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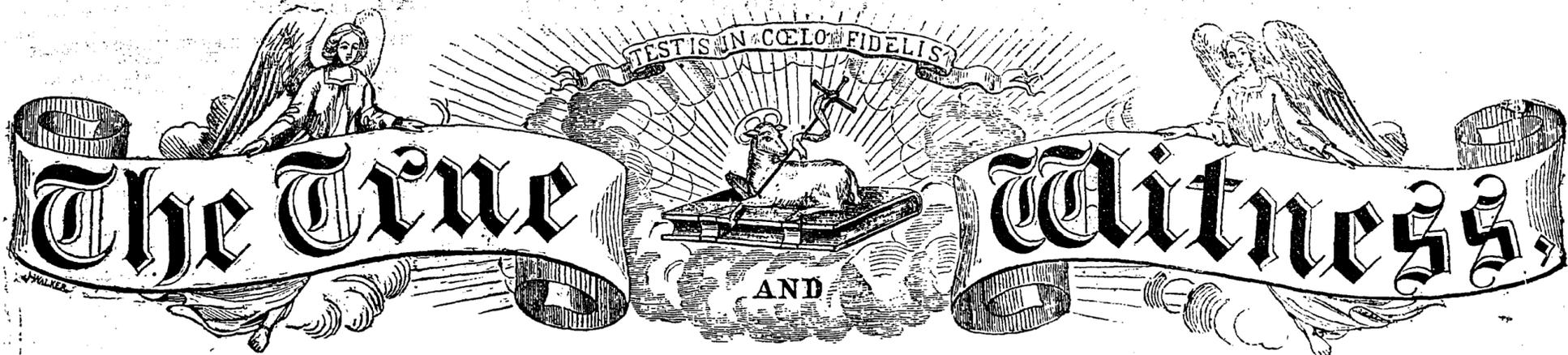
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 39.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Emms in Jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE EIGHTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

MR. TIBBOT O'LEARY, THE CURIOUS.

CHAPTER I.—(CONTINUED.)

Early on the following morning, Nash went into his master's room as usual, to take his clothes to brush. While he emptied the pockets and laid the contents on the table, Mr. O'Leary awoke by the jingling of keys and half-pence, turned his head and asked: "Well, Nash, are we likely to have rain?" "I never seen such a mornin', sir. The sky is all one cloud from east to west, an' so low that I could almost tetch it with my hand. I don't know from Adam, what we'll do about the platies; the men won't be able to give half a day with the weather, a clean loss of half a guinea at the last."

never had such a ride in my life. I wonder is he cracked in airmest Dear knows, if it wasn't that I'm chread which might happen to him, I'd be apt to let him folly his course alone. This day flogs all I ever hear." After riding about a quarter of a mile further, Mr. O'Leary suddenly pulled up his horse and said: "Tom, isn't that the avenue leading to Mr. O'Connor's?" "Tis, sir." "I think we might as well turn in and ask for shelter there, until this shower passes, at all events." "The Lord be praised, he's comin' to again." Nash added to himself, as he alighted and opened the gate. They followed the windings of the path for nearly a quarter of an hour, amid the wildest and barest scenery, at the end of which time they reached a cottage somewhat superior in appearance to the general description of farm houses in the country, with at least a sufficient degree of decoration about the doors and windows to intimate that the inmates were not compelled to be at all times toiling at the spade or the ploughshare. As the door, which was on that side of the house on which the wind did not then blow, stood open at the moment, our travellers alighted and entered the porch without ceremony. Here they stood but a few moments, when one of the side doors opened and a hale looking man, of respectable appearance, presented himself before the visitors. Mr. O'Leary apologized for their intrusion, talked of the rain, and mentioned his name, at the same time looking out and expressing a hope (which Nash could not help thinking either strangely inconsistent, or very insincere,) that it would shortly clear.

de rebus Hibernicis has thoroughly convinced me though I admit his conjecture to be plausible as his evidences are ingenious. During the delivery of this speech, Mr. O'Leary gazed from side to side, opened wide his eyelids in astonishment, and, from time to time, gradually moved his chair an inch or two nearer to the speaker. "What a woman!" he exclaimed in his own mind, and then added aloud: "I cannot help thinking, ma'am, that one who is so familiar with the theories of others, cannot but have formed some conjecture of her own, upon a subject which has deservedly occupied so much of her attention." "Why, I cannot but say I have been thinking of it," said Miss Moriarty, "though I have not yet ventured to mention it to any one, there is such danger of a person's being anticipated. However, for all I have heard of Mr. O'Leary, I am sure he would be incapable of taking so unwholesome an advantage." Mr. O'Leary acknowledged the exemption in his favour by a low bow, accompanied by a look of horror at the very idea of such baseness. "My idea, then, is, that they were built for none of the ends I have mentioned," said Miss Moriarty. "You are aware that mankind have, in all ages, been remarkable for a love of the arduous, and that no pursuits have been carried on with greater zeal, expense, or perseverance, than those which held our least hope of ever yielding any profitable result; and the most important practical discoveries in science have often been attained in the pursuit of some visionary and unattainable end. The search after the philosopher's stone led to the discovery of Glauber's salts—the study of judicial astrology produced those elaborate calculations in old times which are of such importance to the astronomer; and the desire to effect a North West passage conducted the voyagers of England to the magnetic pole. Now, my theory is, that some philanthropic patron of letters in old time, observing this disposition in his species, had those round towers built with no other view than that they should exercise the research and ingenuity of the learned in succeeding ages, and, by furnishing an insatiable subject of inquiry, perpetuate the study of Irish antiquities through all succeeding time." The astonishment and admiration of Mr. O'Leary had been reaching a climax, during the delivery of this ingenious speech, at the conclusion of which he again sprang from his seat, and seemed about to fling himself on his knees in an ecstasy of delight, but, recollecting himself in time, he drew back with a respectful bow, and remained in his chair. At the same instant, the master of the mansion returned in time to prevent any repetition of such ecstasies, and the conversation became more general and less abstruse. In some time after, dinner was announced, and served up with a degree of comfort which made the recollection of his own solitary meals at Chore Abbey, less tolerable, in the comparison to Mr. O'Leary's inward eye, than they had hitherto been. The worthy farmer's family was numerous, and did cordial justice to the cheer which was set before them. After the cloth was removed, and grace said, Mr. O'Connor turned to his guest, and made the following speech: "I don't know, Mr. O'Leary, whether you are a patron of those modern fashions which they have begun to introduce, such as not drinking healths after dinner, bowing as if you had not a joint below the shoulder, and such like; but for our parts, we still keep up the good old custom here, and I hope you will have no objection to join us?" "I can assure you, sir," said Mr. O'Leary, with equal cordiality, "that I am no friend to modern innovations, which very often savour more of self-sufficiency than of politeness. As the poet says: 'We think our father's foils, so wise we grow, Our younger sons, no doubt, will think us so.'" "Ah!" said Mr. O'Connor, shaking his head, "many a palmer those two lines cost me, when I used to write them in my copy-book at school." The glasses were now changed, and the next ten minutes were occupied with a confused babble of "Mrs. O'Connor, your health," "Miss Moriarty," "Miss O'Connor," "Mr. O'Connor," "Mr. O'Leary," "Mr. O'Leary, your health," and a perpetual ducking of about a dozen heads around the table, which would have had a somewhat comical appearance to any person not immediately interested. During their ride home, and for months after, Tom Nash observed an extraordinary change in the deportment of his master. He became more talkative than usual, began to show more solicitude about his dress, shaved every day, found fault with everything, staid little in his museum, talked much of repairs and alterations about the house, and acted, on the whole, as if some strange influence was at work within his mind. At length the secret came out, one morning, when Nash was in the act of carrying a bag of seed sets into the back parlor. "Tom," said Mr. O'Leary, "you must not put oats or potatoes into that parlor any more."

Geoffrey Gunn, now "Counsellor," Gunn, who, on hearing the humorous antiquarian, repeat his happiness for the hundredth time, exclaimed: "I can tell you then, that if ladies are curious, they sometimes know how to keep a secret. Did you hear about 'Captain' and his wife?" "No—what of them?" "A most extraordinary story they tell indeed.—They had been living together in perfect harmony, it seems, for more than twenty years, when she died, and it was for the first time discovered, that she had exactly got two faces—one behind, and one before." "Nonsense!" exclaimed Mr. O'Leary. "It may be so," replied his friend. "I do not answer for the reality of the story." "I know not how the truth may be, I say the tale, as 'twas said to me." "If it be true," said Tibbot, "I think the worst part of the affair, was the keeping it concealed from her husband." As he said this, he could not help observing that his wife looked uneasy and confused, and a strange doubt rushed into his mind, which re-awakened his original folly in more than all its former force.—The conversation ended; but for a long time after, Tibbot did not retain the untroubled peace of mind which had till now accompanied his steps. The extreme amiability of his helpmate, had won all his confidence, but it made him uneasy to perceive that Mrs. O'Leary did not behave towards him with an equal absence of reserve. There was evidently something prying on her mind, and the more pains he took to remove every thing that could in the least degree interfere with her peace and comfort, the more she seemed to feel it. "I don't know what to do about it, Tom," he said one day, addressing Nash, who was the only person in whom he could repose a confidence. "She scarcely eats a morsel, and instead of going off as I thought it would, it is only growing worse and worse every day." "Ah, murther!" said Nash, "don't be vexin' yourself about it. You don't know the women. They'd keep on dyin' that way from the age of fifteen to a hundred. The only way in the world is to let 'em alone an' leave 'em to themselves. The more notice that tuk of 'em, the worse they gets. They don't know their selves what is ails 'em half their time. Take it from me, 'tis never any good to be fittin', more especially if you let 'em observe it." Mr. O'Leary adopted Tom's advice, and found his account in doing so. For a considerable time after, he observed that the less he appeared to notice the anxiety which preyed on Mrs. O'Leary's mind, the more visibly it diminished. Years rolled away, and after a life spent in the most exemplary discharge of all her duties as a wife and mother, Mrs. O'Leary felt her death to be at hand. In disposing her mind with all the tranquillity which an untroubled conscience afforded, to enter on its final passage to a better world, her faithful spouse took notice that something of her long forgotten and mysterious melancholy, would occasionally cast a gloom upon her manner. At length, finding her end approach, she called him to her bedside, and after saying much to him in the way of consolation and advice, as to the care of the house and children, she added with an appearance of anxiety: "I have now but one request to add. It is that my head dress, such as it is, be not removed after my death; that you will not yourself uncover my head, nor suffer any one else to do so. I have a particular objection to it. Great and good minds, my dear Tibbot, are always superior to the mean vice of curiosity. I am sure I need say no more to you, except to add that the injury will be your own, if you neglect to comply with this, my last injunction." In the first access of sorrow, for the loss of so faithful, and so amiable a partner, Mr. O'Leary found nothing very arduous in the accomplishment of her dying wishes. After the first day, however, when nature had exhausted herself in fits of mourning, and intervals of quiet reflection would succeed the tumult of the widower's grief, he could not prevent the question repeatedly presenting itself to his mind—what in the world could be her motive for desiring that her head-dress might not be removed? In palliation of any negligence, which the worthy antiquarian might have committed in resisting such suggestions, it should be remembered that a great portion of his life had been spent in researches, having chiefly for their end the gratification of that foible, on which his excellent wife in dying, had imposed so grievous a burthen. By continually recurring, and meeting at each fresh assault a fainter resistance, it obtained at length, a complete mastery over his mind. It was in vain he thought of Blue Board, and a thousand other awful warnings of the kind. In the throes of his curiosity, desiring rather to gain an accomplice than a counsellor, he confided his agonies to Nash, and desired his opinion. "Be dis an' be dat," said Nash, who, in a matter which appeared to him indifferent on the score of morality, considered rather what would be agreeable to his master, than what was most in accordance with the laws of chivalric honor—"dat I may never die in sin, but I'd have a dawny peep."

me that it would be to my own injury. Now, were any other interests at stake, I wouldn't for the world—but as it can injure no one but myself—Come along, you must assist me in this awful enquiry." They entered the room in which lay the remains of the poor lady, Mr. O'Leary's mind filled with the story of Geoffrey Gunn, which had occupied his thoughts since he first heard it, a great deal oftener than he would have wished Mr. O'Leary to suspect. Having excluded, on different pretexts, every other individual, they proceeded to the task of removing the head-dress. A cold perspiration already stood on Nash's brow, as he lent his aid in the investigation, holding the candle in his hand, while his master, with a countenance expressing the most horrible anticipations, removed the mysterious head-dress. Imagine his amazement, when he disclosed to view— At this instant, some gravel was thrown from without, against the window of the Jury Room.—Almost all started, as if they held the chain of a galvanic battery, so highly were their nerves excited by the situation into which the Eighth Jurymen had brought his principal characters. "What can that be?" cried a Juror. The Foreman arose and lifted up the window. "Who's there?" he asked, after a pause. "Tis no body, only myself, your honor," replied a well-known voice from below. "I'm come to know if your honors are done with the bottles and things." Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the fleeting nature of all human gratitude, than the effect which this announcement produced in the Jury-room. All the good offices and merits of the poor oysterman seemed forgotten in the general burst of indignation which arose at his interrupting the story in so critical a juncture. "Tell the fellow to be hanged!" cried one. "T'would be a good deed," cried another, "to break one of his bottles upon his own head." "Give the scoundrel his glasses, and send him about his business," exclaimed a third. The Foreman, who, as chairman, preserved the greatest degree of moderation, here interposed, and caused the line of handkerchiefs to be once more lowered for the basket, observing that, in a world where so much intentional evil passed without any reprehension whatever, it was rather hard to make much account of what was purely accidental. The oysterman being satisfied, the Eighth Jurymen resumed his tale. Gentlemen, said he, I fear after all this indignation that you will be much disappointed at the conclusion of my story. All that Mr. O'Leary discovered on removing the awful head-dress, was, that the fine hair of which he had so often expressed an enthusiastic admiration, was only his wife's by purchase. The good lady had no more than the average quantity of hair, and less than the average quantity of hair, and, sharing the weakness of the lady, who, on a like occasion, charged her handmaid to—give her the little red! she feared that it should be known, even after her death, that she was indebted for almost her only personal attraction to— a wig. The Eighth Juror having concluded his story, there was a general call for his song; which, in order to avoid the forfeit, he gave, after a little hesitation, as follows: 'Tis it is the Shannon's stream, Brightly glancing, brightly glancing, See, on the ruddy beam Upon its waters dancing! Thus returned from travel vain, Years of exile, years of pain, To see old Shannon's face again, Oh the bliss entrancing! Hail, our own majestic stream, Flowing ever, flowing ever, Silent in the morning beam, Our own beloved river!

next in order was called upon to try whether it might be in his power to lay claim to the same good fortune.

THE NINTH JUROR'S TALE.

THE LAME TAILOR OF MACEL.

"Or man, or spirit I answer thee! Behold me here—behold me!"

"I was musing On things that are not of this world: aye dallying With dreams that others shrink from; and commingling With disembodied Nature in her den Of lonely desolation, silent and dark."

JULIAN the Apostle.

Gentlemen, said the Ninth Juror, I should have at once to pay my forfeit with a good grace (for I never changed my memory with anything like a story), but for an accident which I will relate to you, as an appropriate preface to my tale.

In the course of last autumn, it happened that business called me, for the first time in my life, to visit the city of Paris. If any one of the company has had either the good or bad fortune, as the case may have been, to see that celebrated capital, he must have observed, to his great perplexity, perhaps, and grief, that the houses in some of the streets are numbered in no regular manner; that it is often a matter of no little difficulty to ascertain an address, however minute a note one may have taken of it, on leaving home. It was in such a state of mind, that I was picking my steps to and fro, on a dirty November morning, in the Rue de la Harpe, one of the dirtiest thoroughfares of the arrondissement to which it belongs, being led by my classical curiosity, to search for that famous relic of the Roman times in France, which is known to modern tourists under the name of the Palais des Thermes. I had turned aside into an entry, with the view of once more consulting my map and guide book, without the risk of being rolled into the channel, by some liberty-loving waterier, when a good woman, who stood at an adjoining shop door, and conjectured by my proceedings, on what enterprise I was bound, said something of which the words "Palais des Thermes" were the only ones that conveyed any meaning to my ear. On my nodding assent, for I understood her countenance better than her words, she gave utterance to a good natured volley of instructions, out of which the words "out contre—parle cochere—a droite!" and "en face," were all I could comprehend, but they were enough; so, with a civil "Merci," I hurried on towards the porte cochere, of which she spoke, and gazed with surprise, and I confess, some little disappointment on the mouldering walls of alternate brick and stone, which had been for so long a time the seat of Roman splendor and authority. Dean Swift, by a fine stroke of satire, makes Gulliver express his disappointment at finding the cathedral of Brobdingnag only three thousand feet high, and with as little reason, I felt a certain damp on my spirits, on finding a palace in which the Roman emperors had feasted fifteen centuries before no better than a mass of ruins.

As I do not choose to bring any body into trouble, more especially, when they have been civil and obliging to one, I shall not tell you where it was, that I picked up a certain Greek manuscript, containing the facts of the story I am about to tell you; I can only say in general terms that the concierge who shows those "interesting remains," as they are called in the guide books, is a very civil person. If you should desire to know any more, I can only answer you by a sentence known to tourists in search of chambres a louer in the streets of Paris—Parlez au Portier.

With your good leave then, continued the Ninth Juror, drawing the candle nearer to him, and taking from one pocket a manuscript, and from another a pair of spectacles, the one of which he laid upon his knee, while he fixed the other on his nose, with your permission, I will read for you the story of the Chénides, the Lame Tailor of Macel, as the writer styles himself, though evidently a person of very superior mind and understanding.

