent; the numbers being for 1861, 80,857; and for 1871, 94,021.

We learn with much pleasure that the Rev. Mr. McGauran, Pastor of St. Patrick's, Quebec, is recovering from his late severe attack of illness.

The Pallium sent by the Sovereign Pontiff to His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, arrived a few days ago.

A CARD.—The Sisters of the House of Providence Kingston, Ont., desire to return thanks to the Revd. Pastors and people of the Parishes of Perth, Smith's Falls, Howe Island, Buenos Mills, Hungerford, Trenton and Tyendinago, for the liberal aid extended to them during the Months of January, February, and March, of 1872.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—April, 1872.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal and New York, of the April number of the Catholic World for the current month. The contents are as under:—1. Taine's English Literature; 2. Fragments of Early English Poems on the Passion; 3. The House of York; 4. The Duties of the Rich in Christian Society; 5. Easter Eve; 6. The Twenty-First Catholic Congress in Mayence; 7. Fleurance; 8. The Last Days of Oisín the Bard; 9. Affirmations; 10. How the Church Understands, and Upholds the Rights of Woman; 11. The Passion; 12. Jans von Steuffle's Donkey; 13. The Roman Empire, and the Mission of the Barbarians; 14. Acoustics and Ventilation; 15. Odd Stories; 16. The Three Plagues; 17. Newman on Miracles; 18. New Publications.—Persons desiring to take the Catholic World will address, post-paid, to Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal; the terms are \$4.50 per annum, and 45 cents for a single number.

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.—These are often said to be on their trial, and pendente lite we would not seek to prejudice the case. We may however be permitted to present our readers with some little items of evidence from late New York papers, as tending to show the value of republicanism, and the efficacy of its institutions in promoting the moral and material well-being of the people. It is for the jury, that is the readers, to form their own opinion on the case, and to return their verdict accordingly:—

The New York Herald says:—"We seem now to be within the centre of a cycle of outrage unparalleled in the annals of crime in this country. The shooting of human beings is scarcely more thought of than the shooting of so many sparrows. Highway robberies, in which the bludgeon or slingshot, instead of the sharp, incisive action of the poignard or the more blunt intrusion into one's skull or abdomen of the bullet, is becoming a favourite weapon of the ruffian and desperado.

A carnival of crime is now in progress in New York and the neighboring city of Brooklyn. Hardly a night has elapsed in the last two weeks, which has not been the scene to two or more revolting murders in each of these two cities. Upon the cars, in their parlors, upon the highways, men have been stricken down by the assassin's hand; and in nearly every instance the perpetrators have escaped detection.—Irish American.

Wendell Phillips says:—"I shall not state a paradox wholly new when I affirm that, so far as we have tried the system of universal suffrage in governing great cities, it has proved a failure. We dare not weigh New York with London. In the face of the Toryism and despotism of Europe, we dare not write New York and New Orleans beside Paris and Berlin. You may load your fingers with diamonds, fill your pockets with gold, and cover your neck with pearls, and walk up and down the Strand at midnight, and be certain to come home in the morning; but no man would ever try that experiment in Broadway without making his will."

The N.Y. police estimate that, on an average, fully 500 persons—men, women, and children—go into the streets every pleasant day with the intention of stealing anything they can, with any prospect of safety, lay their hands on. These marauders particularly infest the hotels, public offices, and crowded shops, and carry off whatever they can steal, from a bundle of dry goods, an umbrella, or a cane, to a sheet of paper or a daily newspaper. Many of them are well dressed, have good manners, and would never be suspected by the uninformed.

THE REVOLVER MARKET.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Rochester Democrat writes:—"The demand for revolvers is decidedly on the increase. There is so much said about shooting in the papers that every man of spirit feels incomplete without his revolver. There are a score of shooting galleries in or near Broadway, and these are generally full of incipient marksmen. The inevitable sign displayed at these establishments is a gentleman with a pistol, carved out of a board and neatly painted. If you go into one of these places on an evening you will see a crowd of young men prattling with their revolvers, and you can occasionally find here as good a shot as is to be met among the trappers of the West. If you advise any of the class to refrain from carrying such weapons, the reply is generally the same, "We do it in self-defence;" and yet these pistols thus worn "in defence" are as readily drawn for attack. Stokes carried his revolver "for defence," but how did he use it? The recent murders produce a demand by that peculiar law which makes anything popular that is dangerous or forbidden. By the same rule that "stolen waters are sweet" the secret possession of a revolver is a pleasure, and if the owner should occasionally exhibit it the sensation thus produced is no small gratification to his pride. There will be a large sale of these "shooting irons," "burkers," or whatever they are playfully called, before the winter is past.

If we stop here it is not from want of matter, but from want of space. They are however as far as they go strikingly illustrative of the blessings of democracy, and of the moral condition of the Model Republic.

TESTIMONY AGAINST ALCOHOL. Alcohol cannot supply anything which is essential to the due nutrition of the tissues.—W. B. Carpenter, M.D.

Alcohol is a poison to our organization. It is never digested and converted into nourishment.—Dr. Murray.

Beer, wine, spirits, etc., furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of blood, muscular fibre, or any other part which is the seat of the vital principle.—Baron Leibez.

A small quantity of pure alcohol injected into the veins of an animal causes immediate death. The poison having been absorbed, carried to the heart, and propelled to the brain, the nervous centres become paralyzed and the heart ceases to beat.—Prof. Munro, M.D.

The use of alcoholic drinks diminishes man's capacity to endure both mental and physical labor, increases his predisposition to disease, and shortens the average duration of life.—N. S. Davis, M. D.

I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and, if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the shattered nervous systems, which I have seen as the consequences of drinking, they would be aware that spirits and poisons are synonymous terms.—Sir Astley Cooper.

I have had, for the last seven years, much experience in the medical attendance upon persons who are total abstainers. During that period, hundreds of that class of persons have been under my care. I find that, as a class, they do not suffer from anything like the amount of sickness experienced by moderate drinkers of intoxicating drinks; that, when they are sick, the sickness is much more amenable to treatment, and, necessarily, they are sooner well again. Moreover I am convinced, that in many cases, the patient's recovery was entirely due to a life of previous abstinence from intoxicating beverages. Prof. Henry Munro, M.D.