"What!" exclaimed a Juror, "are you going to read all that Greek for us?" "No—no," he replied, lifting his spectacles from his nose, and gazing under them at the speaker, "this is not Greek. I had it done into English, as our forefathers expressed it, by a very clever fellow, a relation of mine, who lives in the County Cork; and as I have no head of my own for spinning a story, I will give you this by way of substitute if, you desire it."

No person expressing any objection, the Ninth Juror adjusted his spectacles, and prepared to read.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE SACKS OF ROME.

A lecture, by Lord Talbot de Malahide, on the sacks of Rome, was delivered recently before the British and American Archaeological Society in that city.

His Lordship said—In giving a short account of the sacks of Rome it is not my intention to describe the various sieges which it underwent. I have considered whether I should have begun with the burning of the city by the Gauls, but the accounts of this event are so meagre and there is so much controversy upon the mode in which it was taken and relieved that I shall pass it over with the remark that we cannot but be surprised that the critics who ignore all that took place previous to the year a.c. 399 have no great fire to account for the destruction of records and chronicles that formed the foundation for the histories of Livy and Dionysius. We will make a great jump to the reign of Honorius. Italy was quite defenceless against the barbarians. Stilicho had protected it against their invasions, but on his death at Ravenna in inglorious ease, seeking himself with cock fighting and other amusements of an Oriental court. Thinking, as it appears, that Rome, after the repairs he had made in its walls, was able to protect itself, he made no attempt to stay the triumphal march of Alaric and his Visigoths. After making a show of attacking Rome three several times and exacting on each occasion heavy ransoms, he made a he made a formal siege in the month of August, and entered the city by the Porta Selara, by treachery, it is said, on the 21st of August, 410. Rome, though much fallen from its former splendour, and reckoning a population of not more than 300,000 souls, after having had nearly 2,000,000 in the time of Trajan, was still wealthy and retained most of the monuments of its greatness. The senatorial families had enormous riches, and lived with as much luxury as in the time of the Cæsars. Their mode of existence was very much the same as at Constantinople. They had immense palaces, with gold and silver plate, and every luxurious appliance, and large numbers of eunuchs and slaves. They took no part in public affairs, and though nominally for the most part Christians, were vicious, frivolous, and apathetic. The lower classes were unwarlike and idle, and spent their whole time in the baths or the circus. Even the clergy were not free from the degeneracy of the times, and although some were zealous in disputing the points of Arian and other controversies, or with the establishment of monasteries and nunneries, the majority partook of the general corruption. There was no attempt at resistance, and the victorious Goths poured into the Eternal City staring at the wonders which met them at every step, putting the population to the sword, and sacking the palaces, houses, and public buildings. They even attacked the monasteries and churches at the commencement, but by Alaric's interference were persuaded to desist, and particularly to spare the Basilicas. They did not attempt to enter St. Peter's, and

respected the right of asylum. Whatever was precious or valuable they seized without remorse, and committed great outrages on the inhabitants. It is not, however, believed that they willfully injured the public buildings or works of art; even the gilt statues which adorned many parts of the city were respected. It was reserved for the Emperor Constant the Second and Heraclius to carry out the wholesale spoliation of these last remains of Roman and Greek taste. They do not appear to have burned many buildings with the exception of the palace in the gardens of Sallust, which they came upon at their entrance into Rome. Alaric stopped the sack after three days, and withdrew his army, taking with him a large number of captives, among the rest Placidia, Honorius's daughter. He died shortly afterwards. Forty-five years afterwards Rome underwent another calamity at the hands of Genseric, the King of the Vandals. The historians have related how died Aetius, the last great Roman general, who conquered Attila at Chalons, and how his master and murderer, Valentinian III., met a similar fate; how his widow, Eudoxia, is said to have invited Genseric to invade Rome and rid her of her odious second husband, Maximus. Genseric entered Rome in the month of June, 455, through the Porta Pertusa (one of the old gates of the Leonine City) without resistance except the prayers of Pope Leo, who does not appear to have been so successful as he had been with Attila. Rome had somewhat recovered its losses of 410. The population had, however, diminished by half, to about 150,000. But there were still some wealthy families, and the Palace of the Cæsars, the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, were intact. The Vandals did not spare them, but, though the sack lasted 14 days and was carried on in a most systematic manner, there is no record of their having burned or destroyed any of the public monuments. They got an immense amount of plunder, and among the rest they carried to Carthage the sacred vessels of the Jewish temple which had been brought to Rome by Vespasian and Titus. The further adventures of these interesting relics are curious; but there is much doubt about their ultimate fate. It is however, believed that after the taking of Carthage by Belisarius they were carried to Constantinople and from thence sent to one of the churches at Jerusalem. What became of them afterwards is not known, but it is not likely that they returned to the Tiber. Genseric evacuated Rome after a fortnight's stay, carrying with him an immense booty and several thousand prisoners, including two princesses, Eudoxia and Placidia. This was the death blow to Rome. The respectable inhabitants were entirely ruined, and most of them were scattered as slaves or beggars through the provinces. The next important event in the history of Rome is the fatal visit of Robert Guiscard and the Normans, during the war between Pope Hildebrand and the Emperor of Germany about the investitures. Henry IV., having recovered from his humiliation at Canossa, came breathing vengeance, and with a powerful army entered Rome on the 21st March, 1084. He was invited by messengers from the popular party there, who were tired of the rule of Pope Gregory VII., although he was supported by many of the barons. He took refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, and his partisans held the Colian, the Palatine, the Capitol, the Insula Tiberina, the bridges, and the Septizonium. Having established himself at the Lateran with the anti-Pope, Clement III., he called an assembly of the Roman Senate, deposed Gregory, appointed Clement, and had himself crowned by him as Emperor at St. Peter's. He could not take the Castle of St. Angelo, but stormed the Septizonium. On the approach of Robert Guiscard with his army of Normans and Saracens, whom Gregory had called to his assistance, he made a rapid retreat, and left the Romans to their fate. Robert Guiscard entered Rome on the 20th May, 1084. The inhabitants, though they had but little to lose, were no longer the passive unwarlike mob of former times. They made a strenuous resistance on several occasions, which provoked Robert Guiscard to set fire to the city, which he did at two different times. These fires were most destructive, particularly in the neighborhood of the Campus Martius and the Lateran. At this a great many ancient buildings and churches were destroyed. The Forum also suffered much. He released the Pope, and having quelled the insurrection, sacked the city. There was not much wealth to seize, as Rome had become very poor and miserable, but the inhabitants were dreadfully ill-treated, and 1,000 of them were sold as slaves to the Jews. He destroyed many parts of the city, and from this date we must reckon the depopulation of the Colian and Aventine Hills.—Robert Guiscard left Rome in June, 1084, and Gregory accompanied him to Salerno, where he died 25th May, 1085, laden with the curses of the Romans, whilst he was assembling an army to bring himself forcibly back to Rome. We have seen how much Rome suffered from the sacks of the Goths, Vandals, and Normans, but it had then a long respite. In spite of the chronic anarchy which prevailed there for centuries, the Pope had gradually assumed the ascendancy, and the city had wonderfully increased in wealth and cultivation. It had not, however, recovered its former numbers. Large tracts were depopulated, and it did not contain more than 36,000 inhabitants—about the same as in the reign of Servius Tullius. Vice had also kept pace with increasing prosperity, so that at the beginning of the 16th century Rome was considered both the wealthiest and most corrupt city in the world. It had lost the veneration by which it had been illuminated during the dark ages, and there was a universal cry against the enormities of the Papal Court. This will in some measure account for the moderate sympathy which was felt at the time for the horrible fate which it underwent at the last sack. The cruelty and rapacity of the triumphant barbarians were dreadful, but were far exceeded by the excesses of the Imperialist army in 1527. There were, however, sufficient warnings at Rome to prepare this superstitious population for the calamities which were in store for them. All the contemporary historians mention that some time before the arrival of Bourbon a low person of the neighborhood of Sienna, of mature age, red hair, naked, and haggard, had foretold to the Roman people the certain ruin of the priests and all the Roman Court and the reform of the Church, and went about preaching in the heart-rending tones to the citizens and the populace the necessity of humiliation, as the hour of trial was at hand. And he addressed towards the Pope himself, without regard to his position, the most contemptuous words, proclaiming on the part of the Most High his ruin and that of the whole city. He was apprehended and kept in close confinement, which, however, did not prevent him from proclaiming with still greater vehemence and effect the doom of Rome. A vast number of the people had, as is usual in these cases, the most implicit faith in his predictions. Among other portents a mule produced a foal within the palace of the Cancelleria, and a large piece of the walls which unite the Papal palace to the Castle of St. Angelo suddenly fell. A few months before an arrow struck accidentally the sacred image of our Lady in the Church of Sta. Maria di Trastevere and knocked the crown off her head and the child from her arms, which were both broken to pieces. The sacred Host, which, according to custom had been, after Holy Thursday, deposited in the tabernacle of the Pope's chapel, was found the following Thursday morning, God knows how, thrown on the ground, and it occasioned great consternation and alarm. The Constable de Bourbon, who commanded the Imperial army after the fatal battle of Pavia, led his troops through Lombardy and Tuscany, committing horrible excesses both on friend and foe. He ultimately stationed himself at Sienna, commanding both Florence and Rome. He began by threatening Florence, but the

citizens of that energetic little city, partly by bribery and more by the resolute attitude of defence which they assumed, conjured away the storm. The Pope also had attempted to stop Bourbon's march, through Lannoy, the Viceroy of Naples, who went to him and endeavored to prevail upon the troops to retire. It was, however, all in vain. He and the other superior officers were obliged to hide themselves from the rage of the troops. Frundsberg, who commanded the Landsknechts, was so shocked at their conduct that he died of a broken heart. When it was proposed to the Spaniards to stop their march they ironically replied that they felt so much the burden of their sins that they could not dispense with the Papal absolution. Bourbon now left his artillery at Sienna and proceeded rapidly towards Rome, and arrived under the walls on the 5th May, 1527. He found Rome and the Pope quite unprepared. St. Peter's and the Vatican had a short time before been sacked by the Colonnas, and there was not a trained soldier within the walls. Attempts were made to raise money; the Pope sold five cardinals' hat at forty thousand ducats each, and a few nobles contributed small sums. The English Envoy pledged his property to raise one thousand six hundred scudis. Renzo da Ceri, one of the Orsini, was appointed commandant, and he hastily enrolled shopkeepers and valets to the number of 3,000, and also some of the Roman tribes. This officer was quite unfit for his post. He had no authority over such a tumultuous host; and besides he neglected many ordinary precautions. He thought by closing the gates of the city to strengthen the resistance, but it had quite the opposite effect, and only increased the sufferings of the population. Bourbon encamped opposite the Leonine city, which was weakly defended by the walls erected by Leo IV. between 848 and 852. His headquarters were at St. Onorio which was not then included within the circuit of the fortifications. Indeed the only walls were those of the Leonine City, and the old walls of Aurelian and Honorius round the Janiculum. There are different accounts of his forces. Gregorovius's statement is as follows:—16,000 Germans, 5,000 Spaniards, 2,000 Italians, 500 hommes d'armes, 1,000 light cavalry, amounting in all to upwards of 30,000 men. Bad as was the position of the Pope, Bourbon's condition was not much better. He had no siege artillery nor ladders, and no provisions; and he could not expect to draw much from the Campagna. The army of the League was near at hand and if Rome resisted for a few days, to give time to the Duke of Urbino to arrive, he probably would have been obliged to give up his attack on Rome. He felt this so much himself that after trying to get admission into Rome on the pretence of marching to Naples, which proposition was indignantly rejected, he tried to persuade his troops to give an immediate assault. However, they were so much fatigued that he was obliged to postpone it till the following morning. Rome was stormed on the 6th of May, 1527. Sciarra Colonna watched the Milvian Bridge, German, Spanish, and Italian troops poured into the city, and all Rome was theirs with the exception of the Castle of St. Angelo, which held out to the last. The Pope had taken refuge there with 13 cardinals, several ambassadors, and a crowd of noblemen, merchants, men, women, and children nearly to the number of 3,000. A vast number were cut out, and two cardinals were drawn up in baskets after the portcullis had been lowered. No proper precautions had been taken for victualing the castle, and although necessary were hastily collected from the shops in the Borgo, the refugees suffered much from want of provisions during the long siege. The Pope endeavored to come to terms with the troops, but they were so elated with their success that they would hear of no proposition until they had sacked the city. The savage hordes now overspread the whole city, massacring men, women, and children without distinction, and then breaking into the palaces and churches in search of plunder. Even the churches and monasteries were not in the least respected. The Palace of the Vatican, the Basilicas of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Papal Chapel, the Sancta Sanctorum, and other holy places were turned into stables and dwellings for the lowest class of German and Spanish sutlers. Nothing was heard but blasphemy and the most horrible desecrations of the most holy places. Many holy paintings and statues were destroyed. The Gothic respected sacred edifices and property, but we can see no such acts of piety in the year 1527. Lutherans, Spaniards, and Italians alike mocked the sacred ceremonies. The Landsknechts rode through the city upon asses, dressed like cardinals, with the Pope in the midst of them. The Flemish tapestries, which were designed by Raphael, were carried away and sold to the Jews. But it is not true that they lit fires in the stanzas of Raphael or mutilated the ancient statues in the Vatican. A vast number of manuscripts and documents were scattered and destroyed. The Vatican Library had a narrow escape. The Prince of Orange saved it with difficulty. Nuns were carried away from their cloisters and altars to grace the barracks of those dissolute soldiers. Ladies of the most aristocratic type were paraded in a state of nakedness through the streets, accompanied by licentious courtizans dressed in purple mantles and golden crowns, with priests in women's clothes. According to Brantome, marchionesses, countesses, and baronesses, served as menials to the common soldiers, and long after the respectable women of Rome were nicknamed the relics of the sack of Rome. The heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, of St. Andrew and many other saints, the true wood of the cross, the holy thorns, the sacred oil, and even the holy Host were trodden under foot. Through all the streets you might see the scum of the population carrying great bundles of rich ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments, large sacks full of gold and silver utensils, great numbers of prisoners of every rank and condition dragged to places of confinement; in the streets many bodies of noblemen cut to pieces, covered with blood, and many of them still breathing; men, women, and children killing themselves by throwing themselves out of their windows to avoid the outrages of these savages. After three days the Prince of Orange attempted to stop the sack; but his followers were quite as violent in extorting ransoms and torturing those who were not disposed or unable to pay them. In many cases they had to pay them several times over. After having ransomed themselves from a troop of Spaniards they were attacked by the Germans, who made similar exactions from them. They were very bitter against the cardinals. They carried one day the Cardinal of Aracoeli, in a hearse as if he were dead, through every street in Rome, chanting the funeral service, to a church where they had a mock sermon full of ribaldry on the morals of the Cardinals and prelates. They afterwards adjourned to their own residences, where they held their orgies drinking out of holy vessels. A long and tedious negotiation ensued between the Pope and the Emperor. The Imperial troops were admitted into the castle of St. Angelo, and a treaty was signed between the two parties by which he was to be released in December 9. As, however, the Pope was still kept a close prisoner, on the night of the 8th he contrived to escape by letting himself down the walls, and took refuge at Orvieto. This closed the siege of the Castle of St. Angelo, and shortly after the Emperor's troops evacuated Rome. In reviewing the results and consequences of these events, the amount of plunder was something fabulous, amounting what with spoils and ransoms to between four and six millions of crowns. A vast deal of valuable property was scattered or destroyed. Works of arts, pictures, statues, and all moveable articles of vertu disappeared; large sums of money were doubtless buried and concealed, and some of this was never recovered. The moral atmosphere of Rome was wofully disturbed and slow-

ly if ever recovered from the blow. The fine arts were utterly crushed. The great artists of Raphael's school were scattered through different cities of Italy and France; and Rome may be said not to have had subsequently anything worthy the name of a school of painting or sculpture. The Papal Court became more decent, and in the course of time the scandals which had formerly shocked Christendom were very much abated. Nepotism prevailed, however, in great force, and the relatives of Paul III., Paul V., Urban VIII., Innocent X., amassed gigantic fortunes. Architecture also revived, but unfortunately the reigns of Sixtus V. and Urban VIII. were greatly instrumental in the destruction of many of Rome's ancient monuments. The time had not arrived when we were to have a series of conservative Popes who, beginning with Clement XIV., were to bestow some care and attention on ancient Roman art. All amateurs of antiquities will feel eternal obligations to Pius VI., Pius VII., and particularly the present Pope, for the due protection which they have extended to all historical monuments, and it is to be hoped that their successors in the rule of the Eternal City will follow their example.—Dublin Freeman.

THE UNCHANGING FAITH.

One of the reproaches constantly brought against the Church is, that its faith has a dead fixedness, which prevents progress in spiritual knowledge, and renders it impossible for the Church to meet the necessities of modern times. It is argued that circumstances have changed greatly during the last few centuries, and with them have come new wants; that a faith which is unchanging, and unchanging, however well suited the truths it comprehends may have been to enlighten and guide previous ages, cannot solve the problems of human existence in the age in which we live. It is assumed, too, that a faith thus unchangeable and unprogressive is virtually dead, and must cause spiritual and intellectual stagnation in those who hold it.

Now, that the faith of the Catholic Church of today is the faith of ages long past, we cheerfully admit.