Drunkenness is the curse of England:—a curse so great that it fur eclipses every other calamity under which we suffer. 150,000 workmen go to bed drunk every Saturday night in London alone. It is impossible to exaggerate the evils of drunkenness. Westminster Review.—Com.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—Easter Sunday, the Rev. Father Langecke, S. J., closed the ten days "Mission" he had been preaching in the parish Church of this place.

Three instructions were given daily—two English and one in French—affording the greatest satisfaction.

Considering the state of the roads, all the exercises were well attended, and the Rev. Pastor, who was kindly assisted in the Confessional by the ever obliging Fathers McDonell and Masterson, and the Rev. Director of the Mission, had the happiness to see upwards of a thousand persons receive the Holy Communion.

The young ladies of the Convent, accompanied by the fine organ, sang at the High Mass and Vespers and won the admiration of all present by their truly elegant performance. Com.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—April 1872.—Hardy and Mahoney, Philadelphia. \$2.50 per annum, in advance; single copies 25cts.

The following list of its contents will show that the current number of the Record is very interesting:—1. The Decline of Protestantism; 2. Praise God; 3. The Sleepers Sain; 4. Ten Years After; 5. The Story of the Hostages; 6. Bubbles; 7. Recent Advances in Christianity; 8. Self Conquest, or The Road to Peace; 9. Daniel O'Connell; 10. A Child's Answer; 11. The Miser of Marsillos; 12. Aurora Borealis; 13. New Publications.

THE YOUNG CRUSAIDER.—April 1872. \$1. per annum. Boston, 12 West Street.—This unpretending Catholic Monthly deserves well of the public, and Catholic parents will do well to put it in the hands of their children.

ADDRESS TO REV. FATHER DOWD.

A large and influential deputation, representing the congregations of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's churches, assembled in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and presented the Rev. Mr. Dowd, pastor of the Church, with the following address, which was read by Edward Murphy, Esq.:

REVEREND AND REVERED SIR.—We, the Catholics of Irish origin of Montreal, comprising the congregations of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's, grateful for the many services you have rendered in the cause of religion, as well as in establishing Christian union and good feeling amongst us in this city, respectfully approach you at this juncture to assure you of our unbounded affection and respect, and of our undiminished confidence in your guidance as our Pastor, and in your counsel and advice to us as Irish Catholics.

During the past twenty-four years of your zealous labours amongst us as Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, religion has been promoted and extended, the facilities for public worship increased, our churches embellished, and our educational and charitable institutions and religious and moral associations and societies rendered prosperous to a degree reflecting credit on the Irish congregations of this city, a result which we do not hesitate to attribute mainly to your untiring exertions, your devoted earnestness, and your eminent administrative capacity.

Your instructions, and your pastoral advice in the pulpit, always dictated by a strong and lively faith, and breathing the pure spirit of religion and charity, have largely contributed to maintain amongst us the traditional love and respect of Irish Catholics for their pastors and for ecclesiastical authority, and a cheerful generosity in the promotion of works of charity.

Under these circumstances, we feel it a duty to testify to the unanimity of our admiration and approval of the course you have constantly adopted during your ministry amongst us, in which you have been so ably and zealously supported by your coadjutors, the reverend clergy of our respective congregations; and we shall always deprecate any attempt to disturb that unanimity amongst us, feeling that any such attempt can emanate alone from those unfriendly to the preservation of union amongst us as Irish Catholics.

In conclusion, we fervently pray that many years may be yet granted you to dwell amongst us, and to continue and perfect your labors in the cause of religion and peace amongst the Irish of Montreal.

(Signed) EDWARD MURPHY, Chairman. O. J. DEVLIN, Secretary. And several thousand others.

REPLY. My DEAR FRIENDS.—On all occasions, during my prolonged intercourse with you, your filial confidence has justified on my part the most unreserved candour. You will permit me, I am sure, not to depart from the same candour in acknowledging your more than kind address.

Were I to consult my own feelings, and my own judgment, I would decline the honour you do me, and distinguish though it certainly is. I have, before now, declined similar manifestations of love and confidence on the part of over-gratified friends. Not that I do not fully appreciate the confidence of those to whom I devote my whole being, or am insensible to their love. Indifference is no part of my nature. But I have always thought that as a father does not need to be assured in words of the respect and love of a dutiful son, so a pastor who, whatever his shortcomings may be, sincerely devotes himself to the duties of his sacred charge, need not be told, in so many words, that Irish Catholics love and respect him. If then I resign my own feelings and my own judgment on this occasion, I do so entirely in deference to the motives which must have suggested this compliment.

I am sure they will be worthy of your wisdom as well as of your well-tried affection for me. Men like you must have seen that some general good was to be promoted, or some grave evil averted, or you would not be here to-day on an occasion like the present.

It is in this conviction that I consent to receive your address, and thank you for the assurance of your respect, affection and confidence, which, how little soever they are deserved by me, I know are sincerely entertained by you. I must thank you in silence, for no words at my command can convey the feelings of my heart at this moment.

You state truly that great progress has been made during the past twenty-four years. At the beginning of that period we possessed no public institution of any kind; to-day we are in a position to give a happy home to our own orphans, to shelter and comfort our aged and infirm poor, to protect our unemployed female servants, and to give night refuge to a vast number of homeless persons, without distinction of country or religion. The other evidences of progress you mention are also very real. But I must in truth disavow the part assigned to me in producing these happy results. Placed in the van by Divine Providence, I had little more to do than to guide the movement of religious zeal, and of

enthusiastic charity, which took in our whole people, acting as from one impulse, having but one mind and one heart, as they had but one common interest.

Our invaluable institutions are the result, not of my efforts, but of your own cordial union, and of your own open-handed charity. I can assure you in all sincerity that when I review the past, in order to prepare for the review under which I shall have to pass another day, I find causes not of vanity, but of humiliation, for not having made the rich soil, given to me to cultivate, produce even yet more abundantly.

That your hearts have been always open to every appeal in favour of works of charity I can well testify; and I am equally ready to testify to the heroic docility with which you on all occasions conformed your conduct to the duty of respect for, and submission to, ecclesiastical authority. In all this my poor words have been for little. At best they were but the feeble instruments of divine grace. We may plant and water, but God alone gives the increase. Indeed my task in the pulpit has been an easy one; for I have had to address a people who understood that the duty of their pastor was, not only to instruct and to exhort, but also, in due season, to reprove and to correct; and it is no small merit to you that I am able to state that my voice has been hearkened to with equal docility, whether raised in reproof or in exhortation. May God grant that this truly Catholic spirit may always abide amongst you.

You, my dear friends, deprecate any attempt to disturb that union which has been the strength and the honour of Irish Catholics in this city. So do I with all my heart. Our happy union has placed us in the proud position we now occupy, and has safeguarded and made prosperous all our dearest interests—religious, social, and charitable. With more politics I have nothing to do. These interests are unassailable, except through dissension. Dissension alone can retard our progress, and bring decay upon our now flourishing institutions, both religious and charitable.

If you will pardon in me the folly of advancing any claim to merit, I will advance this claim, and this only—I have laboured twenty-four years to bring my fellow-countrymen to love and respect one another. This has been the one thought of my mind the one motive power of all my exertions, the one cherished object of my heart. For many years I have seen in your fraternal union the happy realization of my wishes. You commanded the respect of your fellow-citizens, and you received a rich blessing from God on all your undertakings, because you loved and respected one another. It is therefore a singular consolation to me to-day to receive your Address, as a guarantee that harmony and fraternal love shall never fail amongst the Irish Catholics of Montreal.

I thank you for the well-deserved compliment you pay to my co-operators—the reverend clergy of the different Irish congregations of the city. We are all but one heart in our love for our people, and one mind in devising the best means of guarding them from evil, and of helping them on to Heaven over the rugged path of duty.

Your concluding wish affects me much, though I fear I cannot entirely coincide with it. It might be better for me to go soon to my long rest, were such the will of God; and better for you that the labour of continuing and perfecting what has been commenced, should pass into younger and more energetic hands. This however we must leave to God to settle, in the mean-time let us resolve to do our duty.—Having no side or personal interest of any kind to serve, my duty is to save my own poor soul by doing all I can to save yours. Your duty is, by your virtues, and especially by Catholic union and love, to do honour to our holy religion, and thereby rejoice the heart of our dear old land. Once more I thank you, and may God bless abundantly both you and your families, and all the children of St. Patrick whom you so worthily represent here to-day.

We understand that on Monday evening, a number of the signers met and resolved, in addition to the address, to present Father Dowd with a purse of money sufficient to pay off the debt on St. Bridget's Asylum. Over one thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot.

OBITUARY.—We record with regret the death of one of our oldest and most respected fellow citizens, Mr. Patrick Brennan, who departed this life on Sunday morning, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Mr. Brennan arrived in his city from his native place, King's County, Ireland, in the year 1829, and was a resident of Montreal for the past fifty-two years. His energy, industry and integrity caused him to be highly respected by all classes of the community, amongst whom he will be long remembered. His life was one of extreme activity, he always struggled manfully for what he conceived to be the good cause, and he never was applied to in vain on behalf of any charitable object.

The funeral of the deceased took place on Tuesday morning, and never have we seen one so numerous attended. There were present, not only the relatives, friends, and fellow-countrymen of the deceased, but citizens of all origins, and of every creed, all seeking to testify their respect for the departed, and for his family. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung at St. Patrick's, which church was handsomely and appropriately ornamented for the solemn occasion. Mr. Brennan was one of the Directors of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, by whose inmates, and by the poor generally—for his charities knew no bounds—he will be long and deeply lamented.—R. I. P.

OBITUARY.—In this city, on Thursday, April 4th, John Cutler, (of the firm of Ekers & Cutler), son of the late John Cutler, Quarter-Master of H. M. 19th Light Dragoons.

The deceased was for many years a resident of Montreal, and by his upright conduct and integrity gained for himself many admirers. His funeral, which took place last Sunday afternoon, was one of the largest and most respectable that has taken place in the city for some time.—R. I. P.

We have great pleasure in congratulating our friend, Mr. Denis Barry, of this city, on his brilliant examination, and honors conferred on him at the late convocation of McGill University. Mr. Barry is no doubt well known already to most of our readers through the medium of the Weekly Times newspaper, of which he was editor and proprietor.

DISEASE OF THE HEART CURED. WESTPORT, Digby County, April 4, 1870.—JAMES I FELLOWS, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have been for many years a victim to Heart Disease and Prostration of the system generally. Having tried physicians of eminence, both in Europe and America, and obtaining no relief, I was at last induced to try your invaluable Syrup, and am happy to say, with the best results. On using the first bottle my complaint was better, and before the fourth was finished, I was completely cured. Please publish for the benefit of others, and oblige. 39. Capt. MAURICE PETERS, Senr.

ST. PATRICKS SOCIETY. The annual election of officers of this Society for the ensuing year took place on the evening of the 2nd inst., in the St. Patrick's Hall. The result was as under:— President—Mr. Jas. Howley. 1st. Vice President—Mr. P. Carroll. 2nd. do do —Mr. P. J. Kearney. Treasurer—Mr. D. Lyons. Cor. Secretary—Mr. J. P. Whalen. Recording Sec.—Mr. P. J. Coyle. Asst. do do —Mr. W. Doran, Jr. Committee of Management—G. Murphy, Louis Hughes, J. McGrath, P. Keuny, S. J. Quinn, J. O'Leary, T. Gillies, T. Quinn, T. Saunton, P. Connolly, T. Morrissey, W. Sullivan, W. Salmon, Jas. Kinsella, M. Trucey, C. Curran, W. J. Kearns, D. Goughlin. Grand Marshal—John O'Reilly. Assistant Marshal—Jno. Whitty, Thos. Sherman, Jas. Newall, A. Pirelli. Doctor for the Society—Dr. O'Rourke.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Toronto, Very Rev. G. R. Northgraves, \$4; Stanhope, H. Dwyer, 2; Peterborough, J. Quinlan, 2; Granby, Rev. Mr. Eathazard, 2; Read, J. G. Handley, 1; Thornhill, Rev. E. Cassidy, 4; Peterborough, Dr. J. O'Sullivan, 2; Morgan, Mich., J. McInnes, 3; Maryborough, Queen's Co., Ireland, Rev. M. Lalor, 2; Kitchineto, N. B., Mrs. C. McDermott, 4; Collins's Bay, J. Long, 2; Penetanguishene, Rev. J. P. Kennedy, 2; Tamworth, J. Byrnes, 5. Per F. S. Bourgeois, St. Anicet—P. Barrett, 1. Per L. Lamping, Kemptville—Spencerville, M. Derrick, 2. Per F. Ford, Prescott—Dundee, D. McCarthy, 2. Per F. L. Egan, Kingsbridge—C. McCarthy, 2. Per J. McLeary, Fort Hawkerbury, N.S.—Self, 2; M. Dowling, 2. Per P. Kelly, Renfrew—Self, 2; Admston, J. McMahon, 2. Per A. S. McDonald, Alexandria—Lochiel, 18. D. D. McDonald, 3. Per A. H. Wagner, Windsor—Mrs. M. Heeman, 2. Per D. Walker, Lindsay—M. Martha, 2.