The same truths are symbolized in her worship, taught in her catechisms, and proclaimed from her pulpits to-day which were symbolized, and taught, and preached when Protestantism had no existence. The Real Presence of our Divine Lord in the Eucharist is adored now as then. "From the rising of the sun unto the going down," the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up now as then. The Glories of Mary, the Mother of God, are recognized with the same veneration to-day, as before Luther arose as the representative and propagator of free-thinking, confusion and dissension; and as, still further back, before Nestorius was condemned at Ephesus, in the Church, then under Mary's patronage, and bearing her title. The Athanasian, Nicene and Apostles' creeds are still held, with as firm faith, as in the days of Chrysostom, of Augustine, of Ambrose, of Basil, of Hilary, of Athanasius, and of the Apostles. The same veneration is paid to the relics of Saints as was paid to the ashes of St. Polycarp and the mangled bones of St. Ignatius. There is the same looking to the Holy Roman See—the Rock—for constant confirmation in the unity and never-failing purity of the true faith, as in the days of Ignatius, and of Irenæus of the Councils of Nice, of Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon.

There has been, therefore, fixedness, unchangeable sameness; yet there has been no stagnation, no deadness, or want of life. New heresies have arisen, which required more explicit definitions of that faith, and in due season and the "opportune" time those definitions have been made. New events have come to pass, and new conditions of society, which have required the application to them of the unchangeable truths of the unchanging faith, and the application has never been wanting, when it became necessary. The mouth of Peter has never been closed, nor his voice silent. Time and again it has been lifted up, that all the world might hear it—and those who did not hear, did not, because they closed their ears—in hatred, in instruction and counsel, in warning, in rebuke, and in denunciation. Thus, what was previously implicit has become constantly more explicit; what was always held in principle, has been more fully explained in consequence, and its applicability to given circumstances.

The faith of the Church has never changed, yet has it been always full of life, quick and powerful! Like the master of a house, whose treasure is inexhaustible, the Church constantly brings forth, according to the needs of her children, things both "new and old." Old truths, old principles, old, yet never obsolete, and never, by any possibility, capable of becoming obsolete; because they are true, and, therefore, unchangeable and eternal. But the Church also brings forth new things, as well as old; new applications of truths, or, rather, applications of truths to new circumstances, to new facts, new forms of wickedness, new manifestations of error.

We have examples of this constantly in history. The doctrines of the Divinity our Saviour and of the Trinity have come down, unchanged, from the time of the Apostles, yet frequently the Church of the early ages had occasion to define them on the one side and on the other, so as to explain their import to the faithful, and erect barriers against the inroads of heresy. Theologians and Doctors meditated upon these mysteries, and expounded and illustrated them more and more fully, and thus the faithful children of the Church were fed with the pure milk and strong meat of divine truth committed to the Church to teach; and which she has ever taught, dividing and distributing it to mankind, in every age and country, according to their necessities.

Nothing can be more illogical, or contrary to experience and common sense, than to speak of the faith of the Church as inducing "stagnation of thought," or impeding progress in knowledge, because that faith is fixed and unchangeable. The relations of numbers and the laws of computation are unchangeable, yet no mathematician, no geometer, or astronomer has felt himself hampered and impeded by their unchangeableness. No scientist has ever dreamed of making this unchangeable fixedness of mathematical truth the basis of a charge that mathematics stand in the way of scientific progress.

The natural institutions of society, the Family, the State, are of divine ordination, and intended to endure as long as the world shall endure. The relations in which man stands to God, his fellow-man and to himself, are all controlled by fixed principles. The nature and attributes of God are unchangeable. The essential nature of man, of truth, of holiness, and of sin, are also all unchangeable. The divine revelation made by our Saviour, and by Him committed to the Church to be taught, is unchangeable, and yet in the universality of its unchangeable truth, it comprehends all that man, in any and every age, country, and condition needs to know, in order to obtain redemption and salvation. This truth is what the faith of the Church comprehends, what has been committed to the Church to teach. And as truth is unchangeable, the true faith, is, and in the necessity of the case, must be, unchangeable. To make this characteristic of Catholic faith, a ground of objection and reproach is as absurd as it would be for an arithmetician to find fault with the multiplication table on the ground that it never changes, or for a scientist to object to the law of gravity because it acts immutably.—Catholic Standard, Philadelphia.

There is one disadvantage in having girls in the composing room. The young man who goes up to see how much matter there is left over seems to have a terrible time finding the galley—it takes him an hour generally.

AN ENGLISH ESSAYIST ON IRISH EDUCATION.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON IRISH CATHOLIC CLAIMS. Mr. Matthew Arnold writes as follows to the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette:

Sir: An assertion made in the preface to my account of German higher schools, that "before Prussia compelled Roman Catholic students to attend university instruction she gave them Roman Catholic universities to go to," has met and still meets with so much denial, and the matter at issue is so important, that I will ask you to afford me space for an explanation. In my preface I was contrasting the position of the university student in Ireland, if he is a Roman Catholic, with the position of university students in Prussia and Great Britain. I remarked that, whereas in England and Scotland Protestants had public universities where religion and philosophy and history were taught by Protestants and in Prussia both Catholics and Protestants had public universities where these matters were taught by professors of the students' own confession, in Ireland Catholics had no such university, and we would not let them have one. Writing for the general reader, I applied the term Catholic or Protestant to universities as he himself, I thought, would be likely to apply it; meaning by a Roman Catholic university not a university where no Protestant might enter; and where even botany and mineralogy must be taught by Catholics, but a university where the Catholic students would find religion taught by Catholics, and matters where religion is interested, such as philosophy and history taught by Catholics too. In speaking of a university as Protestant I mean the same limitation to be understood.

I had also a right, I think, to say that while we would not give the Irish a public university where religion, philosophy, and history were taught by Catholics, we English and Scotch, had for ourselves public universities where religion, philosophy, and history are taught by Protestants. This is indisputably so as to religion; the only question can be whether it is true as to philosophy and history. Can anyone think that a Catholic could be appointed to a chair of history or philosophy at Oxford or Cambridge? No one. But a distinguished Scotch Liberal—eminent alike by rank, office, talents, and character—assured me that as to all chairs of philosophy and history the Scotch universities were now un-Protestantized. In law, no doubt; but in fact? In fact, they remain exclusively Protestant. My Scotch informant himself supplied me with the best possible proof of it—for when I went on to ask him, "Would it be possible, then, for the government to appoint an eminent Catholic metaphysician—Father Dalgairns, for instance—to a chair of metaphysics in Scotland?" my informant answered instantly "Of course not; it would be a national outrage." But really the Irish Catholics could hardly desire for themselves anything more agreeable than a national Irish university where it should be a national outrage for the government to appoint Mr. Bain or any except a Catholic, to a chair of mental philosophy.

Irish Catholicism is a natural, existing fact, and certain to exist for a great while to come. It is not going to disappear because it is not so enlightened as the religion of the "Fortnightly Review" or so pure as the religion of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. For a very long while yet our only course will be to take Irish Catholicism as a fact and do the best we can with it—now, the worst we can do with it is to shut it up in itself. True, Catholicism has political inconveniences in its Ultramontanism, social inconveniences in its confessional, intellectual, and moral inconveniences in its denial of the necessity and duty of private judgment. All these incidents of the religion of Catholics, however, Catholics have accepted because their religion itself was so attractive to them. They will not drop these things because we dislike them; and most certainly they will not drop their religion to get rid of these things. They will get rid of them, or of what is bad in them, not by a sudden change, not by a wholesale conversion, not by ceasing to profess themselves Catholics, but only by the slow advance of culture in the body of the Catholic community itself, only by the general widening and clearing of European thought being felt through this community. This is a truth which statesman cannot lay too much to heart; and it is the gravest possible condemnation of our policy towards Catholicism in Ireland.

For what are we doing in Ireland? Forcing Catholicism to remain shut up in itself because we will not treat it as a national religion. And why will we not? In reference to two fanaticisms; a secularist fanaticism which holds religion in general to be noxious, and, above all, a Protestant fanaticism which holds Catholicism to be idolatry. But Catholicism will not disappear, and at this rate it can never improve. Mr. Lyon Playfair made an excellent speech the other day on the defects of the Irish schools. The Times had an excellent article remonstrating against these schools being treated with a slack indulgence unknown in England; against grants without examination and teachers without certificates. But Mr. O'Reilly says that what the Irish ask for is training schools as in England and Scotland, Catholic training schools there, as there are Protestant training schools here, and aided on just the same terms as the English and Scotch training schools; then we shall be quite ready, says Mr. O'Reilly, to forgo grants without examination and teachers without certificates. And really there is no answering Mr. O'Reilly, supposing the facts to be as they are stated; the Irish have a right to training schools like those in England and Scotland, and it is but fanaticism which retards education in Ireland by refusing them.

It is the same thing as to universities for Irish Catholics. Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill is spoken of as the extreme of concession ever to be offered by England to Irish Catholicism. Yet that famous bill was in truth—if one may say so without disrespect to Mr. Gladstone, who had to propound his University Bill under the eye of his Secularist and Non-conformist supporters—simply ridiculous. Religion, moral philosophy, and modern history are probably the three matters of instruction in which the bulk of mankind take most interest, and this precious university was to give no instruction in any one of them! The Irish have a right to a university with a Catholic faculty of theology, and with Catholic professors of philosophy and history. By refusing them to Ireland our fanaticism does not tend to make one Catholic the less—it only tends to make Irish Catholicism unprogressive. So long as we refuse them, sir, I persist, instead of congratulating myself with the Times on our admirably fair and wise treatment of Catholicism—I persist in thinking that, where we are put to the test, our treatment of Catholicism is dictated solely by that old friend of ours—strong, steady, honest, well disposed but without somewhat narrow-minded and hard natured—the British Philistine.

Your obedient servant, MATTHEW ARNOLD.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Five years ago there was no religious quarrel in Germany. Catholics and Protestants dwelt together in peace, displaying mutual courtesy and forbearance. Political strife there was, but it existed only in books and pamphlets, and hardly awoke an echo in the world without. It was left to follow its own law, and found no interpreter in royal edicts, no commentary in legislative decrees. It had not yet occurred to any one to suggest that a good Catholic could not be a good citizen. Nobody dreamed that Christian devotion was opposed to civic virtue. Facts were all the other way. It would be monstrous

strous to contend, in the face of all history, that the Christian Church had ever lent her aid to tumult and sedition. She had suffered wrongs, but never inflicted them. Her children had been taught to say to certain rulers, Non licet, and then to accept the penalty—a prison or death. It was always safe to persecute them, for they were sure not to resist. If they refused to obey Caesar, they were quite willing that he should take their lives. Such rebels could hardly be considered dangerous to the State. It is not they who have ever brought kingdoms to ruin. How should they? They never conspire, their only weapon is prayer, and their only armour patience. Even in pagan times, when Caesar was the avowed enemy of God, and to obey him would have been an act of apostasy, the Christian apologists, like St. Justin, St. Quadratus, and many more, always replied to their heathen accusers,—just as their descendants do in our own day.—“Christians are the most faithful subjects of the Emperor, as long as the laws do not oppress our conscience. Our only crime is that we believe in Jesus Christ. If you kill us for that, kill.” There is, and can be, no opposition between the spiritual and temporal powers, except when the “God-State” deifies itself, and pretends to control the human conscience. No law has any force against the law of God. “It is neither the antiquity nor the dignity of legislators,” said Tertullian, “which makes their laws worthy of respect, but only justice. We have a right to resist a law when it is unjust.” Christians have not forgotten that right, and never will. If they had not acted upon it in every age even at the sacrifice of life, the whole world at this hour had been pagan, and the kingdom of Christ would have ceased to exist.

Until yesterday it was as clearly understood in Germany as elsewhere that the Catholic Church is the most powerful conservative element in human society. Even Frederick the Great, though he was as little a Christian as Julia the Apostate, received and protected the Jesuits, because, as his sagacity perceived, men who were always the first victims of revolutionary madness could have nothing in common with those who subvert kingdoms. Radetzky made the same observation in our own day to his imperial master, who had the good sense to set upon it. Even heretical princes and Governments, consulting only their own interests, respected the liberties of the Church in Germany, and thought they found their profit in doing so. Catholics held high office in the State, and some of them, including at least one who is now in prison, were personal friends of the King. It is not they who have changed. They are to-day what they were yesterday, and will be to-morrow. In order to make them appear disaffected, whose loyalty had never been questioned before, it was necessary to invent new laws, in contempt of the constitution, which their framers knew that Christians could not obey. The artifice was successful, as it had been on many other occasions. When the servants of the Evil One wish to provoke the servants of God to revolt they know how to do it. “Is it true,” said Nabuchodonosor, “O, Sidrach, Misach, and Abdenago,” who were the disloyal subjects of his day, “that you do not worship my gods, nor adore the golden statue that I had set up?” Quite true, they replied; and then he cast them into the fiery furnace, with much damage to those who laid hold of them, but none at all to themselves. “Obey the Emperor,” said the Roman Prefects to the primitive Christians, “and sacrifice to the national gods.” Non possumus was their tranquil answer as the present persecutor knew it would be. The intellectual Japanese strewed crosses on the ground in order to catch the disciples of St. Francis Xavier, and their trap also was extremely effective. The German persecution has not even the merit of novelty. It proposes to convict the Catholics of disloyalty, and in order to do it it is obliged to imitate the legislation of the Babylonian King, or the Japanese Daimio. Of course the German Christians, hitherto the most loyal citizens of the land, do not obey the new laws, and would die rather than do so; which is exactly what the authors of those laws intended. They will not worship the golden statue which the King has set up, come what may, and like Nabuchodonosor, he is “filled with fury, and the countenance of his face is changed against” the very men who were once his associates and counsellors! For this reason, just and venerable ministers of the Most High, true friends of their King and country than Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falk, languish in prison, where they cease not to cry, like the captives of the Babylonian: “Blessed art Thou, O Lord, the God of our fathers, and thy name is worthy of praise, and glorious for ever.” Not a reproach escapes them but only a pastoral exhortation to patience and fortitude. They will not even say to God, as they might, like “the three children” of His election: “Thou hast delivered us into the hands of our enemies that are unjust, and to a King unjust, and most wicked beyond all that are upon the earth.” (Dan. iii., 22.)

If we were asked to account for the revived Babylonian code, which seems to contrast so oddly with what are called “modern ideas,”—except as they display themselves in China—we might fairly reply that even men who watch the German proceedings with other eyes than ours profess their total inability to do so. Yet they seem to us susceptible of easy explanation. Many years ago a Prussian statesman who was surprised that the so-called Reformation had killed Christianity in his own land, exclaimed: “We are ripe for the coming of Antichrist.” He saw that religion was dead. At the present day we are told that not one in thirty of the whole population of Berlin ever enter a church at all. They live as if there had been no revelation in the past, and no hope of judgment in the future. For them Christianity no longer exists, except as an enemy to be hated. They hate it as the demons do. The only Christian doctrine which they would gladly believe to be true is the eternity of punishment—provided they could be quite sure that it was prepared only for Christians. They are no longer disciples of St. Peter and St. Paul, but of Hegel and Strauss, as the latter are of Porphyry and Celsus. Less religious than the pagan Emperor Alexander Severus, who at all events had a domestic oratory, in which he placed the image of Christ, together with those of Virgil, Cicero, and Achilles, they have neither temple nor priest, nor Liturgy, they have forgotten how to pray. A pupil of Schleiermacher said, not long ago, to the present writer:—“The Holy Trinity has emigrated from Germany.” More impious than either Epicurus or Isacariot, the *Reformende majestatis* was to this cultured beast only the subject of a blasphemous jest. And his words were received with a shout of laughter by a group of Germans who stood round us. Is it wonderful that the Falk Laws should be hailed with plaudits by such a population?

This is the first explanation of those laws, but there is another. Holy Scripture tells us, “Initium omnis peccati superbia.” The marvellous success of the Germans during the last five years has been too much for them. It has turned their heads. They think it will last, a position which has precipitated the ruin of many a nation who lay in the dust. Nothing lasts in this world but God and His Church. In our own century the world has already seen a more potent Caesar than the German, and when he had made the Vicar of Christ his captive and the States of the Church a department of his empire, the impious said, as they have said, so often: “There is an end of the Papacy.” But Pius VII. died on his throne, and Napoleon I. on a rock in the Atlantic. It is now the turn of the German. He sits on a throne, like the crowned Pagan who knew not that his last hour was come, and bids all the nations of the earth bow down before him. And this is not enough; the Church must bow down also, and take her laws from him who does not even belong to her communion. No Power must presume to be inde-

pendent of him, not even the power which comes from God. He would have committed St. John the Baptist as a vagrant, and would not have shown to St. Peter even the respect which Agrippa did to St. Paul. These modern Caesars—of whom it may be said, as one of our journalists said the other day of the grotesque monarch of Burmah, “the King has inordinate notions of his own consequence”—have neither the occasional good sense of their Pagan nor the fitful modesty of their Christian predecessors. When Constantine, though by no means a model Christian, was told by the venerable Confessor Hosius one of the glories of the Nicene Council, to mind his own business, and not presume to govern the Church of God, he was just wise enough to respect the admonition. Theodosius was a great Prince, but he was never so great as when he accepted the Penance imposed upon him by St. Ambrose, and the Saint was never more truly his loyal subject and loving friend than when he imposed it. Dr. Falk would have seized the furniture of St. Ambrose, if he had any, and sold it to the Jews.

The German proceedings are only possible in a country where the people are what the Germans are. Prince Bismarck knows the tools with which he works. He is not more eager than they are to destroy the Church of Christ. He does not make the mistake which Justinian made when he tried to force a Pope to confirm the acts of the spurious Council in Trullo. There were Christians in that day who would probably have treated Dr. Falk as they treated the enquiry of Justinian. He sent him to seize the Pope for refusing to confirm the Council, “and to bring him by force to Constantinople.” But the people rose, “and the armies of West centred on Rome,” and the volunteers of Pope Sergius were more than a match for the messenger of Justinian. “The unfortunate enquiry became alarmed for his life, and saved the latter, at the expense of his official dignity, by seeking a safe asylum under the Pope’s bed. Sergius persuaded the excited multitude to spare the life of the poor, abject wretch; so they contented themselves with driving this tool of a lawless Emperor out of the gates of Rome, amid a storm of groans and execrations.” Father Herper tells the whole story with his usual power in his *Peace through the Truth*. (P. 198.) If any nations should at any time find it necessary to combine together against Prussia, and put an end to its domineering insolence, so that the German persecutors should find in their turn what it is to suffer violence, we have no doubt that Pius IX. would do for the deputy of Bismarck, or even for Bismarck himself, what Pope Sergius did for the enquiry of Justinian.