EXTREMES MET.—On the European and North American Railway, east of the eastern-most boundary of Maine, is a place called McAdam Station, which equals in brutality, drunkness and vice the vilest "loaming camp" of civilized ruffians on the western borders of civilization. There are about twenty houses and shanties. Passengers who were recently snow-bound at that point found difficulty in procuring enough food to eat, but abundance of rum was sold in all the stores. Only a few men in the village are not partial to total drinkings. During the delay of the passengers a "free fight" took place near the depot, gotten up apparently for the entertainment of their guests by the self-sacrificing inhabitants of the town. All the combatants, twenty or more, were "gloriously drunk," and clubs were used by both men and women. The fight continued until the general exhaustion of both sides brought it to an end. This interesting community consists mostly of lumbermen and railroad labourers. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no prohibitory liquor-law in New Brunswick, or that even the license system does not exist in this particular town.

Three or four itinerant individuals calling themselves English Irish and Scotch Evangelists, have recently made their appearance in Mitchell, and for a time held forth at street corners, but have now got safely ensconced in the Court House where they hold religious services, and attract large numbers of the citizens, the majority out of curiosity. The Advocate says at the doors were placed large wooden boxes, to which the attention of the assemblage was directed, and on which were painted the words, "As the Lord has prospered you," on the filling of which, with the "root of all evil," will no doubt depend their stay amongst us, and the bringing about the aforesaid "Protestant Day."

The Kingston papers speak in the most complimentary terms of the assistance rendered by Mr. Sheridan, leader of the choir of St. Anne's Church, in this city, and of Father Barbarin, of Notre Dame, in the Oratorio at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, last Wednesday. The "Ave Maria," sung by the former gentleman is described as having been most artistically given, not only showing the grandeur of the singer's voice, but the skill and pains taken to cultivate it.

Cholera Morbus, Infusum and Opusculum cured by Johnson's Swedish Linctus, used internally. 31

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA—GRAPEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs 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 will 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." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Condensed and Condensed Milk.)

Birth. On the 5th instant, at 310 Colborne Avenue, Mrs. George Bay, of a son.

Died. At Ottawa, on the 28th of March, Mrs. Nigle, wife of R. F. Nigle, Esq. (Requiescat in pace). At St. Laurent College, near Montreal, on Friday evening, 22nd of March, of Small-pox and Inflammation of the Lungs, Hugh Joseph McDonald, aged 14 years and 10 months, son of A. S. McDonald, Esq., Postmaster, Alexandria, Gleanery.

WANTED. A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER. Salary \$425 per annum. Apply to L. TASSE, Sec. B. S. S., OTTAWA.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL. THIS institution is beautifully and healthfully situated about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language. Terms, Board and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, local Music, French, German &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the Superiores.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of JOSEPH MAURICE, Trader. An Insolvent. A Reformed dividend sheet, as per order of Court, has been prepared, subject to objection until the 22nd day of April, 1872, after which dividend will be paid. JAMES TYRE, Assignee. MONTREAL, April 4th, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of CHARLES CADIEUX, Joiner and Carpenter, of Montreal. Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 97, St. Jacques Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the 18th day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. MONTREAL, April 3rd, 1872.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The two great forces in Europe are not Catholicism and Protestantism, but Catholicism and "the Revolution;" and herein lies the weakness of the Papal policy pursued by the present French Government. When the members of the Commune and the French International, for instance, have to choose between allying themselves with the Pope for the purpose of punishing Germany and allying themselves with each other all over Europe for the purpose of punishing the upper and wealthy classes, they do not hesitate in favour of the latter alternative. There is no possibility of a "transaction," even of the most temporary character, between the Red and the White, and there is nothing that makes the present President more unpopular than his occasional indications of a leaning towards the Pope, though he plainly sees that this is the only chance for France to work out her cherished policy of vengeance. But there is another series of considerations connected with the position which the Pope occupies at this moment in Europe, and which we as a non-Catholic Power perhaps scarcely appreciate. In the opinion of French statesmen, the maintenance of the Temporal Power of the Pope, however limited it may be, is the only guarantee for peace in Europe. They argue that his expulsion from Italy would enhance his spiritual and, therefore, his political influence, and so give that Power with whom he took refuge a predominant moral position in Europe. This was why, when France offered him Pau as an asylum, not only from Spain but from several other European Governments. The Pope on the other side of the Pyrenees would be a rallying point for the Carlists and Legitimists of Spain; and M. Thiers was obliged to assure the Spanish Government in reply, that while desiring to assist the Pope in his difficulties, he would carefully abstain from being a cause of embarrassment to a friendly Power. Nevertheless, so eager is the French Government to obtain the advantage of the influence which the Pope's presence in France would give the country among the Catholics of Europe, that within the last few days the President has again written to the Holy Father offering him an asylum in France, and assuring him of the warm sentiments entertained in his favour in this country. The fact is that if the Holy Father ever does make up his mind to leave Rome, there will be a regular scramble for him. Even Italy shrinks when it comes to the point of losing the position among Catholic nations which his presence assures her: but if he left Rome she would have no alternative but to throw herself even more completely into the arms of Germany than she has hitherto done. To whatever country he moved it would be the signal of a European religious war in the eyes of those who are directing affairs here, and until they are quite ready for this contingency they do not want him to move at all. Whenever he does move, they want him to come here, and in the mean time they desire him to reply upon their friendly sentiments, and they have proved these by postponing until now the appointment of a Minister to the King of Italy, a step they have only been forced into at last by pressure from the Radicals, just as they will be obliged, when M. de Falloux forces the clerical discussion upon the Chamber, to say many things to satisfy the Liberals which they would rather leave unsaid, and to keep silent on points in regard to which they would gladly speak aloud to Catholic Europe. This is one of the little difficulties incidental to a Republic which desires secretly to take advantage of Ultramontanism for its own political purposes. In these days, when "knowledge has increased," and social, political, and religious questions are much more intricately involved than they were in old times, a good many more of these little difficulties are likely to present themselves to intelligent Governments for solution. One of the most curious ideas that I have heard started on this subject was one which possibly has not suggested itself to "perjude Albion," but which is not too late, perhaps, to put into her head. It is supposed that the eagerness manifested by the English Government to induce the Pope to take refuge in Malta was inspired by an insidious desire on the part of Mr. Gladstone to control the Catholic opinion of Europe. With the Pope at Malta when the great European religious struggle came, we should have our hand, so to speak, on the key of the situation, and might, perhaps, be capable, if things did not go as we wished, even of sending him to St. Helena. In the mean time, it appears certain that his stay at Rome is becoming more and more problematical, and that his departure will lead to a new series of European complications of which it is difficult to see the bearing and probable consequences.—Times Paris Cor.

SPAIN.

The expulsion of King Amadeo from Spain is looked upon as certain, in consequence of the union of all sections of the Liberals against him. The Government is threatening severest measures of repression. The press of both parties has ceased

to debate, and adopted a tone of ferocious hatred. From all sources there are alarming accounts of the political situation; but contradictory rumours as to the probable action of the king. Reuter represents Amadeo as preparing resolutely to defend his throne; and it is stated that, when an appeal is made to physical force, physical force will decide in his favour. The *Ingalatid* says, on the contrary, that he has had for some days an Italian frigate waiting at a convenient port, lest it should become necessary for him to take an abrupt farewell of the country. Intrigues are on foot for filling up the throne, which would then be vacant.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—A great deal of capital has been made by the Liberal journals out of the application for the exequatur said to have been made by the Bishop of Saluzzo and the Episcopal Abbot of Monte Cassino. It appears, however, that they did nothing of the kind, the Chapter of Saluzzo forwarded to the Government a copy of the document in which they recognized the appointment of the Bishop, a step which seems to have been considered sufficient by the Government, but the Chapter has been called upon to justify its unauthorized act. In the other case, the Bulls were not sent by the Abbot but by a monk, who had no authority to do so, and has been suspended in consequence.

The present condition of Austrian and Italian finances cannot fail to recall to mind the state of those two countries at an epoch still fresh in most men's recollection. When, twenty or thirty years ago, the Italian patriots again and again sank overpowered in their unequal struggles with the colossal Power which doomed them to division and subservency, they were encouraged by sympathetic assurances that Austria would soon run the full length of her tether, that her debt of more than three hundred millions sterling and her enormous yearly deficit would be sure to swamp her. Big battalions, it was suggested, might give her the victory in the field, but with bankruptcy staring her in the face she would find it impossible to control the public discontent, not only among the subject races, but even among the faithful Germans of her home Provinces. On the other hand, it was expected that, if Italy ever succeeded in shaking off the foreign yoke and uniting her seven States in one kingdom, hardly any region in Europe would have a more flattering prospect before it; that the suppression of her many Courts, the disappearance of her parasitical Governments, the confiscation of a vast amount of State and Church property, and the simplification of her various administrative systems, would soon give the resources of the Peninsula a development which would enable it with a slight effort to meet the exigencies of its public expenditure. We may now see to what extent these anticipations have been realized. Austria had to bear the brunt of two disastrous wars; she was utterly driven out of Italy; she had to renounce the last remnants of her Imperial ascendancy over Germany; she had to purchase the goodwill of the Hungarians by concessions which have raised analogous aspirations among their Slavonian rivals; and she had to patch together a complicated Government, which made a perpetual Ministerial crisis almost the normal state of the Empire. As a contrast, Heaven and earth seemed to combine to indemnify Italy for her long centuries of suffering by unparalleled good fortune. Her former oppressors drove one another from her soil; infatuation blinded her domestic tyrants; the Pope himself sapped his temporal power by an ill-timed strain of his spiritual authority. The edifice of Old Italy crumbled before mere popular clamour, and the foundations of a New Italy were laid, on which the constructive genius and wisdom of her people were free to rear the fabric which best suited their instincts and interests. Yet, strange to tell, while Austria is able to boast of a surplus, Italy has still to contend with a deficit.—London Times.

Rome, March 27.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cardinal Antonelli yesterday. The Pope.—The correspondent of the *Tablet* says: "The health of the Holy Father continues wonderfully good. On Sunday he received a collective deputation from the parishioners of S. Andrea della Fratte and S. Bernardo alle Terme. The vast Sala Ducale was completely filled, when the Pope entered, attended by six Cardinals, and was received with enthusiastic applause. The address presented to his Holiness alludes to the grief felt by his faithful subjects in common with himself at the misfortunes of their unhappy city, which 'from being the queen and mistress of the Nations,' has become 'in the unmerited humiliation of its Pontiff and King an opprobrium to the whole world.'"

The Holy Father has delivered an Allocution to the parishioners of several Roman parishes. Comparing the present trials of the Church and the Holy See to those afflictions permitted by Almighty God to be inflicted by Satan on the holy Patriarch Job for the trial of his faith, the Pope said:—"Dear Children, I am much deceived, or the Devil has even now obtained the like permission to range through the world and attack souls." At these words of the Pope a visible sensation ran through the audience. "It may be that God has once more said to the Devil: Whence comest thou? and, Whither goest thou? And the Devil has answered: *Perambulans in orbem ad circuitum orbis*. And Almighty God may have said to him: *Hæc sunt omnes tui domini Romani*; hast thou seen all those chosen souls who love goodness, those fervent Catholics that go on hearing and loving Me, slandered, vilified, oppressed, and ruined as they are? If thou hast seen them, thou knowest that they do so—that they continue to throng the churches and to supplicate Me before the altar, that I may withdraw My heavy hand, and come to their aid, so that at last they may breathe the pure air of tranquillity and of peace."

"Well, after so many and varied afflictions, the Lord remembered Job, and gave him back more than he had had before; then he returned back to his possessions and became the father of a numerous and happy family, and died at last tranquil and content, and loaded with blessings. O may He grant to us all a like happy issue of our trials; and that the Divine justice being appeased, all things may return to peace and tranquillity, so that in the streets of the metropolis of Catholicity the priest—the man of God and the man of order—may be able to walk without fear of insult, and without threats of murder. Such is my desire and prayer."