If in the judgment of Catholics the Falk legislation is an odious crime, even in that of non-Catholics it is a stupid blunder. With the exception of the *Times*, the *Daily News*, and the *Daily Telegraph*, which are now echoes of the “Reptile Press” of Germany, the organs of public opinion in England are nearly unanimous in reproving both its folly and its injustice. Even Mr. Matthew Arnold, who has a diffident persuasion that he is able to teach all mankind, and Almighty God into the bargain, considers that it is “regarded with considerable dissatisfaction in England.” Men perceive that the spirit which inspires such legislation makes government impossible except by brute force, disturbs social order to its foundation, divides the population after the old heathen fashion into slaves and tyrants, and is a perpetual menace to the peace of all the other nations of Europe. Even the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though a little while ago it was worshipping the “God-State,” has completely changed its tone, and speaks habitually of Prince Bismarck’s furious proceedings with a quiet irony, which shows that it is not insensible to their comic side. When a French newspaper announced the diplomatic message addressed to Belgium, which in senseless impudence was never surpassed, “it seemed so impossible that there could be any truth in such a rumour,” said the *Pall Mall*, “that we preferred to suppose the journal in question had either innocently or willingly been hoaxed. Indeed there was just that kind of absurdity about the story which belongs to a clever piece of political irony.” Yet it was perfectly true. The *Spectator* said the next day: “If Prussia must persecute the Roman Catholics of Prussia, let her at least wash her dirty linen at home, and not ask every second-rate Power in Europe to assist her in that ignominious task,” in which they display, as the *Pall Mall* observed still later, a “thoroughly Bismarckian inability to distinguish between fineness and brutality.” But men who are intoxicated with the fumes of success expect the world to admire even their crimes, and fiercely resent any refusal to do so. The cynical injustice which dictated the Falk laws is not more likely to respect the independence of nations beyond the German frontier than the scruples of conscience within it. Everything must yield to its savage demands—truth, law, reason, and liberty. What may Europe not expect from a Government which insists that no man shall be a Christian priest unless he consents to receive his education in its impious schools, in which the very religion which he is destined to teach is publicly derided? “If a Roman Catholic clergyman,” said Burke, referring to the Penal Laws in Ireland, “intended for celibacy and the function of confession, is not strictly bred in a seminary where these things are respected, inculcated, and enforced as sacred, and not made the subject of derision and obloquy, he will be ill fitted for the former, and the latter will be indeed in his hands a terrible instrument.” We have no Burke in an age which has ceased to produce statesmen of his class, but we fancy there are still Englishmen in high places able to sympathize with another observation of the same illustrious orator. Speaking of the sufferings and virtues of the French clergy who sought refuge in England in his day, victims of savages neither more impious nor more unscrupulous than those who now fill the prisons of Germany with men whose only crime is fidelity to God, Burke said, words which may well find an echo among us at this hour: “It is confidently hoped that a difference in religious persuasion will not shut the hearts of the English public against their suffering brethren the Christians of France.” To their eternal honour they opened to them both their hearts and their homes, and thus earned from Heaven a recompense of which the prodigality is not yet exhausted, and of which we shall only forfeit our own share by refusing to imitate the genuine English liberality which deserved it. They are no true friends of England who rebuke, in this age of blasphemy and anabaptism, and meanly to applaud in other lands the foul spirit of oppression which she has tardily banished from her own.—*London Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Jubilee proclaimed recently by the Pope was solemnly opened, in Cork, on Sunday, April 11.—Father Burke delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion, at the Cathedral, North Parish.

The *Cork Herald* says:—“We believe we are not premature in announcing that the Right Rev. Dr. Delany has been pleased to promote the Very Rev. Canon Neville, P.P., of Passage, to the parish of St. Finn Barr’s, in this city; in succession to the late lamented Dean Murphy.” The Deanery is not yet filled; the selection for that office rests with the Holy See.

On the 15th ult., Father Burke, the great Dominican pulpit orator, delivered an eloquent lecture in St. Peter’s Catholic chapel, Drogheda, on the “Pontification of Pius IX.” His Grace the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, and a large body of clergymen were present.

Sister Mary Catherine, of the Third Order of St.

Dominick (Miss Ellie Magill), daughter of Mr. James H. Magill, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S., died on the 12th ult., at the residence of Mr. McKittrick, St. Lawrence gate, Drogheda, at the early age of 19 years.

The foundation stone of St. Patrick’s new church, Donegal street, Belfast, was solemnly laid on Sunday, 18th ult., by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrin, Bishop of Down and Connor. The Very Rev. Father Burke, O.P., preached on the occasion. The new church is to be built on the same site as the old one.

In the Diocese of Kerry the following changes have been made:—Rev. M. Dillon has been transferred from Listowel to Killarney, vice the Rev. J. Beaumont, deceased; Rev. D. McCarthy, from O’Dorney to Millstreet, and Rev. Arthur Moynehan, from Tralee to Listowel.

A meeting of the parishioners and friends of the late Dean Murphy, presided over by the Mayor, was held on the 13th ult., at the South Parish Church, Cork, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory. A committee was appointed to consider the form of memorial, and the sum of £80 was subscribed.

The *Rosemount Messenger* announces with great regret the death of the Very Rev. Canon Quinn, P.P., Oran; and of one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Strokestown, Mr. John Smith, which event took place on the happy Feast of the Resurrection, fortified with the plenary rites of the Church. The deceased had reached the patriarchal age of eighty-six years, and he died as full of honors as of years.

On the 15th ult., the Rev. Garrett Robbins, Parish Priest of Rochford, county Westmeath, died suddenly at his residence. It appears that the rev. gentleman was subject to disease of the heart, and that while in the stables superintending the cleaning of his horse, he became suddenly ill and expired. The deceased clergyman was about sixty-five years of age, more than thirty of which he spent in the sacred ministry.

At a meeting held at Clonmel, on the 12th ult., and presided over by the Very Rev. Mr. Power, P.P., resolutions were adopted in favor of a strenuous opposition being given to the petition presented by Mr. Moore, claiming the seat for the county, and calling on the people of Ireland to subscribe towards the necessary expenses.

The Chairman of Clare, John O’Hagan, Esq., heard the Crown business of the Ennis Quarter Sessions on the 12th ult. The Grand Jury panel having been called, the following were sworn:—Robert Spaight, Michael Carmody, Michael Davoren, Morgan Finucane, Patrick Lynch, Sylvester Nealon, Timothy O’Brien, Matthew Purcell, Martin Reilly, William Westropp, Patrick Casey, Edmund Gore, James Kelly, Michael McMahon, William Reilly, and John W. Coffey. In addressing them, he said that, were it not for one trifling case of larceny, the alleged stealing of a donkey, and which belonged more to the division of Ennistymon than to Ennis, they would be enabled to enjoy a holiday, and he would have the pleasure of receiving a pair of white gloves from the Sheriff. The state of the country was peaceful throughout every district, whilst the improved condition of its people showed an amount of prosperity and a happiness most gratifying to behold.

Stephen Clancy, bootmaker, Ennis, was awarded £10 and costs against the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for an injury to his leg, through falling off the platform, at Six-mile-bridge, owing to want of light, on the night of the 6th of January.

In the case of Francis Sheehan, v. Wilhelmina Spaocoolle,—in which plaintiff, as assignee, brought a claim for disturbance and improvements in lands, at Mourill and Drinagh, situate near Ennistymon, containing 53 acres, held yearly, rent £27, valuation £22, the total claim amounting to £436, and the effects are applicable,—his Worship allowed for the disturbance only £89 in full, of all deductions, with costs in each case.

The Earl of Dartry, the Chairman of the Cootshill Board of the Guardians, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Clements and Mr. John Primrose, left the Boardroom when a notice of motion against the continuance of the coercion laws recently came on for discussion. In their absence, Mr. John Rice was elected Chairman, and the notice of motion was put and carried unanimously, as was also a motion censuring the Chairman for leaving the room.—The Clerk warned them that their proceedings were informal and that he would not record them.

A peculiar land case was heard in Dundalk, on the 12th ult., by Wm. O’Connor Morris, Esq., Chairman of the County Court. It was a case brought by the Rev. J. H. Strangways, lately Rector of the living of Baronstown, against Arthur Brabazon, Esq., and others. The claimant sought £73 10s. for disturbance, being seven years’ rental; £20, value of unexhausted manures; £30 for ground laid down for pasture and seed; £33 paid as incoming tenant; and £20 for reclamation of waste land. After evidence and legal arguments, his Worship held there had been no disturbance. The claimant accepted the tenancy during his incumbency, and when he ceased to be incumbent the tenancy ceased also. The claim was dismissed, with costs.

The Hon. Edw’d O’Donnell McDevitt, late Attorney-General of Queensland, Australia, and brother to the Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, received a great ovation, which was followed by a banquet or ball, in his native town Glenties, county Donegal, on the 13th ult., on the occasion of his return to his native county. The streets of the town were spanned by arches of evergreens, and the houses decorated with flags. At the court house an address was read to him by one of the oldest inhabitants, expressing the joy of the people on his return after an absence of fifteen years, and their congratulations on his success in his profession. The hon. gentleman subsequently attended at a banquet given in his honour. In the evening the houses were illuminated, and other demonstrations of rejoicing were made.

TRAGEDY NEAR CORK.—On the 17th ult., a melancholy tragedy occurred in the village of Riverston, situated a few miles to the east of Cork, under the following circumstances: It appears that the clerk of petty sessions, Mr. Kennedy, who was sick with fever, and having knocked against the patient, he jumped out of bed delirious and stabbed Kennedy with a razor, which penetrated the lung; after which he jumped into bed and cut his own throat, and would have severed the head from the body were it not for the timely interference of his mother. Both died of their injuries at an early hour on Tuesday.

SHOOTING AT AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE.—At the Commission Court, Dublin, Acting-Inspector O’Callaghan, of the metropolitan police, was sentenced to eighteen months’ imprisonment for shooting at his inspector with intent to murder. The prisoner had been drinking heavily, and it was alleged that when bordering on *delirium tremens* he fired at the prosecutor, of whom he was said to be jealous, because the latter had been promoted over him.

LOTT F. CONYNGHAM, on behalf of the Home Rule members of Parliament, has instructed Mr. Farrell, the sculptor of Dublin, to prepare designs for a memorial tablet to the late Mr. John Martin, M.P. His brother members propose to place it in the Presbyterian church of Lurgane, county Antrim.

The funeral of the late Sir John Gray, M.P., took place in Dublin, on the 15th ult., and was attended by an immense cortege, extending over a mile and a half in length. The city officials were present, together with delegations from several parts of Ireland. The remains were interred in the O’Connell Circle, Glasnevin Cemetery.

The candidates named for the vacancy in the representation of Kilkenny, caused by the death of Sir John Gray, are Edmund Dwyer Gray, Esq., son of the deceased; Peter Paul McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Dublin; Mr. Mulholland Marum, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, and Mr. Morgan Kavanagh.

At a late meeting of the Croom Board of Guardians, Mr. Matthew O’Flaherty, Mr. Gray, F. Conyers, J.P., and Mr. Matthew Christy, were unanimously elected to the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Vice-Chairman, respectively.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Down; Marcus Gage Esq., of Ballinahinch; and John Bloomfield, Esq., Kingscote, of Bryansford, Castlewellan.

The recruits of the Queen’s County Regiment of militia have been called out at Maryborough, for a course of preliminary training. There are seventy-six in number.

Richard Horatio Townsend, Esq., of Garrycloyne, Blarney, has been appointed to the commission of the Peace.

The citizens of Dublin, he headed by Sir James Power, Bart., Captain Bateson and Captain J. Smith, have presented Captain Boyton with a flag and an illuminated address.

Mr. De Courcy, Sub-Sheriff of Limerick city, was, on the 12th ult., elected Clerk of Petty Sessions for the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGES.—LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Commons to-night, the Marquis of Hartington asked when the debate on the privileges of the House would be resumed and the Budget discussed. Mr. Disraeli replied that there was no immediate prospect of resuming debate which was unexpectedly terminated on Tuesday night. He intended, however, when attention was again called to the presence of strangers, that a division be taken to decide whether the galleries shall be cleared.—The Government was charged with wasting time over the question of privilege, but the opposition to the Irish peace preservation bill was the real obstruction. Irish members were justified in opposing it, and the Government was equally justified in seeking to have it passed. Mr. Disraeli was called to order for digressing from the subject of inquiry put by the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Disraeli resumed, and stated that, allowing for fair opposition, it would be possible to prorogue Parliament in July. The Government was determined to pass all its measures, even if it became necessary to ask the Queen not to prorogue the session until all of them had received the royal sanction. Government intended to open the discussion of the Budget on Friday. Mr. Gladstone said he regretted the tone of Mr. Disraeli’s remarks. The House was entitled to respectful treatment, even from the Premier.—Never before had such a statement been made as that relative to passing the Government measures. The right honorable gentleman threatened to keep the House sitting until a number of unspecified bills were passed. Was that a becoming method of procedure on the part of the head of Her Majesty’s Government? If such a tone was again adopted, he (Mr. Gladstone) would avail himself of his privileges as a private member. He protested with emphasis against allowing discussion of the Budget. Mr. Disraeli consented to take up the discussion of the Budget in the evening session. The consideration of the Irish Peace Preservation Act, which has been nine days under debate, was then resumed in Committee and concluded. The bill was passed in Committee with important amendments, by which the penalty for unlawful possession of arms is reduced, and the right to search houses for arms is limited to day time. The House has yet to take final action on the bill.

The London *Lancet* recommends a new remedy for cough, viz., resistance of the desire to cough until the phlegm has accumulated in large quantities, when there will be something to cough against, and the phlegm may be brought up with much less effort. The *Lancet* says that a great deal of the hacking, hemming and coughing in invalids is purely nervous or the effect of habit, and that an exercise of will is needed to prevent the wasteful exercise of power in clearing the throat. Experiments in hospitals have shown this to be true.

SOMETHING THAT ALL EMIGRANTS SHOULD KNOW.—John Bennett, jun., a shipbroker in East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, appeared at the Mansion House, on the 17th ult., in answer to a summons, obtained by Captain Forster, emigrant agent for the port of London, charging him with infringing the 48th section of the Passengers Act, and calling upon him to refund a sum of 12s. 12s. paid to him for a passage to Australia by the Victoria steam ship.—The evidence went to show that on the 29th March a farm laborer, named Denis Conkley, went to the office of Mr. O’Meara, an agent of the defendant at Cork, and paid him 6s., half the charge for a passage to Australia by the Victoria, and on April 1st the remaining 6s. Conkley then came to London and went on board the vessel in the docks on the 5th of April. From that time till she had not sailed, nor was there any likelihood of her sailing. He had applied frequently to the defendant for the return of the money, but in vain. Before Conkley paid the passage money at Cork to Mr. O’Meara, defendant’s agent, O’Meara had been appointed to act as the agent there also of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company. It was a point in the case previously that on the passage ticket, by the authority of the defendant, O’Meara had written over the name of the company the words, “Agent, John Bennett, jun.,” and O’Meara being called as a witness, said he received the money in question on account of Mr. Bennett, and not of the company. For the defence Mr. J. H. Bennett, defendant’s clerk, proved that the 12s. 12s., which had been remitted to the defendant’s firm, was paid by him into the bank of the company, in accordance with instructions from that company, with other money, in all amounting to about 750l. Witness added that the defendant was not in any way connected with the company, beyond being their broker. For the defence Mr. Nelson submitted in effect that the defendant was not liable, and that the company were responsible to the complainant for the repayment of the money to him: He added that the money at the company’s bankers had been attached by order of the Court of Chancery, and that these claims would no doubt be eventually paid out of those funds. Mr. Alderman Finnis said he was clearly of opinion that as the agent of the ship the defendant was liable to refund the passage-money to the complainant. He directed him to return the 12s. 12s. to the emigrant, and to pay 5s. besides for sustentation-money, consequent on the delay in the vessel sailing. Mr. Nelson intimated that he would appeal against the decision to the Court of Queen’s Bench, seeing that it involved his client, taking other cases into consideration, the amount of 2000l.

SENATE CHARGE AGAINST AN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—At Worship Street, on the 17th ult., Joseph Frith, on behalf of the Newton District Branch of the Charity Organization Society, applied to Mr. Bushby on behalf of the widow of a man named Bignell, of Belgrave Place, Watford Road. Bignell, it appeared from the statement of Mr. Frith, who produced a number of papers and letters to support his case, had been insured for £11 4s. to be paid to his widow on his death, with the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation, 27a, Finsbury Square. Bignell paid 2d. a week premium to an agent who called, and the payments were entered week by week in a book kept for that purpose. Bignell appeared to have joined the society during the first week in October, 1873, but the policy issued to him by the society

bore date the 27th, the payments having up to that time been claimed as a kind of entrance fee. There was also a stipulation in the policy that if the assured should die before the expiration of twelve months from the time of entrance, only half the amount of the policy could be claimed. It appeared that it was the course of business of the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation not to require a medical examination of the assured, but to accept him upon his own statement of his health. Towards the close of the year Bignell’s mind became affected and he was sent to Caterham Asylum. He died there of general paralysis and exhaustion in the following April, the payments to the insurance office being kept up all the time by the wife. Bignell had thus died within a year of his insuring himself, and the wife claimed the sum of £3 12s. This, however, the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation refused to pay, and the woman, who had a family to support, had up to the present time been kept out of her money. Mr. Barker, hon. secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Newtoning, had taken up the case, but the manager said that, after consideration, the corporation could not recognize the claim, as the deceased had misled them as to the state of his health at the time the insurance was effected. This was not the only case of the kind. A widow, named Reeves, had informed the alderman at Guildhall that she had been refused the sum of £2, due on the death of her son, whose life she had insured for 1d. a week. That case was answered by the solicitors to the United Kingdom Assurance Corporation, but Alderman Finnis expressed his surprise that there was an assurance company which took 2d. a week from poor people, and thought that such a class of society was prohibited by Act of Parliament. Mr. Frith said that up to this time Mrs. Reeves’ claim had not been met. He wished to know if it were not possible to bring the manager or directors before the court upon a summons in each case. Mr. Bushby thought that it was a case for the county court.