The Holy Father concluded with the accustomed Benediction. It is asserted that Count Arnim has brought from Berlin a scheme of defensive alliance between Italy and Germany. Italy guarantees to Germany possession of Alsace and Lorraine, and Germany guarantees to Italy Rome as a capital. Russia will join this coalition, and her determination to tear up the remaining shreds of the Treaty of Paris by rebuilding the forts of Sebastopol is regarded as confirming this report. Count Arnim, the German Envoy, had to present his letters of recall to Cardinal Antonelli, as the Pope suspected him of having brought to Rome the draft of a defensive treaty between Italy and Germany.

RUSS CONDUCT OF AMERICANS AT THE VATICAN.—We have to record the very unbecoming conduct of certain Americans who visited the Vatican Library on Monday last. Being invited to leave at the usual hour for closing they threatened to throw the *estudo* out of the window for his courteous intimation, and their insolence was such that he had to call in the Swiss guards to drive them out. Nor was this all, for one of the four returned to the Pontifical Palace about 4 o'clock, and hearing that the museum was then closed broke out into the most violent invectives against the Holy Father, the papal court, the

Catholic faith, ending with ridiculous menaces, and lamentations that the new rulers had not made a *tabula rasa* of everything that is most sacred and venerable in the Eternal City. Such facts need no comment.—[From the *Observatore Romano*.]

GERMANY.

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.—The pretended plot appears to be falling into discredit, since the accused youth has turned out to be not a particularly ardent Catholic, and to have had his terrible pistol in his possession for several years. M. de Bismarck, however, has by no means renounced his intention of forcing his Bill through the Upper House, whither, it is said, Generals von Moltke and von Roon are to be followed by a new batch of peers, consisting of Herren Dellbrück and von Thile, and five more generals. More repressive measures against the clergy are announced; a prosecution of the Bishop of Ermeland for excommunicating heretical priests, the suppression of the army chaplains, or at least their chief, Mgr. Nanzanowski, in consequence of that prelate having put under an interdict the garrison church at Cologne, which had been profaned by the heretical priest Tangemann with the sanction of the authorities. In the Bunsen affair the Government has met with a slight check. The motion to pass to the order of the day, on the resolution brought forward by the Catholic deputies, was defeated by a coalition between the Centre and the Conservatives. But the point at issue is not likely to prove a great practical importance, as the Government will evade it by abolishing compulsory attendance on religious instruction in public schools. Among other measures hostile to the Church in Upper Silesia, foreign priests and religious are to be prohibited from preaching, in order that all preachers may be thoroughly amenable to the provisions of the recent law. It was feared that clergy from Austria might cross the frontier to preach, and afterwards return to their own country, in which case it would be impossible to imprison them for preaching unacceptable doctrine.—*Tablet*.

MILITARY SLAVERY IN GERMANY.—The German official papers are highly incensed at the spirited conduct of Mgr. Nanzanowski, the grand chaplain of the Prussian army, in having forbidden the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice in any churches desecrated by the old Catholic party. According to these journals, Mgr. Nanzanowski and the chaplains under his jurisdiction are but so many state functionaries, whose duty it is to celebrate Mass whenever they are ordered to do so by the military authorities. Threats are even openly avowed of abolishing the Catholic chaplains, and of again forcing the Catholic soldiers to attend the Lutheran services.

HERR VON FALK'S RESCRIPT.—This rescript is to the following effect: certain Alt-Katholiken of Wiesbaden had claimed to be exempted, and were exempted by the late Minister, Herr von Mühler, from the payment of parish dues to the Catholic Church, on the ground of their excommunication. The local administration disputed the exemption, and referred to Berlin. Herr von Falk's decision now is that, although the judgment of the Cologne magistrates, on which the previous decree was founded, is not applicable to this case, as the major excommunication has not been publicly promulgated against the claimants by name; yet, as the constitution of the Vatican Council pronounces anathema against all who shall presume to contradict the definition, and as "the organs of the Catholic Church" consider this anathema a sufficient reason, without excommunication by name, for a refusal of the sacraments and of ecclesiastical burial; that is to say, for the destruction of all rights such persons may possess as members of the Catholic Church—therefore all such persons, as by their opposition to the decisions of the Council of the Vatican, take upon themselves this anathema, are not to be constrained by civil process to pay the parish dues. There could not be a clearer recognition of the fact that the Alt-Katholiken are not Catholic. The same conclusion results from the Austrian decision on which we commented last week.—*Tablet*.

PROSPECT OF CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIA.—The history of the Catholic religion is a continual series of victories and defeats; nay, at the very same time the true church is always suffering reverses in one part of the world, while success crowns her exertions in another. In the British empire, taken as a whole, the Catholic cause is gaining ground, and in the matter of education in particular, the legislature manifestly inclines to the denominational form. In Germany it is otherwise. "The power of the State has grown colossal, and for the moment it bears down all opposition. It is proud in the strength of recent victories. Two great Catholic powers—Austria and France—have been humbled, and a third power—Bavaria—has been absorbed. Compulsory and secular education, therefore, is about to be forced on the German people, and Catholics will be compelled to succumb to the iron law. Prince Bismarck impudently asserts, and is disposed to take all recalcitrants against the recently promulgated doctrine of Papal Infallibility under his protection. But these events did not escape the prevision of the Holy See. It has no fear of consequences when marching onward in the path of truth and duty. It will always have arms wherewith to fight the oppressor, and a full arsenal of which to furnish weapons to its militant pastors and people.—*Rescript finem* is its motto; and it fights, as well as walks, by faith."

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.—Baden is never behindhand in the war against ecclesiastical liberties. On Monday the Second Chamber at Carlsruhe passed two Bills—one excluding all members of religious orders from any share in the education of youth in public institutions, and the other prohibiting them from giving Missions, or otherwise aiding the secular clergy in their parochial ministrations, unless their introduction into the parish shall have been previously authorized by Government. A law has also been passed in Saxony, limiting religious instruction in primary schools to three hours in the week, and forbidding the clergy and the religious orders to open any educational establishment.