COCKFIGHTING NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The Lancashire police are making diligent inquiries in order to ascertain the names of persons—numbering about 100—who were interrupted on the 15th ult., by three policemen while they were taking part in the proceedings at a cockfight in a lark booth on the Aintree racecourse near Liverpool. It has been ascertained that the cockfight was one between Irish and English game cocks, and though those who attended appeared to be of the type of vulgar betting men, it is thought that there were some persons of good social positions identified with the proceedings, upon which it is believed about £2000 were staked. The police got fifteen addresses from persons whom they overtook before they could make their escape from the booth, the windows of which were burst open by some fugitives in their haste to get away. Evidence of a champagne luncheon were found upon the floor, and the police retain possession of twenty five game cocks and one dead one. Nothing authentic can be known until the addresses are verified and some persons are brought up on summons, which is the only mode of procedure available in the case.

At the Middlesex Sessions, 19th ult., Henry Freeman was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months for obtaining beer and tobacco to the amount of £2 8s. 9d. on the strength of his representation that he was a ganger, and had fourteen men under him, which was quite imaginary.

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.—The consecration of the Right Rev. J. W. Kain, D.D., Bishop of Wheeling, will take place in St. Joseph’s Cathedral, Wheeling, on Trinity Sunday, May 23. The Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, will be the Consecrator, with Light Rev. Dr. Gibbons, of Richmond, and Light Rev. Dr. Becker, of Wilmington, assistant Consecrators. The sermon will be preached by Bishop Gibbons.—*N.Y. Freeman’s Journal*.

Next to the duty of bringing the beretta to his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, the most important function of the Papal envoys from the Holy See was that of carrying the pallin for the archbishops of the new provinces. The first of these was conferred on the Archbishop of Boston, in his Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, on last Sunday, by his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey. It was an occasion of great significance, and of special moment in our ecclesiastical history. We have given a full report of it in another column, and also a sketch of Archbishop Williams and his work.—*Brooklyn Catholic Review*.

Archbishop Bayley, in his recent visitations, confirmed 507 persons, sixty-nine of whom were adult converts from various sects, the Methodists and Presbyterians furnishing contingents nearly or quite as large as the Episcopalians. Brigadier General Thomas M. Vincent, of the War Department, was one of the number.—*Brooklyn Catholic Review*.

New York, May 5.—A Wilkesbarre despatch says, C. Parish, President of the Lehigh Coal Co., recently asked the miners if they were willing to accept his terms and go to work now. He was answered by an emphatic “No.” Mr. Parish then remarked he had kept the mines free from water at great expense for four months in order to have them ready for operation, and would continue to do so until Thursday next, giving the men that time to resume work. In the event of their not, he would remove all implements from the mines, and the subsequent flooding of the chambers and gangways would prolong the suspension for at least two months after the men signified a disposition to go to work. It is claimed that a large portion of the German and Welsh miners are willing and desirous to commence work, but are deterred by the more turbulent element in their organization.

OUTRAGES BY STRIKING MINERS.—POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 6.—Where the miners have shown a disposition to resume work, threats and coffin notices have again been posted about the mines as a warning.—A large 2½ inch wire rope, used for drawing coal, has been cut in five places, compelling a temporary suspension of coal shipments from Shamokin and points above. A large number of special policemen from Reading pass over the plains daily, and it is thought the intention was to kill them by the rope-giving way. A watchman on duty at Locust Dale Colliery was attacked by miners, sustained injuries and was robbed of his watch. An attempt was made to wreck the Pottsville passenger train on a heavy curve at Big Mine Run last evening, by placing an iron railroad chain on the track. The engineer made the discovery in time to slacken the speed and the cow-catcher then threw the impediment off the track. At a late hour last night the R. R. telegraph office at Locust Summit was burned to the ground and is a total loss.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 5th.—Last night about 11 o’clock, the breaker at Ben Franklin Colliery, near Shamokin, was burned. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is \$100,000. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment, which will be severely felt by them as it was one of the few collieries in the region giving employment, and no work is to be had elsewhere.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—STANTON, Pa., May 6.—A miner named Collihan, was instantly killed and two of his comrades seriously injured, at Archibald, by the roof giving way and falling upon them.

The New York State Senate has passed the removal bill, which gives the Governor power to suspend State officers until the Senate can try them, and the bill creating the office of Inspector of Public Works.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY—1875.

Friday, 14—Of the Feria. Saturday, 15—Fast. Vigil of Pentecost. Sunday, 16—Pentecost. Monday, 17—Of the Octave. Tuesday, 18—Of the Octave. Wednesday, 19—Ember Day. Of the Octave. Thursday, 20—Of the Octave.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Czar of Russia arrived in Berlin on Monday. He was received on alighting at the Railway Station by the Emperor William and all the Princes of the Emperor's family, and Generals Von Moltke and Manoueff and other distinguished personages were present. The Emperor's greeting was exceedingly cordial. An immense crowd was gathered around the station, and cheered most enthusiastically. The city is decorated with flags. The Czar, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, has visited Bismarck.

A Berlin special to the Standard says Bismarck and Gortschakoff will decide during the Czar's visit whether Germany should answer the last Belgian note directly or appeal to the guaranteeing powers. Recent warlike rumors are declared to be the work of sensation jobbers.

The Telegraph, speaking of the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany on Monday, says: "It is impossible to conceal the truth. The continental situation wears the very gravest aspect. If we were to say that the question of the future repose of Europe may be practically solved before forty-eight hours have passed, we would scarcely go beyond the facts. The tendency at this hour is decidedly pacific." Other London journals likewise comment upon the meeting, but the thought of war is generally discredited. It is reported from Paris that the French Government positively contradicts the assertion that Germany has recently made representations of a hostile tendency. The same despatch contains a statement—believed to be semi-official—that no cause of conflict exists between Germany and France, and that advices from all capitals in Europe are of the same tenor—that pacific ideas are everywhere in the ascendant.

The feeling in Paris is more hopeful. La Liberté says the Czar intends to propose a general disarming, and Germany will support the proposition.

The bill for the suppression of religious orders in Germany, passed its third reading on Monday in the Lower House.

A pamphlet, attributed to General Todleben, has appeared at Brussels, entitled "L'Angleterre et les Petits Etats a la Conférence de Bruxelles." It gives an account of the barbarous way in which England carried on war during the last century, and contends that its military weakness, as compared with the great Continental Powers, which its Government studies to conceal as far as possible, is the reason why England refused to take part in a second Conference. It maintains that the Eastern Powers, far from being gainers by the new Code, which almost exclusively favours the attacking party, would give up considerable advantages. It shows, however, that most of the small States made large reservations with regard to the acceptance of the Code.

The Prussian Government is proceeding steadily with its stringent measures directed against the Church. The documents relating to the proposed law for suppressing religious order in Prussia have been laid before the Emperor. The suffragan Bishop of Gnesen has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for officiating in the cathedral in place of the suspended Bishop.

If the Gazzetta d'Italia is to be credited a new form of attack menaces the Catholic Church. That journal remarks that the question between the Church and the State has entered a new phase, and, therefore, a design is on foot to assemble an International Congress to determine on a fixed mode of regulating international legislation concerning the relations between the Pope and Catholic or non-Catholic States. The aim of such a Congress would of course be to reduce the

Pope to be simply Bishop of Rome, to prevent the Bishops throughout the world from hearing the Pope's voice or obeying his injunctions, to make Pontifical acts depend for validity upon civil sanction, and thus to destroy Catholicism to please the despot of Berlin.

The last Government returns show that the population of Rome, which rose from 226,022 in 1870 to 244,484 in 1871 has been gradually falling since that year, the population in 1872 being 241,500, and in 1873 240,222. The returns for 1874 are not yet published.

Statistics of the Government Pawn-office in Rome have lately been published. From them it appears that the sale of unredeemed pledges produced in the year 1872 the sum of 240,000 lire, in 1873 301,000 lire, and in 1874 the amount of 437,000 lire. This progressive increase in the number of articles which distressed persons were compelled to deposit as security for loans, and which they were unable through poverty to regain by payment of the amounts borrowed, reveals in the plainest manner the increasing misery of the inhabitants of Rome. The excessive dearness of provisions, and the high rents of apartments, produce much suffering and wretchedness.

Letter—Apostolic, dated the 5th of March, 1875, have been issued in favour of the Government of Peru, conferring upon the President of that Republic, for the time being, rights and privileges similar to those formerly enjoyed by the Kings of Spain when Peru was subject to them. These privileges include the right of nominating fit persons to vacant Bishoprics, and to certain cathedral dignities and parishes, on certain terms and conditions. The President is to receive in all Catholic churches in Peru the same honours once paid by the clergy to the Catholic Kings of Spain. These Apostolic Letters are signed by Cardinal Vannicelli, Pro-Dataro, and by Cardinal Asquini, the Secretary of Briefs.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Minghetti, President of the Ministry, stated that the relations of Italy with Germany had always been excellent. A motion approving the ecclesiastical policy of the Government passed by a vote of 210 yeas to 140 nays.

The Intransigent prisoners who were engaged in the Cartagena insurrection have been set free.

The Tartar population of the Crimea is reported to be seriously diminishing. The obligation of military service leads large numbers of male adults to take flight into Turkey, and the smallpox, moreover, is committing great ravages. No sooner is a child vaccinated by a surgeon than the parents suck out the lymph lest the young Mussulman should have any impure Christian blood in him.

The Danube now runs in the new bed which has been constructed for it, and endeavours are about to be made to remove the obstruction to navigation caused by the rocks near Orsova, known as the Iron Gates.

The President of Buenos Ayres, Brazil, opened the Chambers on Monday, with a speech in which he proposed an amnesty for political offences, and announced that all difficulties with foreign powers had been settled.

A pastoral from Cardinal Manning was read in all the Catholic churches in England on Sunday. It protests against the persecution of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses Prince Bismarck of seeking to raise the animosity of the powers against the freedom of the next conclave.

The Duke of Buckingham has been appointed Governor of Madras. John Walter Huddleston, Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty, has been appointed to a seat on the Bench made vacant by the death of Judge Piggott; he will be succeeded by Mr. Lindley.

Lieutenant Governor Crawford of Ontario, is dangerously ill. It is feared that consumption has set in.

Reports from Capé Breton say that the present prospects point to the probability of the present year being one of the dullest ever known in the coal trade. The New York market, which at one time took a large quantity of Cape Breton coals, has, so far this season, been closed against them.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

A letter which lately appeared in the Witness from its special correspondent in New Brunswick invites discussion on the most important point in the School Law difficulty—whether the Catholic minority did, before Confederation, enjoy by law the Separate or Denominational system of education. According to the Witness correspondent they did; he says:—

"The question which is now and has for some time past perhaps agitated New Brunswick more than any other is the new Common Schools Act, passed in 1871. To understand this matter it would be necessary to review the educational position of New Brunswick previous to that date. Then the Government apportioned a certain amount of money for the benefit of the teachers of the Province. To secure this benefit a teacher had to find a district where the people were willing to guarantee a sum of money which together with the proportion of the Government would be sufficient for his or her support. On obtaining sufficient encouragement to ensure a subsistence, or possibly a little more, the school would be opened and conducted entirely according to the teacher's own ideas without any governmental system."

The School Law to which the correspondent refers was passed in 1858. It provided (1) that a teacher should find a district where the people were willing to guarantee a sum of money which together with the Government grant would be sufficient for his or her support; and (2) that the school would be conducted according to the teacher's own ideas without any governmental system. State-Schoolism was, therefore, unknown in New Brunswick prior to 1871. The denominational system was established in the Province by law. Wherever Catholics were in a majority, wherever they were sufficiently numerous to support a school, there a Catholic teacher would be employed, and the school conducted according to his own ideas, without State interference. Such was the state of affairs before Confederation and up to the year 1871. But the Act of 1871 did away with all these privileges, and set up the State or Common School system. Against this Law the Catholics protest, and will continue to protest, on the ground that it is unconstitutional in that it is opposed to

the letter and the spirit of the 93d section of the British North America Act, which reads thus:—

"In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following Provisions:—

"(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of Persons had by Law in the Province at the Union," etc., etc., etc.

True, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the Act of 1871 is constitutional; but with all respect for that Court we may be permitted to say that it could not be expected of the gentlemen composing it to be as familiar with the letter and the spirit of the British North America Act as the framers of the Act itself, the fathers of our Constitution. Foremost amongst the promoters of Confederation and the framers of the Constitution stood the Hon. (since Sir) A. T. Galt, and the Hon. George Brown. Addressing a meeting at Sherbrooke in favor of Confederation on Nov. 23d, 1864, Mr. Galt said:—

"He now came to one of the most important questions—perhaps the most important—that could be confided to the legislature—the question of education. This was a question in which, in L. Canada, they must all feel the greatest interest, and in respect to which more apprehension might be supposed to exist in the minds, at any rate of the Protestant population, than in regard to anything else connected with the whole scheme of Federation. It must be clear that a measure would not be favorably entertained by the minority of Lower Canada which would place the education of their children and the provision for their schools wholly in the hands of a majority of a different faith. It was clear that in confiding the general subject of education to the local legislatures, it must be accompanied with such restrictions as would prevent injustice from being done to the minority. Now this applied to L. Canada, but it also applied and with equal force to U. Canada and the other Provinces; for in L. Canada there was a Protestant minority, and in the other Provinces a Roman Catholic minority. The same privileges belonged to the one of right here which belonged to the others of right elsewhere. There could be no greater injustice to a population than to compel them to have their children educated in a manner contrary to their own religious belief."

Thus spoke Mr. Galt in 1864, immediately after the Quebec Conference, while the deliberations and resolutions of that body were fresh in his mind. Referring to his speech, Mr. Brown in the Toronto Globe of Nov. 29th, said:—

"We published yesterday a splendid speech by the Hon. A. T. Galt, in which he gave a more detailed account of the Confederation scheme than has heretofore appeared. We hope that it will be faithfully read by the people of Upper Canada, etc."

And the Globe of Feb. 13th, 1865, answered some Protestant objections to the proposed 93d section of the British North America Act as follows:—

"By the provisions of the Confederation scheme—which gives the local Parliaments control of education, saving the privileges already granted to the minorities in the different Provinces, we simply allow the separatists to retain what they now have."

Mr. Galt, in his speech which, according to Mr. Brown was "splendid," and "gave a more detailed account of the Confederation scheme than had heretofore appeared," and which he hoped "would be faithfully read by the people of Upper Canada,"—stated distinctly that the provisions concerning education in the Confederation scheme applied, not to Upper and Lower Canada alone, but to the other Provinces as well, and were intended to prevent injustice from being done to the minority in each. What injustice? That of compelling them "to have their children educated in a manner contrary to their own religious belief." And how, we ask, could these provisions, as stated in the 93d section of the British North America Act, apply to the other Provinces as well as to Lower and Upper Canada, if the same privileges which belonged of right to the minorities in Lower and Upper Canada did not also belong of right to the minorities in the other Provinces?—

And why should Mr. Brown, when trying to appease the bigots of Upper Canada in 1865, say:— "By the provisions of the Confederation scheme—which gives the local Parliaments control of education, saving the privileges already granted to the minorities in the different Provinces, we simply allow the separatists to retain what they have," if he did not mean the separatists in the different Provinces?

We are not qualified to discuss the constitutional question in the face of the late decision of the Privy Council, but we are satisfied that if a new trial can be obtained, and the case placed in the hands of a competent lawyer—say Mr. Blake, whose opinion is, or at least was in 1873, that the School Act of 1871 is unconstitutional—the decision of the Privy Council will be reversed, and justice will be at last done to the Catholic minority. Should the moral influence of Her Majesty not have the desired effect,—and judging from the tone of the New Brunswick press, we fear it will not—we earnestly hope that every Catholic in the Dominion will make the cause of the minority his own, and insist upon a new trial, or the execution of whatever measure may, after mature deliberation, be represented as the best remedy for a great evil.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

On the 6th of August next, the people of Ireland, as well as Irishmen and their descendants in every part of the civilized world will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great patriot and statesman, Daniel O'Connell. No name is dearer to the Irish heart, none deserves to be so and the anticipated celebration with all the pomp and enthusiasm no doubt to be manifested will be only a fitting tribute to the memory of the man who sacrificed everything on the altar of his country's welfare, whose public life was an example of whole-souled disinterestedness. With the outlines of the life and times of Daniel O'Connell, every reader of Irish history is well acquainted, and the benefits conferred on his race by that great patriot shall not soon be forgotten. Whether we review his character as a Christian, a patriot, an orator, or a philanthropist, we everywhere find a subject for admiration. No more devoted son of the Church ever lived. Of his patriotism it is unnecessary to speak. An agitator born, as it were, for the trying times in which he lived, he faced revolution and inculcated the lesson of moral force.