LUTHER MEMORIALS.—An interesting historical relic, or rather a whole collection of relics, which it is impossible to replace, a few days ago became a prey to the flames in the ancient city of Erfurt. There stands the Augustine monastery in which Martin Luther lived and conceived his first idea of a Reformation, converted at present into an orphan asylum. A fire suddenly broke out a few days ago and has totally destroyed the most interesting part of the building in which was Luther's cell, and also the room where he first gave shape to his great scheme. In these rooms, which have been up to the latest time shown to strangers as curiosities, Luther's Bible was kept with marginal notes in the reformer's own handwriting, together with the painting, "Death of Dancæ," by Beck, and other valuable relics. All of these have been burnt. The pecuniary damage is estimated at about 60,000 thalers; the historical loss is incalculable.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE BISMARCK PLOT.—The pretended conspiracy against the life of the German Chancellor has been made to bear its intended fruit. Domiciliary visits have been made wherever a pretext could be found; and, of course, important documents have been discovered, or manufactured. And as a measure of preventive precaution, all non-German monks and Jesuits are ordered to leave the Polish districts of Silesia; whilst the German language is to be gradually forced upon the Polish population. These enactments have so far produced a very unsatisfactory result. The irritation of the Poles daily increases, and the German Government is openly defied, and told that it will never succeed in stamping out Polish Nationality.

THE NIGHT-BLOOMING LILY.—The following pretty legend is related, and devoutly believed in by the inhabitants of the Harz Mountains, of the night-blooming lily of Lauenberg:

Beautiful Alice dwelt with her widowed mother in a small cottage at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Her principal occupation was that of gathering forest straw—that is the foliage of the pine and fir tribe, which is very much used in certain parts of Germany as a stuffing for beds, &c. Thus was the maiden occupied when the Lord of Lauenberg Castle rode by. With wily words he extolled her looks, and swore that she was too pretty to be hid in a peasant's cot, and begged her to come and dwell in his lordly castle, where she would have nothing to do but command, and where all would obey her. The simple girl was dazzled by the brilliant prospect, but, true in her simplicity, flew to her mother, and related all that had transpired. The terrified mother wept bitterly over her darling's communication; for too well she knew the character of Lauenberg's dissolute brood. Hastily packing up her few household treasures, she carried off her wondrous and sorrowful child to the shelter of a neighboring convent, within whose sacred walls she believed poor Alice might rest in security. Not long, however, had the simple girl been immured in the holy edifice before the enraged noble had discovered her retreat; and, determined to obtain his prey, assembled his vassals, forced an entrance into the convent, and seizing the object of his passion, bore her, half dead with dread, to his castle. On arriving at midnight in the garden in front of his unfortified dwelling, he neglected, with his senseless burden in his arms; but, as he attempted to enter the castle, the guardian spirits of the place snatched the maiden out of his grasp, and on the very spot where her feet had been, sprang up the beautiful lily of Lauenberg. The annual appearance of the lily at midnight is anxiously looked forward to by the inhabitants of the Harz; and many of them are said to perform a nightly pilgrimage to see it, returning to their homes overpowered by its dazzling beauty, and asserting that its splendor is so great that it sheds beams of light on the valley below.

WHAT IS LIFE.—Life is but death's vestibule, and our pilgrimage on earth is but a journey to the grave; the pulse that preserves our being beats our dead march, and the blood which circulates our life is floating it onward to the depth of death. To-day we see our friends in health; to-morrow we hear of their decease. We clasped the hand of the strong man but yesterday, and to-day we closed his eyes. We rode in a chariot of comfort but an hour ago, and in a few more hours the last black chariot mist convey us to the home of all the living. Stars die maynights; it is said that conflagrations have been seen afar off in the ether, and astronomers have marked the funerals of other worlds—the decay of these mighty orbs that we have imagined set forever in sockets of silver to glisten as the lamps of eternity. Blessed be God there is a place where death is not life's brother, where life reigns alone, and "to live" is not the first syllable which is to be followed by the next, "to die." There is a land where the death knells are never tolled, where winding sheets are never woven, where graves are never dug. Blessed land beyond the skies. To reach it we must die.

THEIR HOSPITALITY.—O, excellent wife! remember not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bedchamber made at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in themselves, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let the stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accent, and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price in the city, and for which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparing and sleep little, to behold. Let not emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love, and honor and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds.—*Emerson*.

HOW TO CURE STAMMERING.—Lute A. Taylor, editor of the *La Crosse, Wisconsin Leader*, who was an inveterate stammerer, writes as follows about the way to cure the habit:—"No stammering person ever found any difficulty in singing. The reason of this is that by observing the measures of the music—by keeping time—the organs of speech are kept in such position that enunciation is easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech and the same result will follow. Let the stammerer take a sentence, say this one: 'Leander swam the Hellespont,' and pronounce it by syllables; scan it, keeping time with the finger if necessary, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus: 'Le-an-der-swam—the-Hel-le-s-pont,' and he will not stammer.—Let him pronounce slowly at first, then faster, but still keeping the time—keeping time with words instead of syllables—and he will be surprised to find that, by very little practice, he will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as persons ordinarily talk or read. Then practice this in reading and conversation until the habit is broken up. Perseverance and attention is all that is necessary to perform a perfect cure."

EGYPTIAN MAXIMS.—Do not put on airs. Do not maltreat an inferior; respect the aged. Do not save thy life at the expense of another's. Do not prevent the heart of thy comrade, if it is pure. Do not make sport of those who are dependent upon thee. Do not maltreat a woman, whose strength is less than thine own; let her find in thee a protector. If from an humble condition thou hast become powerful, and the first in the city for opulence, let not riches make thee proud, for the first author of these things is God. If thou art intelligent, bring up thy son in the love and fear of God; if he is courageous, active and increases thy property, give him the better recompense; but if the son whom thou hast begotten is a fool, do not turn thine heart from him, for he is thy son.

MANURE THE GARDEN.—Ground that is to be used for vegetables in the spring, should be manured late in the previous fall. Haul out from the barnyard all the manure that can be spared for this purpose, and spread it over the surface, and then plough under, and leave the soil in slight ridges until spring. If the manure is fresh and warm, it will become sufficiently cool and decomposed by spring, and its juices thoroughly incorporated with the soil. When the surface of the land is nearly level, and there is no danger of the manure washing away, it may be spread upon the surface, even after the ground is frozen. For vegetables, the enriching materials should be thoroughly decomposed and incorporated with the soil; and we do not know of a better way of doing this than to begin in autumn, ploughing once at this time, and again in spring. The heavy rains will do more toward mixing the materials than any manipulation with plough or spade.

PASTURING HOGS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Hamilton county, Ohio, says the system of all good hog raisers in that region is to pasture hogs on clover during the summer.—He presents, as the advantage of his plan, the statement that an acre of ground in clover, will pasture five hogs four months, and it will take the corn from half an acre to feed them the same time. The cultivation of the corn he counts equal to the rent of the other half acre. He further claims that hogs pastured on clover are in far better condition than if fed on corn, as they are larger framed, healthier, and eat better, and also states that the land is enriched by the clover pasturing.

BURY WHEAT.—It is at present well established that rust in grain is produced from the spores of a microscopic fungus, growing upon the barberry and various rough-leaved plants, alder, &c. These falling upon the leaves of the cereals and other grasses develop very rapidly, and in turn yield the summer spores of a similar character, by which the

affection is propagated with inconceivable quickness. The winter spores, which are produced last, form on the first named plants other fungus growths the next year, and thereby secure the continuance of the rust from season to season. The proper method of preventing grain from taking this affection, consisted, first, in extirpating the barberry and other trees mentioned, from the vicinity of grain fields; next, so that no seeds of the fungus-bearing plants may be introduced into the fields in the sowing; and, finally, no manure should be applied to the grain in which any straws are mixed that have come from rusted plants, and in fact, straw of this character should be burned as the most effectual method of protection against the spreading of the disease. If used at all as manure, however, it should be kept for grass lands or fields in which grain is not raised.—*Chataqua Farmer*.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—If the clover seed to be sown on winter grain was not sown on the snow in February, as may sometimes be done to advantage, let the seeding be done as early in March as possible. It is a good practice to harrow, in with a light harrow, and follow immediately with a light roller. Where this cannot be done the seed has to take its chances, and more seed is required.

Quantity of Clover Seed to the Acre.—Not less than a peck of clover seed should be used if the clover is to be seeded alone, and indeed, if orchard grass is also to be seeded in the same ground, a peck of clover seed will not be found too much. The quantity of orchard grass usually sown to the acre is a bushel. On good soil it is too little, as it is apt to grow in bunches, instead of forming a close mat, as it ought to do as the clover does out. At least half a bushel extra could be used to advantage and it is the best to mow the seed before broadcasting it, but the seeding should then be done in damp weather.

Plastering Clover Fields.—Fields that are already set in clover, should have a bushel of plaster to each acre now scattered over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR CORN.—As soon as the oats are in, prepare at once for corn, by hauling out manure from the barnyard, spreading and following at once with the plough. The practice of dropping manure into heaps, and leaving it there to be bleached by rains, or dried by the wind and sun, is a vicious one. The best mode, even if the hauling has to be delayed in consequence, is to haul out and spread just as fast as the plough can cover, and no faster. But this implies the use of extra teams, and these are not always to be had, in view of the ploughing that is to be done.

As to Soil.—Corn succeeds best of all on rich alluvial, next loams and loams of good quality; worst of all on clays, unless those have been broken down by fall ploughing, and have become disintegrated by winter rust. Good meadow land, with a due proportion of sand in the texture of the soil, manured heavily, deeply ploughed early in the season, and well harrowed lengthwise of the furrows, will in favorable seasons bring a heavy crop of corn; but the earlier cultivation must be shallow until the sward has had time to rot.—*Maryland Farmer*.

CHICK CHOWDER.—Cut three slices of fat salt pork and fry them brown in the kettle in which you are to cook the chowder. Slice in small pieces six potatoes, open the clams (save the liquor), chop them fine, put in a layer of potatoes and a layer of clams, until all in. Boil briskly until the potatoes are done. Thicken with fine rolled crackers; season with butter, pepper and salt. Cover with water enough to boil the potatoes.

Strong soap will destroy green paints more readily than other colors, having the same effect that it has with grease. Many rooms are spoiled by the ignorance or carelessness of washerwomen in the application of strong soap water. It is much better to use whitening on the soiled places, and weak solutions of soap in cleansing, by which the luster will be preserved.

MONTREAL, January 26, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the superior working qualities of the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine*. It runs very light, makes a most beautiful Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, is simple and remarkably easy to understand. F. E. CLARK, 77 Cathart Street.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the working qualities of the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine*, I am happy to inform you that it is, in my estimation, more suitable than the *Flourence* or any other light price Machines that I have ever used, for general Family use. MRS. J. A. WILKES, 750 St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, 24th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—It affords me much pleasure in recommending your *Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine*. I have used American made Machines and candidly say that yours is the simplest and easiest to manage, and makes as neat and uniform Sewing as the most expensive Machines. MRS. H. BAYLES, 24 St. Monique Street.

MONTREAL, 15 March, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—In answer to your inquiry about the working qualities of the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine*, I have the pleasure of informing you that it works in the most satisfactory manner; its stitches are exceedingly uniform; it sews equally well in either light or heavy material, and it is light and easy to operate. Finally, I am satisfied in recommending it as the machine required for family purposes. MRS. GUSTAVE R. FABRE, No. 27 Berri Street.

MONTREAL, February 1st, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—Having used the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine* for the last ten months, I beg to state that we are perfectly satisfied with its working qualities. It is remarkably light, very easily managed, and makes a most beautiful and neat stitch on the finest as well as the heaviest material. A. MASSON, of Messrs D. Musson & Co., 406 Dorchester Street.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—I have been using the *Lawlor Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine* for about two years, and like it very much. It runs remarkably easy, and makes a very neat stitch, alike on both sides of the material, and works equally well in either heavy or light Goods. MRS. JOSEPH WALKER, 18 University Street.

MONTREAL, 30th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine* works to our satisfaction. Mrs. Brown prefers it to the most expensive Sewing Machines for Family use. R. G. BROWN, Of Messrs. Brown & Claggett, 26 St. Francis de Sales Street.

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NOTICE.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of M. BERTRAND & CO., Montreal, Insolvents. I, the undersigned James Tyre, Official Assignee of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 451 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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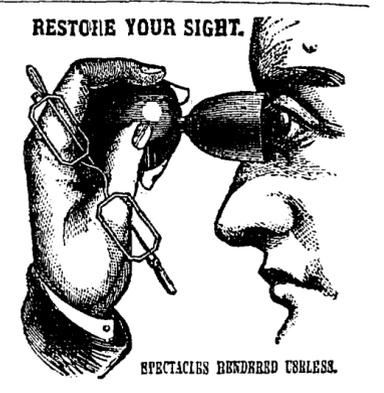
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