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There was nothing menacing in that little note of Bismarck's to Belgium; it was only a friendly remonstrance. So Mr. D'Israeli assures an inquiring British Commoner,—so the Saturday Review assures an anxious British public. Only a friendly remonstrance! Well may poor, helpless, Belgium cry out: "Save me from my friends!"

THE HULL SENSATION.—It was a sensation after all. There was no foundation for the rumor that the mill-owners of Hull had determined to discharge their French Canadian employees en masse. It was started by a few disappointed politicians for the purpose of provoking discontent and disturbance in the new city. They communicated it first to the Ottawa Free Press, next in a more startling version to the Citizen, and both journals published it without hesitation or inquiry, as if it were part of the evangel. Strange to say no contradiction has, so far, appeared in either paper. Is the wish in their case, father to the thought?

and by the marvels which his genius achieved showed how powerful that influence is. Without shedding one drop of blood, he liberated a whole nation from the most odious thralldom, and had it not been for the rashness of some brilliant and devoted but misguided men, the measure of his influence in ameliorating the condition of his countrymen could not well be calculated. It has been said of Berryer, the great French orator, that to attempt to judge of his eloquence by a printed report was like forming an idea of the intensity of a volcano by the cold cinders that lie around the extinct crater. The simile strong as it appears may be applied in full justice to the eloquence of Daniel O'Connell. On all hands it is admitted that for popular oratory he has had no rival in modern times. In his magnificent proportions he was every inch an orator—his flashing wit was boundless, his humor irresistible, his sarcasm withering, gliding imperceptibly from the grave to the gay; he mastered the minds and sensibilities of his hearers and moulded their fancies at pleasure. The genius of O'Connell was too mighty to be confined to the limits of any one country or empire; his noble philanthropy was exercised in every good cause; race, creed or color made no difference wherever the cause of freedom was to be served. His voice was raised on behalf of the oppressed, and to-day in every country and clime where the English language is spoken, his name is pronounced with love and veneration as one of the greatest benefactors of his fellowmen. The occasion of the Centennial of the birth of this great and good man should not be allowed to pass by the Irishmen of our own fair city, without substantial evidence on their part of their fond remembrance of one who has done so much for faith and fatherland. Already the various National and Benevolent Societies have assembled and means are to be adopted to make the celebration worthy of the grand commemoration. Nothing definite, we believe, has as yet been arrived at, but we understand the leading feature of the day's proceedings are to be a Solemn Requiem Mass in the forenoon; to be followed by a procession through the principal thoroughfares at the conclusion of which there will be appropriate addresses, and a subscription will be taken up for the purpose of erecting a monument to O'Connell in some prominent place in this city. We sincerely hope that this last suggestion may be adopted. We believe there is no one in Montreal who would not be delighted to see a monumental pile raised to the memory of the illustrious Irishman, who whilst laboring so earnestly in behalf of his fellow-countrymen was the friend of freedom everywhere. Let us hope that the Irishmen of the first city of the Dominion will do something worthy of themselves, in honor of their country's noble, generous and patriotic son, Daniel O'Connell.

"WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP."

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, one of the speakers said: "If war broke out in Europe, as appearances threatened might be the case, then would be the time for Ireland to demand and obtain the rights of which she had been deprived." The Star thinks this language is too violent, and is sure the majority of Irishmen in Canada will repudiate it. We, on the other hand, think it is moderate, free from utopianism, and full of common sense, and we are sure that the majority of Irishmen at home and abroad will endorse it. Ireland is now, has been for years, asking for the restoration of her Rights, to be answered by the sneers and jeers of a large majority in the British Parliament; and she will continue to ask in vain until "something will turn up,"—until England will no longer dare to refuse. Then she will demand but to obtain.

Our contemporary does not understand the philosophy of the Irish Question. He should read the history of the British Empire. In 1779, Grattan, taking advantage of the hostilities with France, obtained, without the shedding of a drop of blood, the removal of the restrictions on Irish trade. In 1829, O'Connell, finding England embarrassed in her foreign relations, wrung Catholic Emancipation from a King who, in signing the Act, shed bitter tears of rage and grief. And a European war—that war which Mr. D'Israeli says is very near—will give Isaac Butt an opportunity to regain, without firing a gun against England, that Home Rule for Ireland now so unjustly and foolishly withheld. "In that day," says Father Burke, "my position is that Ireland will be the mistress of her own destinies."

We are happy to say that there is an improvement in Mr. Clerk's health since our last.

Yesterday (May 13) was the eighty-third birthday of our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., whom may God preserve to triumph over his enemies.— "Propter domum Domini Dei nostri, quæsi vi bona tibi."

CONVERSION OF THE HON. AND REV. LORD FRANCIS G. GEDOLPHIN OSBORNE.—The London Times of the 23rd April, says it has been informed that the Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis G. Godolphin Osborne, M. A., rector of Great Elm, near Frome, son of the late Duke of Leeds, and nephew of the Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne, was received into the Catholic Church at Bristol.

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IRISH HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 4th inst., in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, there was a large attendance. The President, Edward Murphy, Esq., in the Chair. The Minutes of last meeting having been read and approved of, the President, in reviewing the past month, said that he regretted he had no very late news to report as two mail steamers, en route, were now overdue. He referred in feeling terms to the death of Sir John Gray, M.P., editor and proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. Sir John's death is a national loss, and coming so soon after the lamented John Martin's is deeply felt by his countrymen at home and abroad as a double bereavement. He was a disciple of the illustrious O'Connell, and an earnest Home Ruler of the present day. He was one of the most active and energetic members of the old Repeal Association from its commencement. He had the honor of being included with O'Connell, Duffy, Tom Steele, and others; in the celebrated State trials of 1844, and with them suffered imprisonment for his love of Ireland. The president next referred to the triumphant return of Mr. C. S. Parnell for the County Meath, as the successor of the late lamented Mr. Martin; his victory in Meath is a great and suggestive one, proving that although an overwhelming majority of its people are Catholics, yet, again as in the case of the late Mr. Martin, chose a Protestant to represent them in Parliament. He paid a graceful compliment to young Mr. Parnell, who is a member of a family whose services in the cause of Irish Legislative independence and that of Catholic Emancipation, have become historical of which, Sir John Parnell, M.P., "the unpurchasable opponent of the Union" in the old Irish Parliament, and Henry Parnell, M.P., the Historian of the Irish Penal Laws, and the zealous advocate of the Catholic claims in the beginning of this century are noble examples. He reported having attended a meeting of the office-bearers of all the Irish Societies to organize for the celebration of the O'Connell Centennial in August next, and hoped that the office-bearers elected to-night would attend a meeting for the same purpose to be held on Friday evening next. No definite plan, he said, was yet proposed that would be for the decision of the representatives of the societies.

He read the report of the Treasurer for the year just ended, by which we learn that the association had made two remittances to the parent society during the year, amounting in the aggregate to about £100 sterling, leaving a small balance on hand, the report was audited by Professor McKay and Mr. F. Callahan and found correct.

Mr. Hatchette moved the adoption of the report just read and hoped they would before the next year's report subscribe a larger sum to the funds of the League.

Mr. McNamara seconded its adoption, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. McNamara then made a very able and eloquent speech in which he referred to the history of Ireland before the Union and subsequently, and said a country noted for music, poetry, &c., should be competent to govern itself. They say the darkest hour is that before the dawn; he hoped Ireland's darkest hour was now over, and that she would rise in all her splendor. Mr. McNamara also eulogized Mr. Murphy's service to the Home Rule League at some length, and said he was confident that it was the unanimous wish of the League that Mr. Murphy should remain in office, as his name was familiar not only all over the Dominion but in every part of Ireland, this sentiment appeared to be entertained by all present as his re-election subsequently was in the fullest sense of the word heartily cordial and unanimous.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Mr. M. P. Ryan proposed, and Prof. W. McKay seconded the re-election of Mr. Murphy as President. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. Murphy briefly returned thanks. He accepted the duty with pleasure and said he would, as usual, spare no efforts to further the interests of the League. 1st Vice-President, J. J. Curran, Esq., B.C.L.; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. F. Callahan; Treasurer, A. Brogan, Esq., Notary Public; Cor. Secretary, P. J. Coyle, Esq., B.C.L.; Rec. Secretary, Mr. McNamara. Council: Messrs. J. H. Hatchette, Prof. W. McKay, William Doran, Bernard Emmerson, Thos. Hanly and Laurence Quinlan.

The President again asked the Council and officers to attend on Friday evening at the hall, when business in connection with the O'Connell centennial celebration would be carried on.

Some subscriptions were then received and the meeting adjourned.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—The approaching Centennial of the birth of Ireland's Liberator, as the illustrious Daniel O'Connell has been fondly styled the world over, is likely to be the occasion of general rejoicing and national enthusiasm. By the accounts that have reached us from all parts of Ireland, preparations are being made for celebrations on a gigantic scale and in Canada the patriotic sons of the Old Land are not less anxious to manifest their feelings in a manner becoming the occasion. How is the commemoration to be appropriately made? That is the question. The various national and benevolent organizations in this city, composed of Irishmen and their descendants, have already met, and joint action is to be taken to make the ceremonies of the day worthy of the memory of Ireland's greatest orator and purest patriot. But will a grand procession; will the display of unlimited bunting; will the waste of any quantity of gunpowder, or the delivery of speeches no matter how eloquent; or all the usual paraphernalia of such demonstrations, be doing justice to the day and all who honour the memories associated with it? I think not. It may be considered presumptuous on my part, but I run the risk and venture to suggest that something tangible should be done, something that will mark an era in the history of our city, something in which the money unavoidably to be expended on that occasion can be made to do honor to the immortal O'Connell and reflect credit on the land that gave him birth and his fellow-countrymen in the City of Montreal. And I think nothing could be more appropriate than that means should be adopted to secure the erection in one of our public squares of a monument to the great Liberator.

I throw out this suggestion; in the hope, that should it not meet the approbation of the masses, something more feasible may be adopted, but I hardly think that the funds requisite having been subscribed, and a considerable nucleus might be raised on the day of the celebration, our city fathers could very well object to a handsome monument in honor of Daniel O'Connell, erected in the available portion of Victoria Square, beneath the shadow of St. Patrick's Church.

Your obdt. servant,
J. J. CURRAN.

Montreal, May 6th, 1875.

ACCIDENT AT LACHENAIS.—On Saturday morning last an accident happened, whereby Pierre Veron aged 16, a native of France, was drowned; in one of those dangerous affairs known by the name of a "canoe," which latter the young man did not know how to manage. The body was recovered at noon on Sunday and inhumed next day in the Presbyterian Burial Ground at Lachine.

THE SUCCESS OF THE UNIVERSAL JUBILEE.

The exercises of this holy year have commenced throughout the Catholic world. Everywhere the voice of the Church is heard calling upon the captives to come and regain their liberty, upon those despoiled of sanctifying grace to hasten and put on again that sacred garb.

L. Indeed, in view of this circumstance, we are more confident than ever that the recent promulgation of the successor of St. Peter is the real expression of the sentiments which animate the Heart of Jesus. We can never distrust him without suspecting of error the one who said: "He who heareth you, heareth Me."

At this season holy Church, in her clemency, revokes many of her ordinary restrictions, grants unusual power to her confessors, and seemingly places no limit to the efficacy of absolution.

Such are the blessings which a Jubilee always brings in its train. But the one, in which we are participating at present, offers to us a more abundant harvest of riches. Jesus Christ has spoken to us not only in the person of His Vicar, but we hear, so to say, His own voice mingled with that of His authorized interpreter, outwicing the favours, which the Holy Father, in His name, has conferred upon sinners.

It is not this a most powerful motive for all the friends of the Sacred Heart to redouble their confidence and zeal? Each of us can and ought to say: It depends upon me to cause that divine fountain to open and shower its bounties in greater or less abundance upon the world.

If the Heart of Jesus finds amongst His friends and servants, whether priests or laics, this docility to the inspirations of grace, this prudent yet heroic zeal, this willingness to labor for His glory, even at the price of humiliation and rebuke, in a word this devotedness and sacrifice which makes the true apostle, then, truly, will the Jubilee be productive of the most abundant fruits, then shall we see verified what the prophet foretold; the deserts shall bloom again, and the pure streams of fruitifying waters shall cause the parched and arid fields once more to smile.

Let us then devote ourselves to the work of prayer and action. Let us do ourselves whatever is in our power, and by our prayers induce the Heart of Jesus to accomplish His rest, whether by the interior workings of grace, or by the external influence of more effective agencies.

Divine Heart of Jesus, I offer to Thee through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, all my prayers, actions and sufferings of this day, for the same intentions for which Thou dost daily offer Thyself a Victim on our altars.

I offer them in particular, in behalf of all those who have not yet, during this year, responded to the call of Thy mercy. Vouchsafe to them, O Divine Saviour, an efficacious grace, and pursue them with Thy unremitting love, until they shall have surrendered to Thee the possession of their hearts. Amen.

LET US PRAY FOR THE POPE. Lord Jesus shield with the protection of Thy Divine Heart our Holy Father, the Pope.—Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

Cardinal Manning preached at the High Mass, on Sunday recently, at the Church of St. Charles, Ogle Street, Portland Road, London. Taking as his text, "At that time Jesus said to the Pharisees I am the good shepherd," his eminence said that all who belonged to the fold of the true Church had Christ for their Shepherd.

shelter once more within the fold of the Church of Christ. The Good Shepherd was calling them together. "And other sheep I have that are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one shepherd and one fold."

THE INTOXICATION OF POWER.

Conquerors sometimes push their victories too far. They forget that the excess of victory is the promise of ultimate defeat. By humbling the adversary overmuch, they induce an undying animosity; and by stretching their imperium beyond the limits of prudence, they make it very difficult to govern.

We have an example of this truth in the recent victories of Germany, which have so intoxicated the national mind that they will probably bring about a reaction. Having made tributaries of several small kingdoms, and annexed a good portion of France, Germany is now dictating to most of the European powers how they should behave themselves towards their superiors.

Then comes the comic part of the strife: when worldly power tries to plead moral principle, as an excuse for perpetrating injustice. Prince Bismarck tells the Bishops that they are encouraging disloyalty by the example which they set of disobedience; and he takes upon himself to instruct these authorities in their duties as Churchmen and subjects.

The recent protest of the Bishops of Germany, addressed to their persecuting Emperor, and the answer of the "State Ministry" thereto, furnish a painful illustration of the hopelessness of mere justice contending against intoxicated power.

The answer of the "State Ministry" is evasive yet subtle offensive, yet cunningly worded. The last paragraph is perhaps the most wicked. It tells the bishops that they foresaw, before the Vatican Council, what the new definition must lead to, and that they foretold its contrary to the State.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

The following departmental order has been issued by the Postmaster-General in relation to the new Postal Law passed during the last session of Parliament:

- 1. On and after the 1st May next publishers of newspapers and periodicals in Canada, on exhibiting to the postmaster of the office at which such newspapers and periodicals may be posted for prepayment, a permission from the Postmaster-General to that effect, will be allowed to make prepayment on their papers and periodicals addressed as above at the rate of one cent for each pound bulk weight, or any fraction of a pound weight.

from the office of publication are not posted prepaid, the postage at the ordinary rate of five cents per quarter for a weekly paper, and at the same proportionate rate of a paper of more frequent issue, will have to be collected on delivery from the subscribers as usual until the first of October, 1875.

"On and after the 1st of May next, the rates of postage on all newspapers and periodical publications printed and published in Canada, and issued not less frequently than once a month from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed and posted in Canada by and from the same to regular subscribers or news agents in the United States," will be one cent per pound weight; which must be prepaid in money at the office at which posted.

"The rate on transient newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada and addressed to the United States will be one cent per four ounces, or fraction of four ounces, which must be prepaid by postage stamp."

"Newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada and addressed to the United States weighing less than one ounce each may be posted singly at a postage rate of half a cent each, which must in all cases be prepaid by postage stamp."

LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—April, 1875.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Dawson Bros., Montreal.

Contains the following table of contents:—Alice Lorraine (continued); Fashions and Tricks of Speech; Mr. Kinglake's Inkerman Volume; In a Studio, No. 1; Abolite of Snow; Politics before Easter.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—April, 1875, from the same contains the following:—The African Slave Trade; Piny's Letters; The "Natural" Philosophy of History; Our Position in India; Recent Political Memoirs; Savage Life; The Western Tribes of North America; Merchant Shipping Legislation; Contemporary Literature.

The periodicals republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N.Y.), are as follows:—The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

THE HARP.—May, 1875.—F. Callahan, Publisher, Montreal.

The following are the contents of the May number of The Harp:—Learn a little every day (poetry); The O'Donnells of Glen Cottage; Dreaming; Eric Walden's; The Dying Stars; Editorial; Death of Hon. John Martin; Death of another great Irishman; The noblest Patriot of them all; Joan Mitchell and Negro Slavery; Killing Time; The Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch (portrait); Catherine of Irish History; Mr. John Martin, M.P. (portrait); Holy Cross Abbey (illustrated); Ireland's Attachment to Rome; O'Donnell Abbot (poetry); Fables; The Ride of Sunfield—the Siege of Limerick; A Good Suggestion; The Tomb of the Blessed Virgin; Learn a Trade; True Politeness; Forbear to Judge; "If I had Leisure"; Music—"Rich and Rare were the Gems She Wore."

CANADIAN ITEMS.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society was held in their Hall on Wednesday evening, 5th inst., for the purpose of electing their officers for the next six months and the transaction of other important business. The report of the auditors and treasurer were read, which showed the Society to be in a most prosperous condition, having over \$1,500 in bank, and the roll of membership being on a steady increase.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—A case of a rather mysterious nature has just occurred at the Custom House. Some silks arrived some time ago in a case for Mr. F. Dolan, which, when landed here, were worth wholesale about \$1,000. Mr. Dolan did not require them for some time; left them in warehouse till about six weeks ago, when he instructed his brokers, Messrs. Boyd, Egan & Co., to pay the duties and take it out.

ROBERT OF 145.—An old man, a pensioner, named Michael McDonnell, who came to the city on Thursday 6th inst., on his way to California, was arrested by the police for drunkenness, and yesterday morning he found himself in the cell minus a through ticket which cost \$65 and \$80 in cash. It was found that a man named Cuddy, who was also in the cell for creating a disturbance in Fortification Lane, had something to do with the robbery.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Sunday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, a bargeman heard something fall into the canal at the flour sheds, and immediately afterwards heard splashing in the water; called out to person in the water to come towards the barge and he would throw him a plank. Receiving no answer, he seized a long pole, and ran around to the spot from whence he had heard the noise. On arriving there he could see nothing. Called "Police" and a member of the force was in immediate attendance, but nothing could be discovered of the drowned person.

DEPARTURE OF QUEBEC BOATS.—Monday evening about seven o'clock the wharf at the bottom of Jacques Cartier square presented a busy appearance on occasion of the departure of the steamers Quebec of the Richelieu Line and Athenian of the Union Navigation Company, for the first of their regular trips of the season, to Quebec. A good number of passengers, amongst whom was a fair sprinkling of ladies, availed themselves of the trip; and as is generally the case on the departure of these boats, there was a large attendance of persons who seem to take a special delight in seeing others off.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—The census returns just published indicate that four years ago the sum of \$78,000,000, was invested in manufacturing in Canada. Since 1871, the period at which the returns were made, a great advance has been made in this class of industry, and it would be fair to assume that the amount of capital now invested in manufacturing would reach at least \$100,000,000.

The Christian Brothers of Quebec propose opening in connection with their Commercial Academy a School of Arts, Industry, Agriculture, Geology, Physics, and Mechanical Science.

A CARDINAL FOR CANADA.—The New York Herald in announcing the arrival of Archbishop Taschereau in New York, says that Archbishop Taschereau may very soon be made a cardinal. It is known in clerical circles here that Dr. Taschereau would have been raised to the cardinalate on the occasion of the Bi-centenary of the establishment of this first diocese on this continent last year, but exception was taken to this country, being but a Colony, and this great dignity has never been conferred on a prelate of a diocese not forming an integral part of an independent country.

FISHERY YIELD.—The yield of the Canadian fisheries for 1874 exceeded in value, by about a million of dollars, that of 1873. The money value in the latter year was \$10,754,998, and in the former \$11,681,886. The fish chiefly comprised those for exportation, that portion going into domestic use not being included in the computation.

INCORPORATION.—On the first of last January the new Income Franchise Act came into force in Ontario. By it all males who have been living one year in any municipality, and who have income from any trade, profession, office or calling of \$400 per annum are entitled to a vote therein. The assessors have recently finished their duties, but report that the number of persons who have been returned as voters upon income alone is comparatively small.

"SPONGING" NEWSPAPERS.—An exchange, in speaking of newspapers and what is expected of them, very forcibly remarks that "there is no business in all the wide world so subject to sponging as the art or trade of printing a newspaper. Public corporations, societies and associations in general, have peculiar ideas about papers. They think they ought to print, puff and publish all for nothing, that is, 'free gratis'; in other words, they seem astonished if asked half-price only for cards of thanks, tributes of respect, personal communications, or anything else that only interests a few persons, and not the general reader.

The Antigonish liquor sellers have unanimously agreed to close their bars until the first of next year. The assessed value of Ottawa for 1875 is eleven millions and a half, an increase of two millions over last year.

Lt-Col. Walker Powell, D. A. G., is to have the rank of Colonel in the militia dating from August 22nd, 1873.

In regard to the regulations for the annual drill, 1875-76, officers are directed to give as much instructions in skirmishing and out post duties as they may find possible.

BRANTFORD, May 7.—MacNamara, who murdered young McKiernan in a house of ill-fame some five months ago was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 17th day of June next.

The Local Assembly of Manitoba is expected to adjourn during the third week in May. That farmer who hung up his old coat in his field to frighten the birds and afterwards found a young brood in one of the pockets has lost faith in scare-crows.

AGENTS.

- The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:—For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood—Mr. T. McGovern. Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald. Ste. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly. Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney. Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans. Erinville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Yamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Portsmouth, A. M. & L.; New Richmond, Rev. A. A. 835; Lonsdale, L. M. 1; Glencoe, P. McK. 1; Dartmouth, N. S. V. Rev. J. W. 4; Cote St. Paul, P. D. 5; Newmarket, E. M. 8; Sherbrooke, Rev. A. W. D. 150; Red Islands, M. S. Rev. J. McD. 4; Owen Sound, G. B. 2; Ulverston, D. M. 5; Seaforth, J. M. 2; May-

nouth, M. M. 2; Belleville, J. M. H. 1; Quebec, J. B. 1; Richibucto, N. B. P. Q. 2; Gannaque, M. S. 1; Brinsford's Corners, T. H. 4; Sorel, P. D. 3; Crisler, W. C. 2; Newborough, J. L. 2; Tamworth, B. L. jr., 1; Tenyson, J. McK. 2; Lonsdale, J. J. McK. 2; Ste Justine de Newton, Miss D. L. 1; Arthur, C. D. 2; Ingersoll, J. M. 2; Cote St. Louis, J. O. B. 2; Stanbridge East, H. M. 2; Grenville, J. H. 4; Alston, Mass. J. A. S. 5; Eganville, D. McK. 2; Willow Grove M. H. 2; Peterborough, T. B. 2; Cote St Andrews, A. R. McK. 2.

Per P. W. Erinville—T. D. 2; T. D. 1; M. C. M. 1; Mrs. J. C. 1; W. B. 1; Tamworth, D. D. 2. Per F. L. E. Kingsbridge—T. G. 1; J. S. 1. Per P. L. Scott—J. C. 1.50; Lansdown, M. O. B. 1.50. Per M. O. N. Downeyville—Lindsay, B. M. 1.70.

Birth.

At Isidore, Laprairie Co., on the 2nd inst., the wife of Dr. Norbert Prevost, of a son.

Died.

At Maynooth, Hastings Road, Ont., on the 23rd ult. after a short but painful illness, borne with Christian resignation to the will of God, Patrick Moran, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of the County Tipperary and a true lover of Ireland, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, who deeply mourn his death. May his soul through the mercy of God, and the intercession of the ever Blessed Virgin Mary, rest in peace. Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Oatmeal, Corn, Pease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Potatoes, Butters, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Apples, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbages, Onions, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Turnips, Straw, etc.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Family, Ex Fancy, Grain, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Meat, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Bacon, Ham, Pork, Hoses, Lambskins, Calf Skins, Dukin Skins, Tallo, Poultry, Eggs, Cheese, Butter, Straw, Wood, Coal, Wool, etc.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-52

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

TEACHER WANTED.—To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant must state salary required. C. BARBALOU, 39-3

Advertisement for 'The Harp' magazine, published by F. Callahan. Includes details about the magazine's content and subscription information.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF GERMANY TOWARDS FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs:—"The most serious minds believe that danger is impending. Politicians from abroad and at home assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military element, feels that the late treaty was too lenient; that the indemnity paid has already returned to the French coffers; that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army to any alliance with other nations; that Germany is no richer than before the war.—Her finances and social organization cannot long support the expense of the present armaments, and she cannot disarm in the face of France. The military party in Germany are convinced that never was there a moment more propitious than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity and peace. War ought to be promptly undertaken. It is necessary to march on Paris and take up position where a new peace may be signed which takes Belfort from France, limits her active army, and exacts ten milliards in twenty years.—Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign. All the Powers have confined themselves to timid friendly representations with regard to Belgian notes, which only shows that to finish with France now is a duty to Germany and humanity.—Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of delay, which leaves France ready to retrieve and re-enter the struggle, is unrectified. What may be promptly executed at an insignificant sacrifice would two years hence cost oceans of blood. Russia must be convinced of this necessity. The Times correspondent adds, it would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted even in Germany outside of a particular party. It would be equally untrue to say that these menaces are destined to be realized. The diplomatic world, even in Germany, declare she cannot fight against an enemy who declares for peace. Honest Germans scout the supposition that the Emperor has scruples; but the party of immediate action urge it as a duty to sink all considerations in order to save the country. They insist that France must be made to accept a re-assuring treaty if she will not fight Germany, in order to have the right to approach France, as the cause of uneasiness must solemnly disclaim upon theories. The Times, in its editorial columns, scouts apprehensions raised by alarmists and alarmed in Paris.

THE CHANCES OF PEACE.—PARIS, May 7.—Some of the French journals treat the reports of the alarms about trouble with Germany as unfounded, and others consider them greatly exaggerated. All are confident that the Czar is in favor of peace.

SPAIN.

CABRERA'S FIZZLE.—In commenting on the miserable failure of Cabrera's plan of wakening the cause of Don Carlos by carrying off a host of followers in his treachery, the London Weekly Register remarks:—"The Alphonists themselves are admitting now frankly that Cabrera's treason has proved a failure, and up to this moment has been wholly unproductive. Nothing whatever has come of it. What was to have proved so startling and overwhelming a detonation has, in American phrases, gone off with a fizz. The powder was damp, apparently, or no cap was on the nipple. Besides this, there cannot be a moment's doubt about it, that the momentary enthusiasm awakened in some directions among the partisans of Don Alphonso, at the period of his first arrival amongst them, has long since died out. The boy King was welcomed as the supposed harbinger of a speedy peace. Peace appearing to be as far off as ever, he is regarded as having raised hopes doomed to disappointment. His only party, moreover, it is now plainly seen, are the adventurers, and chief among those that very Serrano who was his mother's evil genius. Alphonism only too obviously means compromise. It palters with the Revolution. It plays fast and loose with the great principles of Government. If any doubt had existed as to its real character, that doubt would have been dissipated by the transmission of the Golden Pledge to Prince Bismarck in the name of one affecting to be a true Spaniard and a truly Catholic Sovereign."

As a final act of reparation for the Gustavevantage the Spanish commander at Guetaria, on the arrival of the German fleet off that port, fired a salute of twenty-one guns, with due ceremony as agreed upon.

SPANISH DECREES CONCERNING RELIGION.—There are about a dozen apostate priests in Spain who are employed by the English, American, and German proselytizing societies, and of whom some at least have taken to themselves wives. The recent Royal decree, annulling the legislation of the Revolution as regards marriage, and re-establishing the legality of religious marriage for Catholics, while it maintains civil marriage for those who are not Catholics, makes an exception in the case of priests and Religious who have taken the vow of chastity. The unions contracted by such persons in Spain, as in France, are not recognized as marriages. Hence a loud protest from the "Evangelical" societies, a protest which will certainly not be listened to, for in Spain, even more than in France, the interests of public decency are considered to be involved in the maintenance of the exception. We may as well mention here that a still more recent decree of King Alfonso has just revoked another act of the Revolution by which the Confession of St. Vincent de Paul had been suppressed.—Tablet.

BELGIUM.

An arrangement has been made between the leaders of the Liberal party in Belgium and Prince Bismarck, the latter, by the application of diplomatic pressure, undertakes to bring about the downfall of the clerical Ministry. The Liberals, then returning to power, are to make laws to suppress the publication of views unfavourable to the German ecclesiastical policy. The Liberals would introduce compulsory military service, and establish new fortifications, consequently the Liberal Belgian papers support the latest demand of the German Cabinet insisting on the overthrow of the clerical Government. This means the Prussianizing of Belgium.

GERMANY.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.—BRUNN, May 7.—Proceedings against the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, have resulted in his removal. He has been conducted to the Bohemian frontier.

BELGIUM'S REPLY.—The Post outsiders the reply of the Belgian Government to the last German note unsatisfactory, and believes that Germany is placed in such a position that to let the matter drop will be an impossibility.

BRUNN, May 7.—Six thousand German families are preparing to emigrate from Russia on account of the oppressive conscription.

PRISON OF THE PRUSSIAN BISHOPS.—The Prussian Bishops, assembled at Fulda, have just sent to their King a most respectful and dignified petition against the new Bill of Penal Disendowment. They do not address themselves to the "Diet," where the proportion of Christian feeling seems to vanish more and more, but to his Majesty as the protector of the Christian Church. Recognized by Prussia—to the Crown by which Catholics have ever stood with true loyalty through all vicissitudes. They point out that the payment of the State grants is made dependent on a previous declaration to be made by the Bishops and clergy of obedience to the State

Laws whatever they may be. "So unconditional a declaration," they truly say, "is incompatible with the conscience of a Christian." Moreover, the grants in question are an obligation assumed by the State in accordance with express stipulations when it took possession of the Church's secularized property, and the suspension of them is described as a punishment inflicted on the Bishops and clergy for not "violating" by a co-operation in the execution of the May Laws, the Divine constitution of the Catholic Church.

To this petition the Ministry of State—to which it had been referred by the King—replies with evasions and even with taunts. The Bishops had quoted the example of the Apostles and early martyrs who refused to submit to State ordinances which prohibited them from proclaiming the Divine truth, or demanded on their part a denial of the Christian faith. This, of course, was merely intended to prove that State laws are not to be obeyed when they are inconsistent with the obligations of conscience, but Prince Bismarck cleverly takes out one phrase in the paragraph and answers that it is "untrue" that the new Church Laws "only forbid the proclamation of the Divine truth." He repeats the astounding assertion that similar laws have in other German and foreign States been for centuries, and are still, "most readily obeyed by the Catholic clergy and ecclesiastical superiors," and that "unconditional obedience is still sworn to them by the Catholic clergy by a sacred oath." We should like to know in what State the clergy swear obedience to a law empowering the State to depose the Bishops on sentence by a Court constituted by itself. It is further asserted that the State grants would never have been given if the Bishops had been supposed to claim a right to obey or not to obey the laws, "according to the Papal will"—an obviously unfair way of describing resistance to enactments which destroy the whole constitution of the Church. Finally, the Bishops are twitted with having predicted that such consequences would arise out of the Vatican Decrees, and are told that if they had been obedient to the Council, this "confusion and disturbance of peace" might perhaps have been prevented. In other words, if the Bishops had apostatized, they would not have been persecuted as Catholics. That is what it comes to. And here we arrive at the assumption to which we have alluded. It is one which the German Government has always industriously circulated, but we are ashamed to see that an English paper still endorses it. Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falck have been over and over again challenged to produce even the smallest title of evidence in support of it, and they have never done so. Yet the Times of Monday has the coolness—for we can call it nothing else—to repeat that "the law which the Bishops denounce has not been aggressive on the part of Prussia, but defensive." Defensive against what? Nobody has ever been able to say. No one has ever ventured to allege an instance in which, before the commencement of the new anti-Catholic legislation, either the Catholic Bishops or the Catholic laity of Prussia had done anything whatever to the prejudice either of Prussia itself or of the new German Empire. For as the theory that the definitions of the Vatican Council were in any sense an aggression against Germany or any other State it has been turned inside out and refuted usque ad nauseam.—Tablet.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND COUNT DE HERIZ.—His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, who since 1870 acquired by purchase a considerable portion of land on the left-hand side of the road leading from Porta Salara to Ponte Salara, has prosecuted in the Criminal Court of Rome one of his neighboring proprietors, a British subject, Count Campbell Smith de Heriz, one of the private chamberlains of the Pope, and well known in Roman society of the first rank.—Count de Heriz purchased some years ago the estate of Prince Sciarra on the Via Salara, adjoining the estate at present possessed by the King. The boundary wall dividing the two estates was built by Prince Sciarra, and now belongs to Count de Heriz, who also claims a right of way over an ancient road which formerly was the public thoroughfare between the Porta Pinciana and the Ponte Salara. The King caused trees to be planted on this road. The Count pulled up one of these young trees, having previously given notice to the King's men that he claimed the use of the road, and would not permit it to be planted. For this offence Count de Heriz was summoned before the Tribunale Penale, and sentenced to pay a fine of 100 lire. The Count is endeavoring to bring the question of his rights before a court of law, but cannot succeed in serving a citation on his Majesty. Meanwhile Victor Emmanuel has built a cross wall, which will shut out the Count from access to the disputed road. The case has been laid before Sir Augustus Paget. Negotiations for the sale of Count de Heriz's villa to the King were on foot some months ago, but the arrangements proposed were not carried out. The villa of the Count overlooks the villa and grounds of his Majesty, on the one side, and is bordered on the other by the Villa Severini, lately occupied by Garibaldi, and supposed to be in reality the property, not of Severini, but of the King.

THE MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS AT VENICE.—The festivities at Venice on the occasion of the meeting of Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor of Austria were on a grand scale. Richly adorned gondolas moved majestically along the canals, and the Piazza of St. Mark was brilliantly illuminated. The guests at the ball in the Royal Palace were, however, much annoyed at the bad arrangements in the cloak-room department, everybody taking his or her own cloaks and wraps as best they could find them. In the confusion mistakes occurred, as might naturally be expected, about ownership. The absence of the Archdukes Charles Louis and Louis Victor was much commented on. They accompanied the Emperor as far as Trieste, but no farther.

MARIA EMMA, Princess Royal of Naples, and Countess of Bardi, who died at Pau on the 23rd of August, 1874, at the early age of twenty years, was the daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, by Maria Teresa of Austria. She was noted during her life for her charity and devotion, and when she died she left by will not only over 107,000 francs in gold for charitable objects, but also bequeathed the surplus or residue of her personal estate after payment of legacies and debts, for the purpose of providing for poor churches with sacred vessels and vestments for the service of the altar. Madame de Castellajac of Pau was charged with the management of these funds, and she finding the residue amounted to the sum of 95,000 francs, retained one portion of the total in her own hands to be applied for the benefit of the poor churches of France and another portion was placed in the hands of the Duchess of Parma, sister to the Countess of Bardi, to be employed for the benefit of poor churches in the Pontifical States, in Naples, and in Egypt where the deceased Princess had been struck painfully by the squalor of Catholic churches. The Duchess of Parma entrusted the work of purchasing materials and selecting articles for the fulfilment of her sister's design, to Madame Caroline Courbailly, a French lady, who is President of an association of pious ladies residing in Rome at 49, Via del Quirinale. In four of the rooms of this house all the articles procured by the liberality of the deceased Princess were exposed to view on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of April, and were visited by an immense number of the members of the great Catholic families of Rome by most of the Cardinals in Rome, and by distinguished strangers and ecclesiastics. The articles were most tastefully arranged, and consisted of chalices, missals, stoles, candlesticks, mirrors, and sacred vestments of all kinds. A portrait of the deceased Princess adorned one of the saloons. It was placed

over a kind of monument, with an inscription in memory of the august donor, decorated with lilies and roses of artificial handwork. Madame Courbailly and the ladies of the establishment attended to receive visitors and to describe the various articles.—Roman Cor. of London Tablet.

Wreck of the Steamship "Schiller."

311 LIVES LOST—FULL PARTICULARS.

This steamer, one of the Eagle line of steamships, from New York April 28th for Hamburg, was wrecked on Friday night near Bishop's Rock, a portion of the Scilly Isles off the Coast of Cornwall.

The "Schiller" was 3,600 tons burthen, and classed at Lloyds 100 A 1. She had eight large life-boats, and three iron decks; she was valued at \$700,000, and was insured for her full value. Her crew consisted of 124 men, including officers; she carried three million dollars in gold, and 250 mail bags, containing the entire Continental mail, and a large Australian mail. Her cargo was generally merchandise, including 800 bales cotton, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco. The disaster to the "Schiller" was owing to a dense fog, which prevented either of the Scilly lights being seen. It is known that the captain and second mate were drowned. The steamship is now lying broadside on the rocks. She is under water, and her mainmast gone.

A cable despatch received by the agents of the Eagle line this morning gives the following corrected list of passengers so far as known to be saved from the steamer "Schiller":—Leo West, Henry Stern, Jno. Jones, Mrs. Joens, Jean Rink, S. Hexter, C. Frahm, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Pawitzer, R. Schellenburg, C. Jansen, Ludwig Reiderer, Chas. Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Jos. Legenere; the latter name the agents state is not in their list of passengers. Some of the crew have also been saved, which altogether makes the number that escaped, as at present known, 43.

The following additional particulars of the disaster have been received.—A heavy fog prevented observations on board the "Schiller" since Tuesday. In consequence of the fog the engines were put at half speed and sail was reduced at 9 o'clock on Friday night. At 10 o'clock the same night the ship struck the ledge; a great panic prevailed. Capt. Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come out. The captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterwards the ship washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the stern was released to some leaving the boat suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away, one of them a life boat was so badly injured that she sunk and the eleven people on board of her were rescued by other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck and lights were plainly visible.—Two of the boats of the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel. Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet. The deck house crowded with people was swept away at 2 a.m. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge; all were gradually swept away by the flood tide which took the doctor and captain last. The rigging which remained above the water was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The main mast went at 7:30 a.m., and being of iron, sunk with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterwards. The life boats and wreck stuff saved the lives of some who drifted miles away; one was rescued after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Anges arrived a short time before the masts fell; they were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals, but picked up stragglers in the water. Passengers say Captain Thomas left the bridge at 3 a.m., to assist those on deck, and when he reached deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care, and was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster. The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose 25 feet before day break. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who were landed at Trecooc escaped in the "Schiller's" own boats. Fifty-six mail bags, including 27 from New Zealand, were saved.

The steamer "Pomerania" sailed from Plymouth during the night for Hamburg without taking any of the survivors of the "Schiller."

No more persons are reported as saved; bodies are constantly being picked up. Among the recovered are those of George Leonhardt, Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer and child, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgeway, and Mrs. Hermine West, and five men and five women, two children, altogether 24 bodies have been found, total number of lives lost 311. Poleman, second officer of the "Schiller" and Henry Stern and Mr. Frahm, first class passengers, say the voyage was moderately good until May 4th.

SAVED.—LONDON, May 8th.—The following members of the crew of the S.S. Schiller were saved in addition to those before reported.—Blunsinger, Packendorff, Weiser, Don Blackhouse, Rehberger, Jensen, Adamson, Hamman, Blohm, Jargigsen, Wernerckle, Fohler, Hoffman, Ernest Pargson, Reil, Nench and C. Schweick. Also the following named passengers.—Loozer, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. Carl Kusen. Second class and steerage passengers.—Silas Holster, Charles Thrau, Carl Dantzer, Marcus Panwitzer and Charles Jones and wife. Four other steerage passengers were also saved, but their names have not yet been learned, as they are in a state of insensibility.

Just Married.—A Clear Case of Love, You Know.

A funny looking old fellow, gray-haired, wrinkled face, and evidently about sixty years of age, entered the City Hall yesterday with a girl of eighteen hanging on his arm. He had on an old fashioned black coat, with a double row of buttons up and down, a greenly plaid hat, new buckskin gloves, and a severe attempt had been made to get up a shine on his cowhide boots. The girl had gay ribbons on her hat, a blue shawl, green kids, and a white dress on, and the two attracted attention at once. No one had an idea that they were husband and wife until the old man stopped a passing policeman and said:

"My wife, mister. Just got married Sunday, and we want to look around this court house a leetle."

She reached out and 'shook' hands with the officer, and the old man looked pleased as he said:

"Didn't I tell you, Lucy, that folks in Detroit would all notice you? You didn't do so bad when you married an old man, eh?"

"So you have just entered the state of matrimony have you?" asked the officer.

"I don't know anything about your matrimony," answered the old chap, "but I know we've just been married, and I'm the happiest old sunflower in the States—eh, Lucy?"

"Married for love, I suppose?" queried the officer.

"Luv, and nothing else," replied the old man. "I was struck with her—she with me, and we spliced. I'm gittin' a leetle old, and I s'pose I'll make a baby of her, but Lucy's a good girl. She can put on style with anybody, or she can flop a mop around as good as any woman in America. She feels a little shy, and I thought I'd introduce her to some of the big bugs. I'm bound she shall go in the best society or none."

The officer sent them down the hall to the Mayor's office. The bride hung back but the old man passed his arm around her and said:

"Come along, Lucy, you've got heaps of expensive duds on. You are handsome, and I'll risk you along with anybody in Detroit?"

As they entered the Mayor's office the clerk came forward and asked what was wanted, and being told that they would like to see his Honor they were informed that the gentleman was out.

"Oh, well, it don't make any great difference," said the old man. "This is my wife, mister—just got married."

"Happy to congratulate you," said the clerk as he shook hands.

She leetle shy continued the old man pinching his wife's ear, 'but that's the way with em all. Lucy's a mighty good girl, and she worked out at two dollars per week and bought all her wedding duds. Say to the Mayor that we called; wish he had been here."

They went out and wondered around for awhile the old man keeping his arms around her, and finally they entered the City Clerk's office. A lawyer happened to be standing near the door, and walking up to him the old man said:

"Mister, my wife. Looking around a little, and thought I'd drop in and introduce her."

The bride and lawyer shook hands, the lawyer wondering what it all meant, and after a painful pause the old man said:

"She's a little shy, but she's just old lightning after she gets acquainted. I told her we might as well step in and make friends while we were here. If ever you come our way we'd like to have you stop."

"I shall be glad to," replied the lawyer, and they went out to drop in on the City Attorney. He was out, but his Clerk received them with a bland smile, which went right to the old man's heart.

"Folks all well?" inquired the husband as he shook hands, and then turning and bowing he said:

"My wife, mister. You can see for yourself she's a leetle shy, but I'll wear off bimely!"

"Come to see the City Hall?" inquired the clerk.

"We're on our wedding tower around," replied the old man. "Married Sunday night, and I thought I'd take her around a leetle afore we settle down. Lucy's a powerful good girl, stranger and she's cream and sugar on keeping house. You don't find no dirt in the corners, and no cordwood under the bed. It's a case of luv from the start. I call her 'darling,' and she calls me 'dear bubby,' and I'd lay my life down for her as quick as wink!"

About four o'clock the same couple were seen at the Central depot, waiting for a train. The bride sat on one of the old man's knees, both his arms around her and he was heard to say:

"I don't care a gin what folks think—don't we luv!"—Detroit Free Press.

Opening and Closing the Holy Gate.

In the Allocution of Benedict XIV., under date 1st December, 1749, will be found a description of the ceremonies of opening and closing the Jubilee, which were first introduced by Alexander VI. in the year 1500.

On the Christmas Eve preceding the Holy Year, the Anno Santo, or year of Jubilee, the Pope having intoned the hymn Veni Creator in the Sixtine Chapel, goes in procession to one of the gates of the Vatican Basilica (St. Peter's), called the Porta Santa (the holy gate). This gate is always walled up, save during the Jubilee, which recurs every twenty-five years. The Grand Penitentiary of the Roman Church hands to the Pontiff a golden hammer, with which he strikes thrice the walled-up doorway, while chanting the antiphon: "Open to me the gates of righteousness" Psalm cxvii., 19). The wall is then pulled down by masons in attendance, the procession enters the church through the new opening, after the Pope has remained some time in prayer, and intoned the Te Deum. The like ceremony is performed at the Basilica of St. Paul on the Ostian-road, at the Liberian Basilica, (St. Mary Major) and at the Cathedral of Rome (St. John Lateran), by three Cardinals deputed for that purpose. The "Holy Gate" remains open a full year, from Christmas Eve to Christmas Eve, the term assigned to the first year of Jubilee, proclaimed in 1300, by Boniface VIII.

The close of the Jubilee in Rome is marked by the like ceremonial. The Pope after the first Vespers of Christmas Day, intones the beginning of the antiphon Cum jucunditate exhibitis. The Pope and his attendants then file in procession through it.—He blesses the stones and requisites for walling up the gate, and with a silver trowel lays the first stone. The wall is then rebuilt, and the ceremony or function closes with the Papal Blessing. Caes containing coins and medals are built into the wall as a memorial of the ceremony. The allocution of Benedict XIV., referred to above, thus briefly gives the meaning of this function. Its purpose is to recall to mind the penitential discipline of the early ages of the Church, which either in part, or wholly, closed the gates of the "House of Prayer" against the scandalous sinner. The Jubilee, with the extension of powers it gives to confessors, clears away every barrier, throws open the gates of the Church, permits access to her altars to the repentant sinner, great as may have been his crimes. The extension of the Jubilee to the whole world at the expiration of the Jubilee year in Rome, is due to Alexander VI., A.D. 1500, who was the first to set that precedent. As the suspension of Indulgences was limited only to the year during which the Jubilee was kept in Rome, it is easy to explain why no Indulgence, save that of the Jubilee for the Vatican Council has been suspended on the present occasion, when, owing to circumstances, the Jubilee has been forthwith proclaimed in all the Churches.

COMETS.—Mr. Reeves, the well-known astronomer is reported to have recently advanced, before one of the English scientific associations, a new theory with regard to comets, and, by the use of diagrams, he showed that the part of the comet termed the tail, being always in the direction from the sun, and therefore as often in advance as behind the nucleus, is not really a tail. He also argues that as comets are transparent, and all matter is known to be either solid, liquid, or gaseous, comets must be the latter, for solids and liquids are opaque. The only known power, he says, by which this gaseous matter can be held together is gravity, which must necessarily have a centre, and every part of the body being free to move revolves itself into a sphere, the centre of which is in many cases exceedingly dense, gradually attenuating towards the circumference. This being the case, the bright rays of the sun are refracted in their passage through the spherical comet, thus illuminating the portion beyond the centre or nucleus, which illumination forms the above tail, all this being, according to Professor Reeves's theory, entirely in accordance with nature's universal laws.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

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

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas.

Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.

Thomas Duigan, when last heard of was P.M. at Nenagh Co. Grey.

Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Killeberry Mills.

Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Noleston.

Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkerville.

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelp.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labeled—"James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; MANUFACTURER OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Mills, Bristow, Carter, and hundreds of other popular musicians and teachers, heartily endorse and commend CLARE'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE, as being in all particulars the best. Sent by mail, price \$3 75. Lee & Walker, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocaine, a compound of Cocca-nut Oil, etc., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—it is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth.

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

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

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

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

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLÉ & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL, [37-52

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted.—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 GRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—44

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Waters' New Scale Pianos, are the Best Made. The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even. Waters' Concerto Organs cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. Agents Wanted.

A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated catalogue mailed. 38-4

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. \$1.00 per year. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of DAME SOULASTIQUE DESMARAIS, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique (Trader), wife of François-Xavier Ledoux, of the same place, Gentleman, and from him, her said husband, duly separated as to property, and by him specially authorized to act in those respects there doing business under the name and style of S. D. LEDOUX. Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 8th May, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street. 35-2

A Great worth Reading!—A Thousand Worth Sent! SAVE YOUR EYES. RESTORE your SIGHTS. THROW AWAY YOUR PRESENTLY USED EYE GLASSES. BY READING OUR TREATISE ON THE CAUSES OF THE EYE, AND ALL OTHER DISEASES OF THE EYE. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HIGH GLASSES, OR USING UNNECESSARY MEDICINE. HULL'S PATENT, FOR THE CURE OF ALL EYE DISEASES, OF ANY CHARACTER, AND OF ALL AGES. Hailed by the Medical Profession, and by the People. Sent by Mail, for One Dollar. Address: DR. J. B. BULL & CO., 210 N. 3rd St., New York City, N. Y.

Agents Wanted. Dr. J. B. Bull & Co., 210 N. 3rd St., New York City, N. Y.

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April 23, 1875. 36-3m



THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, 65 St. Bonaventure Street MONTREAL.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191 MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ROBERT DAWES, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, A.D. 1875, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 28th April, 1875. 33-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CHARLES STOREE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. A Final Dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection, until Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1875, after which day, dividend will be paid.

JAMES TYRE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 3rd May, 1875. 33-2

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

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has filed in my office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1875, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 3rd May, 1875. 33-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal.

In the matter of EDWARD W. BARNES, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent. On Thursday, the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

EDWARD W. BARNES, Per D. E. BOWIE, His Attorney at Law. 37-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal.

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

HENRY EMANUEL, HERMAN HEINEMAN, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, Their Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 15th April, 1875. 35-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal.

In the matter of JAMES LEAR, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

JAMES LEAR, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorneys ad litem. 34-6

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS:

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CLUBS. A discount of twenty percent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the gettup of the club.

PREMIUMS. New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews" or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

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JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

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REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nursery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

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Montreal, Feb. 26, 1875.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

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Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

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

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an orange semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. Its universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY. In every instance where it should prove ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

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SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

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

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 8.10 a.m.; arrive at St. Johns 9.20 a.m.; West Farnham, 9.55 a.m.; Newport, 1.04 p.m.; Boston 10 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.30 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 6.40 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot 8 a.m.; Newport 5.27 p.m.; St. Johns 9.20 p.m.; arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leave Boston at 6 p.m.; arrive Newport 4 a.m.; St. Johns 8.33 a.m.; Montreal 10 a.m.

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Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practicing physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what do they avail, —their long and tedious course of study—if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure, for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the censor to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871. Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sirs—I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsement to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874. Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Diamond Rheumatic Cure."

JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully;—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labolle Street. FURTHER PROOF. Toronto, March 30, 1874.

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

I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sumacua Street. This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

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

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

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The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised playgrounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care. The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory; students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

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For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught. TERMS. Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 50 Half Boarders..... do 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 1st Class, " " " " " " 5 00 COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00 1st Class, " " " " " " 6 00 Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

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Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well-assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades, thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed. City—Aug. 26, 1874.

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Table with columns for destination, vessel name, and departure date. Includes routes to Montreal, Ontario, Quebec, Texas, Mississippi, and St. Louis.

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends. Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers. The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail from Boston as follows:—

Table showing sailing dates from Quebec to various destinations like Dominion, Mississippi, Ontario, Quebec, Memphis, Texas, and Vicksburg.

Rates of Passage:— Cabin.....\$60 Steerage.....\$24 THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada. For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Dolzous, or C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestal and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hauteville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Koller, 18 Sanctanncaplad; in Bergen to Michael Kron, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourn Chambers, 17 Frenchchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to F. Lind, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN STATES MAILS.

1874-5—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1874-5. This Company's Lines are composed of the underrated First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

Table listing steamships, their tonnage, and commanders. Includes Sardinian, Circassian, Polynesian, Sarmatian, Iberian, Caspian, Scandianian, Prussian, Austrian, Nestorian, Moravian, Peruvian, Mantovan, Nova-Scotian, Canadian, Cornishian, Acadian, Waldensian, Phoenician, and Newfoundland.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAEL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to add from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Portland:—

Table showing sailing dates for various destinations like Prussian, Scandianian, Iberian, Sarmatian, and Peruvian.

From Quebec:— POLYNESIAN..... May 3 Cabin.....\$70 to \$80 Steerage.....25 The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during Season of Winter Navigation.

Rates of Passage:— Cabin.....\$60 Intermediate.....40 Steerage.....25 An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Caskage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors. For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ADAM or J. L. FARRER; in Bordeaux to LATRETE & VANDERBROUCK or E. DEPAR & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co.; or RICHARD BERN; in Rotterdam to G. P. INTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLES & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERY & GREENHORN, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street.

HOSEON HEARSES—HEARSES—HEARSES—MICHAEL FERON

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.